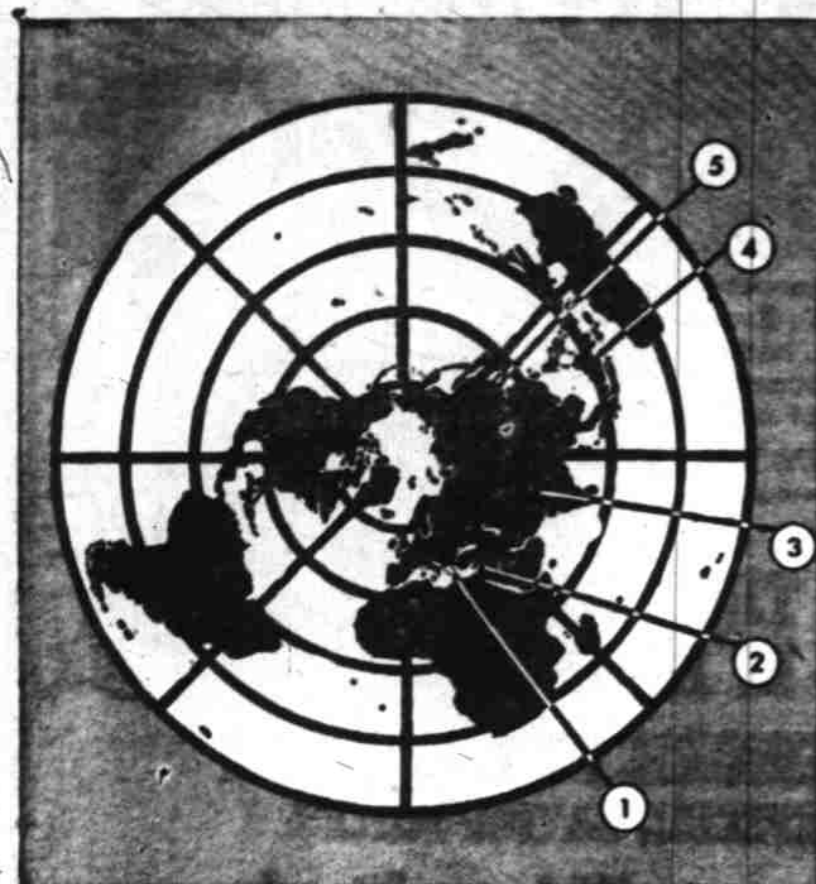


THE ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS IN PICTURES

Day of a U. N. Observer



Five areas, this year, have been kept under continuous U.N. observation: (1) the Balkans, (2) Palestine, (3) Kashmir, (4) Indonesia, and (5) Korea. In Kashmir, after earlier fighting, a U.N.-invoked "cease-fire" order had gone into effect on 1 January and truce lines have now been agreed upon.

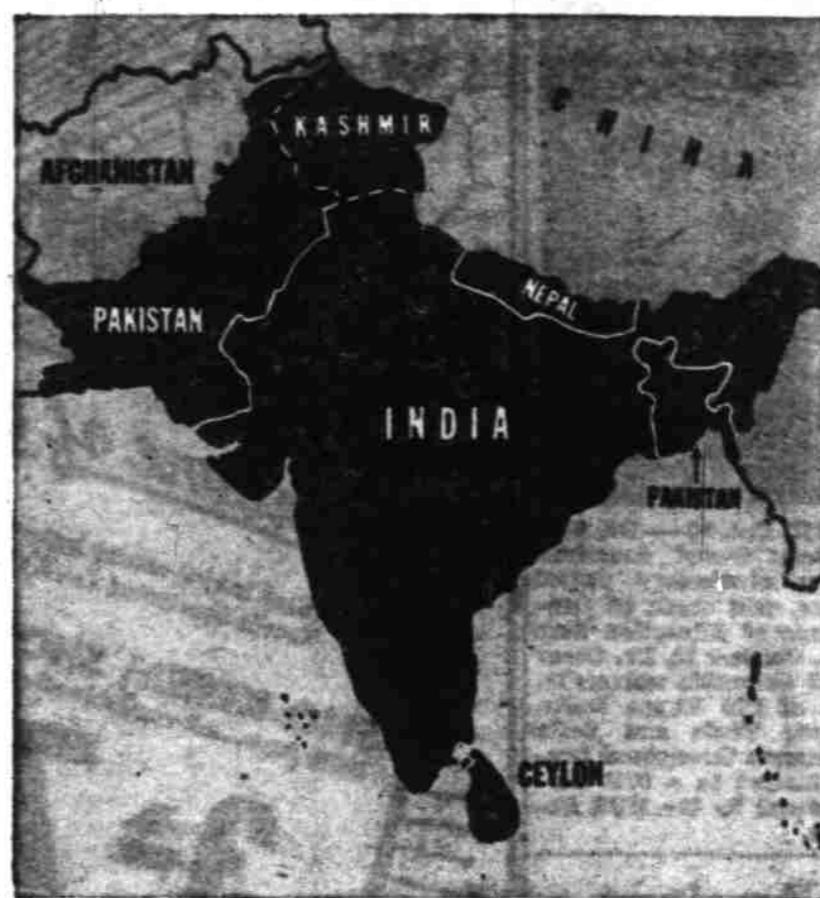
OCTOBER 24 marks the fourth anniversary of the United Nations. The day has been proclaimed in most U.N. member countries as "U.N. Day," a day of commemoration.

Millions of people have heard of, or have themselves experienced, the concrete accomplishments of U.N. in the social and economic fields. Far fewer realize that, in spite of political difficulties, U.N. has actually "either stopped or prevented wars involving 500,000,000 people," as Secretary-General Trygve Lie states in his Fourth Annual Report on the work of U.N.

Since U.N. does not yet have an army of its own, its only agents for stopping wars have been a small number of military observers, mediators and conciliators, "loaned" to it by member countries. Thirteen of these agents of peace have so far been killed in the line of duty, but others, such as those shown below, carry on.



Somewhere in Kashmir, an Indian commander reports an unauthorized advance by opposing troops. Two U.N. observers, one a U. S. officer (left), the other a Canadian colonel, have been assigned to investigate.



Kashmir—82,000 square miles and 4,000,000 people—borders on both India and Pakistan and is scheduled to decide by plebiscite which it will join. Meantime, both sides hold parts.



TO ARGENTINA—Stanton Griffis (above), of New York, former Ambassador to Poland and Egypt, has been nominated by President Truman to be Ambassador to Argentina.



Enroute to the "front" in their white-painted U.N. jeep, the two U.N. observers encounter local inhabitants whose stories may help to clarify the situation. They explain their mission and ask for directions to the mountainous area in dispute.



At the edge of a turbulent river, the jeep is abandoned and the observers cross by this improvised "cable car."



Continuing on foot, the observers near the dangerous military zone and identify themselves with a U.N. flag before crossing a hill. Observers are drawn from many nations, but serve U.N. exclusively while on U.N. duty.



Next day, with clear visibility, the observers once more ascend prominent peak near "cease fire" line from where positions of units on both sides can be definitely determined on map. A sergeant helps to identify landmarks. Then, their mission completed, the observers can return to their home headquarters to finish their report and to prepare for another field trip.



GERMAN HEAD—Theodor Heuss (above) 65-year-old professor and journalist, was elected President of the West German Republic by the Federal Assembly at Bonn.



Having crossed the "front" safely, the U.N. observers at last encounter the unit holding this part of the line against Indians. They check its positions and hear its complaint that Indians are reinforcing positions on their side of the mountainous "cease-fire" line.



Recrossing the "cease-fire" line, observers have now reached Indian outpost on same part of "front," nearly 13,000 feet above sea level. Magnificent scenery near world's highest mountains compensates them for their dangerous climb.



Inspections completed, observers find food and rest in tent of Indian commander, over-towered by mountains which lead into the Himalayas. They now know the positions of units on both sides and can start to write their reports to the U.N. Commission which is mediating the Kashmir conflict.



Still on foot, observers have crossed another river and are now nearing the disputed outpost. The altitude here is more than 10,000 feet and much of the footing is ice. The lead man uses the staff of his U.N. identification flag as a walking stick.



CHEMICAL HEAD—Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe (above), who said "Nuts" to the Germans at Bastogne, has been named Chief of the Army Chemical Corps by President Truman.

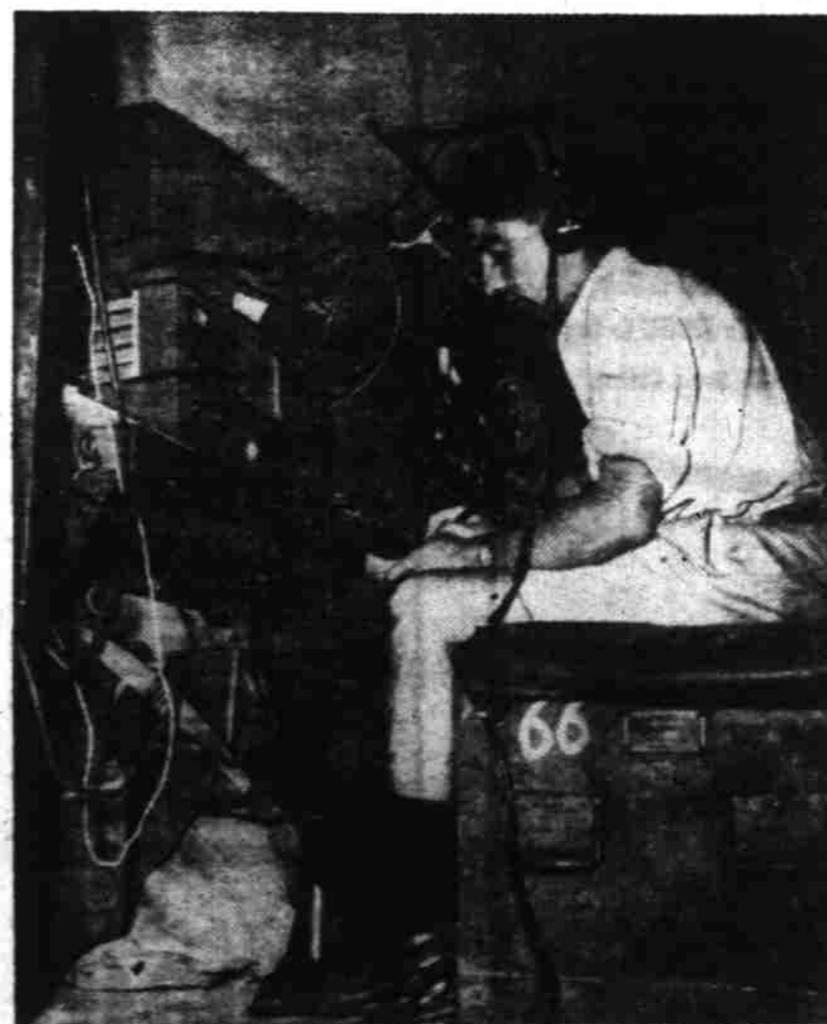
ON OTHER 'FRONTS,' TOO, UNITED NATIONS PEACE TEAMS RISK LIFE AND LIMB EVERY DAY.



In Greece, where U.N. observers have been on duty longer than anywhere else, a U.N. team stops to talk with a village home guard in central Macedonia. Here function of observers is to keep an eye out for border violations and for illegal help to Greek guerrillas from Greece's northern neighbors.



In Indonesia (population 70,000,000), steps toward a final settlement of the islands' fate were initiated this year after heavy fighting between the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic. Typical of hardships undergone by U.N. representatives in the area is this pontoon river crossing in Sumatra by the U.N. Good Offices Committee after a modern bridge (background) had been blasted from its foundations during the fighting.



A strictly modern note in U.N. "military observation" is introduced in Palestine, where radio-equipped cars cruised behind fronts to collect walkie-talkie reports from observers and relayed them to headquarters of the U.N. Commission, picking up instructions from the Commission in return. They also took messages from U.N. headquarters at Lake Success.



MIDGET CAMERA—This camera, exhibited at an industrial show in Frankfurt, Germany, is 1 1/4 inches in diameter, weighs under 7 ounces and uses 8 millimeter film.