

THE BLUE BERET



JULY 1980



JUNE IN RETROSPECT

| | | |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| Rotations | 16—19 | Chief Medical Officer V Hultsved, First Chief Inspector B Ahlander, Superintendent L Frisaeter and Staff Surgeon A Goeransson to the Swedish Contingent for a routine follow-up of medical and hygiene services. |
| Medal Parades | 18—19 | Maj Gen O J Kinahan, British Paymaster in Chief, to HQ UNFICYP and Support Regiment to review pay facilities. |
| Visits | 17—28 | The Secretariat Survey Team from UN HQ New York to HQ UNFICYP, and all Sectors. |
| 3—10 | 20—24 | Dr Peyerl, Protestant Chaplain with the Austrian Army, to the Austrian Contingent. |
| 3—18 | 25 | Maj Gen E Bowen, Director of British Army Dental Services, to HQ UNFICYP and the UNFICYP Dental Centre. |
| 4 | 26 | Sqn Ldr Cole, Ch Tech Aimes, Mr D Barnett and Mr M Griffiths to 84 Sqn Det RAF. |
| 9—24 | 27—8 July | Sqn Ldr Donaldson, Sqn Ldr Gordon, Flt Lt Langworthy and Flt Lt Hanrahan to 84 Sqn Det RAF to standardise and examine unit detail. |
| 11 | 28—3 July | The Right Honourable Countess Mountbatten of Burma, accompanied by one member of her family, her aide-de-camp Col R Macintosh and Mrs Macintosh, to the Canadian Contingent. |
| 11 | | |
| 11—19 | | |

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| Military and Recreational Competitions | | |
| 3 | | UNFICYP Orienteering Competition |
| 24 | | UNFICYP Volleyball Competition |

FUTURE EVENTS

JULY

International Art Festival of Limassol

It takes place during the first fortnight of July in the Municipal Gardens of Limassol. There are folk and classical dances, concerts of music and songs, exhibitions, etc.

Troodos Open Tennis Tournament

An open tennis tournament will be held in Troodos during the second fortnight of July. Open to all without any restrictions including foreigners and professionals.

Cùrium Festival

Performances of Shakespeare (second fortnight of June) and ancient Greek drama and concerts by moonlight at the ancient theatre of Cùrium near Limassol. The performances take place throughout the summer.

AUGUST

Folk Art Festival (PAMPAPHIA)

Organised in Paphos under the auspices of Laographikos Omilos Paphos during the first fortnight of August.

The Dormition of the Holy Virgin

Celebrations take place at the monasteries of Trooditissa and Kykko on 14 and 15 August. The Abbots, dressed up in their religious gowns, attend the services whilst the churches are full of pilgrims from all over Cyprus and villagers take the opportunity to sell their products.

First Commonwealth Film and Television Festival

The First Commonwealth Film and Television Festival will be held in Cyprus from 21 to 31 August. The festival will be held at various venues in Nicosia and will be open to the public. In conjunction with this an Arts Festival has emerged and there

will be performances by talented musicians and dancers. These events will take place in Larnaca, Limassol, Paphos and Platres as well as Nicosia. At the same time there will be a photographic exhibition of Commonwealth prints in Nicosia and an exhibition by Cypriot Artists is also being arranged.

An admission fee will be charged for the concerts and dance performances and for the main feature films and Junior Festival which will be shown at the Zena Palace Cinema, Nicosia. Admission to all exhibitions will be free. Also free of charge will be admission to the Low Budget Productions to be screened at the Public Information Office Theatre.

SEPTEMBER

Wine Festival at Stroumbi Village Paphos

Organised by the village committee in early September and it includes free wine tasting, exhibition of grapes and Folk dances.

Wine Festival, Limassol

Second fortnight of September. Organised by the Limassol Municipality. It will be held in the Public Gardens of Limassol. Free distribution of wine, open air restaurants serving local and foreign dishes. Performances of folk dancing and singing and Cypriot theatrical sketches.

Cyprus Autumn Open Tennis Tournament

To be held at the Larnaca tennis club courts during the second fortnight of September. Open to all without restrictions including foreigners and professionals.

OCTOBER

International Clay Court Tennis Championships

To be held in Nicosia at the Field Club Courts during the first fortnight of October. Open to all without restrictions.

JULY 1980

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The Blue Beret is the house journal of the United Nations Force in Cyprus and, as such, is intended to provide a source of information on current events within the Force, on UN matters of general interest and on local tourist advice.

Articles of general interest are invited from all members of the Force. Descriptions of recent local events or of visits to places of interest are welcome.

Illustrations are most welcome. Photographs should be in black and white on glossy paper.

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on the cover

Ferret scout cars of Force Reserve regularly patrol throughout the length of the Buffer Zone. Pictured are Ferrets climbing the hill at Mammari with the village below them and the Kyrenia range on the horizon.

Photo: Cedric Mercer

THE BLUE BERET



Editorial

Last of the old team leaves.

“All good things must come to an end” is an old English saying and in this particular instance it applies to my time as editor of this magazine. When you read this I shall be somewhere in Europe driving back to England to take up my new appointment.

As Editor I would like to express my appreciation to all who have been connected with “The Blue Beret” since April 1978 — to the contributors, photographers, artists, printers’ staff, those many people who have given me their help and support, and to the readers. Thank you all.

I have enjoyed being Editor and through the job have learnt a lot about the lesser known work of the Force and made many new friends. As I leave I would like to wish you all the best of luck and hope that you enjoy your time in the Force as much as I have and make as many new lasting friendships. Au revoir.

Cedric Mercer

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| June in Retrospect: Future Events | 2 |
| Editorial: Contents | 3 |
| Cancon: 3 PPCLI take over in Sector 4-Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry — Regimental history. | 4 |
| Auscon: Company Sergeant Majors in Auscon | 6 |
| Swedcon: Humanitarian affairs in Sector 5 | 7 |
| Britcon: Unit Feature: New Regiment in Sector 2. 3rd Battalion The Royal Green Jackets. | 8 |
| Blue Beret Sport: Polo; Sport extraordinary | 10 |
| International Cookbook: Viking “Vittels”, Cauliflower with shrimps; Rissoles; Tomato Pickled Herring; Hot Herring Dish; Strawberry à la Romanoff; Keep Smiling | 11 |
| Out & About in Cyprus: On the road; A circular tour of western Cyprus | 12 |
| Pictorial News: Austrian artistry; Countess Mountbatten with 3 PPCLI, Son et lumiere at Salamis; UN to the rescue; “The Blue Beret” changes hands. | 14 |
| UN News: Security Council adopts resolution on Cyprus and extends UNFICYP mandate another six months; Statement by Secretary-General Waldheim to members of the Security Council. | 16 |



UN and Battalion flags flying at Headquarters Sector 4.

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S REGIMENTAL

On the 3 August 1914, Capt Andrew Hamilton, a wealthy citizen from Montreal, approached the Canadian Parliament with the offer to raise and equip a unit for overseas service. It took just three days deliberation for Canada to accept this magnificent gesture.

On 10 August, the Charter of the Regiment was signed and on the next day mobilization began. Eight days later it was completed as old soldiers flocked from every part of Canada. Out of 1,098 all ranks, 1,049 had seen previous service in South Africa or in the regular forces of the British Empire. In

addition to the Royal Navy and Marines, almost every unit in the British Army had its representation.

Lt Col Francis D Farquhar DSO, an officer of the Coldstream Guards, who was the Military Secretary to His Royal Highness, The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, The Governor-General of Canada, was selected to command the new battalion. Lt Col Farquhar suggested that the Regiment bear the name of the Duke's youngest daughter, Her Royal Highness Princess Patricia of Connaught. The request was made to the Princess who graciously consented to the Regiment

bearing her name and the "Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry" appeared on the List for the first time.

A little over a month later, on 27 September, the battalion set sail from Quebec for England. Upon landing in England the PPCLI joined ranks with such other units as the Shropshire Light Infantry and the Rifle Brigade to make up the 80th Brigade. After a short period in England, the Patricia's sailed for France to become the first and only Canadian regiment in the theatre of war in 1914.

The unit arrived on the Flanders Front on Christmas Eve and went into the war-torn trenches at Vierstraat on 6 January. During that first winter and spring, the Patricia's paid a fearful price for their participation in the war. The Commanding Officer, Lt Col Farquhar; the Adjutant and founder of the Regiment, Maj Gault, were wounded; Lt Col Farquhar died of his wound. The enemy launched a spring offensive at Frezenburg using gas, with the Patricia's taking the brunt of the attack. This historic battle of Frezenburg was fought on 8 May 1915. The Regiment came out of action commanded by Lt H W Niven with 154 effectives.

That winter, Lt Col Bullen returned with the Patricia's to the Ypres Salient, only to face another raging winter and spring of fighting. At Hooge and Sanctuary Wood the Patricia's lost over 500 men, including their Commanding Officer, Lt Col Bullen. Maj Hamilton Gault received his third wound and lost his leg. He never left the theatre of operations however, and remained on Divisional staff while he recovered from his injuries. During the following summer and fall the Patricia's lost some 400 more men



The Colours arrive in Cyprus.

3PPCLI OVER



TAKE SECTOR 4



Ledra Coy on a vehicle patrol.

CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY HISTORY

in the fighting in the Somme area. On Easter Monday of 1917 the Patricia's led the famous assault on Vimy Ridge.

This successful action was followed by a black six months back in the Ypres Salient where the Regiment held firm but at the cost of almost 450 casualties. During this period, two members of the Patricia's were awarded the Victoria Cross, Lieutenant H Mackenzie and Sergeant G H Mullin.

In August of 1918, another Patricia, Sergeant R Spall, died in winning the Victoria Cross at the Battle of Parvillers. During the period from fall 1917 to fall 1918 the Patricia's lost an excess of 550 men in the smash through the German defensive lines. The Regiment saw the war end on 11 November 1918 in the village of Mons.

During the period between the World Wars, the Regiment became a member of the Permanent Active Militia and was stationed in Winnipeg, Manitoba and Work Point Barracks, Esquimalt and British Columbia.

With the advent of the Second World War, the Regiment was brought up to strength and sailed for Scotland under command of Lt Col W G Colquhoun on 21 December 1939. Three years were spent in the UK where the Regiment did coastal defence and training. On 10 July 1943, the Patricia's landed as part of the First Canadian Division in Sicily and after that successful operation, fought from September 1943 to March 1945 in Italy. Armistice found the Patricia's in Holland.

After the war, the Patricia's moved to

Calgary, establishing a "home station". As part of Canada's standing forces, PPCLI became the first Canadian airborne battalion. Korea, by 2 PPCLI on 25 April 1953.

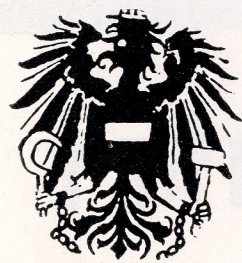
In 1950, the Korean conflict commenced in earnest and in response to UN requests, the Regiment now has three battalions; 1 PPCLI resides in Calgary, Alberta at the home station. 2 PPCLI is stationed in Winnipeg, Manitoba and 3 PPCLI is based at Work Point Barracks, Victoria, British Columbia. The most notable incident in the Regiment's history from the Korean War was the Presidential Unit Citation, won at Kapyong, Korea, by 2 PPCLI on 25 April 1953.



Brigadier-General Patrick J Mitchell, Commander 1 Canadian Brigade Group, conducts a pre-Cyprus inspection at Work Point Barracks.



WO1 A Zehetner, who is in the centre of the picture, is the CSM of the HQ Company. He joined the army in 1952 and served as platoon leader and later as CSM in a tank battalion. He has already done one tour with UNFICYP in 1978. WO2 A Eisner, left in the photograph, is the CSM of the 1st Rifle Company and comes from Styria. He is an artilleryman within army of the FR of Austria and served with UNFICYP since October 1979. WO1 J Kraler, right in the picture, is the CSM of the 2nd Rifle Company and also an artilleryman. He is a very experienced UN soldier and did his first tour in 1968 with the Austrian Field Hospital UNFICYP, west of Nicosia. A tour with UNEF in Cairo and Suez in 1973/74 followed. He joined AUSCON in UNFICYP again in 1977, serving as CSM and started his fourth tour, again as CSM on this island, in January 1980.



COMPANY SERGEANT MAJORS IN AUSCON

There should be no need to introduce you to our Company Sergeant Majors as they are well known to everyone in the battalion, but I think it would be of interest to give some details of their work.

AUSCON has a partial rotation every three months of 50% of their so-called 'made to measure' UNFICYP battalion and therefore the personnel consists of old and well informed members and newcomers. Each company gets a new CSM from Austria every six months.

The requirements for the post of a Company Sergeant Major are that he should be a Senior NCO holding the rank of WO1 or WO2 — 'in his best years'. He must be

familiar with the troops (no bureaucrats are wanted) and should be experienced in administration and with company duties. He must have a knowledge of how to lead young men and be of a sociable nature. He is the superior over all NCOs and junior ranks of his company and he is also the link between the company commander and the platoon leaders.

All CSMs have their offices in Camp Duke Leopold V, but that does not mean they perform their duties only in the camp itself. On the contrary, whenever they can afford some time, after their necessary administrative work has been done, they drive out to the soldiers posted in the Athna or Dhe-

rinia line in the Buffer Zone; to the OPs in Varosha or Othello's Tower, or to the Karpas area. On these occasions details of duties are discussed, arms and items of combat dress are inspected, the soldiers are briefed about the latest battalion of company orders as well as about the military and political situation. But there is enough time too for a private chat about the well-being of the families in their home country. The CSMs are also briefed about the latest events in the Buffer Zone and accept requests and complaints from their men. In addition the CSMs arrange the ration transport, the delivery of mail from and to Austria and they supervise the hygiene standard of the OPs.

WO2 A Eisner at the weekly small arms and accommodation inspection.



WO1 A Zehetner, CSM of HQ Coy, reports the lined up Coy to the company commander.



HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS IN SECTOR 5

Sector 5, like every other sector in the Force, has an Economics section, headed by a Sector Economics Officer (SEO), which is responsible for all humanitarian and economic matters within the sector's area of responsibility. Due mainly to

the widely differing terrain the problems faced by the SEOs in the different sectors vary greatly. The aim this month is to describe the humanitarian and economic problems that exist in Sector 5.

Humanitarian

In the humanitarian field, apart from the 350 Turkish Cypriots living in the mixed village of Pyla, there are another 65 Turkish Cypriots in Sector 5. Most of them are rather old but there are a few young people. The relationship between these Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots is good. Accompanied by a representative from the Red Cross, Larna-

ca, the SEO pays regular visits to those who have expressed a desire to be contacted by the UN. Some of the Turkish Cypriots have relatives on the north side with whom they wish to re-establish contact. Their relatives will then be traced and, in co-operation with the Humanitarian Officer at HQ UNFICYP, the SEO arranges appointments between the people concerned.

Farming

From the agricultural point of view most parts of the Buffer Zone, within Sector 5, consist of fertile arable land. While barley is the dominating type of cereal, wheat is also to be found but in limited quantity. In certain parts a Farming Security Line (FSL) is clearly marked out with barrels placed on the ground. On the Greek Cypriot side of the line every cultivatable plot is used. In other parts of the Buffer Zone,

particularly in the so-called 'Louroujina pocket', a fixed farming line does not exist. The farming is extremely mixed. SWEDCON has established a special OP, OP S65, in this area in order to efficiently supervise the harvesting activities. Their presence has made friction between farmers of the two communities an almost unknown event and has contributed considerably towards a return to normality in this farming area.

Mining

After farming, mining is the next most important economic activity. In the eastern part of Sector 5 there were previously three working mining compa-

nies. The minerals which were mined were copper, umbra and bentonite. For the time being the only mining operation in the Buffer Zone is that of bentonite.

Checking a water pumping station in the Buffer Zone.



Farmers collecting straw near Louroujina.



SWEDCON

Water and Electricity

Despite the fact that both water and electricity are essential ingredients of our day to day life their supply is often taken for granted. As in most other sectors the supply lines of both of these commodities cross, and sometimes re-cross, the Buffer Zone. Whenever there is a breakdown in the supply of either there is an automatic rise in tension in the deprived community and, particularly if the location of the fault is in the Buffer Zone, the SEO is directly concerned with the speedy repair and restoration of supply. The first information of a breakdown usually comes from the local District Officer who contacts the SEO who is then responsible for finding out

what has happened. If the fault lies outside the Buffer Zone he will pass on the information of what has happened and keep the community informed on the progress of the repair. When the fault lies in the Buffer Zone he will have to arrange for a repair party from the relevant local authority to be made available and have it escorted throughout the period the repair is being carried out. The officials of the public utilities of both communities well understand the tension that can arise when a community is deprived of its supply of either water or electricity and have proved most co-operative in their dealings with the SEO.



The Bugle Section outside Buckingham Palace. 1980.

The origins of the Third Battalion The Royal Green Jackets go back as far as the year 1800 when Col Coote Manningham founded an "Experimental Corps of Riflemen", drawn from the marksmen of 16 regiments and incorporating novel ideas of speed, movement and cover on the hitherto formalised field of battle. The problem of camouflage was a primary one, so in the words of a popular song of the time "He clothed them all in jackets of green..." Speed of reaction was governed in battle by an instant response to any one of 52 bugle calls by skirmishing riflemen with the Baker Rifle. The reliance that this way of operating placed on the initiative and spirit of the individual is the basis of the Green Jacket philosophy.

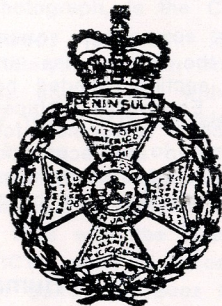
Riflemen first saw action at Ferrel on 28 August 1800, and thereafter plunged inextricably into the history of the Peninsula War and that of Portugal.

At Copenhagen in 1801, under the command of St Col the Honourable William Stewart, they sniped from the rigging of Nelson's ships, hence the naval crown incorporated into the Regimental cap badge. The badge, a Maltese cross surrounded by the victory wreath and surmounted by the royal crown is significant in itself as it bears a selection of Battle Honours and equates to the Colours of other regiments. The tactical doctrines of the Rifle regiments did not allow for any cumbersome standards to be carried into the attack.

The Napoleonic War in its second half was the baptism of fire of the new Regiment. "Greenjackets" arrived first and left last at nearly every major battle. Numbered the

UNIT FEATURE

New Regiment in Sector 2



3rd BATTALION

THE ROYAL GREEN JACKETS

95th, the Regiment led victorious allied armies into Paris after Waterloo, and in 1816 was removed from the list of Line Regiments and restyled the Rifle Brigade.

The other two regiments which went to form the Royal Green Jackets, namely the Kings Royal Rifle Corps and the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, had formed an early association with the 95th, being brigaded together in the Peninsula War and therefore regularly associated throughout that era of revolution and romantic imperialism, the 19th century.

It would be too lengthy a process to document the actions in which Riflemen have been involved since those first days; suffice

to say that 232 Battle Honours have been won by battalions of the Regiment and 28 members of the Regiment have been awarded the Victoria Cross. Riflemen have participated in every major campaign fought by British troops since 1800.

The three battalions of the Royal Green Jackets today share a rich and varied history of mutual associations in battle. In common with other regiments of the Light Division, the quick marching rate of 140 paces to the minute reflects the dash and speed of action on which the concept of Rifle Regiments was founded. Along this line we have particular associations with all Regiments of Gurkha Rifles and also with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, who



An R Coy Maingate Guard dismounts at St James's Palace.

almost immediately after their formation were brigaded with the Rifle Brigade in 1916 and fought alongside them during two World Wars. A PPCLI exchange officer at present commands a company of 3 RGJ.

The Third Battalion The Royal Green Jackets has a longstanding association with Cyprus. In 1963/4 they were based in Dhekelia, and in 1970/71 carried out a UN tour in the Limassol, Paphos and Polis areas.

In recent years the Battalion has served in Berlin, Caterham and finally capped 10 years of constant involvement at the centre of the conflict in Northern Ireland by an 18 month operational tour of Londonderry. In 1977/78 the Battalion was stationed in

Caterham and was privileged to reaffirm a historically close association with the Royal Family, 5 members of which have served with the Regiment on active service, 2 losing their lives in the process.

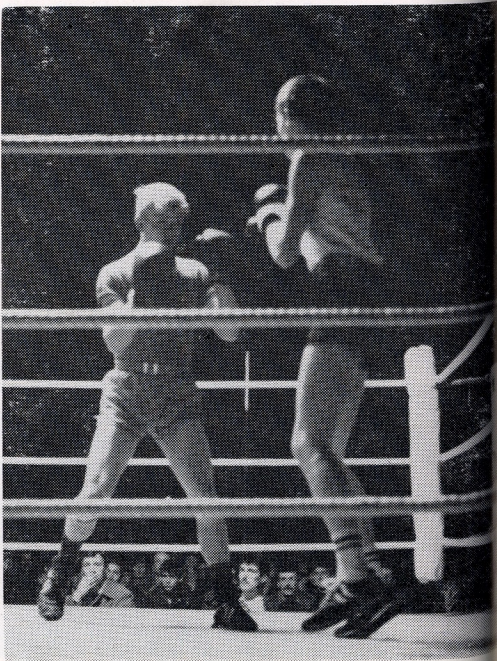
Public Duties were a part of life in Caterham and both third and second battalions The Royal Green Jackets have also been involved in guarding Her Majesty the Queen who is the Regiment's Colonel-in-Chief.

Our present tour of Cyprus is an opportunity to strengthen our ties with the United Nations and a challenge to our ability to adapt to yet another environment. It is to be hoped that we can emulate the example of the Riflemen of history and rise to it.

Anti-tanking is not always riding around in a Rover whilst others footslog! 1980.



A tense bout in the Novices Boxing. Christmas 1979.



A brick, under Clady Bridge, Co. Tyrone, cordons the bomb disposal expert as he deals with an suspect device.



An incursion into the UNBZ attracts the sentries attention at OP B 24.





POLO

Sport extraordinary

Article by Graeme Morrison: Pictures by Alvin Tull.



Graeme Morrison (far right) attempting a backhand defensive shot. Reg Fear (centre) moving up in support.

Dust rising in the speed of the game. Cpl. Tedds on the far right, Reg Fear, followed by Graeme Morrison, in the centre.

Those who know only vaguely that polo is a sport, think of it as "horse hockey" or some sort of legalised equestrian "rollerball" played by the idle rich.

Here in Cyprus the traditional aura of wealth is dispensed with. Under normal circumstances polo is a very expensive game to play, as each player needs at least three costly ponies. However, in the Sovereign Base Area at Episkopi anyone competent enough to ride has the opportunity to play polo. It is certainly a hard game, requiring great physical skill and stamina from both horse and rider. Besides that, it is very much a team game where individual skills are essential and the aftergame spirit is as revelrous as in football or rugby.

It was in Episkopi that a historic duel took place on Saturday 24 May 1980, a duel between two teams not usually noted for their equestrian prowess, the Royal Corps of Transport and the Royal Air Force. The prize was to be the Robertson Cup, a magnificent solid silver vessel, quite capable of holding the odd bottle of champagne or two.

The victorious RCT team: Cpl Tedds, Lt Col Mike Betts (team captain), Mr. Reg Fear, Maj Graeme Morrison.



The challenge was issued by Lt Col Mike Betts, the Commanding Officer of 30 Regt RCT, to Sqn Ldr Dick Inson of Air HQ Episkopi and immediately accepted by the latter. I mentioned earlier that neither side would normally be noted for its equestrian prowess, but the Royal Corps of Transport, formerly the Royal Army Service Corps only lost its horsepower in 1970 and so with the help of Mr Reg Fear, an experienced player, formerly RASC and now head of DOE in Nicosia and two novices from the UNFICYP Transport Squadron, Major Graeme Morrison and Cpl Ken Tedds, the RCT team was formed.

The Royal Air Force have about ten polo players in England, some of whom are well known in Cyprus and so with the help of the firm's transport, Group Captain John Turner, Squadron Leader Bill Southcombe and Flight Lieutenant David Wildridge were

able to combine duty with pleasure and join Dick Inson to accept the challenge.

Unknown to our superiors on the day, the UNFICYP Tpt Sqn was somewhat thin on the ground on the day of the match, as every available man capable of cheering was dispatched to the battle ground.

At 9.00 a.m. both teams took to the field and after much activity by photographers (the BBC couldn't make it) battle commenced. The RAF were the favourites because they had an experienced side and although Col Betts and Mr Fear are seasoned campaigners, Maj Morrison and Cpl Tedds had only been playing polo for three weeks and had never played in a match.

To the astonishment of all, the RCT scored a goal within two minutes, a well aimed shot by Cpl Tedds from 15 yards went straight through the posts. May I add that this was Cpl Tedd's first ever goal. The second goal came only a few minutes later, a skilful offside backhand shot from Mr Fear from 10 yards — this left everyone speechless — 2 goals up for the RCT and that wasn't to be the end. Towards the end of the first chukka (one of four 7 minute periods in a match) Cpl Tedds again found himself near both the ball and the RAF goal. His shot was stopped very near the line by Gp Capt Turner, but his saving shot bounced off the chest of Cpl Tedds pony onto its hoof and the pony kicked the ball through the goal. For the next three chukkas both sides played very hard, the RAF tried to pull back the deficit and the RCT were equally resolute in the defence of their lead. The conclusion of the match was a win by 3 goals to nil for the RCT after a hardfought but sporting match.

The Robertson Cup was presented by Mrs Jill Palmer, wife of Major General Palmer, Director of the Royal Armoured Corps, who was also present.

Shortly after the match, the United Nations contingent, conscious of their duty, sped back to Nicosia — for one or two well earned glasses of Champagne.

It was indeed a historic match involving, not only players from England on temporary duty, but also the timely rotation of 66 (Phoenix) Squadron RCT as the UNFICYP Tpt Sqn. I doubt if such a spectacle will ever be repeated!



INTERNATIONAL COOKBOOK



These recipes are intended for four people. They are typically Danish but not as heavy as some Danish dishes. They are ideal for serving on a summer evening and they are not expensive to make.

Cauliflower with Shrimps

Ingredients

1 cauliflower
250 g mayonnaise
1 packet frozen shrimps
(preferably Greenland shrimps)
4 hardboiled eggs
4 tomatoes
salt

Method

Boil the cauliflower with a little salt until it is tender then place in the refrigerator. Spread the mayonnaise over the cold cauliflower then sprinkle the shrimps on to the mayonnaise. (A little curry powder may be added to the mayonnaise if preferred). Cut the eggs and the tomatoes into quarters and place them around the cauliflower. Serve with french bread and white wine.

Rissoles

Ingredients

500 g minced pork
75 g grated onion
8 tablespoons milk
4 tablespoons soda water
1 egg
salt, pepper
margarine

Method

Mix the meat, onion, milk, egg and soda water together adding salt and pepper to taste. Shape the mixture into small balls and fry for about 5 minutes on each side. The rissoles may be served either hot or cold.

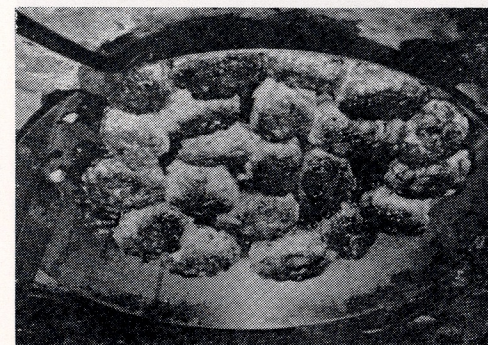


A typical Danish table.



VIKING 'VITTELS'

Rissoles fried to perfection.



Tomato Pickled Herrings

Ingredients and method

Six spiced herrings cut into pieces marinated in a mixture of:
8 tablespoons tomato juice
1 tablespoon tomato ketchup
1 sliced onion
3 tablespoons sherry
2 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons olive oil

Hot Herring Dish

Ingredients

6 boiled potatoes — diced
2 chopped onions
3 or 4 spiced herrings
4 eggs

Method

Layer the potatoes, onions and herrings in four small ovenproof dishes. Make a hollow in the centre and break an egg into each dish. Put the dishes in the lower part of the oven set at 225°C. Cook for 10 to 12 minutes or until the eggs are poached. Don't forget that herrings are fish and they must swim, not necessarily in snaps, vodka will do!

Strawberry a la Romanoff

Ingredients

500 g strawberries
1 orange (squeezed)
1 dessertspoon sugar
6 dessertspoonfuls of Curaçao
¼ litre double cream
almonds

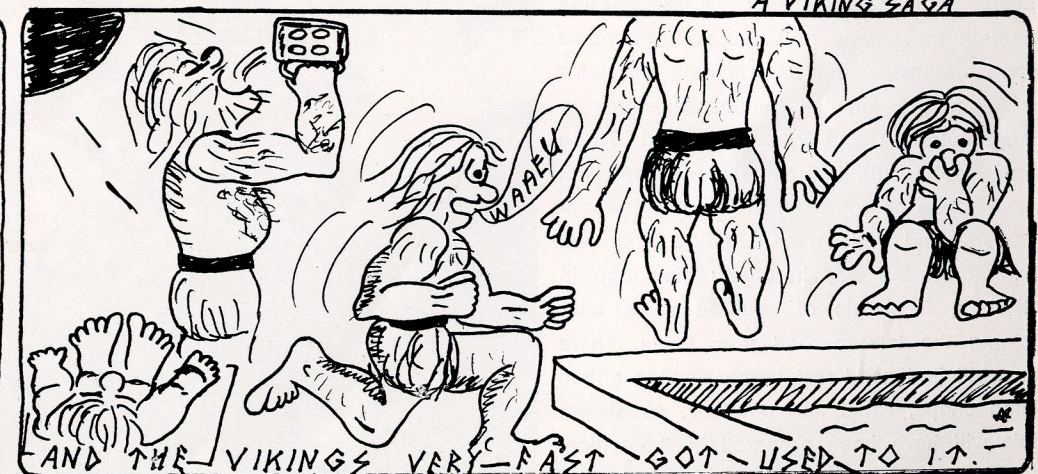
Method

Cut the strawberries in half (or slice them if they are big). Put them in a bowl with the orange juice, sugar and curaçao and let them stand for about an hour. Whip the cream not letting get too stiff and then gently stir in the strawberries. Serve in tall glasses and sprinkle with butter-roasted, blanched almonds.

KEEP SMILING



AT LAST THE SUMMER CAME



AND THE VIKINGS VERY FAST GOT USED TO IT.

Out & About in Cyprus

ON THE ROAD

A circular tour of western Cyprus

Article and Pictures by S Ingemar C Olsson.

Three things are needed to do this 3 day trip; courage, to drive on narrow mountain roads; someone else's car, because of the bad conditions of the road; and a great deal of patience, as your top speed may be only about 15 mph; but do not hesitate!!! (I used my own car!)

The drive from Nicosia to Polis over the Troodos Mountains, down to Paphos, crossing the wine districts before joining the seaside road will probably be one of your favourite memories of Cyprus. The long drive of seven hours will be worth it because you will see so much more of Cypriot village life.



Above: The author's car on a Cyprus earth-road.

Left: Mr. John Markidans grilling lambchops at Orkoonta outdoor restaurant.

Below: Cedars Valley.

continue towards Kykko Monastery on a very good road, driving about 3,000 feet above sea-level, with the Troodos mountain peaks surrounding you. Visit the church in the Monastery and then the grave of Archbishop Makarios on a nearby mountain top.

On leaving Kykko Monastery, take the road towards Tsakistra. After a couple of miles

After leaving Nicosia on the Troodos road, take a right turn before Evrykhou — sign-posted Kykko Monastery. After passing through the village of Linou you will come upon roadworks. Don't worry, this only lasts for about 15 minutes before you come to the Moutoullas and Pedhoulas road. These are two beautiful mountain villages with picturesque churches and restaurants, wood-carvers and fruit trees. Should you feel hungry on the way here you may stop in Orkonta, a couple of hundred yards after joining the tarmac road from Lefka. There you will find good restaurants serving grilled lamb chops, salad and potatoes. As always this will have been prepared in the typical Cypriot way. After leaving Pedhoulas, you



driving take a left turn where the sign says Stavros and Cedar Valley. Now you can be happy that you are driving someone else's car! However, if you drive slowly, even this road can be enjoyable. Take the south road around the Tripylos Mountain and you will pass the Cedar valley. Should you lack time to do this, there are cedars on the north road going towards Stavros. At Stavros, the big attraction is the moufflon, the wild goats of Cyprus. There are about 50 moufflon inside a fenced area. You can ask in the nearby cafe, where the best viewing place is.

From Stavros you follow the road sign-posted Lyso; there you need your courage as the road is very narrow with many curves. The church in Lyso was built in Venetian times and has a 400 year old icon of which the villagers are very proud. The little municipal garden just beside the church is a nice place to rest for a while, and the friendly villagers will only be too happy to have some new friends visiting.

Now you can continue to Polis where you may stay overnight. Start the next day by visiting the Baths of Aphrodite, where there is a seaside restaurant and beaches for bathing.

On the trip towards Paphos, after a little more than 10 miles south of Polis on the main road, turn right to Stroumbi towards Kathikas and you will find yourself surrounded by vineyards. Stop at Kathikas or Peyia and taste the local wine in one of the village restaurants. You will taste the Cyprus sun!



Cypriot lady with fruit and vegetables outside the Municipal Market of Paphos.



The rocks at the Baths of Aphrodite.

After coming down from the mountains at a short bathe at the spot where Aphrodite came up through the waves. From the ancient one of the nicest sand beaches in Cyprus. theatre of Curium you will have a breathtaking view of the Mediterranean.

A little way along the coast from Coral Bay is Kissonerga where you will find one of the island's best hotels. The next day you can continue on to Paphos and visit the municipal market in the old town. Do not miss the Tombs of the Kings, the ancient theatre and the wonderful ancient mosaics. These are all clearly signposted.

You may eat lunch in the harbour at Paphos before starting your long drive back to Nicosia. On your way home a visit could be made to the handicraft museum at Yeroskipos. Continuing along the road towards Episkopi, you can stop at the birthplace of the most popular parts of Cyprus. You will enjoy understand why!

One of the famous mosaics at Paphos showing Ikarios, a legendary King of Athens, pulling his ox-cart full of skins filled with wine.



Pictorial news

AUSTRIAN ARTISTRY

Soldiers have many varied hobbies besides the usual swimming and athletics. Cpl Krenn of the Austrian Contingent is an artist in his spare time and decided to brighten up his OP, OP A17, by painting a picture on the wall. The photograph shows both the picture and the artist.



COUNTESS MOUNTBATTEN VISITS 3 PPCLI



The Right Honourable Countess Mountbatten of Burma, Lady Patricia Brabourne, recently visited 3 PPCLI in her capacity as Colonel-in-Chief of the battalion. Apart from visiting OPs and meeting many of the Canadian Contingent, she attended the parade at which members of the battalion were presented with their UN medals.

The medal parade was held during the morning of Tuesday, 1 July and marked the commencement of Canada Day. Following the parade, Canada Day Reception was held at the pool in Ledra Palace and both the reception and lunch with the SNCOs were attended by Countess Mountbatten. After lunch the Canada Day Celebrations began and included much panning for gold, fishing and tree felling. Countess Mountbatten entered into the spirit of things chatting to many of the soldiers.

In the picture she is seen talking to the battalion entertainment group.

Photo: Cyprus Weekly.

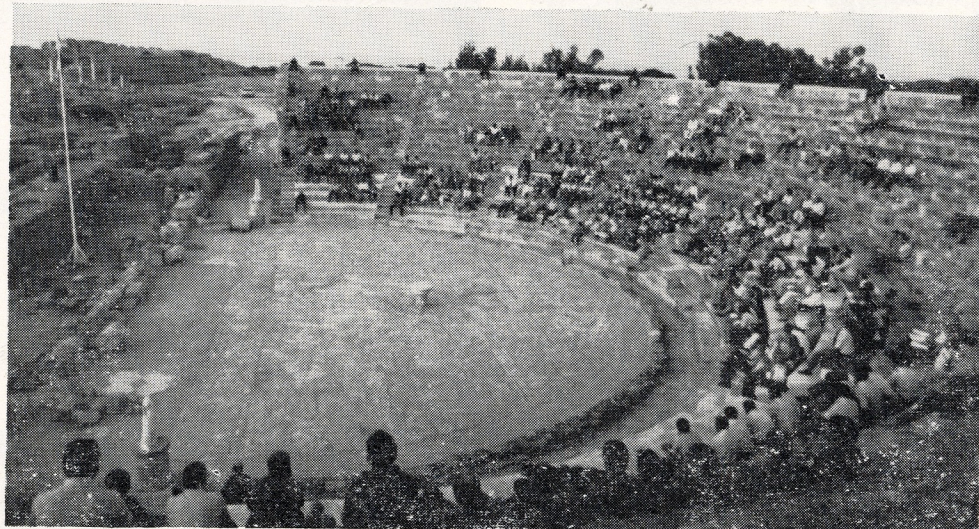
SON ET LUMIERE AT SALAMIS

The Austrian Contingent held a musical evening at the Salamis Amphitheatre on Friday 27 June. It consisted of stereo recordings of pieces written by various composers of Austrian origin.

The setting was perfect, the evening warm and as the first half came to a close darkness had descended. As cool boxes and bottles were opened Austrian soldiers, standing round the top and down each side of the auditorium, lit slowburning torches which emphasised the romantic atmosphere of Salamis.

The second part of the evening was enhanced by the rising of a beautiful full moon and as the final piece of music, Strauss's 'Blue Danube' began, the audience lit the tiny candles that they had been given earlier and the theatre was bathed in flickering candlelight.

With some reluctance but with the help of the moon and the soldiers' torches, everyone wended their way back to their cars after what was a truly original and delightful evening.



UN TO THE RESCUE



During June members of UNFICYP on two occasions were able to come to the aid of members of the local community who were in urgent need of medical assistance.

On the night of Sunday 15 June 1980 UNFICYP received an urgent request to evacuate, by helicopter, to Nicosia General Hospital, a woman from Kato Pyrgos who was apparently in a coma.

Her condition in hospital, after a speedy evacuation, was confirmed as satisfactory.

The Danish Contingent of UNFICYP received a telephone call from Kato Pyrgos at about 7 o'clock in the evening asking if, on humanitarian grounds, a woman patient who was apparently in a coma could be flown to the hospital in Nicosia as soon as possible.

The speed of the UN response was such that a helicopter from the UN detachment 84 Sqn RAF based at Nicosia was airborne just after half past seven and picked up Mrs

Vathoulla Constantinou within an hour of the request being received. She was flown back to the helicopter base just outside Nicosia at HQ UNFICYP from where she was taken to Nicosia General Hospital by ambulance, arriving at 10 o'clock.

The picture, on the left above, was taken at Nicosia as the patient's husband assisted during her transfer from the helicopter to the ambulance.

On Tuesday 17 June a road accident occurred just outside the village of Kokkina Trimithia when a lorry went out of control and collided with an on-coming car carrying three officials of the Cyprus Water Board.

A UN Landrover luckily appeared on the scene a few moments later and the driver, Cpl Steve Swash of the 3rd Battalion The Royal Green Jackets, immediately radioed for an ambulance and for help from the nearby headquarters of the Australian Civilian Police. Two policemen, Sgt Roy Davey

and Sgt Marzio Dare, were quickly despatched to the scene of the accident and the three members of the UN carefully extracted the casualties from the wrecked car and rendered first aid, including mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, whilst awaiting the arrival of the ambulance which rushed them to Nicosia General Hospital.

Regrettably one of the three occupants of the car died before reaching hospital but thanks to the prompt action by the members of the UN, Mr Antonakis Ellina, who had a broken arm and Mr Leandros Nicolaou, who had sustained a fracture at the top of his spine, were confirmed to be in a satisfactory condition by the staff of the Nicosia General Hospital.

In the picture, on the right above, Sgt Roy Davey of the Australian Civilian Police and Cpl Steve Swash of the 3rd Battalion The Royal Green Jackets are seen with Mr Antonakis Ellina when they visited both patients in hospital.



"THE BLUE BERET" CHANGES HANDS

This, the last issue by the old editorial team, is, in the picture alongside, seen being discussed between the old and new editorial teams. The old editorial team is seen on the right and their successors in front of them looking at the copy on the planning table. From right to left the picture shows the retiring Editor and his assistant, Maj Cedric Mercer and Mrs Maggie Lyon Dean, and in front the new Editor and Assistant Editor, Maj Tim Whitehead and Mrs Pip Johansson.



UN NEWS



SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON CYPRUS AND EXTENDS UNFICYP MANDATE ANOTHER SIX MONTHS

The United Nations Security Council, during its meeting of 13 June 1980, adopted by a vote of 14 in favour to none against with one (China) not participating, Resolution 472 (1980) on Cyprus. Following is text of the resolution:

"The Security Council,

Noting the Report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus of 3 June 1980 (S/13972 and Add.1),

Noting also the concurrence of the parties concerned in the recommendations by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting further that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1980,

Reaffirming the provisions of Resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

Reiterating its support of the 10-point Agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which was worked out at the high-level meeting on 18 and 19 May 1979 in Nicosia, under the auspices of the Secretary-General,

1. **Extends** once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping

Force established under Resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending 15 December 1980;

2. **Urges** the parties to resume the intercommunal talks within the framework of the 10-point Agreement in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay;

3. **Requests** the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution by 30 November 1980".

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL WALDHEIM TO MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council has just adopted a resolution extending once again the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and requesting me to continue my mission of good offices. In this connection, I deem it fitting to give the Council a brief account of developments over the past fortnight relating to my efforts to bring about a resumption of the intercommunal talks.

In my report of 3 June 1980, I mentioned that I had asked Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, to undertake on my behalf a trip to Cyprus for consultations with the two sides in the framework of my mission of good offices. I stated that the purpose of the visit would be to clarify the situation as regards the difficulties that stood in the way of a resumption of the negotiating process in Cyprus. Mr Perez de Cuellar returned from his mission yesterday and has reported to me in detail about his efforts.

Mr Perez de Cuellar arrived in Nicosia on 5 June and held intensive high-level consultations there with both parties from 6 to 8 June. He proceeded afterwards to visit Ankara and then Athens for consultations at the ministerial level with officials of Turkey and Greece, as both countries are interested parties.

The thrust of the consultations was to explore the possibility of finding a mutually acceptable procedural device that would en-

able the parties to return to the negotiating table. The Members of the Council will recall that on 28 March I had presented to the parties a new suggestion under which my Representative would open the resumed talks by delivering a statement which would be noted by the Interlocutors. The Greek Cypriot Interlocutor would then, as requested, be able to put on record his reservation concerning the interpretation of the terms bizonality and security. Neither party accepted this suggestion in full. The Turkish Cypriot side accepted the opening statement but maintained that neither party should voice any reservation to it. The Greek Cypriot side would only accept the opening statement with amendments, alternatively they offered to resume the talks simply on the basis of the 19 May 1979 Accord. In the course of his consultations last week with leaders of the two parties in Cyprus, Mr Perez de Cuellar explored the possibility of resolving the impasse by the following procedural arrangement:

My Representative would deliver the opening statement mentioned above, the Interlocutors would remain silent, my Representative would then point out, in addition, that the statement represented the understanding of the Secretary-General, and that both sides would have the opportunity to express their opinion in depth about certain concepts. The context of the discussion related to the constitutional and territorial aspects.

At approximately 01:00 a.m. on 7 June

President Kyprianou informed Mr Perez de Cuellar that the Greek Cypriot side had decided to accept the arrangement outlined above. When calling on Mr Denktash later in the morning of 7 June, Mr Perez de Cuellar was informed that the Turkish Cypriot side, having seriously considered the proposed arrangements, now felt unable to accept the additional remark by my Representative. In the Turkish Cypriot view, this remark would have the effect of diminishing the significance of the opening statement by introducing de facto reservation. The Turkish Cypriot side continued to accept without reservations the opening statement by my Representative, to which the two Interlocutors would refrain from responding. This procedure — omitting the additional remark — continues to be unacceptable to the Greek Cypriots.

I shall of course pursue the mission of good offices which the Council has again entrusted to me. I hold to the opinion that the intercommunal talks, if properly used, still represent the best available method for negotiating a political settlement of the Cyprus problem.

It is my earnest hope that the parties, on which the success of the search for an agreed settlement of the problem ultimately depends, will extend their increased co-operation to me so as to overcome the persistent difficulties that have hitherto impeded our efforts."