



The Blue Beret

Issued by the Public Information Office
of the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

Volume Nine No. 37

Wednesday

8th December

1971

"OBSERVATIONS" IN SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT

The following is the full text of Chapter VIII headed "Observations", contained in the report of the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Security Council on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus from 20 May 1971 to 30 November 1971, circulated at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 2 December 1971 as Document S/10401.

The period under review has been marked by a deterioration of the general situation in Cyprus. Tension between the two communities of the Island has noticeably increased and there have been a number of inter-communal incidents, some of them serious.

However, thanks largely to the presence of UNFICYP and its constant efforts to minimize incidents and defuse tense situations whenever they occur, a relative, though superficial, calm has been maintained. The task of UNFICYP has become increasingly difficult. It has been able to achieve only limited progress in the normalization of conditions in the island and none at all in the important fields of freedom of movement and deconfrontation.

Despite UNFICYP's efforts, the Turkish Cypriot leadership has continued to deny freedom of movement in the area it controls to unarmed Greek Cypriot civilians. The leadership ascribes its negative attitude to security reasons, but the fact remains that some 80% of the population of Cyprus are deprived of their

basic right to travel freely on the public roads of that area.

Nor has UNFICYP been able to achieve any progress with regard to deconfrontation. The persistent confrontation between the Cyprus National Guard and the Turkish Cypriot Fighters has become more dangerous with the passage of time, as the two opposing forces have continued to improve their military efficiency and capability. An additional disturbing factor is that this increase in military efficiency and capability has led to a periodic tendency on the part of one side or the other to attempt to alter to its advantage the very delicate balance of military and police dispositions and patterns of activity along the Green Line and in other sensitive areas. In each such case UNFICYP has endeavoured to maintain the status quo, or when possible to make new arrangements in agreement with both sides. In this connexion, while the Cyprus Government has continued to co-operate with UNFICYP in most cases, the Turkish Cypriot leadership has been reluctant to extend to UNFICYP the same measure of co-operation as in the past. I wish

to emphasize once again that UNFICYP can fulfil its responsibilities only if it has the co-operation of both sides. It is to be hoped that such co-operation will be extended to it in the future.

There can be little doubt that much of the present climate of uneasiness is due to the uncertainties regarding the search for a solution of the Cyprus problem. As the intercommunal talks have gradually reached a deadlock, the hopes of three years ago have given way to frustration and tension. This tension has been recently deepened by rumours of the presence of General Grivas in the Island and a related resurgence of the pro-enosis campaign among some sections of the Greek Cypriot population. As the prospect of an agreed solution has appeared to wane, the danger of a recurrence of violence has increased.

I remain convinced that the best way of achieving a solution to the Cyprus problem is through a negotiated agreement between the two communities on its constitutional aspects. On the other hand, I have come to the conclusion that the intercommunal talks in their present form have reached an impasse which cannot be overcome without some new impetus being given to them. Two considerations have led me to believe that it is possible to reactivate these talks. First, all the parties have agreed that the intercommunal talks should continue in modified form with a view to promoting the search for a solution of outstanding problems; and secondly, the discussions between the Governments of Greece and Turkey have recently led to joint efforts by them aimed at reactivating the intercommunal talks.

I have described above my efforts, in consultation with the Foreign Ministers of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey — and later with the representatives to the intercommunal talks — to give these talks a new form which might serve to reactivate them and to facilitate progress. With this in mind I made a suggestion which, although it did



not wholly satisfy two of the original parties, was calculated to take their various preoccupations enough into account to be acceptable to all. Initially, my suggestion was fully accepted by one of these parties, accepted only in part by another, and accepted with modifications by a third. One of the two parties to the intercommunal talks also accepted my suggestions with modifications; and the other party accepted them only in part. Discussions on this matter are proceeding. I still feel that my suggestion has merit, and I would hope that after further consideration by, and discussion with, the parties concerned, it might yet prove acceptable as a new starting point for the intercommunal talks. If such an outcome is achieved, I shall, of course, inform the Security Council immediately.

In my last report to the Security Council I stated that "what is lacking, and needs to be restored, is the parties' mutual confidence in each other's good faith and ultimate political objectives" (S/10199, para 82). Since that time we have seen one step forward in the field of mutual confidence, as evidenced by the joint efforts of Greece and Turkey to remove some of the obstacles to a peaceful and just settlement of the Cyprus problem. As I have previously indicated, the basis of such a settlement should be found in the concept of an independent, sovereign and unitary state with the adequate participation of the two communities.

It is no secret that two fears especially dominate the Cyprus problem — on the Greek Cypriot side the fear of partition and on the Turkish Cypriot side the fear of enosis. I know that both these concepts are deeply rooted in the history of the problem and that it is difficult for some of the parties concerned to disown them. The truth is, however, that if the apprehensions aroused by these two ideas could be laid to rest, a large cloud would cease to hang over all efforts to that if the Security Council were able in some way to assist the parties in dispelling the difficulties created by these two ideas and, in doing so, to reaffirm its own determination to ensure that a just settlement was reached in Cyprus within the principles of the Charter and the spirit and letter of its resolutions on the subject, a great improvement in the atmosphere of the talks and in the relations between the parties might result.



Mr. B. Osorio-Tafall, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, was interviewed last week for the BBC Panorama programme by Mr. Julian Pettifer.

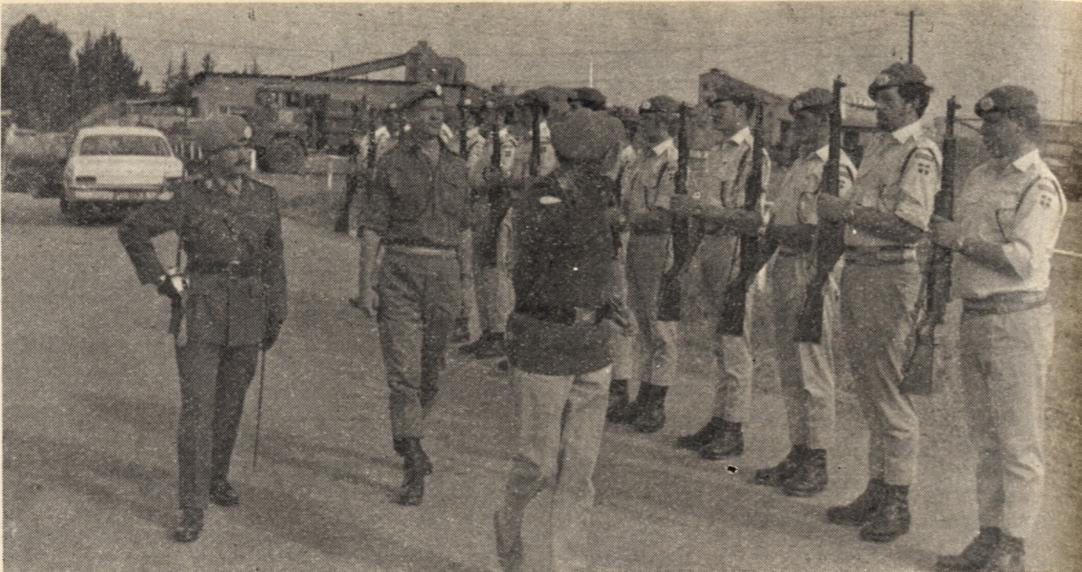
(Continued on Back Page)

FORCE COMMANDER HOS DANCON

Tirsdag den 30. november modtog Dancon XVI det første besøg af Force Commander, General D. Prem Chand.

Generalen landede pr. helikopter i Xeros-lejren kl. 1030 og blev her modtaget af OL V.I. Ubbe samt af en æresgarde ledet af KN P.M. Mentz, bestående af en udvalgt og håndplukket samling konstabler og overkonstabler, som for en gangs skyld havde byttet de hvide træsko og håndværktøjet ud med rigtige soldatereffekter.

General Prem Chand gik herefter gennem Xeros-lejren for at hilse på



officerer og befalingsmænd, der ligeledes i dagens anledning var kommet i støvler.

Generalen fløj derefter til LKMP hvor rundvisning, samtaler og besøg udfyldte tiden indtil middag, hvor generalen efter ankom til Xeros for at deltage i frokosten. Kl. ca.

1430 forlod generalen igen Dancon pr. helikopter. Forinden havde generalen udtrykt sin fulde tilfredshed med det, han havde set, og udtrykte håbet om at alle, som eventuelt ikke endnu var faldet rigtig ind i rytmen på jobbet, snart ville finde denne således, at gennem-



førelsen af denne fredsbevarende mission, foruden at være et soldaterjob, også kunne gå hen og blive en oplevelse for livet. Generalen slut-



TORRT OCH VÄTT SIM VID CAPSIDES BEACH

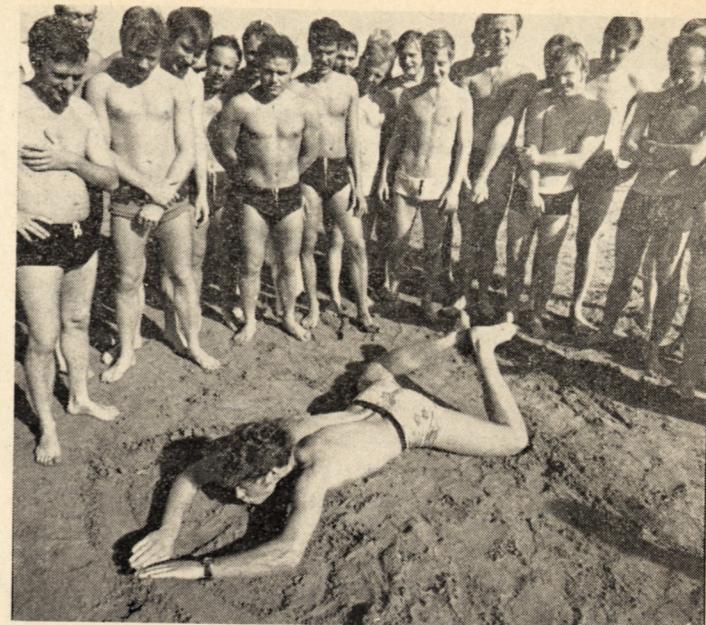
Innan det klarblå medelhavsvattnet svalnar alltför mycket runt Cyperns stränder så har bataljonens män börjat avlägga simprov och fått grundundervisning i livräddning. Fjärde platon var först på beachen vid Capsides och sammade sina 200 meter per man. Alla klarade uppgiften utan några problem.

Efter simmandet följde livräddning och praktisering av mun-motmun-metoden. Rustmästare Hans Franson från Västerås ledde övningarna.

Fotbollsresultaten fortsätter att

strömma in. En del glädjande - andra mindre glädjande. I gångna veckan har bataljonen lag mött två olika turk-cypriotiska lag. Första matchen spelades i Famagusta Old City och där förlorade "de våra" med hela 6-0. Våra idrottsledare skylde förlusten på att vi hade många B-spelare med och att vi var ur form och att motståndarna var för bra.

I andra matchen vann svenskarna emellertid med 5-1 över ett turkypriotiskt div II-lag.



SWEDCON NEWS Swedish Forces Photos

KRAVALLEXERCIS OCH "PLÄTNING"

Kravalllexercisen har kommit i gång. I slutet av förra veckan började fjärde plutons män kämpa på campens dammiga planer. Mycket träning behövs för att denna exersis skall bli perfekt - men det blir den säkert med tiden. Åtminstone hoppas kapten Johan Edström det. Han har också utarbetat nya normer för hur övningarna skall tillgå. För att få instruktionsmaterial jagade han till och med upp stabsfotografen på ett av de högsta tak vi har inom campen varifrån han skulle ta bilder på övningarna - endast för studiematerial. Så fotografen fick alltså också prova på kravalllexercis - fast naturligtvis något annorlunda sådan.

På bilden ses Torsten Lundstedt avverka 200 meter sandsim och kompisarna ur plutonen följer intresserat hans rörelser.



TVÅ ENERGiska MAJORER LÄMNAR BATALJONEN

Med den SCACYP som lämnade Cypern i veckan följe majorerna Bertil Thelander och Horst Grund som därmed fullgjort sin tjänstgöring vid den svenska bataljonen som kasern officer respektive läkare.

Major Thelander - allmänt kallad Thelle - kom hit ned redan med förtruppen till 46:an och omedelbart upptäckte han att det fanns mycket att utträffa för en kasern-officer här vid Carl Gustaf Camp. Han gick i gång med upprustningen och resultatet lät inte vänta på sig.

Han har fixat möblerna i private-mässen, rustat upp 1:a och 2:a plutons förläggningar, gjort om offmässen till en trevlig samlingsplats och för närvrare håller markan på att byggas ut efter hans ritningar. Glömmas bör inte alla konstnärliga utsmyckningar.

Själv anser han dock att den största segeren under tiden här nere uppnåddes i kampen om plot 777. Och hans silt för kökets utbyggnad och renovering är vida berömd.

Vi inom 47:an tackar för allt

han gjort inom CGC och önskar den trogne FN-kämpen lycka till med framtidens filmfotspelningar för försvaret.

Doktor Grund som normalt är provinsialläkare i Östersund kan onekligen benämñas som en av världens snällaste mäniskor. Han har under sin tremåadersperiod här varit så gott som både far och mor för hela bataljonen. Många gånger har han helt uteslutit den allmänna gemenskapen endast för att sitta vid sängkanten och underhålla någon sjukling eller någon som haft hemlängtan.

Ja Grund har tagit hand om alla på ett underbart sätt och hans efterträdare Jan Bengtsson betonar att han är en synnerligen fin kollega.

Vi inom 47:an önskar att han i framtiden får mycket tid åt sitt specialintresse: hedsjukdomar.



Round The Clock Service

The three members of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps who run the Petrol Point at Camp UNFICYP, Nicosia, are kept busy throughout the week. There is a daily issue of some six to eight hundred gallons of petrol to be made. The petrol is in two grades, one for cars and the other for landrovers and four ton trucks.

They work normal hours and are open for an hour in the afternoon. Added to this, one of them is always "on call" should someone require petrol at any time of the day or night. Strict safety regulations are enforced with only one vehicle being allowed at the petrol point at a time. Included in their tasks is the weekly resupply of the petrol points at the contingent camps.



• Pictured from left to right Lance Corporals Jasper (bowser operator) and Anderson (petrol point storeman), checking the measuring stick against the bulk storage tank stick held by Corporal Burchell who is the non commissioned Officer i/c the petrol point.

VISIT OF ANGLICAN BISHOP TO UNFICYP



• The Anglican Bishop to the British Forces, the Reverend J. T. Hughes, paid a short visit to HQ UNFICYP where he met the Force Commander and Combitcon before flying to the United Kingdom.



Workticket Signed?

The Regimental Provost Corporal of the Royal Irish Rangers, Corporal McKeown, checks the workticket of a vehicle leaving Polemidhia Camp. The Regiment was formed on 1st July 1968 when the three former Irish Regiments: The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, The Royal Ulster Rifles and The Royal Irish Fusiliers amalgamated. In December 1968 one battalion was disbanded. The 2nd battalion has just returned to the United Kingdom from Bahrain. The 1st Battalion was posted to Cyprus from Germany.

BRITCON NEWS

MINOR REPAIR !!!



• Craftsman R.K. Jarvis who is attached to the Force Reserve is seen repairing one of the Hussars' landrovers. 'A' Squadron handed over to 'B' Squadron on 14th December. The squadron have covered some 184,000 miles patrolling the island visiting some of the more remote villages to show the UNFICYP flag.



• WAIT FOR IT! The opposing sets of forwards are delicately poised and eager to gain possession from this line-out as the ball wings its way towards them.

IRCON VERSUS UNTSO

On Saturday 27th November a very enjoyable game of rugby was held at Dhekelia between 21 Infantry Group and a team drawn from the observers stationed with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in the Middle East.

The UNTSO team, although consisting mainly of Irish Officers, included players from New Zealand, France and Holland which added an international flavour to the game. It was quite an achievement for UNTSO to have provided fifteen men, all players of rugby, at one place and at one time, as the team had to converge, for the flight from Jerusalem, from posts in Syria, Israel and Jordan. Also, careful adjustments had to be made to duty rosters to allow the team to travel "in toto".

The match itself was an excellent one in which Ircon were rather flattered by their winning score of 24 points to 4. But for some last ditch tackles and brilliant positional play by Ircon's veteran full back Captain Gerry Kenny the scores might easily have been reversed. Others to shine for Ircon were Lieutenant J.J. Curley, Lieutenant Chris Moore and Signalman Pat O'Grady. UNTSO were best served by their youthful team



• Three very interested spectators at the UNTSO V Ircon Rugby Match. Colonel W. Bunworth, who is Chairman of the UN Mixed Armistice Commission of UNTSO on the Israel/Syrian border, is flanked by (left) Lieutenant Colonel W. Callaghan, Officer Commanding 21 Infantry Group, and (right) by Lieutenant Colonel P. D. Hogan, Chief Operations Officer, UNFICYP. Colonel Bunworth has a very distinguished record of UN Service and was Commanding Officer of the second Irish unit to serve with UN, the 33 Battalion in the Congo.



• The UNTSO Team.



on the following day. Perhaps they will be afforded the opportunity of reversing their fortunes at a later date.

• The 21 Infantry Group Team.

IRCON NEWS



Le "Padre" Veilleux, lisant un passage de l' Evangile, pendant la messe du dimanche, aux membres de la Cie de Ville à Beaver Lodge. Il est bon de noter que les membres de cette Cie furent les premiers de l'unité à instaurer la messe chantée sur des airs populaires.

ARTISTES CANADIENS A CHYPRE

Les membres du groupe "Les Feux Follets" accompagnés du groupe musical "The Sound Invasion" et de Miss Canada 1966, Diane Landry, sont arrivés à l'aéroport de Nicosie jeudi dernier. Ce groupe Canadien donna trois spectacles la semaine dernière, aux membres des Nations-Unies et à la population civile.



CANCON NEWS

Canadian Forces Photos

RALLY DE BICYCLES

Les membres de la Compagnie de banlieue ont récemment pris part à un rally de bicyclettes. Il y avait quatre équipes en compétition, soit les pelotons 4, 5 et 6 et le poste de commandement de la compagnie. Chaque équipe de quatre membres a dû compléter le trajet de huit milles. Cette compétition fut remportée par le peloton 5.



Du haut d'un Poste d'Observation sur la Ligne Verte, le Capitaine Cook montre un point intéressant au Caporal Michel Girard de la Cie de Banlieue. C'est une des responsabilités des "Padres" d'aller voir les militaires à leur poste afin de discuter des problèmes qui pourraient exister.

LES AUMÔNIERS

Pourvoir aux besoins spirituels des hommes est un autre devoir pour l'infanterie et est une nécessité pour chaque unité. Contrairement à ce que l'on pense, ce n'est pas un devoir d'une seule journée, par semaine; en fait, les heures

passées chaque semaine à préparer des sermons, à conseiller les soldats, et en général à prêter une oreille sympathetic et attentive à tous, dépassent généralement les heures de travail de presque tous les membres du Contingent.

Les Capitaines John Cook et Gerry Veilleux sont les deux "Padres" actuels du Contingent Canadien. Le Capitaine Cook est l'aumônier protestant et le Capitaine Veilleux est l'aumônier catholique.

Le Capitaine Cook est natif de Barrie, en Ontario et est à Chypre depuis août dernier. Son affectation à Chypre est pour six mois et il retournera au Canada en février.

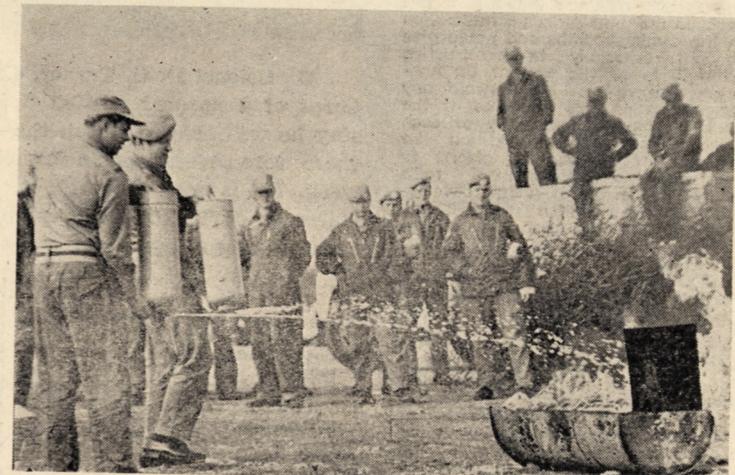
Le Capitaine Veilleux, lui, est natif de Québec et se trouve à Chypre depuis septembre dernier pour un stage d'un an.



Itsenäisyyspäivänä jaettiin Finconissa YK-mitaleja. Kuvassa osa mitalin saajien kunniaakasta rivistöä.

PALONTORJUNTA

30.11.1971 kokoontuivat Fincon' in "palomiehet" Kykkoon saamaan lisäoppia. Force Fire Adviser, maj. Humphries esitteli erilaista palo- ja tulipaloja sekä erilaisten palotyyppejä sammutusta. Ensimmäisenä hän esitti vaahdosammuttimen, jota käytetään palavien nesteiden sammutustyössä. Saimme havaitta kuinka kerossiinilla täytetty ja palamaan sytytetty astia peitti hetkessä vaahdolla tukahduttaen näin tulen. Vaahdoilla levittäytyy tasaisesti palavan pinnan päälle, jolloin palavalta nesteeltä loppuu happi ja näin ollen se luonollisesti sammuu. Sammuttimen on varsin yksinkertainen käyttää, joten palon sattuessa meistä jokainen pystyy suorittamaan pieneimpien palojen sammutuksen ja yleensä alkusammutuksen. Vaahdot ei ole mitenkään vaarallista ihmiselle, sillä se sisältää lakritsajauhetta ja sulfuaa. Vaahdon an-



Palontorjuntaan kuuluu myös käytännön harjoitusta. Tässä saatuja neuvuja sovelletaan käytäntöön.

vaan palavaan nesteeseen, joten esim. näytöksessä käytetty kerossi oli aivan käytökkäistä sen

KUVASATOA OMORPHITAN KUNTORADALTA



Lomaupseerin virkistysmatka

Sunnuntaina joulukuuun 12 päivänä klo 10 lähdetään Kykkosta lomaupseerin johdolla virkistysmatkalle. Matka suuntautuu Hala Sultan Tekke nimiseen luostariin ja myös Larnacaan kaupunkiin tutustutaan. Tervetuloa mukaan tutustumaan Kypriksen maisemiin.

jälkeen kun vaahdo oli kuorittu pois. Vaahtosammuttimen tunti keltaisesta väristä. Toisena sammutintyyppinä hän esitti soodasammuttimen, joka sisältää vettä ja hiilioksidiä. Tätä sammutintyyppiä käytetään materiaalipaloihin, kuten esim. jos majouituksessa sytyy huonekaluja tai vastaavaa on tähän sammutintyyppi se, jolla aloitetaan alkusammutus. Myöskin tämä sammutin on varsin helppokäytöinen ja sen sisältämä aine ei ole myöskään vaarallista ihmiselle. Sammuttimen nokasta tuleva vesisuihku suunnataan keskelle palon alkupesäkettä, jolloin sen käyttö on kaikkein tehokkainta. Tämän sammuttimen tunti punaisesta väristä. Siispä jos jossain havaitsette palon alkua, käykää siekailematta sen sammutustööhön, mutta muisikaa ensin varmistaa palon laadusta voidakseen valita oikean sammuttimen. Vielä kerran, keltainen sammuttin on se jota käytetään palavien nesteiden sammutukseen, ja punainen materiaalipaloihin. Oman turvallisuutemme vuoksi on meidän jokaisen sytytustua näihin sammuttimiin. Mottonamme olkoon vaikka erään laulun sanat "tulta pääin, tulta pääin, tultapääin", mutta ei kuitenkaan harkitsemattomasti, vaan miltiä ja järkeä käyttää.

FINCON NEWS

"OBSERVATIONS" ...

I would like here to add that it would seem to me to be appropriate, and indeed most desirable at this juncture, when the United Nations has been involved in this problem for so many years, and with considerable expenditure both of effort and resources, that the Security Council should become more actively involved in assisting the parties in the search for a solution to the Cyprus problem. On some of the basic issues it seems to me that the Council's advice, guidance and new initiatives, of course with the agreement of the parties, would be a reassuring and constructive element in their efforts to reach a settlement. It would be, of course, for the Council itself to consider how best it might play such a role.

As the search for a solution of the Cyprus problem continues, it is essential that every effort be made to maintain quiet in the Island. In view of the present tension in Cyprus I have no alternative but to recommend an extension of the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months until 15 June 1972. The Government of Cyprus and the Governments of Greece and Turkey have conveyed to me their agreement with this recommendation.

In making this recommendation I must refer once again to the financial problem facing UNFICYP. I have become increasingly concerned because collective action has not yet resulted in the working out of sound and effective arrangements for the adequate financing of the Force. This concern is shared both by the Governments contributing troops to UNFICYP and by others who have supported it financially. The deficit, even after taking full account of contributions which are eventually expected to be paid, has reached the substantial sum of \$16.4 million. As a result, the United Nations is not able to pay, on anything approaching a current basis, the amounts it owes to Governments which have in good faith furnished Contingents and incurred extra costs in connexion with the UNFICYP operation. This situation obviously must not continue. In this connexion, I understand that certain interested Governments are working together informally on methods to ensure the required financing on a more regular basis. I sincerely appreciate the efforts being made and hope that they will prove to be successful.

In the past I have repeatedly voiced my misgivings about the present method of financing by voluntary contributions.

MP NOTEBOOK

ACCIDENTS —

UNFICYP

Week Ending

3 Dec 71 — 6

Same Period

Last Year — 5

Total This Year — 294

Same Period

Last Year — 325

Main Cause Of Accidents This Week:

CARELESS DRIVING

tary contributions. I feel strongly that the maintenance of international peace and security is a collective responsibility of the United Nations which must be shared by all its members. In the case of UNFICYP the financial burden has been borne by a limited number of Governments, including some states not members of the Organization. Many members of the United Nations, on the other hand, including some of those who have special responsibilities with regard to the United Nations action in Cyprus, have not contributed or have omitted to do so for a long period of time. The present system of financing results in obvious inequities which seem difficult to reconcile with the spirit of the Charter. Compared with the consequences of a recurrence of fighting in Cyprus, the cost of maintaining UNFICYP is relatively small. In view of the important task entrusted to UNFICYP by the Security Council and the results it has achieved, it would seem appropriate that all members of the United Nations should give it the modest support it requires.

In paragraph 87 of my last report, I observed that the prospect of an apparently indefinite commitment for the United Nations in Cyprus posed fundamental problems to the Organization in facing its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security. I expressed the hope that members of the Security Council would give this problem the most serious consideration in the coming months and would give thought especially to constructive alternatives to the present arrangement. I have not put forward any suggestions on this score, as at the present time the possibility of such alternatives would depend on the outcome of the current efforts to reactivate the intercommunal talks and on the effect of such a development on the situation in the Island. This matter will be kept under review.

This is the last report which it is incumbent upon me, as Secretary-General, to submit to the Security Council on the question of Cyprus. It will be one of my lasting regrets that I cannot report, in accordance with the Security Council's resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, that there has been found "a peaceful solution and an agreed settlement of the problem confronting Cyprus, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, having in mind the well-being of the people of Cyprus as a whole and the preservation of international peace and security".

I remember well the hopes and expectations engendered by the unanimous adoption of the Council resolution of 4 March 1964. It provided both for a United Nations Peace-keeping Force and for mediation. The Force, intended to be of only the most temporary nature — indeed three months — was "to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions". The mediator, in the meantime, was to "use his best endeavours with the representatives of the communities" and with the Governments concerned to achieve the peaceful solution and agreed settlement to which I have already referred. Not only did the mediation called for by the Security Council meet with no success, but it also proved impossible to resume the search for an agreed solution in full measure.

Thus the hopes and expectations of 1964 are yet to be fulfilled. After nearly eight years, the solution of the Cyprus problem is still not in sight, conditions in the Island remain precarious and I have to come once more before the Security Council — in fact for the twentieth time — to recommend a further extension of the mandate of UNFICYP. It is obvious that this situation cannot continue indefinitely, to the detriment of the people of Cyprus and as a lingering threat to international peace and security.

Despite the difficulties involved, I am deeply convinced that, given the necessary good will, the Cyprus problem is capable of solution. It is my



• Colonel D. G. Turner, Commander 27 Regiment, Royal Corps of Transport, visited 8 Squadron recently. During his stay he was able to watch the squadron at work and play as there were several sports fixtures for the squadron during the week. He is seen here, right, talking to Staff Sergeant G. Horrocks of "A" Troop. Centre, Major P. Palmer, Officer Commanding 8 Squadron.

earnest hope that, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, the parties to this problem will soon find it possible, in the interest of the well-being of the people of Cyprus and the cause of international peace and security, to make those necessary compromises and accommodations without which no settlement can be achieved.

In concluding this report, I wish to express my deep appreciation to the Governments which have provided contingents and personnel for UNFICYP and to those which have made voluntary contributions for the support of the operation. I also wish to pay tribute to my Special Representative, to the Force Commander and to all the Officers and men of UNFICYP as well as its civilian staff. They have continued to carry out with exemplary efficiency and devotion the important task assigned to them by the Security Council.

UN PROGRAMMES FROM C.B.C.

The weekly C.B.C. transmission of special programmes for UN Forces are broadcast on 498 metres, 602 kilocycles, as follows:

Monday 1330 — 1400 hrs
Radio EIREAN production.

Tuesday 2000 — 2030 hrs
SWEDISH local requests.

Wednesday 2000 — 2030 hrs
News from CANADA and records.

Thursday 2000 — 2030 hrs
Radio HELSINKI production.

Friday 2000 — 2030 hrs
UN Discotheque presented by

John Crosse.

Saturday 2000 — 2030 hrs
DANISH local requests.

Sunday 2000 — 2030 hrs
SCANDINAVIAN local productions from each of the Nordic Contingents in turn.

News in English can be heard every day at 0830 hrs, 1400 hrs and 1945 hrs.