The Blue Beret
November 2003

Exercise
Unifying
Challenge
Two years ago, the world’s nations agreed that defeating HIV/AIDS would require commitment, resources and action. At the General Assembly’s Special Session on HIV/AIDS in 2001, they adopted the Declaration of Commitment, a set of specific, time-bound targets for action.

Today, we have the commitment. Our resources are increasing. But the action is still far short of what is needed. Significant new funding to fight the epidemic has been pledged, both by individual Governments and through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The vast majority of countries have in place broad national strategies to combat HIV/AIDS. A growing number of corporations are adopting policies on HIV/AIDS in the workplace. Increasingly, community and faith-based groups, which have often taken the lead in the fight against AIDS – are working as full partners with Governments and others in mounting a coordinated response.

HIV/AIDS is spreading at an alarming rate among women, who now account for half of those infected worldwide. And the epidemic is expanding most rapidly in regions which had previously been largely spared. Especially in Eastern Europe and across all of Asia, from the Urals to the Pacific Ocean.

We have not even reached the half-way point of several of the Declaration’s targets for the year 2005. By then, we should have seen a quarterly reduction in the number of young people infected with HIV in the worst affected countries; we should have halved the rate at which infants become infected; and we should have comprehensive care programmes in place everywhere. At the current rate, we will not achieve any of those targets by 2005.

But at the same time, the epidemic continues its lethal march around the world, with few signs of slowing down. In the course of the past year, every minute of every day, some 10 people were infected. In the hardest-hit regions, life expectancy is plummeting.

Where Silence is Death

The fight against HIV/AIDS requires commitment, political will and leadership at all levels. HIV/AIDS is a global crisis that despite recent advances in treatment still requires coordinated and urgent action on a global scale. Ten people are infected every minute of every day, 95% of them in developing countries. AIDS is the number one killer of people in Asia. AIDS is the number four killer worldwide.

Although Africa remains hardest hit, the epidemic is expanding most rapidly in regions previously relatively unscathed such as Eastern Europe and Russia and across all of Asia, from the Urals to the Pacific Ocean. The epidemic is spreading at an alarming rate among women, who now account for half of those infected across the globe.

In his World AIDS Day (1 December) message, the Secretary-General emphasizes that the international community is closer than ever to the targets agreed by the world’s nations at the General Assembly’s Special Session on HIV/AIDS in 2001, when they adopted the Declaration of Commitment. For example, a total of 200 000 new cases is needed by 2005 to stem the tide of AIDS in low- and middle-income countries. For Africa, however, the target is 600 000.

No progress will be achieved by being timid, refusing to face unpleasant facts, or prejudicing our fellow human beings – still less by stigmatising people living with HIV/AIDS. In the world of AIDS, silence is death.

That is why we must continue to speak up openly about AIDS. No progress will be achieved by being timid, refusing to face unpleasant facts, or prejudicing our fellow human beings – still less by stigmatising people living with HIV/AIDS. In the world of AIDS, silence is death.

What will it take to help young people manage HIV/AIDS?

- A safe and nurturing environment;
- Universal basic education;
- Education and information on all health issues, including HIV/AIDS;
- Opportunities to build life skills;
- Protection against the exploitation and sexual abuse of young people;
- Practices supporting equal gender relations and roles;
- Youth-friendly reproductive health and sexually transmitted infection services (including low-cost or free condoms);
- Voluntary and confidential counselling and testing for HIV/AIDS;
- Services to prevent HIV infection among injecting drug users; and
- Care and support for young people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.
Visiting Argentina


The purpose of the trip was to visit a number of Argentinean military institutions, to participate in staff talks and to see some of the nation which provides one of the largest of UNFICYP’s contingents. Argentina is an enormous country, some 2,791,000 km². If you were to put Argentina over a map of Europe, it would stretch from Moscow to Madrid. Argentina has only 36 million inhabitants, 50% living in and around Buenos Aires.

On the first morning, the FC and CPLO visited the Army General Staff building accompanied by Col. José Antonio Cimmerari, Commanding Officer of Sector 1 (October 2001-October 2002). The FC was welcomed by a very impressive honour guard from the senior infantry regiment, Regimiento De Infantería 1 “Patricios”. They met the Chief of the Army General Staff and a number of his senior staff and were given a presentation by the Operations Branch of the Army.

The FC also visited the Peace Operations Joint Training Centre in Buenos Aires (CAECOPAZ). This organisation is unique in South America, as this is where all South American peacekeepers are trained. The Training Centre is commanded by Col. Jorge Héctor López Parravicini, who also once served as Commanding Officer of 21 Battery, Royal Artillery in the UK in 1988 in the 27th Regiment in Osnabruck. He returned to the UK in 1993. After Staff College he commanded the 3rd Armoured Division, supporting 7th Armoured Division.

Now, the Regiment has three gun batteries [C Battery, D Battery and J (Sidi Rezegh) Battery], each equipped with six AS90 155mm Howitzers, a headquarters battery [M (Headquarters) Battery] and the Regimental workshop manned by specialists from the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

This has been a busy year for 3 RHA, as the Regiment took part in the liberation of Iraq, deploying to Kuwait in February 2003 and entering Iraq on 22 March. The Regiment was warned for operations in the Gulf on 20 January 2003, with its ranks swelling from 470 personnel to some 1,000 strong with a total of 32 AS90. 3 RHA was to see its first rounds exactly two months later on 20 March. Seventeen days of combat operations followed, during which the Regiment fired 9,513 rounds. Battery Commanders and Observation Officers used their artillery, aviation and air in the close battle in support of their respective Battle Groups in 7th Armoured Brigade. As an example of the Royal Horse Artillery’s role in its own area of operations within seven days of being warned for operations amongst a local population, in temperatures that reached 49°C by mid-June. Soldiers of the Regiment took to the many waterways around Basrah in boats provided by the Royal Engineers, to interdict copper, oil and other smuggling. While C and D Batteries returned to Germany at the end of May, J (Sidi Rezegh) Battery remained in Iraq until early July, where they continued to make a major contribution to a return to normality for the Iraqi people.

The deployment to Cyprus will bring back some happy memories for some serving members of the Regiment, 22 of whom deployed to Cyprus on peacekeeping duties with 3 RHA back in 1988. “I enjoyed my time in Cyprus when I was there before with the Regiment, and I am looking forward to going back for what promises to be a rewarding and enjoyable six months”, said WO2 Jimmy Foale, who last deployed to Cyprus as a Gunner in 1988. Although it has had only five months back at home since returning from Iraq, the Regiment is looking forward to its time in Cyprus and the challenges and opportunities it will present.

Incoming 3rd Royal Horse Artillery

3rd Regiment Royal Horse Artillery will take over Command of 2 CO from 22nd Regiment Royal Artillery in December.

The Regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. Nick Ashmore, is in line in Northern Germany, as part of 7th Armoured Brigade, “The Desert Rats”. As such, all ranks of 3 RHA have the honour to wear the distinctive Desert Rat badge as part of their uniform.

The Regiment has a proud history, its batteries having existed since the Napoleonic Wars, where they served with distinction among the newly raised RHA Regiments. The modern Regiment was formed in Cairo on 2 August 1938 and served throughout the western desert campaign of 1939-1943 and the European campaign of 1944-1945, supporting 7th Armoured Division.

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Sector 2 CO: Lt. Col. N. D. Ashmore, OBE, RHA

Lt. Col. Nick Ashmore was commissioned into the Royal Artillery in 1984.

His first tour was with 4th Regiment, Osnabruck. He returned to the UK in 1988 in the 27th Regiment in the airborne role. During his time as a young Solider he completed a six-month tour in Northern Ireland as a Watchkeeper in 39 Brigade. He was then posted to the Honoursable Artillery Company in London as Adjutant for two years, prior to attending Armoured Forces and Vehicles Course at Sandhurst.

In 2003 he was appointed as Adjutant General in MOD Main Building and subsequently in Upavon.

In March 1996 he took over command of D Battery in 3 RHA, which he commanded until November 1998. This period included an operational tour in Northern Ireland and the Regiment’s Arms Plot to Hohn. From December 1998 until March 2003 he was an SO1 in the Directorate of Defence Policy (subsequently re-titled the Directorate of Land Operations and Policy Planning) in MOD in Upavon. In recognition of his contribution to the Regiment’s service in Iraq, Lt. Col. Ashmore was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE) in the recent operational awards list, following Op TELIC.

Lt. Col. Ashmore is married to Pippa and they have three children, Harry (1995), Poppie (1998) and Kilty (2001). He maintains a keen interest in music and also with the most popular news-
This autumn the biannual UNFICYP Military Skills Competition took on a new title and became Exercise Unifying Challenge, with a scenario requiring participating teams to react to a “situation” that had deteriorated to alarming levels and become extremely volatile. Each team of six members, one of whom was female, was required to patrol the area of the UNPA on foot and to meet any challenges they encountered at the various stands along the route.

Starting at half hour intervals and following an initial kit inspection, weigh in and briefing, each team was set an Observation and Memory test before being bundled into the back of a truck and driven off to an unknown drop-off point. Once their location had been established with conventional map reading methods, teams began their march, which required navigation and to be completed within a specific time.

After what seemed like a very long way, with kit becoming heavier with every step, each team came across a vehicle accident scenario where the ASO and FMO marked each team’s reaction to this incident. The MFR soldiers who played the injured occupants should definitely consider a career in acting!

The Comms Skills stand was next, followed by Marksmanship. The penultimate stand before returning to the Observation and Memory test was the Assault Course. Here each team was required to carry a heavy, two-metre log, under or over the course obstacles. Stamina after the 12 km march, together with upper body strength, were obvious assets. Cheers of encouragement from supporters seemed to help too!

Exercise Unifying Challenge was worthily won by the multinational Mobile Force Reserve Team.


My watch says it’s time for a break! Kneeling, nothing but kneeling £5 for the one who finds my contact lens Out of the woods

Tyre-some

Emergency service

Vaulting ambition

A-mazing grace

Logging in

On target

Into the pits

Shakes and ladders

Virtual ambition

Into the pits

Shakes and ladders

A-mazing grace

My watch says it’s time for a break!

Kneeling, nothing but kneeling

£5 for the one who finds my contact lens

Out of the woods
The most outstanding and well-preserved Gothic monument within the old walled seaport town of Famagusta in eastern Cyprus is its 14th-century Latin cathedral. Originally dedicated to Saint Nicholas, the patron saint of the town, this was the church where the kings of Cyprus were consecrated as kings of Jerusalem. After the Ottomans took Famagusta in the 16th century, the church became a mosque. Christian symbols were replaced by a minaret, mihap (prayer niche) and other Muslim features, and the mosque was given the name of “Holy Wisdom of God.” Much later, its name was changed once more. It is now known as the Lala Mustafa Pasha Mosque, in memory of the commander-in-chief of the Ottoman troops who conquered the island in 1570 and 1571.

The see of the Famagusta Latin Bishopric was founded in 1211, almost 200 years after the beginning of the Lusignan period in Cyprus. The small church that was constructed soon after that, must have looked modestly so as there is no record of it in the accounts of contemporary travellers. After Acre’s fall, and until the death of James the Bastard in 1473, they instead were obliged to receive the crown at Famagusta, as this was the city nearest the Syrian coast. Acree’s fall also prompted an influx of Christians from Syria to Cyprus. Most of the noblemen settled in Nicosia, while the merchants went to Famagusta. These traders (Greeks, Syrians, Jews, Italians, Provencals and Armenians) were so active that the port of Famagusta became the richest in the eastern Mediterranean.

Thus, in 1298, it was decided to rebuild the church in Famagusta on a grander scale in order to meet the needs of the increased population and to create an appropriate setting for the crowning of the kings of Cyprus as kings of Jerusalem. As the cathedral of Saint Nicholas was already under construction, and by 1272, the year of its consecration, it was complete, with a design that echoed that of the cathedral at Rheims in France.

The building’s interior features a nave with seven bays that terminates in a polygonal apse. The nave is flanked by two simple aisles that also terminate in similar, but smaller, apses. Some time after the cathedral’s construction, four chapels were built: two on both sides of the aisles located at the apses. Some time after the cathedral’s construction, four chapels were built: two on both sides of the aisles located at the apses. Some time after the cathedral’s construction, four chapels were built: two on both sides of the aisles located at the apses. Some time after the cathedral’s construction, four chapels were built: two on both sides of the aisles located at the apses.

There is no transept, no ambulatory and no triforium (gallery). An outside ledge running around the building provides access to the upper level. The circular, undecorated piers (similar to columns) on either side of the nave support arcades, or series of arches, that help support the roof. Viewed from the inside, the whole vaulted structure gives the impression of a building constructed in a style of elegant and vigorous simplicity.

This is partly due to the ingenious use of natural light. The architect’s design brought light into the nave through the clerestory’s large lancet windows, which reach above the height of the aisles, and through two windows on every side of the apses and the choir. The clerestory window of the nave consists of four trefoil-topped lights surmounted by a quatrefoil, which itself is supported by (two smaller quatrefoils, thus forming a play of verticals, horizontals and curves. The result is a balanced visual harmony. At the same time, however, the architect also recognised the need to support the building’s structure: he achieved this through an array of gabled buttresses that flank each clerestory window on the exterior of the building. The visual harmony and elegance of the cathedral’s design, therefore, is matched at every turn by structural soundness.
Those Magnificent Men in their Flying Machines!

By Lt. Col. J. Lambezat

On 21 October, UN Flight completed 10,000 flying hours in the service of peace using helicopters of the Argentinian Air Force (FAA).

The first Argentinian Air Force contingent arrived on the island in September 1994 and since then, it has carried out its mission without incidents or air accidents.

As is customary, UN Flight held a simple but moving ceremony, presenting the crew with diplomas to honour the achievement of 10,000 hours incident-free flying.

“We Did It Our Way”

By Comdr. Geoff Hazel

A song by Frank Sinatra, “I did it my way”, springs to mind when we think back on the UN CIVPOL Medal Parade held in the UN Flight hangar on 3 November. It was a medal parade with a difference.

Firstly, the area of the parade was devoid of military personnel when the Chief of Mission and Force Commander arrived. They tell me that the General had a rather quizzical look on his face as he entered. After the welcoming speech by the Master of Ceremonies, there was a short period of almost absolute silence, a silence that was soon shattered by the wailing of sirens. When the first siren sounded, the Argentinian Band joined in. Then the purr of finely turned motors was heard and the personnel dismounted and marched into the hangar. The personnel dismounted and marched again in formation and parked across the entrance to the coat hanger swinging in the window of one vehicle.

Medals and numbers were presented to the members of the 75th and 76th Australian Contingent, the 77th and 78th Argentine Contingent, the 79th and 80th British Contingent, the 81st and 82nd Bangladesh Contingent, the 83rd and 84th British Contingent, the 85th and 86th Nigerian Contingent, the 87th and 88th Pakistani Contingent, the 89th and 90th British Contingent, the 91st and 92nd Egyptian Contingent, the 93rd and 94th South African Contingent, the 95th and 96th British Contingent, the 97th and 98th British Contingent, the 99th and 100th British Contingent and the 101st and 102nd South African Contingent.

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ASG Lute’s Visit

Assistant Secretary-General Jane Holl Lute was met by the Chief of Mission and escorted to an Honour Guard inspection before attending a senior staff briefing at UNFICYP Headquarters on 16 November 2003.

Ms. Lute was appointed ASG of the Office of Mission Support (OMS), DPKO.

On the Green Line Tour

By Lt. Col. J. Lambezat

Assistant Secretary-General Jane Holl Lute (centre) with from left: Philip Davies, Jan Johansson, Joel Cohen, Charles Mix, Thomas Grasberger, Gianni Longo and Sonia Dohman

Before the ceremony we had been challenged as to whether we would be trying to hold the shortest parade ever. Our answer was always that we were looking to see if we could hold a ceremony with a difference and one that people would remember. The parade was definitely not the shortest, but then it was not too long either.

The same cannot be said for the reception. With liquid refreshment from the homes of the medal recipients, no one there will forget those Irish coffees, and fine food provided by Sector 2. Everyone was enjoying themselves so much that the reception went just a little – two hours – over the planned time.

To everyone who helped make it such a great day – the Argentinian Band, the Sector 2 Master Chef and his helpers, UN Flight and guests – a very big thank you.
On 5 November, the annual Bonfire Extravaganza took place on the UNPA. The event was organised by the UN Welfare Committee, to celebrate the British Bonfire Night which also included Halloween Celebrations, with all proceeds going to the UN Community Fund.

The evening began at 6:00 pm with the food and drink stalls and HIVE Tent open for all to enjoy. The HIVE entertained the children with “bobbing the apple”, “Dunkin Doughnuts” as well as judging the children’s fancy dress which was won by Lenee Malarmouton (best dressed girl) and Luciano Tumano (best dressed boy). The HIVE also ran a “lucky dip” draw as well as selling toffee apples, lumi-lights, sparklers and very welcoming cups of hot tea and coffee.

UN Flight ran the BBQ producing delicious burgers, hotdogs and excellent beef rolls, and they were very ably supported by the Hungarian Contingent providing their mouthwatering Hungarian Goulash, rounded off by the British Contingent who ran the drinks tent which included outstanding Gluwein. There were also local stalls of hot popcorn, candy floss, plus Cypriot sweet delicacies of locoumathes and siamishi.

The bonfire was lit at 7.30 pm, followed shortly afterwards by a spectacular firework display, after which there were childrens musical games, followed by disco music and more Gluwein which went down a treat.

The committee would like to thank everyone who supported the event, in which over 400 people passed through the gates. The committee has a numbers of computer workstations with Internet connection.

On 9 October, UNFICYP COS, Col. Ian Sinclair, who is also the Commander of the British Contingent, officially opened the Wolseley Barracks Centre. A small Army Learning Centre – Education for All

In conjunction with an educational organisation in the United Kingdom, the British Army has developed its own network of IT-based learning centres. These have been installed wherever British personnel are based. Cyprus is no exception and two Army Learning Centres have been installed in Nicosia, one in Wolseley Barracks and the other in the UNPA library. Each Centre has a number of computer workstations with Internet connection.

On 9 October, UNFICYP COS, Col. Ian Sinclair, officially opened the Wolseley Barracks Centre. A small ceremony took place where he was given an overview of packages available and met those personnel who play a part in the management and supervision of the package.

Together with the Centres, two “navigators” – Mrs. Sarah Crawford and Mrs. Andi Thompson – have been recruited to introduce, enrol and assist personnel who want to complete one of the many educational courses available via the Internet. The ladies have split their time between the two Centres, providing a total of 40 hours’ supervision. There is a whole range of courses, ranging from English language to setting up your own business to a cross-section of IT courses. Most are free, some fee-based.

These facilities are not only available to the British Contingent and their families. All international military personnel serving in UNFICYP and their families may use the Army Learning Centre on the UNPA. In most cases, for non-BRITCON, there will be a charge for the courses, but at a much reduced rate, compared to what is available commercially.

The opening hours for both Centres are published routinely in Sector 2 and with HQ BRITCON, but the best way to find out about what is available is to either ring the library on: 22359317 or stop by and have a chat with either Sarah or Andi.

You can contact either navigator as follows:

Sarah Crawford: 99967095
Andi Thompson: 99461386

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Lt. Gen. Dewan Prem Chand

India’s Lieutenant General Dewan Prem Chand, who died in India on 3 November 2003 aged 87, was a key figure in the history of this peacekeeping mission.

He commanded UNFICYP between 1969 and 1976. It was Gen. Prem Chand who declared the Nicosia Airport a UN protected area to prevent it from falling into the hands of any of the antagonists. This was not his only service under the UN flag. He had served previously in the Congo at the time of the Katanga province breakaway in 1962. For that, he was awarded one of India’s highest awards, the Indian Distinguished Service Medal (VSM). After his stint in Cyprus, Chand was recalled from retirement in 1977 to act as the SG’s personal observer in the former Rhodesia during the talks to end Ian Smith’s unilateral declaration of independence.

In 1989, at the age of 72, Chand answered the UN’s call once more, this time to serve as commander of UNTAG, the UN transitional assistance group for Namibia.
Pilgrimage to Gallipoli
By Diana Bridger

In early September, AUSTRACPOL members Supt. Geoff Hobart and Sgts. James Miller, Ian Quirk and Pete Withers accompanied by the Commander UNCTIV-POL’s PA, Diana Bridger, went on a Battlefield Tour of the ANZAC area of Gallipoli, travelling from Istanbul via Beirut. The tour was a pilgrimage for the Australians.

After a five-hour coach journey, the group picked up a very informative local guide in Ecebat on the Gallipoli peninsula. The first stop after driving past the original intended landing area at Brighton Beach was the modern day ANZAC memorial area. Rising behind this are the famous Sphinx Hill and Pluggé’s Plateau. The idea of climbing either is formidable even today, let alone carrying heavy packs in the face of the decimating ongoing attack which the ANZACs suffered on the original landing day – 25 April 1915.

The tour group walked along the beach from Hell’s Spit to the cemetery at ANZAC Cove where Ataturk’s famous message to the mothers of the fallen stands in huge letters on a gigantic stone block. From there, they were driven up the ridge to the Australian memorial and cemetery at Lone Pine, where a tree, seeded from a cone of the original pines, stands over the graves.

Johnson’s Jolly was the next stop, where the opposing trenches are only metres apart. Here, homemade hand grenades were often thrown back and forth several times before exploding. Looking down from Monash and Shrapnel Gullies, the hardship of the local countryside. Then it was on past Quinn’s Post, the Nek and Baby 700 (which changed hands five times on the first day of fighting) up to the Gallipoli battlefield, then to the hotel in Cannakale, they caught the first ferry back across the Narrows at 5.00 am and headed for ANZAC Cove. Here in the darkness, waiting for dawn the shoreline hills did not look too bad, but as the first daylight appeared on the surrounding hills, it revealed to them the formidable terrain – this stuck home as it was just as the first ANZACs would have themselves witnessed and realised then that they were in for a whole world of trouble that day.

Next day, while Diana delved into classical ancient history on a tour to Troy, the guys were up at 4.30 am for a dawn return visit to the Gallipoli battlefield areas. From the hotel in Cannakale, they caught the first ferry back along the beach from Hell’s Spit to ANZAC Cove. Here in the darkness, waiting for dawn the shoreline hills did not look too bad, but as the first daylight appeared on the surrounding hills, it revealed to them the formidable terrain – this stuck home as it was just as the first ANZACs would have themselves witnessed and realised then that they were in for a whole world of trouble that day.

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The group split up with Pete taking the tougher route up Walker’s Ridge on the left hand side of the Sphinx and round onto Pluggé’s Plateau before heading for Quinn’s Post and back down through Monash and Shrapnel Gullies. Geoff, Ian and James headed directly for Pluggé’s Plateau and descended back via the same famous gullies. Meeting back at ANZAC Cove they all headed up towards their pick up point at Lone Pine via Shell Green, where the famous cricket match caught on camera in 1915 took place.

The ANZAC Gallipoli battlefields have etched themselves into the minds of all five. Had the area not been declared a National Park, the natural beauty of the location itself; though; Christianity, in this case, is simply a tool to propagate the memories. People died, and they shouldn’t have had to. A lot of people died who shouldn’t have had to. We have a duty to avoid repeating the mistakes that resulted in so many stupid deaths. People died, and they shouldn’t have had to. A lot of people died who shouldn’t have had to. We have a duty to avoid repeating the mistakes that resulted in so many stupid deaths.

And, because it was a British ceremony in a British cemetery (with a Zimbabwean priest, and a Korean general), in an island between the Turkish and Greek spheres of influence) there were three wreathes from the British military, one each from the Royal British Legion, the RAF Association and the Royal Navy Association. And there was one from the United Nations, which was placed first.

Last of all, there was one placed for the Cyprus Regiment, which fought with Britain in the Second World War. Two old, old men walked up to place it together, one from the Turkish north and one from the Greek south. This year, it’s 58 years since their war ended. This year, it’s exactly half that time since this island was divided.

And afterwards, I walked among the graves awhile. I read the names, one by one. I have a tendency to count obsessively and unconsciously; I always know how many times I’ve chewed a mouthful of food, how many steps I’ve taken, how many words I’ve spoken. It’s daunting to think that almost every name here today could be the single person on the planet to whom we do mean anything. And we will still have to remember.

As I was walking, I heard a friendly, happy voice call out, “There you are, Jock”. I turned, and saw an old man coming towards me through the graves, wearing on his face a smile of recognition, as if he was greeting an old and dear friend. For a moment, I thought he had confused me with someone else. Then I realised he was smiling at the headstone beside me.

William Anderson
Nicosia, 10 November 2003

Secretary-General Kofi Annan (right) at the unveiling of staff memorial to fallen colleagues during the ceremonial unveiling of a memorial on 21 October. The memorial is located in a wooded section of the garden area to the north of the public entry to the General Assembly building.

Funded from the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize award to the United Nations peacekeeping forces, the memorial has as its centrepiece a wall of crystal glass. Inscribed on it in the six official languages of the Organisation are the words, “Remember here those who gave their lives for peace”.

Sadly, not long after, the SG was once again announcing the killing of yet another staff member – that of Ms. Bettina Goseland, an international staff member of the UNHCR, murdered in the city of Ghazni in southern Afghanistan. A national staff member was wounded in the attack.