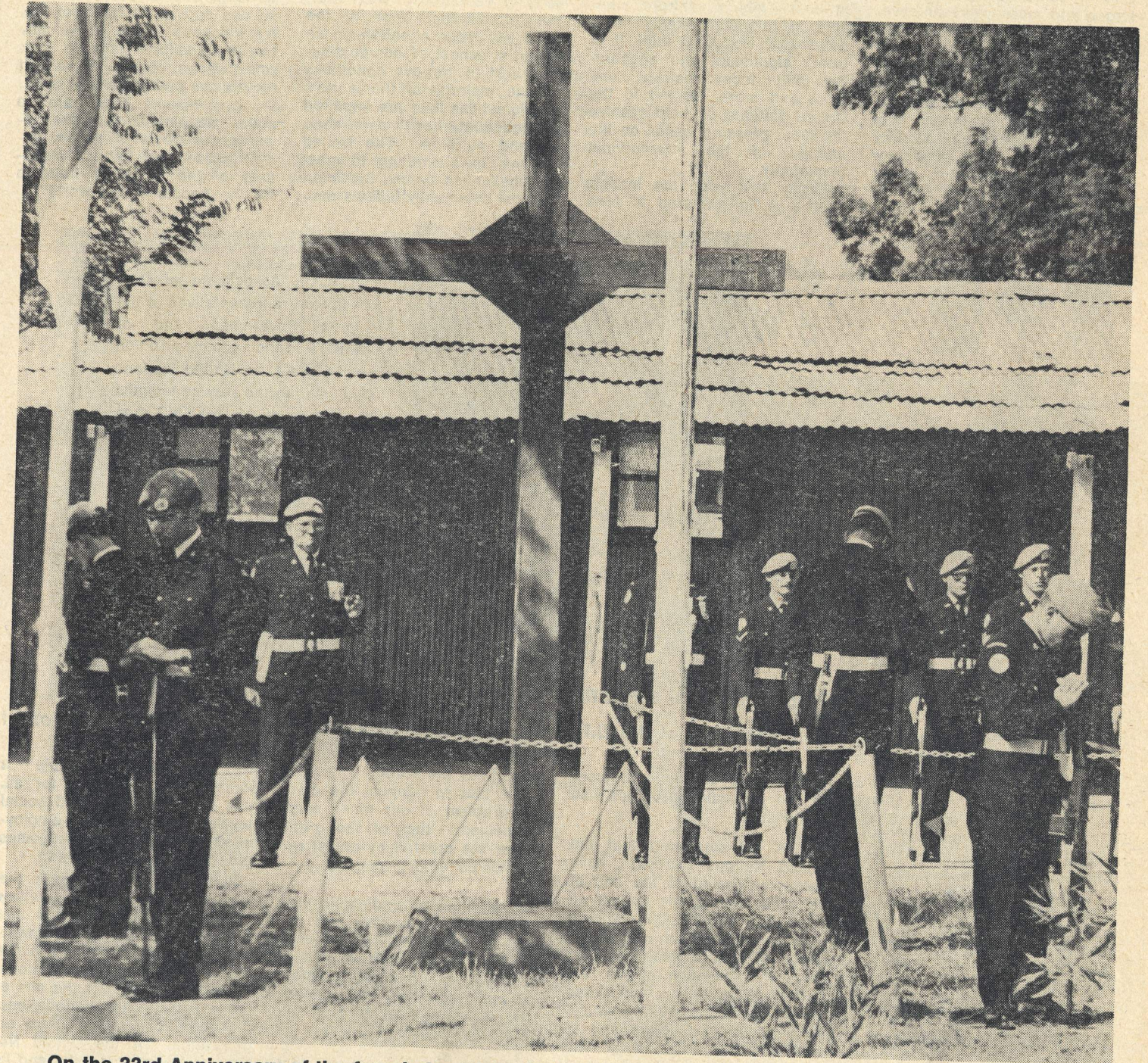




# UN DAY



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.

THIS IS THE LAST FORTNIGHTLY ISSUE OF THE MAGAZINE. IN FUTURE 'THE BLUE BERET' WILL BE PUBLISHED MONTHLY ON THE FIRST WEDNESDAY OF EACH MONTH.

# UNITED NATIONS DAY

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MESSAGE ON OCCASION OF UNITED NATIONS DAY. 24 OCTOBER 1978.

"On this day, we celebrate the thirty-third anniversary of the ratification of the United Nations Charter, which began the Organization's historic work.

In the years since 1945, the world has undergone changes which the founders of the United Nations could scarcely have foreseen or imagined. It is, today, a vastly different organization than it was when the Charter came into force. It is larger and more representative, with 150 member states as compared to the 51 founding members. It is much more complex, concerned as it is with virtually every aspect of human existence, from the maintenance of international peace and security to the establishment of a new international economic order and to ensuring respect for fundamental human rights. Thou-

sands of people all over the world are engaged in United Nations activities to promote economic and social development and in providing relief and humanitarian assistance to refugees and to those affected by emergency situations. The United Nations has thus over the years become a microcosm of the world as a whole, which, above all, affords a unique opportunity to seek common solutions to the vast number of common problems which confront mankind in this increasingly interdependent world. I think it is both significant and encouraging that today nations are, more and more, turning to the United Nations to help resolve the most pressing issues on the agenda of the international community.

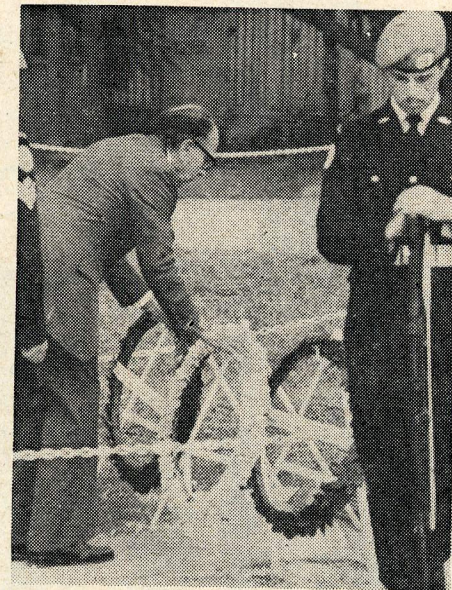
Earlier this year, the leaders of the world gathered in New

York for a special session of the General Assembly on disarmament which adopted a set of principles and a programme of action for future negotiations. At the same time, the United Nations has been actively involved in attempts to find peaceful solutions in the increasingly dangerous situation in Southern Africa, and in the Middle East and Cyprus. Today, over 12,000 soldiers from 27 nations are serving in six separate peace-keeping operations. Next year, the International Year of the Child will focus attention on an essential aspect of our continuing effort to improve conditions for the majority of the world's people, whose lives are impaired by inadequate health care, shelter and nutrition. The United Nations, in attempting to meet the challenges before the international community fulfils a mul-

titude of functions — as a meeting place for statesmen, as a catalyst for new approaches, as a safety valve at times when conflict threatens and as an agent of peaceful change and adjustment.

However, if the world organization is to continue to evolve in the vital role which it has assumed in the course of the last thirty three years it will require the support and understanding of the peoples of all nations and in all walks of life. We will need to rise above narrow nationalistic aims in pursuit of global objectives and will require the political will of member governments if we are to make meaningful progress towards our goals of peace, social justice and better standards of life in larger freedom for the people of the world".

## COMMEMORATION IN CYPRUS



The UN Association of Cyprus invited representatives of the Cyprus Government and of UNFICYP to their commemoration service held on United Nations Day. During the service wreaths in memory of all UNFICYP men who have lost their lives in the course of duty in Cyprus were laid on behalf of the UN Association, the Government of Cyprus and UNFICYP. In the picture the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. R. Galindo Pohl, is seen laying the UNFICYP wreath.

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

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

"On United Nations Day we commemorate the anniversary of the ratification of the Charter. Thirty-three years ago our organization began to carry out the vital functions assigned to it by its founders, and this day is a suitable occasion on which to remember our purposes, reaffirm the principles by which we are guided and give them our support.

As a truly universal organization, the United Nations represents ideals and endeavours common to all countries, great and small, whatever their ideology or social system. The very survival of humanity depends on its succeeding in its tasks.

Although feelings of brotherhood and a desire for peace had always existed in every people, it was not until our era that machinery of universal scope, dedicated to abolishing war,

guaranteeing international justice and promoting progress was established.

It is not surprising that the United Nations should have come into being at the end of the most devastating war of all times and that its birth should have coincided with the emergence of atomic weapons. Ever since the invention of fire, the hoe and the spear, men have never stopped acquiring knowledge in order to build and to destroy, to heal or to kill. The distinctive feature of our era is the unprecedented speed at which advances in science and technology are made. With the weapons already accumulated, life on the planet can be made impossible. But with the knowledge and resources we now have, it is also possible to end poverty, hunger and ignorance

throughout the world.

For that to happen, the central problem of our times must be solved: that of the great disparities created by unjust relationships among nations.

In addition to eradicating violence and making law and tolerance prevail in international relations, we must give priority to building up a new international economic order, more just and more efficient than the present order.

With the immense sums that are spent every day on preparing for war, let us promote development, which is a synonym for peace. Let us apply the imagination of scientists and the work of technicians to conquering disease, cleansing the environment, building houses and schools, providing abundant

food and making possible a personal life in dignity for all. It is from economic and social development that the employment of human rights becomes stronger and is expanded.

Such a world free from the discrimination or inequalities stemming from institutions and practices imposed by the powerful, is the one enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. This kind of world is the aim of the debates, the negotiations, the operations of this great organization. If the United Nations is to be successful and its ideals are to prevail, the strength of world opinion is vital. The United Nations Day is a good time to appeal for the support of peoples for an organization dedicated to eliminating inequities in relations among states and to bringing about peace."

## "...BUT I'M NOT A MILER"

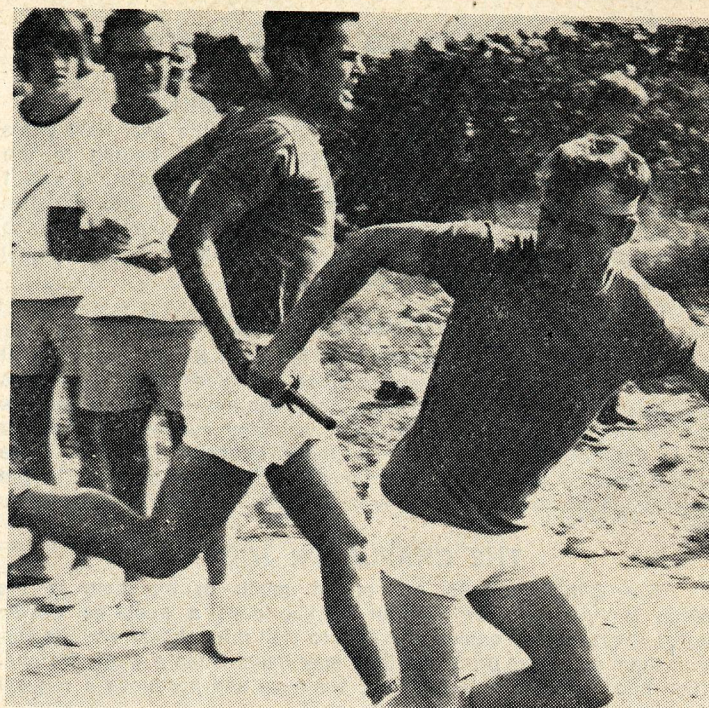
On 21 October 1978, 30 keen athletic individuals, ranging anywhere from 19 years of age to just prior to retirement, departed from Nicosia to participate in the 'Dhekalia Dash'. Sector Four entered two teams for the event, the 8th Canadian Hussars and the Duke of Edinburgh's. The 'Dhekalia Dash' is a yearly 15 mile race which is run from Ayios Nikolaos to Dhekalia. It is in fact a relay race and each team is comprised of 15 sprinters; but in the case of the Hussars and the Duke's Coy it would be more appropriate to say "a various assortment sprinters and joggers".

There was a total of 29 teams entered in the race and both the Hussars and the Duke's Coy fared well with their respective 9th and 15th places. Included in the 29 teams were 5 women's teams which certainly added a little "bounce" to the event.

Although the Canadians did not win the competition, we had our moments. One such moment was the announcement of the Canadians in the lead after the first mile. At this point it was Tpr Bob Hetherington and Pte B. G. Marquis who demonstrated their running prowess.

Special thanks go to Tpr W. J. Stuart for playing his bagpipes which boosted morale for all teams especially for 2 Sqn 9 Signal Regiment, who won the event. Tpr W. J. Stuart was rushed by Major W. D. Murray to various key checkpoints along the route so that he could inspire the Canadian runners, and that he did. Thanks.

Overall the 'Dhekalia Dash' was a gruelling yet enjoyable event. It was very successful and it proves one thing — the next contingent will have to be informed early so they can make the proper preparations and bring over 15 good road runners.



"Would you please let go of the baton?"  
Sgt B W Prendergast receives the baton from Tpr D I Adams at the start of the 13th mile.

## CANCON NEWS



W O Jardine experiences the pain of a runner's worst enemy, "a muscle cramp".



The first runners of the 'Dhekalia Dash' 'psych' themselves up prior to the start of the race.



Tpr W J Stuart inspires athletes with his bagpipes at various checkpoints along the 15 mile route.

# The Danish Folk Church

## THE DANISH FOLK CHURCH

Denmark has been a Christian country for the past 1000 years and today about 95 per cent of the population belong to the Lutheran Church and pay to the church tax of between ½ and 1 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

Dancon 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 in order these have to be held in the old Roman theatre at at Soli, with its beautiful view over Morphou Bay.

## THE CHAPLAIN'S JOB

The Chaplain does not spend much of his time in his office in "Aarhus" for on four or five days a week he travels out to the company camps and OPs 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 Dancon. The chaplain is also active in the general welfare field and acts as a guide to monasteries — such as those at Macheras, Kykko and Troditiisa — or the famous churches of Peristerona, Asinou and Galata.

## 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 Dancon. Johannes Buchhave is the vicar in Skaade parish in Jutland and he has been an officer in the Reserve of the Falsterske 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".

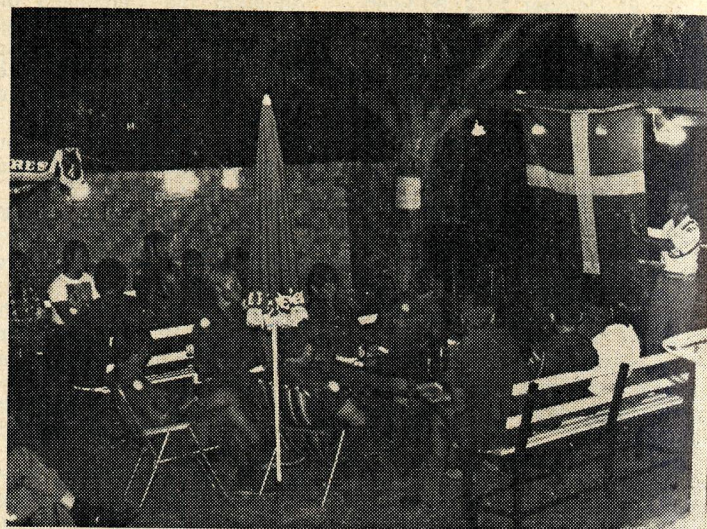
# DANCON



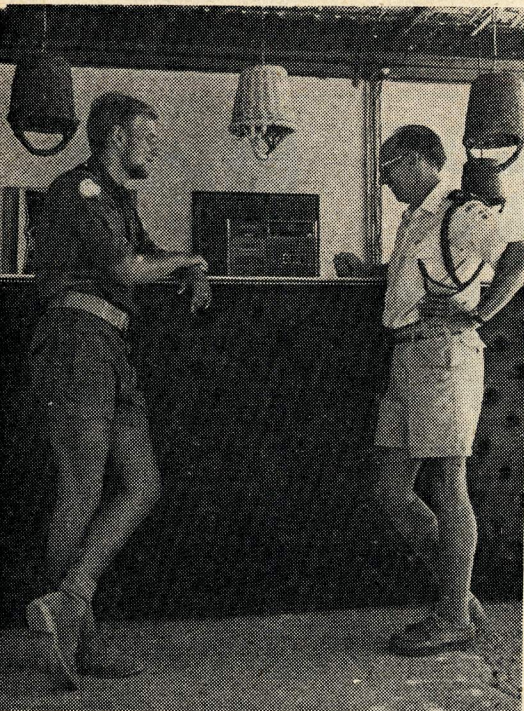
# NEWS

## 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 — confirmants 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 "sleeper".

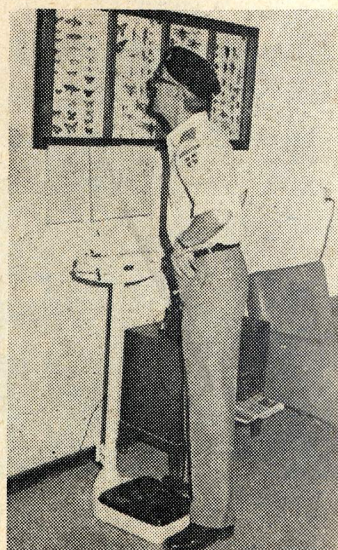


Evening Service being held in the soldiers' mess.



An interview for the Dancon request tape being recorded.

## Danish Chief of Army visits Dancon



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

# SWEDCON INTRODUCES MASHED SWEDE



Örjan Edvinsson finds rutabaga delicious.

If you suddenly find a rather strange kind of food next time you go to your mess, SWEDCON Supply Officer could be the one to blame. He is eagerly trying to introduce a special Swedish dish to the other contingents in Cyprus. The food is called rutabaga, or in English, mashed swedish rutabaga, or just mashed swede for short.

In Swedish households this is a typical dish, served with brisket of beef or pork sausage. Mashed swede once a week is not uncommon. Now the rutabaga could possibly be on its way to international menus — due to SWEDCON and a slight mistake.

The reason why SWEDCON Supply Officer Håkan Kraft is travelling around Cyprus with samples of rutabaga is a misunderstanding in Sweden some weeks ago. Håkan Kraft ordered 600 kilos of this delicious dish for members of SWEDCON. Something went wrong with his order form back in Sweden and he later found himself with a gigantic rutabaga stock of not 600 but 4,400 kilos.

Although the men of SWEDCON like rutabaga 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 Håkan Kraft.

He hopes to find rutabaga on mess menus all around Cyprus. Rutabaga is a really wonderful dish, he assures us.

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

# SWEDCON

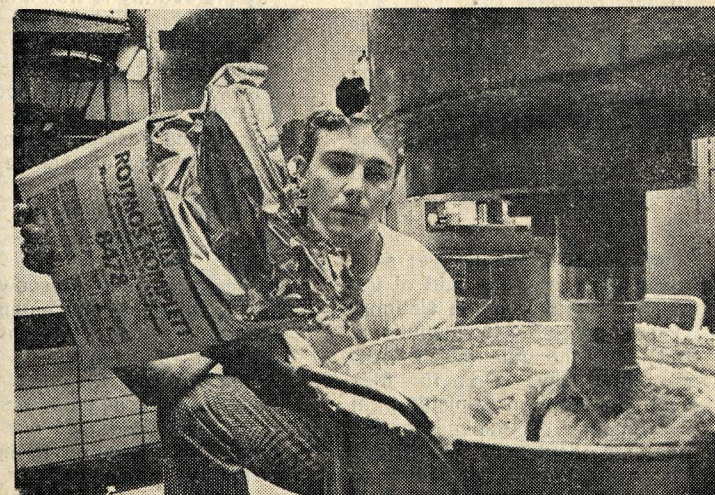
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## How to prepare mashed swede:

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.



Rolf Dahlin knows how to prepare mashed swede (above). Overstocked! Kenth Bohman has got a gigantic problem (right).





# Focus on - AUSCON

## Double Celebration - AUSCON's Medal Parade on Austria's National Day

One of Auscon's most significant Medal Parades took place on 26 October, on this occasion it was held on our National Day. Commander Auscon, Lt. Col. W. Fritz, 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 celebrate 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 Constitutional Bill declaring Austria's permanent neutrality. On 15 May 1955 the Foreign Minister, from the balcony of Bevedere, 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 li-

mitations for the withdrawal of their soldiers from Austrian soil. On hearing the great news thousands of Austrians present burst into a great shout of "We are free!"

The declaration of permanent neutrality on regaining our independence has become a cornerstone of the new Austria. Today the country is well-known as a small but ambitious state which has succeeded in continually developing its trade, industry and general economy and has maintained its well-established position in the fields of culture and of science.

In agreement with the declaration of permanent neutrality Austria agreed to the so-called "Memorandum of Moscow" in which we agreed to establish a federal army to prevent the creation of a military vacuum within Europe. On our National Day it was a suitable occasion to be reminded that our small army, in addition to its role within the homeland, is also tasked to support several overseas missions "in the service of peace".

## PRAISE OF AUSTRIA

"It is a favourable country well-worth a prince to rule! Look all around, it smiles like a bride to her bridegroom. Yellow and green embroidered with bright meadow green and seed-gold, by flax 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 Austrian therefore is frank and free he admits his flaws, shows his enjoyment candidly and all he dares is done with cheerful heart. It is possible in Saxony and Rhine 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 he-man 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 field service by our chaplain, Kurat Waldhör, in which he exhorted our men to maintain their high standard of courage and general behaviour as free Austrians and to apply these attributes in the service of peace.

The ceremony also included the playing of an Austrian tape recording — a newsreader 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 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 Horneck when he warns the Emperor Rudolf of Habsburg to beware of this small country — so well expresses for most Austrians the feeling for their country. We have on this page printed our attempt at a translation of the monologue and hope that it reflects the deep patriotic feel-

ing that is evident in the original.

We are grateful for the many words of appreciation that we have received for our hospitality in the past and once more we, try to be worthy of them. After the ceremony all guests were invited to our messes to enjoy a cold buffet of national dishes washed down with Austrian wine and the homeland atmosphere being strengthened by some of our wives being in national costume and our band playing Austrian folk music. In the field of music it was also the last appearance at a UN Medal Parade of the Band of 1 RRF which left Cyprus 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 to the sound of the famous Radetzky March.

## THE DUAL IMAGE OF THE BATTALION IN CYPRUS



The very noticeable difference between those members of the Battalion performing a national role in the Sovereign Base Areas and those performing a UN role as part of UNFICYP is clearly shown in the photograph of Fusiliers Bennett and Williams.

## THE WILHELMSTAHL COLOUR



The colour bedecked with its wreath of roses on St. George's Day traditionally carried by the youngest drummer of the Battalion.

## UNIT FEATURE



# 1

The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers was formed on St George's Day, 23 April 1968, 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 (1688)

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 companys in Lancashire and London.

The Regiment has inherited the customs and traditions of its famous predecessors, including 224 battle honours, ranging from Namur 1695 to Korea 1953. Since Korea Fusiliers have served in Hong Kong, Borneo, Arabian Gulf, Aden, Kenya, Tanzania, Egypt, Cyprus, Malta, Gibraltar and Northern Ireland. This is the first time, however, that they have laid aside the hackle for the light blue beret. Members of the

Regiment have won a total of 55 Victoria Crosses for valour. 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 Wilhelmstaahl 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 goshing green and commemorates the capture of the standard of the Grenadiers of France at the battle of Wilhelmstaahl 1762.

The Regimental day is St George's Day, 23 April, when red and white roses are worn in the headdress and the Colours are trooped. Other Regimental days are in commemoration of the battles of: Gallipoli 25 April; Albuhera, 16 May Normandy, 6th June and Minden, 1st August. Red and yellow roses are worn in the headdress on Minden Day in memory of the Fusiliers who so adorned themselves while passing through a rose garden, on the march to Minden in 1759.

Fusiliers are so called because in 1685 King James II

## HUMANITARIAN



Fusilier Hoyle on the Barrel Line patrol in the UN Buffer Zone passes the time of day with one of the local farmers.

# RRF



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 Fuzileers."

The hackle became part of the headdress from 1778. It originated with the 5th Foot, who removed the white plumes from the headdress of a defeated French Regiment after the battle of St Lucia, and put them in their own headdress. They were permitted this addition to their dress to commemorate their victory. In 1829, when white plumes were introduced generally for all grenadier and fusilier companys, the 5th Foot were permitted a red and white plume, with red uppermost. As ceremonial uniform was phased out of general use the hackle 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, Gibraltar, and also training visits to Cyprus, Kenya and Bermuda. We are at present stationed near Cambridge where we have been since returning from an 18 month tour of Londonderry

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 3 weeks hosting schoolboy cadets in Norfolk, followed by a 6 week emergency tour in Northern Ireland to cover the Ulster Workers' Strike. We then spent 3 weeks training at Otterburn in Northumberland. Over 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 arson and rioting. The rest of the Battalion and the Bermuda veterans, on their return, also took a turn at being firemen for 6 weeks in South West London. Before the firemen's strike became a crisis it had been intended that we do a short period of public duties at Buckingham Palace and the Tower of London but were naturally unable to fulfil this task. Having completed fire-fighting duties we were left with 2 months to prepare for Cyprus and catch up with some well earned leave before the departure of the advance party.

After we return to England we start training as a mechanised battalion and then, in August 1979, move to Minden in Germany to take our place within BAOR.

## ACTIVITIES



In the Battalion's sector of the Buffer many farmers are once again working their land. Fusilier Froggitt is seen on duty escorting a farmer and his helpers carrying out this work.

## 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 easily catch fire and fighting such fires has been one of the Battalion's tasks.

## AN OP COMMANDER'S LOT IS NOT A LONELY ONE!



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 W R Taylor, Commander Land Forces Cyprus, is shown being briefed by the commander of OP B22.



# UN NEWS



## 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 his Special Representative, Martti Ahtisaari, African Spokesman, the Western countries which recently held talks with South Africa in Pretoria, and Security Council President Jacques Leprette of France.

The first African reaction to the Pretoria talks came in a press statement by the African group on Friday describing the results as retrogressive. Expressing dismay and utter disappointment, the group said the results completely deviated from the council's decision of three weeks ago. The statement added that the African group was following developments closely and reaffirmed support from SWAPO — the South-West Africa Peoples' Organisation — as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people struggling for independence.

Representatives of the five Western members of the Security Council — Britain, the United States, France, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany — met with the Secretary General on Friday 20 October

and briefed him on the Pretoria results. Canadian Foreign Minister, Donald Jamieson, told newsmen afterwards that the five stood squarely behind the Security Council Resolution and felt they had got things back on the rails in this regard at Pretoria. He indicated that South Africa was now committed to UN — supervised elections and said that, as he understood it, persons elected in December would be in a consultative capacity to the South African Government.

The projected UN Pre-independence Operation is based on a Western project accepted by South Africa last Spring and later amplified in detail by the Secretary General, following an on-the-spot survey by his Special Representative. South Africa took strong exception to various points in the Secretary General's plan and said she was going ahead with Namibian elections in December. Thereupon the Council formally endorsed the Secretary-General's plan and denounced any unilateral electoral procedures as nul and void. The Western Foreign Ministers went to Pretoria to seek South Africa's co-operation. In the cour-

se of their three-day meeting, South Africa agreed with the Western Five that the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Ahtisaari, should return to Namibia to discuss arrangements for UN-supervised elections in accordance with the Council's decision, which would provide for a ballot in about six months. Pretoria said balloting in December would be for the election of internal leaders and the Western Five said they would regard this election as nul and void.

On Monday the Secretary-General reported to the Council on developments following its endorsement of his plan and said that he was continuing his efforts for genuine Namibian independence.

Mr. Waldheim's contacts included meetings with SWAPO and the front-line African States — Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana.

Theo Ben Gurirab of SWAPO told newsmen on Tuesday that his organization was rejecting the outcome of the Pretoria talks and was calling for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. On Wednesday 25 October the African

group formally requested an urgent council meeting to consider South Africa's defiance of the council's decision on Namibia. The letter of request did not indicate what action would be sought. The Chairman of the Group consulted with the Council President that evening about the timing of a meeting and there were consultations the next day between African spokesmen and representatives of the Western Five.

A call for Security Council action against South Africa, including sanctions, was contained in the annual report of the UN Council for Namibia to the General Assembly made public this week. The report said that the sanctions should include a comprehensive trade and oil embargo and a complete arms embargo. It added that if the Security Council was not able to take action to compel South Africa to end its illegal occupation of Namibia, the Assembly itself should act in accordance with the UN Charter. The Council for Namibia remarked that this was a unique instance in which the UN had assumed direct responsibility for promoting self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia.

## United Nations Disarmament Week

Messages from the Secretary-General:

"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 fostering the objective of disarmament."

"This decision reflects the shared concerns of all member states that we are still distant from attaining one of the central aims of our organisation, the building of a structure of durable peace. It is true that some constructive debates have taken place and some significant results achieved. But the arms race has accelerated. Stockpiles of nuclear weapons are enlarged, missiles, aircraft and artillery to deliver them are constantly diversified and their performance improved, conventional weapons systems are continually refined, while the arsenals of the major powers are being augmented; the arms race has proven increasingly difficult to confine geographically, more and more countries are being drawn into its vortex."

"The cost of 400 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 understood in the past. The fact is that organised life on our planet itself is at stake. The continuation of human society requires that the enterprise of disarmament should be pursued with an energy greater than that of the material and intellectual efforts hitherto devoted to the development of weapons of ultimate destruction."

"Our effort has 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 are essential to the aim. 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 a life free of want and fear represents a power which is stronger than physical force. Peoples the world over can in fact unite to help determine a new course in international relations, away from the agglomeration of armaments, away from war, a mobi-

lised public opinion can make such a course irreversible. But this opinion must not be oriented only to long-term objectives. It must support concrete steps towards arms reduction here and now. It must be actively interested in current negotiations if they are to produce results."

"As we observe disarmament week, we must ensure that the impetus 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 inter-related aims."

"Let us therefore all unite 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 Secretary-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 Secretary General warned 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 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 resolution approved by the Council referred to this part of the Secretary-General's report and asked him to report developments in nine months.

The vote on the resolution was 12 in favour to none against with 2 abstentions — the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. China did not take part in the vote.