UN DAY

On the 33rd Anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations the UN Association of Cyprus held a commemoration service at the Canadian memorial in Wolseley Barracks, Nicosia.

This memorial is in memory of the twenty Canadian soldiers who have given their lives in the service of peace in Cyprus since 1964. The picture shows the memorial guard from the 8th Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's) resting on their arms reversed during the service.
COMMEMORATION IN CYPRUS

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY DAY 1978

Following is a message from President of the U.N. General Assembly, Isabeli Liviano, on the occasion of United Nations Day.

"On United Nations Day we commemorate the anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Charter..."
The Danish Folk Church

THE DANISH FOLK CHURCH

Denmark has been a Christian country for the past 1000 years and today about 95% of the population belong to the Lutheran Church and pay to the church tax of between 1% and 1.5% per cent of their income. The country is divided into parishes so that every Dane, wherever he may be, has a church to which he can go if he so pleases and a vicar whom he can approach if he wishes to discuss his problems.

THE DANISH CHURCH IN CYPRUS

Dancor is part of Denmark and although it has no church it does have its chaplain to hold services and give advice. Services are held wherever soldiers may congregate - in their messes and in the gardens, normally on a weekday evening when there is no film or other activity. On those occasions when a more formal service has been arranged these have to be held in the old Roman theatre at Stili, with its beautiful view over Morphou Bay.

THE CHAPLAIN'S JOB

The Chaplain does not spend much of his time in his office in "Achara" for on four or five days a week he travels out to the company camps and OAs to visit the soldiers and discuss with them whatever problems they may have. Once a week the chaplain goes into the entertainment business and produces a request programme on tape. Twenty-six copies of the tape are made and every Saturday evening the tape is heard throughout Dancor. The chaplain is also active in the general welfare field and acts as a guide to monasteries - such as those at Machaeras, Kykkos and Troodos - or the famous churches of Peristera, Ayla and Galatsa.

PARISHES PROVIDE ARMY CHAPLAINS

In Denmark the army does not have its own chaplains so the church provides them from its parishes. It is obviously better if a chaplain has some military background, as is the case with the present one in Dancor, Johannes Buchhave is the vicar in Stade parish in Jutland and he has been an officer in the Reserve of the Faestere Regiment, one of the well-known Regiments in Zealand. There are now about 90 chaplains active in the army, most of them having done six months service with the UN. The chaplains have no military rank as it is considered that he is "Superior to none and inferior to none".

A YOUNG CONGREGATION

The main difference between the work of a minister in his parish and the task of a chaplain in the army is that in the parish he meets different groups of people of all ages - confirms in their early teens, young parents coming for their children's baptisms and the elderly parishioners - whereas in the army he meets only men in the 20 to 30 age group and they have very strong views and generally express them very directly, so the chaplain needs to use his full arsenal of knowledge and experience. The chaplain's job is a very rewarding one but it is not a job for a "sleepy".

Evening Services being held in the soldiers' mess.

An interview for the Dancor request tape being recorded.

The Chief of the Danish Army, Major general H M Boysen touring Viking Camp, Xeros, during his week's visit to Dancor in October.

How to prepare mashed swede:

For ten persons one uses:
Two turnips, 16-18 potatoes
Six carrots and some black pepper.

Cut the roots into cubes. Boil the turnips for approx. 40 minutes until soft. Boil potatoes and carrots together. Next, mash the boiled roots together using some of the water in which they were boiled.

Serve with brisket of beef or pork sausage. Beer or milk is recommended as a drink.

Orjan Edvinsson finds røttos delicious.

Although the men of SWEDCON like røttos they cannot possibly eat that much. It is impossible to return the surplus stock to Sweden, and of course a Supply Officer hates to just throw food away. So SWEDCON Supply Officer is now on a grand sales tour to other contingents. So far AUSCON, BRITCON and DANCON have had a chance to try it.

"They were interested" says Hakan Kraft. He hopes to find troops on mess menus all around Cyprus. Røttos is a really wonderful dish, he assures us.

So come and get it. There's plenty for all.

Rolf Dahlbom knows how to prepare mashed swede (above). Overstocked! Keith Bohman has got a gigantic problem (right).
Focus on - AUSTRALIA

Double Celebration - AUSTRALIA'S

Medal Parade on Austria's National Day

One of Austria's most significant Medal Parades took place on 26 October, on this occasion it was held on our National Day. Commander Austin, Lt. Col. W. Fink, spoke during the parade, first in English welcoming the guests and then continuing in German as he addressed the parade. In his speech he gave the background to our National Day, we celebrated the 26 October as this was the day in 1955 when the last Allied soldier left the soil of Austria and therefore the day of our final independence. He mentioned as well that this day also commemorates the rebirth of the Austrian Federal Army.

After ten traumatic years of occupation after the end of the Second World War the National Council passed a Constitution Bill declaring Austria's permanent neutrality. On 15 May 1955 the Foreign Minister, from the balcony of Belvedere, the one-time residence of Prince Eugen in Vienna, displayed to an excited crowd the declaration signed by the ministers of the allied powers, on the agreed

PRAISE OF AUSTRIA

"It is a favourable country well-worth a prince to rule!
Look all around, it smiles like a bride to her bridal groom.
Yellow and green embroidered with bright meadow green and
seed-gold, by Felix and saffron, embraced by the silver
ribbon of the Danube. It rises up to gently vine-covered
slopes where the hanging golden grape ripens and swells beneath God's sunshine crowned by sombre woods full of
hunting prey. The gentle breath of the Lord glides over all,
warms and makes the pulses vibrant, for never beats a pulse on the cold prairies. The Austrians therefore are frank and free,
he admits his flaws, shows his enjoyment candidly and all he
does is done with cheerful heart. It is possible in Saxony
and Poland there are people who read more books. The Austrian
faces everybody with a righteous mind thinking what is
necessary and pleasing to God, meets one with a clear and
sincere glance. Talking he leaves to others!
O fair country, O native country, you are placed between the
homeland Germany and the child Italy like a pink-cheeked lad,
God bless your looks and restore all that is spoiled by others."

The national element of the Medal Parade included a third service by our chaplain, Kurt Waldhirt. In which he exhorted our men to maintain their high standard of courage and general behaviour as free Australians and to apply these attributes in the service of peace.

The ceremony also included the playing of an Austrian tape recording - a new record of the Austrian Broadcasting Corporation recited a monologue from the famous Austrian tragedy "King Ottokar's Luck and End" by Franz Grillparzer who was one of the strongest Austri

Austrian patriots of the middle 19th century. The monologue
called "Praise of Austria" spoken in the play by an old Count
of Tyrol named Ottokar of Mor-

The last appearance at a UN Medal Parade of the Band of 1

The field of music it was also the last appearance at a UN

Monte Carlo two days later. Having played at four of our Medal Parades during their
tour they have become imbued with the Austrian atmosphere -
they arrived and departed from the party at the sound of the

The Blue Beret
THE DUAL IMAGE OF THE BATTALION IN CYPRUS

The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers was formed on St George's Day, 23 April 1668, from four old English Fusilier Regiments; 5th Foot — The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers (1674); 6th Foot — The Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers (1674); 7th Foot — The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) (1685); 20th Foot — The Lancashire Fusiliers (1685).

There are now three regular battalions and two Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve battalions. The Regiment recruits its soldiers from the counties of Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, Lancashire, Greater Manchester, West Midlands, Warwickshire and Greater London. The two territorial battalions operate from Northumberland and Warwickshire, with companies in Lancashire and London.

The Regiment has inherited the customs and traditions of its famous predecessors, including 244 battle honours, ranging from Nimir 1695 to Korea 1963. Since Korea Fusiliers have served in Hong Kong, Borneo, Arabian Gulf, Aden, Kenya, Tanganyika, Malaysia, Gibraltar and Northern Ireland. This is the first time, however, they have been based outside the UK.

Members of the Regiment have won a total of 55 Victoria Crosses for valor. This includes the famous “six before breakfast” at the Gallipoli landings on 25 April 1915.

Each battalion of the Regiment carries a Queen’s Colour and a Regimental Colour. The 1st Battalion, in addition to these, is authorised to carry a third colour known as the Wilhelmstahl Colour. It was inherited from the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers and is carried on parade only once a year on St George’s Day. The Colour is gilded green and commemorates the capture of the standard of the Guelphs of France at the battle of Wilhelmstahl 1752.

The Regimental day is St George’s Day, 23 April, when red and white roses are worn in the headgear and the Colours are trooped. Other Regimental days are commemorated by the battle of Gaugout 25 April; Albuera, 16 May 1811; Normandy, 6th June and Minden, 1st August. Red and yellow roses are worn in the headgear on Minden Day in memory of the Fusiliers who so distinguished themselves while passing through a rose garden, on the march to Minden 1759.

Fusiliers are so called because in 1685 King James II decreed that his newly raised regiment, the 7th Foot, was to be the first armed with a Fusil. This was a new type of musket, in use in the French Army, which was relatively safe to fire when in close proximity to artillery munitions. The King referred to this regiment as “My Royal Regiment of Fusilier.”

The hussar became part of the headgear from 1778. It originated with the 5th Foot, who removed the white plumes from the headgear of a defeated French Regiment after the battle of St Louis, and put them in their own headgear. They were permitted this addition to their dress to commemorate their victory. In 1830, when white plumes were introduced generally for all European and Fusilier companies, the 5th Foot were permitted a red and white plume, with red uppermost. As a ceremonial uniform was phased out of general use the hussar took the place of the plume, to be worn in the more conventional beret.

Since 1968, the 1st Battalion has served in the UK, including Northern Ireland, Germany, Ireland, Malta, Gibraltar and Northern Ireland. This is the first time, however, they have been based outside the UK.

In 1975, this six-month tour has been the most settled period the Battalion has experienced in the last 18 months. Early in 1977 we spent 5 weeks training desert formation in the Western Desert, Egypt, and 4 weeks training in the Western Desert, Northern Ireland. In December 1977 and January 1978 a strong company group was deployed to Bermuda for two weeks to assist the authorities in maintaining order after 3 days of disorder and rioting.

THE WILHELMSTAHLE COLOUR

The long hot summer brought its problems.

Much of the Buffer Zone has been unattended since the summer of 1974 and has become very overgrown. Dried up by the hot summer sun, grass and bushes quickly catch fire and fighting such fires has been one of the Battalion’s tasks.

AN OP COMMANDER’S LOT IS NOT A LONELY ONE!

In the Battalion’s sector of the Buffer many farmers are once again working their land. Fusilier Froggatt, a FBU on duty escorting a farmer an RBH helping carry out this work.

HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES

One thing a battalion in UNFICYP can guarantee is that it will get a lot of visitors and they do not just visit Battalion Headquarters, they also visit the OPs. Maj Gen R E Taylor, Commander Land Forces, Cyprus, is shown being briefed by the Commander of OP B22.
Developments on Namibia

Intensive consultations were in progress throughout last week on what the UN's next move should be in Namibia. Among those involved were the Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim, and special representatives, Martti Ahtisaari, African spokesmen for countries which received their talks on behalf of the Southern African liberation movements. 

The first African reaction to the Pretoria talks came in a statement by the African group on Friday describing the talks as "a positive step." The statement welcomed the discussions on the role of the UN and the South African government in the future of the country. 

The South African government, on the other hand, was critical of the talks, saying they were too little and too late. 

The projected UN Pre-Independence Operation in South Africa is based on a Western project accepted by British and West German officials. The British officials, who are among the key players in the Southern Africa conflict, have expressed support for the UN operation.

The question of the UN's role in Namibia is currently being debated at the UN General Assembly. The South African government has made it clear that it will not support any UN operation in Namibia without guarantees that it will not interfere with the independence process. The South Africa government has also rejected the idea of a UN mandate for Namibia, arguing that it is a sovereign state.

The South African government has also been critical of the United Nations' role in the southern Africa conflict, saying it has failed to address the root causes of the conflict.

United Nations Disarmament Week

"This year, the General Assembly at its tenth special session added a new dimension to the observance of United Nations Day. It proclaimed the week starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to strengthening the objective of disarmament."

"The cost of $300 billion dollars a year expresses only partially the unbearable economic, social and political toll of this global phenomenon. Today's armaments have rendered obsolete the concept of war as we understand it. The fact is that organized life on our planet is at stake. The continuation of human society requires that the enterprise of disarmament be pursued with an energy greater than that of the material and intellectual efforts hitherto devoted to the development of weapons."

"Our efforts have to be scaled to the magnitude of the challenge. The political will as well as the expertise to deal with the complexity of modern weaponry is essential to the aims. But they need to be supported by a clear and widespread understanding of the lethal consequences of the arms race. The will of the people to live in a world of peace and living represents a power which is stronger than any destructive force. Peoples of the world over can in fact unite to help reform a new course in international relations, away from the atomism of armaments away from war, a mobilized public opinion can make such a course irreversible. But this opinion must be formed by popular understanding and must support concrete steps towards arms reduction."

"As we observe disarmament week, we must ensure that the impulse created by the special session is maintained and intensified. The solemn undertaking of the states members of the United Nations should now be translated into tangible and effective measures. The disarmament agenda for the weeks and months immediately ahead is broad in scope, with priority being given to nuclear disarmament. Efforts are underway to link disarmament more effectively to development and thus to help establish a new international economic order. The United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the achievement of these related aims."

"Let us therefore use all our voices and concert our efforts in this disarmament week and in the weeks ahead. It is not yet too late to initiate a process which will transform the direction in which human destiny moves."

UNEF Mandate Renewed

The Security Council voted on Monday to renew the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in the Sinai for another nine months. The Security-General had recommended a one-year extension of the operation. The shorter period was agreed upon in the course of informal council consultations. 

In his report reviewing the work of UNEF, the Security-General noted that the situation in the Middle-East "as a whole would remain unstable and potentially dangerous until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached. He expressed hope that urgent efforts would be pursued by all parties concerned with a view both to maintaining quiet in the region and arriving at a just and durable peace settlement as called for by the Security Council. The Council referred to this problem in the Secretaries-General's report and asked him to report developments in nine months. The vote on the resolution was 12 in favor of the resolution with 2 abstentions - the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. China did not take part in the vote.