

THE BLUE BERET

Wednesday, 21st April, 1965



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No. 1



The Force Commander and Col Carl Gustaf Stahl, the Commander of the Swedish Contingent relaxing outside the Officer's Mess at Famagusta during General Thimayya's recent visit.

Human Rights Commission adopts war crimes resolution

THE United Nations Commission on Human Rights currently meeting in Geneva, has unanimously adopted a resolution on the question of punishment of war criminals and persons who have committed crimes against humanity.

The resolution was submitted by a working group composed of Poland (which had originally proposed this agenda item) and other countries which had submitted amendments to the Polish draft resolution: Ecuador, Dahomey, France, Philippines, United States, Soviet Union and Ukraine.

In one of its operative paragraphs, the resolution requests the U.N. Economic and Social Council "to urge all States which have not yet done so to continue their efforts to ensure that, in accordance with international law and national laws, the criminals responsible for war crimes against humanity are traced, apprehended and equitably punished by competent courts."

For this purpose, the resolution adds, "they should co-operate, in particular making available any documents relating to such crimes."

The resolution also requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations "to undertake a study of the problems raised in international law by war crimes against humanity, by priority of legal procedures to

ensure that no period of limitation shall apply to such crimes."

UK Premier has talks with Secretary-General

GREAT Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, last week visited the United Nations and spent about an hour in talks with U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant. At a subsequent press conference, Mr. Wilson said in answer to questions that he believed President Johnson's recent statement on Viet-Nam marked the beginning of a break in the vicious circle of developments there. He said the statement could, if followed up, result in talks without preconditions opening the way to a peaceful and lasting settlement which would allow the people concerned to live under a system they wished.

As for British initiatives, Mr. Wilson said his Government had itself contacted the countries concerned when it became clear that the Soviet Union was not at present willing to enter into the joint initiative Britain had in mind for the two as co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China.

Mr. Wilson said his Government was disappointed by the first response of Peking and

U Thant fully backs Plaza

Greek and Turkish Cypriot reactions to Mediator's report made public

U N. Secretary-General, U Thant, last week reiterated his decision to have the United Nations Mediator on Cyprus, Mr. Galo Plaza, continue his functions as Mediator.

Answering questions put forth to him at a luncheon given in his honour by the United Nations Correspondents Association in New York, the Secretary-General said Mr. Plaza's report on his mediation efforts was "an example of cool judgement, objective assessment and realistic approach". He said he had already thanked Mr. Plaza personally "for the excellence of his report, as regards both substance and presentation... and, as far as I am concerned, Mr. Plaza will continue to function as Mediator." Of course, he added, "I have made that known to all the parties primarily concerned".

With regards to the future of Cyprus, U Thant said "it was difficult to predict" but added that it was worth while to recall the past. He said: "Hostilities flared up in Cyprus in December 1963. Some of the big Powers — quite properly — tried to restore law and order on the island, but without success. Then NATO attempted — I must say quite legitimately — to restore law and order in Cyprus, but again



U Thant

without success. Then, after six weeks, the matter was brought to the United Nations. The Security Council had to take certain actions with a view to restoring peace on that unfortunate island.

In my view, the United Nations has been able to do what others have failed to do so far, although a political settlement is, of course, still far away. I think that it is right for the United Nations to continue to take an interest in finding an enduring solution for Cyprus."

Meanwhile, reactions from the Greek Government and the Turkish Cypriot Community to the Mediator's report on Cyprus were also made public at United Nations Headquarters in New York last week.



General Thimayya och överste Ståhl i glatt samspråk efter avskedsceremonien.

General Thimayya i Famagusta - Stolt över svenska bataljonen

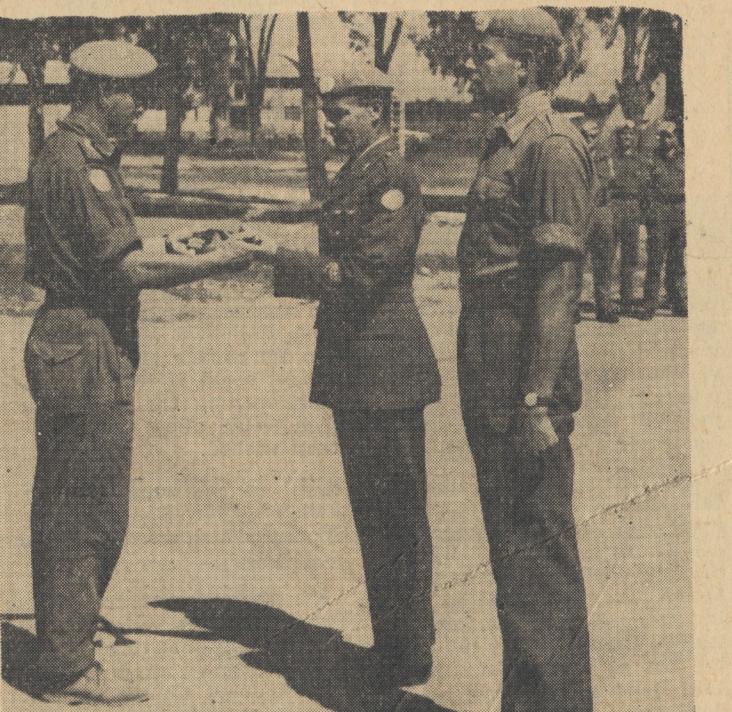
General Thimayya avtackade på tisdagen i förra veckan den svenska FN-bataljonen 28 C vid en högtidlighet på Carl-Gustaf Camp i Famagusta. Överste Ståhl lämnade av bataljonen och generalen hälade svenskarna med ett "God dag soldater" vilket besvarades med ett rungande "God dag general" allt påklingande svenska.

Han uttryckte sin stora tillfredsställelse med bataljonens insatser och sade bl.a. att han var stolt över att ha haft befälet över bataljonen och att även svenskarna hemma kunde vara stolta över sina landsmäns insatser på Cypern. Han sade vidare att han lärt sig kunna lita på den svenska FN-soldatens lojalitet och förmåga att kunna lösa problem. Det har varit litet stressigt men uppgifterna har lösts på ett utmärkt sätt.

Samtidigt som jag tackar för Er medverkan i UNFICYP beklagar jag att Ni ska fara hem, men det kommer ju nya beredda att fortsätta där Ni slutat.

Efter ceremonien på uppställningsplatsen, som avslutades med ett fyrfaldigt leve för general Thimayya, samlades man till kaffe i officersmässens trädgård. Överste Ståhl framförde där sitt eget och bataljonens tack till generalen och uttryckte sin stora glädje över att ha fått stå under hans kommando.

Continued col. 4



Överste Ståhl överlämnar hedersbajonetten till fanjunkare Humber. Till höger korpral Frost.

Överste Geijer övertar befälet över bataljonen

Överste Sten Geijer chef för bataljon 30 C övertar idag officiellt befälet efter överste Carl-Gustaf Ståhl.

Överste Geijer är född i Värmland och 45 år gammal. Han är artilleriofficer och efter genomgången högre artillerikurs vid dåvarande artilleri- och ingenjörhögskolan i Stockholm blev han generalstabschef vid försvarstabben och senare på Gotland. Han har även genomgått flygutbildning.

1957-1960 tjänstgjorde han som kapten och senare som major vid Wendes artilleriregemente i Kristianstad. Han blev därefter stabschef vid artilleriinspektionen och sedan 1 oktober 1963 är han överstelöjtnant och chef för armestabens flygavdelning.

Överste Geijer är gift och har två pojkar, 14 och 16 år gamla. Hans hobby är tennis och musik.

Stabschefen Major Bengt Sjöberg är redan tjänst sedan den 14 april. Han är född 1925 i Västerås och



Major Bengt Sjöberg

NEWS IN SWEDISH



GEN THIMAYYA

from col. 1

General Thimayya fick ur överstens hand emotta en hedersbajonett som bevis på svenskarnas uppskattning av honom som chef.

Fåre avlämningen till generalen tackade överste Ståhl två engelsman som tjänstgjort vid bataljonen hela tiden och svarat för bilparken, speciellt Ferrets. Fanjunkare Humber fick som minne en hedersbajonett och korpral Frost en svensk bordsflagga.

More Swedish News

on page 3.



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NEWS IN SWEDISH

Britterna stred som lejon Scandinavisk - seger 5-1

En match i fotboll på högsta internationella nivå tilldrar sig alltid stort intresse. Så gjorde även mötet mellan ett mixat lag från UNFICYP och ett från de brittiska baserna Episkopi och Dhekelia sammansatt lag.

De unga britterna slet som lejon som de brittiska traditionerna bjuder och bidrog till att matchen fick ett snabt och ivrigt förflopp. Deras individuella skicklighet stod dock icke på samma nivå som skandinavernas. De nordiska brödernas skjutskicklighet var av bästa prickskyttekvalitet. Målvakten KP Jacobo från Danmark visade upp ett friskt och öppet spel mellan stolarna och även långt på planen. Men han var inte mer öppen än att han fredade buren väl och tillät bollen bara en enda visit bakom

För övrigt var det glädjande att se att ret skandinaviska laget, samspel så väl trots att gossarna spelade ihop för första gången och



Överste Ståhl lämnar av bataljonen till generalen. Till höger överste-löjtnant Paulson.

språksvårigheterna var omöjliga att överbrygga. För vad gör en svensk och en dansk när en finländare ryter något farligt, eller vad gör och hörs de andra när en grabb från Jylland snackar om finesserna i passningsspelet, för att inte tala om när en smälänning yttrar sig om sättet att ta en britt.

Utrymmet som redaktören ger mig tillåter inte så långa utgjutelser här men inna saxen går måste den finländske vänstertytern Upothen ges en eloge för sin goda insats.

For övrigt var det glädjande att se att ret skandinaviska laget, samspel så väl trots att gossarna spelade ihop för första gången och

Expert committee decides how modern science can assist developing countries

How can modern science and technology best be put to work for the economic and social progress in the world's developing countries? After a year's investigation into this question, an 18-member United Nations Expert Committee met in Paris recently to draw up specific recommendations for action that might be taken by the developing countries themselves, by scientists and technologists in the developed nations, by governments and international organizations, and by research groups and educational institutions.

Recommendations were prepared by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, which held its third session. They were summarized in a report to the U.N. Economic and Social Council.

The members of the Committee — who serve as individual experts rather than as government representatives — included specialists in agriculture, atomic energy, biology, medicine, physics and space investigations; in chemical, civil and electrical engineering; in economics; and in scientific research and administration. Their home countries are in Africa, the Americas,

FOR YOUR LISTENING RADIO BROADCASTS

All times are local
SHORT WAVE

Australian Radio 0830 — 0930 English

Austrian Radio 0800 — 1100 German

1300 — 1600 French and English

1900 — 2200 (Sat, Sun and Mon only)

British Broadcasting Corporation 0500 — 2315 (1000-1100 Closed down) English

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation 2201 — 2350 (2245-2300 Forces Broadcast.) French and English

25 Metre Band 19 Metre Band 24 Metre Band 19 Metre Band 16 Metre Band 13 Metre Band

25 Metre Band British Broadcasting Corporation 31 Metre Band 24 Metre Band 19 Metre Band 16 Metre Band 13 Metre Band

31 Metre Band 25 Metre Band 31 Metre Band

Voice of Denmark 19 Metre Band 2145 — 2245 Danish and English

Finnish Broadcasting Corporation 19 Metre Band 1800 — 2030 Finnish and Swedish

25 Metre Band 31 Metre Band (Monday and Friday 1800 — 1845 English)

Swedish Radio 19 Metre Band 25 Metre Band 1815 — 1845 Swedish

25 Metre Band 1845 — 1915 English

MEDIUM WAVE

Voice of America 0630 — 0900 News and reports in English

0915 — 0930

1800 — 1830

2300 — 0015

British Broadcasting Corporation 0500 — 0830, 1500 — 2315 English

0500 — 0545, 0745 — 1000

British Forces Broadcasting Service. 203 & 213 Metres 0530 — 2315 English

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION

(BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH)

495 metres 606 kc/s

1345 — 1430 — 1845 — 2100

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME

Daily 1930 — 2030 hrs in all languages of UNFICYP as follows:-

Monday Swedish Programme

Tuesday Canadian Programme

Wednesday Finnish Programme

Thursday Irish Programme

Friday English Programme

Saturday Danish Programme

Sunday Request Programme

NOTE: Every Wednesday and Saturday a United Nations News Round-Up provided by the UN office in New York is broadcast.



Udsigt over Alona

BJERG-TROPPERNE I ALONA

Dele af C-KMP'et oplever på skift nye graesgange i TROODOS-bjergene. Delingerne skiftes til 14 dages tjeneste i det smukke og saerprægede landskab om landsbyen Alona.

I sidste uge sluttede kompagniets 1. deling sin omgangstjeneste i bjergene. LT E.S. Nielsen fra Viborg udtrykker sin glæde over det smukke terrain, men det er en haard tjeneste, skynder han sig at tilføje.

Vores opgave er at iagttagte militært aktivitet i et nærmere afgrænset område her i bjergene. Vi goer det ved hjælp af patruljer. I Palekhøje har vi en staaende patrulje med 1 SG og 3 KS udstyr med 2 jeeps og radio. Der ud over udsendes dagligt en koerende patrulje af samme stærrelsesorden, denne patrulje koerer fra 100 til 150 om dagen ad forskellige ruter.

For at opnå sikre radioforbindelser er netkontrolstationen anbragt paa en bjergtop over den tidlige kro, hvor delingen er indkvarteret. Paa nævnte top som ligger i ca. 4000 fods højde finder vi to KS, som sidder og halvfryser i et telt det er 126 Clausen og 383 Mikkelsen, som er ved at faa has paa et doegns tjeneste, men der ser fornøjede ud og fortæller om "deres" øerne som ruger paa et nabo-bjerg.

Da vi kommer ned fra radioen ser vi vagtposten staa med et saligt udtryk og snart fornemmer vi også den liflige duft fra koekkenregionen. Her huserer to kokke paa skift, det er 095 Christensen, som er chefkok for frokosten godt hjulpet af 973 Pedersen og 528 Toender. Det ser ualmindelig laekkert ud, vi faar en god behandling af SG Lund i Elizabeth Camp siger kokken med et udgrundeligt udtryk i øjnene - han er jyde - kokken altsaa.

Der er naturligvis en del flere



"tjenestestillinger", men det korte og det lange bliver 2 doegns tjeneste og 1 doegn fri. Fridoegnet benyttes ofte af de mere stationære til en tur med den koerende patrulje.

Det største problem for delingsfoeren er forsyningstjenesten, herunder specielt motormekanikerassistense, den skal komme helt fra Elizabeth Camp. For en sikkerheds skyld koerer jeepene altid to og to - saa kan de trække hinanden hjem - hvis galt skulle være.

Soldaterne i C-kompaniet er glade for deres bjerge og det lille bjerghotel i Alona



LT E.S. Nielsen, SGO PRLT Bech, 126 Clausen og 383 Mikkelsen ved radioen paa bjergtoppen.

Cost of desalinated water cut by 80 per cent

THE cost of fresh water made from the sea has dropped to one-fifth of what it was ten years ago and is expected to continue to drop until the cost is less than one-third of what it is now, stated Ole Pedersen last week in New York City. He was addressing the New Metropolitan Section of the American Nuclear Society at its monthly luncheon at Rosoff's Hotel.

Mr. Pedersen is a member of the secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), an organization affiliated with the United Nations. He has been seconded as an adviser with the Resources and Transport Branch of the United Nations Secretariat.

In 1955, Mr. Pedersen said, the cost of desalinated water was \$5,000 per thousand gallons. Now it is down to \$1.00 or \$1.25 in plants that produce 1.5 million gallons a day. In the future, plants about 100 times as large will be required, and such plants will offer significant economies over present ones in the desalting process. Moreover, larger plants may be able to use nuclear energy as a heat source, and with large enough power requirements, nuclear power may offer savings over heat sources used today.

Mr. Pedersen summarized the desalting situation as it stands now. The United States Office of Saline Water has five demonstration plants in operation, each using a different desalting process and each at a different location. The annual budget for the programme has increased from \$200,000 in 1952 to \$10 million now, and \$27 million has been proposed in 1966.

Meanwhile, at least two areas of the world, southern California and Israel, have shown a clear need for fresh water made from sea water, he declared. In Israel, the problem is pressing because within six years presently available water supplies will be fully utilized, and desalting of sea water will be the only alternative means to supply a rapidly increasing need.

International efforts to desalinate water cheaply have commenced, Mr. Pedersen said. The International Atomic Energy Agency, which has its headquarters in

Vienna and now has 90 member States, has assembled a panel of experts that meets twice a year to review advances in desalting technology. Moreover, it has been designated an observer in a joint United States - USSR exchange of information and joint Israeli-United States studies.



COL T. O'Brien Assistant Chief of Staff and Officer Commanding the Irish Contingent visited the Paphos District on 14 April and presented UN medals to Officers and men of the 4 Inf Group. On arrival he was met by Lt-Col P.O. Hogan, Officer Commanding, who escorted him to the parade centre. Addressing the parade Col O'Brien congratulated the unit for a job well done and stressed the importance of maintaining the high standard reached for the duration of their engagement in Cyprus.

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OVER 200 students from the Paphos Greek Gymnasium school in Ktima attended a film show in the school organised by Commandant Gerry O'Sullivan. The films dealt with Sport in Ireland, covering national games, golf, show jumping, horse racing and breeding, swimming, athletics and motor cycle trials, were of a high educational standards. The students and teachers showed their appreciation by prolonging applause.

□ ■ □

ON Easter Sunday a soccer match was played at Limnitis between the Turkish Cypriots and a team from A Company 42 Battalion. At half time the score board read 4-Nil against A Company but apparently the words of advice given by Lieut Noel Kelly instilled a fighting spirit into the team with the result that at the final whistle teams were level at four all. Outstanding for the Irish was Pte William Tighe who scored all four goals.

Congo assistance programme is largest UN operation

A report on the United Nations technical co-operation programme in the Democratic Republic of the Congo — which is the largest technical assistance programme of the United Nations and its related agencies in any part of the world — was issued in New York and Leopoldville last week, outlining the phases of these activities during 1964.

The report notes that the withdrawal of United Nations military forces from the Congo, completed on 30 June 1964, marked the end of one phase of United Nations assistance to that country. The other phase, technical co-operation (previously known as the Programme of Civilian Operations in the Congo), continued undiminished.

The over-all programme of assistance supplied to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the United Nations family of organizations consists of 22 projects on which progress during 1964 is described in the report. The 149-page document was prepared by Mr. B. F. Osorio - Tafall, Resident Representative of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board and Director of Special Fund Programmes for the Congo.

The report notes that about 570 experts and technicians and 800 secondary-school teachers, representing 47 different nationalities, as well as a contingent of 400 Nigerian police, worked in the Congo during 1964 under the United Nations programme. They constituted the backbone of many essential services of the Government, such as judiciary and law enforcement, civil aviation, telecommunications, public works, meteorology, public health and education.

Experts were also provided in mining and natural resources, public administration, monetary and budgetary, transport, social affairs, community development, police training, labour administration, food and agriculture, and postal services.

The 400 Nigerian police assisted in the maintenance of law and order, mainly in Leopoldville, and in providing on-the-job training for the local police forces.

Apart from the secondary-school teachers, the largest group of experts (181) was assigned to advisory health services and public health; 67 experts were assigned to education, 59 to civil aviation, 43 to public finance, 41 to the judiciary, and 33 to public works.

Among the internationally recruited staff, 105 were French nationals, 64 were from Haiti, 62 from Greece, 50 from Switzerland, 45 from the United Kingdom, 38 from Italy, 38 from Belgium, and 33 from Spain.

The programme has been financed from a number of sources in addition to aid provided by the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. In particular, the Government of the Congo has provided about 40 per cent of the necessary funds, including the entire local costs in Congolese francs.

The total cost of the program-

9. Roll. 10. Exam. 11. Italic. 13. Rind. 15. Cow. 16. Started. 17. Eels. 19. Sidle. 21. Medoc. 24. Dote. 25. Patched. 27. Mar. 29. Unit. 30. Pedant. 32. Toot. 33. Unto. 34. Thor. 35. Hidden. DOWN:- 1. Bricks. 2. Iota. 3. Clawed. 4. Ell. 5. Sects. 6. Harriet. 7. Omit. 8. Kidd. 12. Isle. 14. Nero. 18. Elector. 20. Iran. 21. Mode. 22. Demand. 23. Carton. 24. Depth. 25. Punt. 26. Tito. 28. Ante. 31. Dud.

ACROSS:- 1. Attain (5). 5. Denominations (5). 9. Animal (5). 10. Quarrel (3). 11. Piece (5). 13. Heated (5). 15. Hurry (5). 16. Pleasure (3). 17. Preceding days (4). 18. Woolly covering (6). 20. "Give" (3). 21. Fisherman (6). 24. Quadruped (4). 27. Organised (3). 28. Cut closely (5). 29. Region (5). 31. Support (5). 32. Study (3). 33. Inclined (5). 34. Barrier (5). 35. Savoury (5). DOWN:- 1. Frill (5). 2. Revile (5). 3. Foreign coins (5). 4. Fish (4). 5. Smother (6). 6. Bird (5). 7. Child (3). 8. Vegetable (5). 12. Harbour (5). 14. Regret (3). 18. Tree (3). 19. Desire (5). 20. Soft (6). 21. Letter (5). 22. Fine (5). 23. Resinous substance (3). 24. Country (5). 25. Kilns (5). 26. Familiar entertainer (5). 28. Abode (4). 33. Deer (3).



One of the detachment's four pilots, Flight Lieutenant Gordon Lucas (left) and Master Air Electronics Operator Jeff Jenkins, studying a map before setting off on a supply run.



Supplies being unloaded at a Canadian outpost in the Kyrenia Range.

Second RAF Detachment arrives

The second detachment from No. 18 Squadron, RAF Guttersloh, Germany, has now arrived in Cyprus for a two-month tour of duty with the UN force.

Commanded by Flight Lieutenant Malcolm Young, the detachment is continuing to play a vitally important role in the peace-keeping operation.

With their familiar RAF "roundels" replaced by the blue and white United Nations insignia, the Squadron's Wessex helicopters are on call 24 hours a day to fly troops and equipment anywhere in

British Contingent News

the Island. The twin-engined Wessex is particularly well suited to this task, for it can carry up to 15 fully equipped troops and is the latest RAF helicopter in service.

Based at RAF Nicosia, the detachment also provides daily communication flights and VIP transport to various UN units in the island and is available for reconnaissance patrols and casualty evacuations.

The 30-odd men who service and fly the helicopters spend two months at a time in the Island and then return to Guttersloh - although the unit itself is likely to remain for as long as required by the UN.

The present detachment arrived in Cyprus on April 11th. The original detachment, commanded by Flight Lieutenant John Ide, has now returned to Germany.

Decolonization Committee hears more fears about Rhodesia

Expressions of anxiety about the situation in Rhodesia were heard last week in the United Nations Committee on Decolonization, meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Most speakers urged the United Kingdom to take steps to speed the transfer of power to the majority in the African territory. They also expressed fear that the elections scheduled for next month under the present Constitution would be used as a pretext for a unilateral declaration of independence by the minority Government in Rhodesia.

U Thant continues to back Plaza

(from page 1)

Greece took notice of Mr. Plaza's "efforts for a constructive analysis of all aspects of the question", but expressed puzzlement at the caution against Enosis as long as this might bring about an armed conflict involving Turkish Cypriots or Turkey itself. Such a recommendation, Greece argued, placed restraints on the fundamental right of self-determination because of Turkish threats contrary to the United Nations Charter.

Greece said its aim continued to be unfettered independence for Cyprus including the right of self-determination as well as the full protection of the rights of the Turkish Cypriot minority. It supported the continuation by Mr. Plaza in his mission as Mediator.

The Turkish Cypriot views were expressed in a letter from Vice-President Fazil Kuchuk and an accompanying statement by the Turkish Cypriot Leadership. These declared that Mr. Plaza had recorded the factual situation impartially but advanced personal suggestions that did not beyond his functions as Mediator, fit with the facts and went

Mr. Plaza, in his report, warned against the division of the Island in face of strong opposition from the Greek Cypriot majority; but the Turkish Cypriot leadership said nothing short of federation would give the community adequate guarantees.

Mr. Kuchuk said the Cypriot problem was mainly between Turkey and Greece, and no lasting solution could be found except within this context.

Mr. Plaza urged the parties concerned — and in the first instance, the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities — get together as soon as possible with or without his presence.

Farewell gift to Guards



RSM Ken McLeod, Queen's Own Rifles presents a QOR plaque to his opposite number in the outgoing 1st Battalion, The Canadian Guards, RSM Rick Prest.

VIET-NAM:-

U Thant suggests return to Geneva 'essentials' as clue to peaceful solution

UNITED Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, suggested last week that the clue to a peaceful settlement in Viet-Nam lay in the return to the essentials spelled out at the 1954 Geneva Conference which negotiated the end of hostilities between France and her former colonies in Indo-China.

U Thant noted that both U.S. President Johnson and Premier Tham Van Dong of the People's Republic of Viet-Nam had stated their respective desires to return to these essentials. He felt this reflected a general consensus which could lead to a most desirable and enduring peaceful settlement.

The Secretary-General further noted that Cambodia had suggested a meeting of the parties to the 1954 Geneva Conference to guarantee her neutrality. U Thant suggested that any such meeting of the Geneva Conference powers might also provide a useful forum for discussions of matters not directly related to Cambodia.

The Secretary-General made these comments at a luncheon meeting with correspondents at U.N. Headquarters.

He felt the door to negotiations on Viet-Nam without preconditions had been partly opened by President Johnson's statement of last week and by later proposals by the North Vietnamese Government.

While noting that the North Vietnamese proposals did attach conditions, he strongly hoped there would be a prompt follow-up to the stated willingness to hold discussions.

On the possibility of his making a personal appeal for cease fire or a temporary halt to hostilities in Viet-Nam, U Thant said he had concluded that such an appeal would not

be timely in the absence of definite indications by some of the parties that it would be heeded. He added there was no point in discussing any possible visit by him to the People's Republic of China since "Peking feels that the U.N. should not, and cannot, be involved in the problem of Viet-Nam."

The Secretary-General said he had held preliminary consultations with President Johnson's representative, Mr. Eugene Black, on an increased development aid to South-East Asia, and it was agreed that a slow approach was called for since many delicate factors were involved.

Malawi gives £2000 towards cost of UNFICYP

Malawi has informed U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant, that it will make a voluntary contribution of £2,000 towards the costs of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus.

Malawi's decision was communicated to U Thant in a letter, dated 7 April, sent to the Secretary-General by the Charge d' Affairs of the Permanent Mission of Malawi to the United Nations, Mr. R.P. Chisala.

Special Aggression Committee adjourns for two years

THE United Nations Committee dealing with the question of defining aggression decided last week to adjourn for two years unless a majority wishes to meet again one year hence.

The Committee also asked countries recently admitted to the United Nations to submit their views on the question to the Secretary-General, U Thant.

Under a resolution, submitted by Cyprus and adopted unanimously, the Committee, at its next meeting, would consider asking the U.N. General Assembly to again study the question of defining aggression.

Mr. Platon Morozov of the Soviet Union said that delegations remained free to bring the matter up in the General Assembly at any time.

Mr. Francis Plimpton of the United States remarked that strengthening of the peace-keeping abilities of the United Nations was more important than deciding what aggression meant.



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WILSON VISITS UN HQ

(from page 1)

18 — or 17 — nations participating in the Geneva disarmament negotiations could get back to work. (France, although officially a member, has not so far participated in the 18-nation Negotiating Committee.

Mr. Wilson said the proliferation and acquisition of nuclear weapons were the most important problems.

On the problem of Southern Rhodesia, the British Prime Minister said his Government was continuing to seek a peaceful and rational settlement at the earliest possible moment.