

THE BLUE BERET



JUNE 1980



MAY IN RETROSPECT

Rotations

- 2 British Contingent. UNFICYP Transport Squadron. 1 Squadron Royal Corps of Transport (1 Sqn RCT) handed over to 66 Squadron Royal Corps of Transport (66 Sqn RCT)
- 23 Danish Contingent. In Sector 1. Battalion XXXII handed over to Battalion XXXIII.
- 28 British Contingent. In Sector 2. 1st Battalion The Light Infantry (1LI) handed over to 3rd Battalion The Royal Green Jackets (3RGJ).

Medal Parade

- 22 Austrian Contingent.

Visits

- 1 Capt V Howard, the Leader (Designate) of the MOD UK Defence Policy Staff (C) Team and Gp Capt B Lemon RAF to HQ UNFICYP, to Force Reserve and the Canadian Contingent. Mr Vaisey, Senior Manager, and Mr Alder, Assistant Manager, of Holts Branch of the British Bank Williams and Glyn's to the British Contingent to give financial advice to military personnel.
- 6—9 Lt Gen J Paradis, Commander Mobile Command in Canada, and party of six to the Canadian Contingent to view 3PPCLI in an operational setting.
- 7—9 Maj Gen H Macdonald-Smith, Colonel Commandant Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers in the British Army, to the British Contingent to visit REME soldiers serving with UNFICYP.
- 12—13 Mr E Lundblad and Ms M Leijohnufvud, from the Swedish Government Tax Office, to the Swedish Contingent to study the accommodation standard of the battalion.
- 12—14 Col S Wiberg and Lt Col E Schaltz of the UN Department of MOD Sweden to HQ UNFICYP and the Swedish Contingent.
- 15—21 Col H Onjerth, Chief of the UN Department of MOD Austria, to HQ UNFICYP and the Austrian Contingent.
- 13 Lt Col A Sammes, Commanding Officer of the British 30 Signal Regiment, to the British Contingent to meet soldiers of his regiment

13—14

14—22

14 & 31

16—1 Jun

20

21—26

23—30

24

26

29

30—2 Jun

30—3 Jun

serving with 254 (UNFICYP) Signal Squadron.

Brig A C D Watts, Commander Army Air Corps United Kingdom Land Forces, to UNFICYP for the annual inspection of UNFICYP Flight Army Air Corps.

Sgt Dunbar and MCpl Sherman from Canada to the Canadian Contingent to install new communications equipment.

The Central Band of the Royal Air Force to HQ UNFICYP to play for the members of the Force and their families.

Capt (Navv) C Shaw from Canada to the Canadian Contingent to conduct staff liaison visit.

Maj Gen J Palmer, Director Royal Armoured Corps MOD UK, to HQ UNFICYP and Force Reserve to meet soldiers from B Sqn 13/18 Hussars, the present Force Reserve.

Maj M Houghton on behalf of Directorate of Land Operations, Canadian National Defence Headquarters, to the Canadian Contingent.

Mr J Leonard, "Radio Sheffield", Mr I Harley, of the "Barnsley Chronicle", and Mr S Noble of the "Saffron Walden Weekly News", to HQ UNFICYP and Force Reserve to meet members of B Sqn 13/18 H.

Mr S J Barrett, Councillor of the British Embassy in Ankara, to HQ UNFICYP and the British Contingent.

Mr T Rowlands, British Member of Parliament for Methyr Tydfil, to HQ UNFICYP and the British Contingent.

The Danish Ambassador to Cyprus, Mr Villads Villadsen, to HQ UNFICYP and the Danish Contingent.

Brig G H Watkins, Director of Public Relations (Army) MOD UK, to HQ UNFICYP and all Contingents.

Maj J Day, Mr R Burrell, Sgt R Grant and Sgt R Ellis, Electrical Security Team (Arms) to UNFICYP for electrical survey of equipment.

Military and Recreational Competitions

6

UNFICYP Athletics Competition

JUNE

Cyprus National Junior Tennis Championship

To be held in Nicosia at the Field Club Courts during the second fortnight of June. Open to all junior Cypriot Nationals and permanent residents only.

The 5th Nicosia Festival

Takes place in Nicosia the second week of June, with theatrical performances, concerts of popular and classical music as well as exhibitions of folk art.

Paphos Festival

Performances of ancient Greek drama will take place by moonlight at the ancient theatre of Kato Paphos by the Higher Schools of Paphos during the months of June and July.

St Paul's Feast 28 and 29 June

Religious festivities at Kato Paphos at which the Archbishop in all his Byzantine splendour officiates, assisted by all Cypriot Bishops. A procession of the Icon of St Paul through the streets of Kato Paphos follows.

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.

Cürum Festival

Performances of Shakespeare (second fortnight of June) and ancient Greek drama and concerts by moonlight at the ancient

theatre of Cürum 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.

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.

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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.

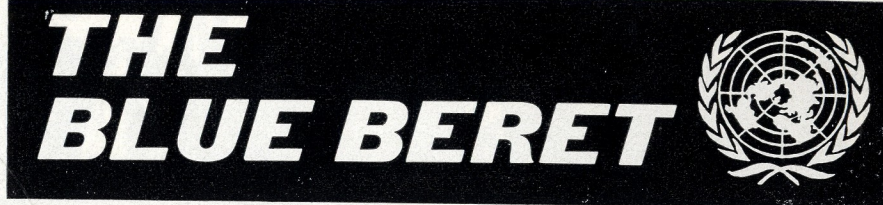
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on the cover

One of the tasks of the Australian Civilian Police with the Force is to maintain contact with local shepherds who graze their flocks in the Buffer Zone.

Photo: Cedric Mercer



Editorial

Farewell to our Assistant Editor

Maggie Lyon Dean first joined the editorial staff to help produce the June 1979 edition. This edition, her thirteenth, is her last for she departs from Cyprus at the beginning of July when her husband is posted to Germany.

We are sure that when one evening at a social function she asked if she could help the Editor in any way, as at that time the journal was several months behind, she had no idea of what her welcome offer would mean and the hours of work she would spend giving that help.

Her help has been appreciated by the Editor more than he can say. If she had not appeared on the scene it would have been impossible to have maintained the magazine in its form as a house journal which was so dear to the Editor's heart.

Her help first of all enabled us to get the journal up-to-date and subsequently develop it in the way the Editor had planned. Experience has proved that an Assistant Editor is indispensable if the present format of the journal is to be maintained.

The Editor would like to take this opportunity of thanking Maggie and saying how extremely grateful he is to her for all the voluntary help she has so willingly and so enthusiastically given. We wish her all the best of luck in the future.

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16



At the time of this photograph, when the battalion was ready to go from Ing 1 in Sweden, nobody knew whether they would be able to take off or not.



SWEDCON

ROTATION JEOPARDIZED

The rotation of SWEDCON this spring was even more exciting and tense than usual as the sensitive situation on the Swedish labour front threatened the whole operation.

The first flight left Arlanda airport in Stockholm without any problems. After a 2 hours stay in Cairo they arrived on the morning of 18 April at Larnaca Airport. At that time the Swedish workers were preparing to take industrial action and, just before the second flight a week later, the strikes and lock-outs started. The communications system in Sweden fell to its knees. Now the people that organised the rotation really had to start thinking. Good advice was expensive. Was there any possibility of sending the soldiers via one of Sweden's neighbouring countries? The risk of them striking in sympathy was immense. The governments were in contact and also the union staff. During this time the soldiers were on their way in buses through Sweden heading for Helsingborg, the only town that still had ferries going between Sweden and Denmark. No-one knew, at this time, if they would be able to take off from Kastrup, the International Airport of Copenhagen. However, the negotiations ended with a green light and away they went, with the other two flights taking off from Norway.

There were a lot of astonished faces, both in Norway and Denmark, when busloads of Swedish soldiers suddenly appeared in the two countries' capitals.

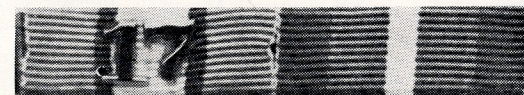
In spite of the problems the rotation went as planned, but not without a lot of extra work and adjustments. The official handing over of Sector 5 took place on a windy Monday morning. The former Commander, Lieutenant Colonel Hans Waldner, handed over the UN flag to the new Commander of SWEDCON, Lieutenant Colonel Leif Fransson.



Lieutenant Colonel Hans Waldner, on the right, hands over the UN flag to the new Swedish Commander, Lieutenant Colonel Leif Fransson.

17 UN TOURS IN CYPRUS

Article by Corporal Ronald M H Rasmussen



I started my first UN tour in May 1967 and have served 17 tours with the UN in Cyprus — 8 years and 3 months.

It was while I was doing my military training in the Airforce Dog Training School that I met several people who had served with UN either in Gaza or in Cyprus and I became interested to try it for myself.

During my first tour in 1967 we were stationed inside the walls of Nicosia. There was trouble between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities and much civil unrest. My platoon was sent to a village between Nicosia and Limassol to keep the peace there for a time.

My second period in Cyprus was from November 1972 to November 1974 and at the beginning of this time C Coy was living in tents in Limnitis! My job in this period was mainly OP duties and escorting farmers of both communities in the fields. My first OP was old Selemani, which I liked very much. When some members of FINCON, SWEDCON and AUSCON left Cyprus to establish a new landforce in Gaza, the operational sector of C Coy was extended. I spent half the time from May to November 1974 at Kokkina Camp and half back at Limnitis. While I was at Kokkina the war started.

For us the first indication of a coup was on the 15 July when we heard military music on the radio. During the day there were announcements in Greek and in English with conflicting reports about the fate of Archbishop Makarios. I was at OP D02 and during the next few days we were very much aware of shooting between various factions

and later saw a blacked-out ship, afterwards identified as Turkish. Our decision to evacuate to Limnitis Camp was hindered by air attacks in the area.

By 1600 hours on 23 July the ceasefire was established. We transformed our 'bar' into a lazaret to which we transported casualties before transferring them to the hospital in Xeros, and collected bodies in the fighting areas to return them to their respective units.

Once matters had settled down we returned to Kokkina and our OPs and there were no further problems for the rest of the tour.

I next served with UNFICYP from May 1975 to May 1977 and things had changed considerably. C Coy OPs were now to be supplied by helicopters as the road trip took a whole day; and later supplies were also flown to Kokkina. During DANCON XXIV I was permanently on OP D12 on Selemani Mountain and was busy organising the OP. At first we lived in tents but, within a year, sleeping accommodation was built. The prepared cement was fown in during a total of 32 flights and involved very fine precision flying.

After six months leave in Denmark I came back to Cyprus in November 1977, and once again went back to C Coy. I spent six months as OPGF on OP D27, in Varisha village. No-one will forget that winter! There was so much rain that Limnitis Camp was, at one stage, totally flooded. In the Buffer Zone there were also problems as the heavy rain caused a couple of landslides which destroyed parts of the patrol track and isolated

Corporal Rasmussen being presented with his medal ribbons bearing the number '17', by the company commander of C Coy, Maj Finn Lodberg.



Corporal Ronald M H Rasmussen, Royal Danish Airforce.

more OPs which could then only be reached by air. I finished that period of UN duty back on OP D12 on Selemani Mountain.

In February 1980, I had been in Denmark for three months, but then a LCpl in B Coy was needed, and FN-AFD asked if I was interested in the post — I said yes! When I got to Cyprus I went, in fact, to C Coy and OP D11, but with the next rotation, returned to OP D12 on Selemani Mountain as OPGF.

Cartoon reprinted from the DANCON page of "The Blue Beret", issue dated 13 December 1972.





AUSCON soldiers practising aiming at the target, in the background, the old model assault rifle 58 (FN-type).



AUSTRIAN CONTINGENT RE-EQUIPPED WITH NEW ASSAULT RIFLE 77

Article by Friedrich Mayer.

Gradually the army of the Federal Republic of Austria has become equipped with the newly introduced universal automatic rifle made in the Steyr factory in Upper Austria. This factory has produced infantry weapons for almost 120 years, and also hunting rifles, military and civilian trucks. This rifle is the product of co-operation in its development between army officers and civilian technicians in the factory. It will replace the automatic rifle type 'FN', which was produced in the Steyr Factory under Belgian license.

The Steyr Army Universal Gun, introduced into the army as the Assault Rifle 77, is a 5.56 mm (.223) calibre firearm with an inter-

changeable barrel system; it can be employed as an auto loading rifle (407 mm — 16" barrel length), assault rifle (508 mm — 20" barrel length), or as a light machine gun (610 mm — 24" barrel length). The assault rifle 77 is intended for combat at slow fire or sustained fire at ranges up to medium range. The firearm is a gas operated, fixed locking turnbolt type with removable barrel. An interesting feature is the optical sight which is built directly into the carrying grip on the receiver housing. The firearm is fed via a double columned clip magazine brought on to the stock. With its 'pull through' trigger system the weapon is quickly and sim-

ply put at slow fire or sustained fire without the added inconvenience of having to work a change-over lever. The built-in optical sights allow for most positive results, especially when the target is brought under immediate fire and when accurate sighting is difficult (greater ranges, bad weather, poor light or camouflaged target). The rifle can be assembled and dismantling without the use of tools. On options the rifle can also be equipped with a night sighting device, a bipod and a bayonet. The weapon will also fire rifle grenades and blank cartridges.

Brigadier Hargrave trying the built-in optical sight whilst in discussion with CO Sector 6, Lt Col H Satter.



The battalion weapon master dismantling an Assault Rifle 77.



BGen Cotter escorting Lt Gen Paradis and Lt Col Bourdon upon arrival at Nicosia.

Lieutenant General Jean-Jaques Paradis, CMM, CD arrived at CANCON on 6 May. Lt Gen Paradis has commanded Force Mobile Command since 1 September 1977.

The purpose of his visit was to view the Third Battalion of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in an operational setting. Accompanying the Commander on his visit was BGen W Dabros, Chief of Staff (Administration), Lt Col R Bourdon, Executive Assistant to the Commander, Capt G D Baker, Aide-de-Camp, and CWO P Caissie, Command Chief Warrant Officer.

The highlight of the three day visit was the Sector Four line tour. Lt Gen Paradis and BGen Darbos spent four hours touring the line and talking to the men on the OPs. It was a rare treat for many of the young soldiers to have the opportunity of discussing their personal views and feelings with the Commander of the Army.



Above: Quarter Guard inspected by Lt Gen Paradis with Sgt Griffith as the Guard Commander.

Left: Commander Force Mobile Command is introduced to the SNCOs. Left to right, CWO Guillet, Lt Gen Paradis, WO Novack, WO Stevenson and WO Ruck.



The visit itinerary included a variety of items ranging from a quiet Mess dinner with the officers of 3 PPCLI to an inspection of CML Coy quarters followed by lunch with the soldiers.

On the last day of the visit the SNCOs hosted a luncheon for the Commander at the Ledra Palace. The WOs and Sgts made good use of this opportunity to express their opinions of today's Army to the Commander and the Command RSM.

Lt Gen Paradis departed from Akrotiri on 9 May for Force Mobile Command Headquarters, St Hubert, Quebec.

Commander Force Mobile Command Visits



Article by Bob Hansen
Pictures by Dan Gall

UNIT FEATURE

FORCE RESERVE



B SQUADRON

13th/18th ROYAL HUSSARS

(QUEEN MARY'S OWN)

the Crimean War. The Regiment saw action in the Battles of Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol but it is Balaklava, where the Regiment charged in the honoured position of right of line, that is celebrated as our greatest honour from 'The Charge of the Light Brigade', the most famous Light Cavalry Charge in history. The Regiment returned from 'the Valley of Death' with just one officer and fourteen men. Sgt Malone was awarded one of the first Victoria Crosses for his gallantry on that day.

Following the Crimean War the 13th Light Dragoons became the 13th Hussars; and in 1899 were sent to South Africa where they saw continuous action until 1902; the most notable honour was the 'Relief of Ladysmith', which was a besieged garrison liberated by a force of which the 13th Hussars were part. Amongst the Regiments in the Garrison were the 18th Royal Hussars.

The 13th Hussars spent the first two years of the Great War in France, fighting in trenches. In 1916 it moved to Mesopotamia (now known as Iraq), where the scope for mounted cavalry action was far greater. The most notable battle was the Battle of Laji, where the Regiment charged against a Turkish Infantry Brigade, which was dug into a defensive position. Despite a strong resistance, the position was taken and several items of equipment seized. The entrance to our Regimental Headquarters is to this day guarded by two Turkish machine guns seized at the battle.

The Regiment being granted 'Freedom of Entry' to Barnsley, South Yorkshire. The picture shows part of B Squadron in their vehicles passing the saluting base at over 60 kph. Sep. 79.



The other half of the 13th/18th Royal Hussars (QMO) are the 18th Light Dragoons. They were raised in 1759. In 1791, the Hon Arthur Wellesley (later the Duke of Wellington), was Gazetted into the Regiment. The first major campaign for the 18th Hussars was the Peninsular War, where the Regiment distinguished itself at the withdrawal from Corunna and later at Toulouse and Orthes; like the 13th Light Dragoons, the 18th Light Dragoons also fought at the Battle of Waterloo, where along with the 10th Hussars and 1st German Hussars, they led the charge which broke the French Lines. Following the battle a French officer reported that it was "Ces deux Regiments d'Hussards anglais fait" (those two English Hussars Regiments that did it).

The 18th Hussars were next involved in the Boer War, where their most distinguished battle was that of the Defence of Ladysmith; they were besieged for five months before relief came to their aid. In recognition of their service in South Africa the Regiment was granted the title 'Princess of Wales' Own' which was changed to 18th Queen Mary's Own Hussars in 1910.

The 18th Hussars were part of the British Expeditionary force which sailed for France in August 1914. During the first three years of the Great War the Regiment was constantly in action, fighting some gallant and memorable battles, until the first gas attack at Hooge where they lost 216 men, which meant that the Regimental strength was reduced to 57. Having re-

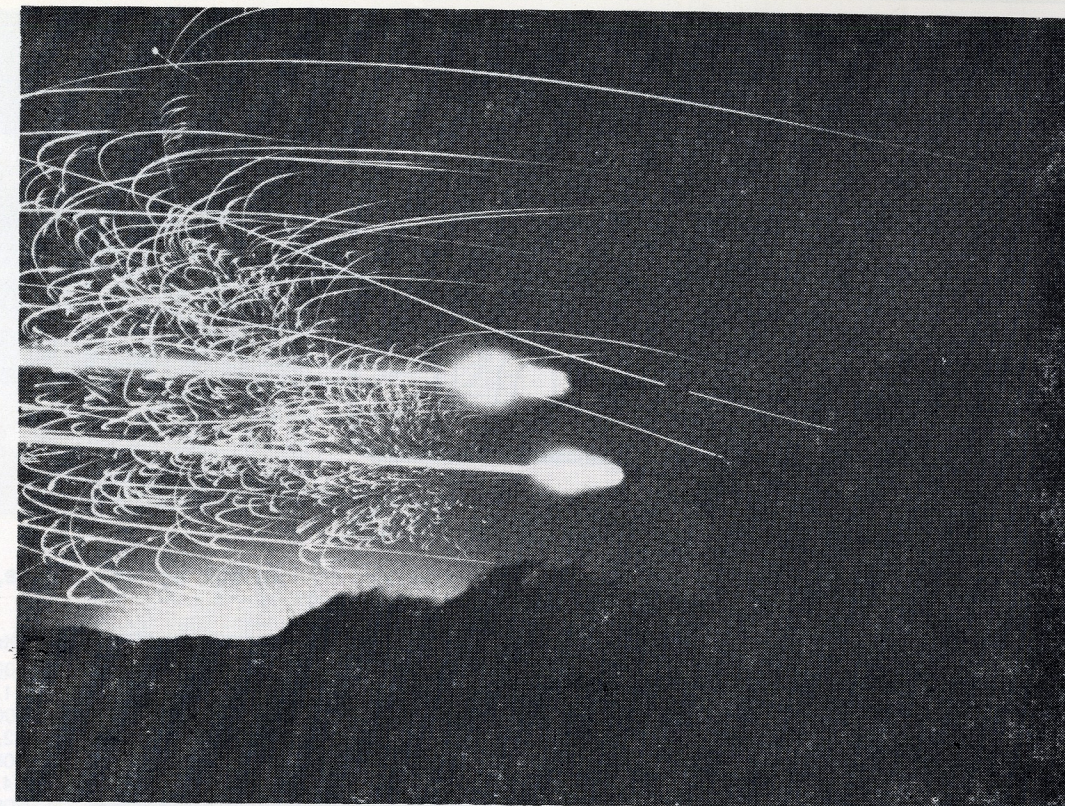
placed their losses, the 18th Hussars returned to France where they remained in the trenches, except for the cavalry charge at Noyelles, until 1918. On the day when peace was declared they were only 14 miles from where they had first encountered the Germans in 1914.

In 1922 the 13th Hussars and the 18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own) amalgamated to form the 13th/18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own) with Her Majesty Queen Mary as Colonel-in-Chief and Lieutenant General The Lord Baden Powell as Colonel of the Regiment. Lord Baden Powell, a 13th Hussar and the hero of Mafeking, is remembered world wide as founder of the Boy Scout movement.

In 1939 the Regiment, having finally exchanged their horses for tanks, fought with the British Expeditionary Force until they were evacuated from Dunkirk in June 1940.

The Regiment then returned to England where it prepared for a very secret task for 'D' Day, Normandy on 6 June 1944. It was to lead the Allied assault of 1 Corps onto the beach and was equipped with Amphibious DD Tanks. For a long time on 'D' Day the Regiment was the only Armoured regiment ashore on the whole Allied front, and held on, despite heavy losses. The Regiment subsequently advanced through Europe and crossed the Rhine on 24 March 1945, ending the war on the outskirts of Bremen.

Immediately following the war the Regiment was based in Germany, and it is here that the Regiment has spent most of its post war service, usually equipped with the main battle tank of the period. The Regiment has had brief visits



Night firing of 30 mm Rarden Cannons. Jan. 80.

to other theatres, the first being Malaya, where it had two tours in the 50's and 60's, fighting communist terrorists. The Regiment also saw service in Aden twice in the post war period and one period in Libya. More recently the Regiment has had three tours in Northern Ireland (as one photo shows), the most recent ending in May 1979, after spending eighteen months in Omagh, Co. Tyrone. Here the Regiment was responsible for the security of over half the Irish border. During this time the Regiment experienced many incidents, which were normally either bombs or shootings. Last year the Regiment, and B Squadron, moved back to England, where it is now based. Our role is one of Armoured Recce, for which task we are equipped with Scorpion and Scimitar light reconnaissance vehicles.

As Force Reserve B Squadron 13th/18th Royal Hussars (QMO) is tasked to patrol the Buffer

Zone, and for this job we are equipped with Ferret Scout Cars. We have one troop with each sector. Three of the troops, each consisting of 4 Scout Cars and 1 landrover live with their sectors. They are at Skouriotissa with B Coy DANCON, Athienou with 'Polar' Coy of SWEDCON and at the Carton Factory (OP A20) with AUSCON. The troops patrolling with Sectors 2 and 4 are based in Nicosia.

Our soldiers are all recruited from South Yorkshire, which is a part of England which is very proud of its history and traditions. We also pride ourselves on our family spirit and hospitality and therefore hope to see many of you over the remaining months of our tour whether in your OPs, at the beach or here in our camp.

Life in Cyprus



One of the Regiment's landrovers having been mined in Rhodesia, where the Regiment provided a part of the Commonwealth Monitoring Force. Jan 80.



In 1854 the Regiment fought the Russians in



S Blue Beret SPORT

UNFICYP ATHLETICS COMPETITION

The first UNFICYP Athletics Competition held for many years took place at Dhekelia on Tuesday 6 May 1983. The competition was organised by Sector 2, but officials were supplied by the competing teams and also from Dhekelia Garrison.

Seven teams took part in the meeting from Sectors 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, Support Regiment and a combined team from HQ UNFICYP and Force Reserve. As the athletics track had only six lanes some events had to be run as heats during the morning. It turned out to be a hot day and the timings achieved on distance events soon proved to be well below those achieved in practice.

There were eight track events held, including two relay races, and five field events. It was decided not to hold the more specialist events such as steeplechase or pole-vault, as the teams would have no opportunity to practice for such events. Each competitor was allowed to enter two events not including relay races, but even so some Sectors were unable to enter competitors for all events due to recent changeover of personnel within their contingents.

During the competition the Band of the First Battalion The Light Infantry played music between events, and refreshments

were available to competitors and spectators in the three Mess tents erected beside the track.

It was decided that the winning times and distances in each event would be established as the UNFICYP records this year, and would be carried forward to next year's competition as it is planned to hold an athletics meeting each year.

Each team had its share of winners, with no teams dominating throughout. Sector 5 did, however, win both of the long distance events. Early in the afternoon Sectors 5 and 4 had established a lead over the other teams, which they were to maintain to the end. Sector 2 made a late rally and closed the gap to finish third. The team competition all depended on the final event, for Sector 4 and Sector 5 had equal points with the last race the 4x400 metre relay, to go. Sector 5 emerged the winners of this race and the overall champion team of this athletics competition.

The Force Commander presented prizes to the first three competitors in each event after the event finished, and to the winning team, Sector 5.



Article by Nick Hinde, Pictures by George Moffett.



Results

1. 100 metres	Palmer	Sector 2
11.06 secs		
2. 200 metres	Sharks	Sector 4
22.00 secs		
3. 400 metres	Hausen	Sector 1
54.02 secs		
4. 800 metres	Woods	Sp Regt
2 mins 11.01 secs		
5. 1500 metres	Viinikka	Sector 5
4 mins 26 secs		
6. 5000 metres	Olofsson	Sector 5
18 mins 18 secs		
7. 4x100 metres	Relay	Sector 4
46.01 secs		
8. 4x100 metres	Relay	Sector 5
3 mins 52.00 secs		
9. Javelin	Penacy	Sector 4
53.00 metres		
10. High jump	Bengston	Sector 5
1.87 metres		
11. Discus	Stack	Sector 4
38.25 metres		
12. Shot	Allen	Sector 2
11.85 metres		
13. Long jump	Ottway	Sector 2
6.12 metres		

Team Competition

1. Sector 5	78 points
2. Sector 4	68 points
3. Sector 2	61 points
4. Sp Regt	51 points
5. HQ UNFICYP & Force Res	32 points
6. Sector 1	32 points
7. Sector 6	3 points



Pea-soup and Pancakes

Eating pea-soup and pancakes on Thursdays is a must in Sweden. That's what everybody does, or used to do, and in every Swedish restaurant they serve this meal on Thursdays. It is also served in the Swedish camps in Cyprus.

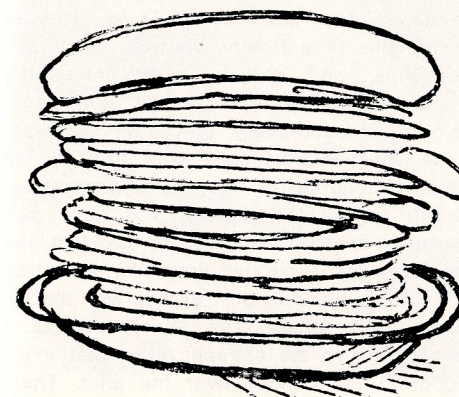
Pea-soup

Ingredients

Ingredients for 4 persons
500g. dried yellow peas
2.5 l. water
400—500 grams salted bacon
1 yellow onion cut into four pieces, thyme, marjoram and salt to taste

Method

Rinse the peas 4 or 5 times and soak them in water overnight. Boil the peas in the same water and let it simmer. Add the onion and the bacon, bring to the boil stirring occasionally. When the bacon is ready cut it into small pieces. Boil the peas until soft (about two hours), then add the pieces of bacon, thyme, marjoram and salt to taste. Eat it hot with sweet mustard and a glass of warm punch. After the pea-soup the Swedes change plates and eat their pancakes.



Pancakes

Ingredients

Ingredients for 4 persons
2 eggs
600 ml fullcream milk
300 g. wheat-flour
2 tablespoons melted butter
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar

Method

The eggs and half of the milk are beaten with the flour to a paste. Beat in the rest of the milk and then add the salt and sugar together with the melted butter. Heat some butter in a frying pan and pour in enough batter to cover the bottom of the pan. When the pancake is almost cooked turn it over and cook the other side. The pancakes should be thin and light and eaten with jam or sugar.

INTERNATIONAL COOKBOOK



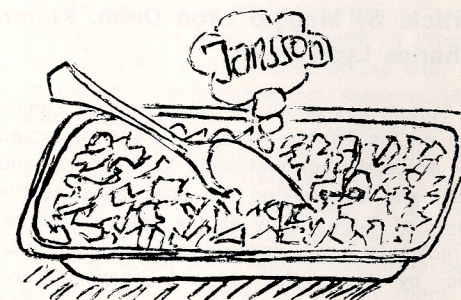
Red Cabbage (Rödkål)

Ingredients

2 lb red cabbage
2 — 3 tablespoon butter
¼ cup syrup
1 onion
2 — 3 tablespoons red wine vinegar
2 apples, peeled and cut into wedges
1 tablespoon salt
white pepper or allspice

Method

Shred the cabbage finely. Melt butter in a heavy saucepan, add the cabbage and syrup. Let cook over a medium heat for 15 minutes, stirring occasionally. Grate the onion and add together with the vinegar and apples. Cook, covered, over a low heat for 1½ hours. Pressure cooker may be used for this dish. Cook for about 15 mins. Delicious with fried chicken.



SWEDISH RHAPSODY

Jansson's Temptation (Jansson's Frestelse)

Ingredients

6 potatoes
2 yellow onions
1 tin anchovy fillets
1½ cups cream
1 tablespoon butter and salt and pepper

Method

Peel the potatoes, cut into matchsticks. Slice the onions. Drain the anchovies and cut into pieces. Put the potatoes, onion and anchovies in layers into a well-buttered baking dish season with salt and pepper. The first and last layer should be potatoes. Dot with butter on the top. Pour in a little of the liquid from the anchovies and half the cream. Bake in a 200° oven for about 20 minutes. Pour in the remaining cream and bake for another 30 minutes or until the potatoes are tender. Serve as a first course or a supper dish with Swedish meatballs or fried chicken.



Out & About in Cyprus

CURIUM - Ancient City with a modern role

Article by Maggie Lyon Dean. Pictures by Maggie and Charles Lyon Dean.

Curium lies about 10 miles west of Limassol on the Paphos road, on a site protected by artificially scarped cliffs to the north and east and overlooking the sea. Many people think of Curium only as the ancient theatre, which is the very impressive setting for "Music by Moonlight" record concerts and Shakespearean plays in the summer. The warm Cypriot evening, the sound of the sea in the background, the mere fact of sitting on ancient stone seats (with a cushion and a cool box supper at the ready) — adds an exotic touch to the music or play.

The Roman Villa beside the approach road to Curium.



Pillar with marble capital in the Christian Basilica.

But Curium is also the remains of a city-state, which is mentioned by Herodotus as the home of the Argives from the Peloponnese in 1200 BC. Certainly, it supported Alexander the Great in the siege of Tyre, contributing to the overthrow of the Persians. It flourished under Ptolemaic and Roman rule and later embraced Christianity as fervently as the previous cult of Apollo Hylates (whose temple lies a couple of miles to the west). Curium, like Paphos and Salamis, suffered in the earthquakes of AD 332 and 342, but was not finally abandoned until the Arab raids of the 7th century.

There are enough interesting remains in Curium to show that, though it is not as extensive as Salamis, it possessed all the luxuries of the large cities in the east.

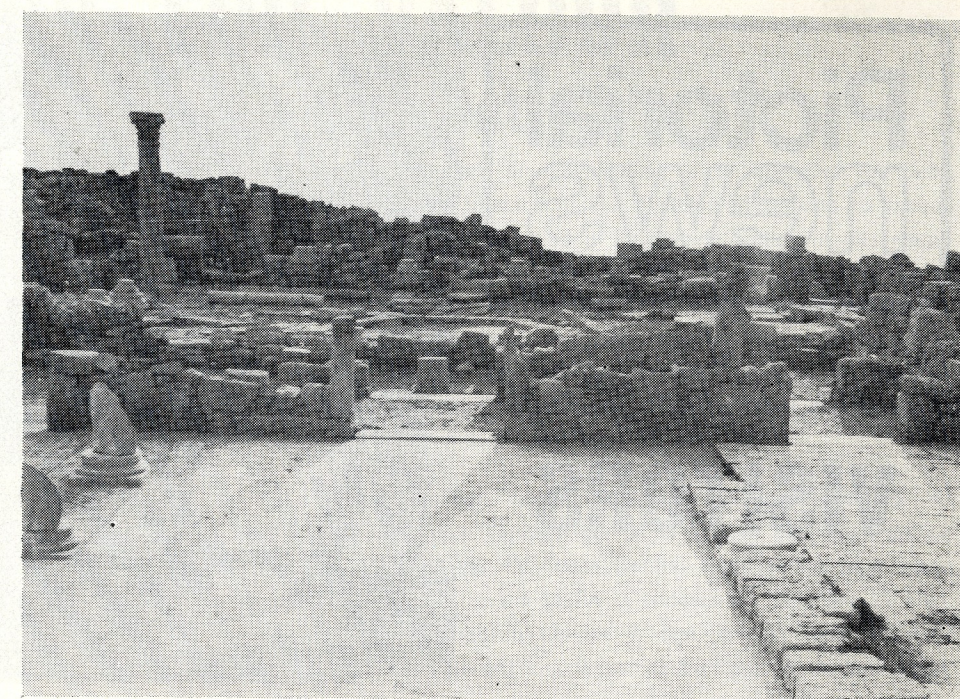
To the left of the track which leads from the main road, are many remains — at present behind fencing, but accessible to the determined 'site'—seer! These include the remains of a Roman viaduct and a Roman Villa, and contain some interesting pillars and fragments of carved stone-work. Beyond the custodian's office, on the right, is the Christian Basilica. It was probably the cathedral church of the early bishops of Curium, in the 5th century. The main part measured approximately 180 by 120 feet and the nave was separated from the aisles by a double row of pillars in granite with marble bases and capitals. The foundations of 4 more pillars in the chance! show that these supported the canopy over the altar. There are fragments of mosaics everywhere, but the entire site has been robbed down to the foundations so thoroughly that the remainder of the church buildings to the east of the forecourt at the west end have never been identified. There are also small annexes to the east filling out the space up to the paved street, leaving a small open courtyard outside the apse.

Beyond the Basilica the track goes on over rough ground to end at the Theatre and the Baths and Annex of Eustolios, which are on higher sloping ground, with beautiful views over the sea.

The theatre was excavated in 1949—50 and has recently been restored. Its original form (second century BC) may have been circular. This was later reduced to a semi-circle, before being enlarged in the second century AD so that it could provide seating accommodation for about 3,500 people. The seats were reached by gangways and a

vaulted corridor behind the auditorium. The stage and scene-building were remodelled at least three times before being adapted for spectacles involving wild animals (probably early third century AD). After this the theatre shows signs of having returned to conventional use before being abandoned in the fourth century. The modern reconstruction work (1961) had as its primary aim the performance of classical Greek tragedies and comedies, with Shakespeare and concerts contributing to the programmes.

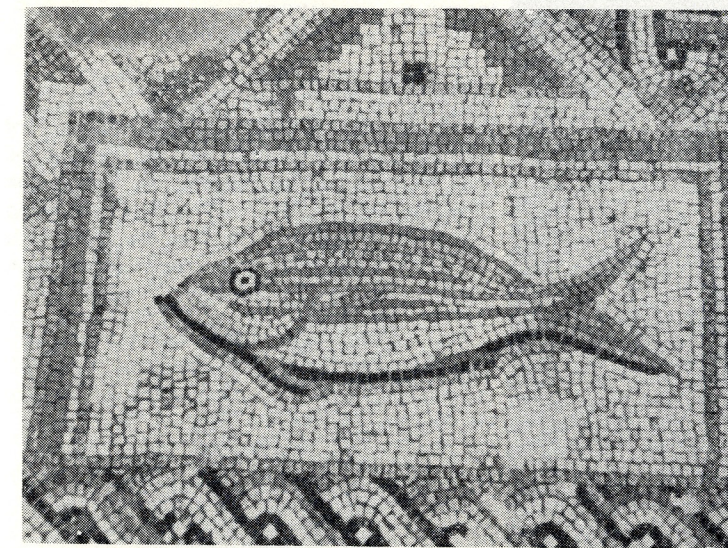
The remains of the Baths and Annexe of Eustolios are higher up the hill to the east, and are later in date than the abandonment of the theatre. The entrance vestibule, which is approached from the theatre (from the west) has servants' quarters on the left and unidentified rooms on the right. There is a welcoming inscription set into the floor of the vestibule: 'Enter... and good luck to the house.' A rectangular courtyard with porticoes around three sides is beyond, near a fountain and a pool. Fragments of mosaics have survived, the most important of which is an inscription to one Eustolios, the builder



View of the Basilica, showing fragments of pillars and mosaic floors.

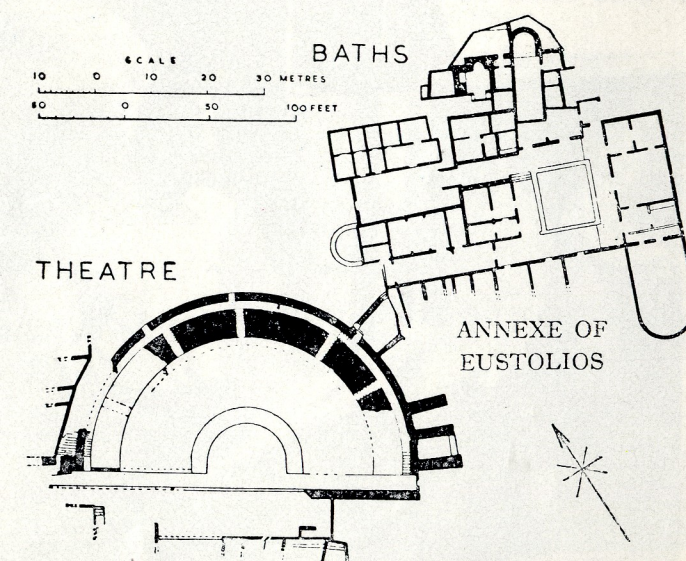


The Theatre, from the seaward side, with the remains of the scene-building in the foreground.



A fish detail from a mosaic in the Annex of Eustolios.

of 'this cool refuge sheltered from the winds'. The inscription goes on to refer to Phoebus Apollo as the original deity of the site, then to Christ. It is thought that these buildings were originally part of a luxurious villa, but at the time when the mosaics and the baths were installed they were adapted for public recreation, perhaps on the lines of an exclusive club. The baths were situated higher up the slope, and were approached from below by a flight of steps. A central room has mosaics in four panels set into the floor. One shows a partridge, and another a symbolic representation of Ktisis, or Creation, in the form of a female figure holding what appears to be a standard linear foot measure. The smaller rooms consist of the usual Roman frigidarium, tepidarium and caldarium, with foot-baths, firing appliances, plumbing works and ducts to carry hot air from the hypocausts. All the arrangements reveal good and economic planning, with due allowance for aesthetics. The water supply came from a large cistern on the northern slope, and this was presumably fed by the aqueduct already observed at the entrance to the site.



Plan of the Theatre, Baths and Annexes.

Pictorial news

VISITORS

NEW DANISH AMBASSADOR TO CYPRUS

During his visit to Cyprus to present his credentials the new Danish Ambassador, HE Mr Villads Villadsen, took the opportunity, on 29 May, to visit both HQ UNFICYP and the Danish Contingent.

In the picture Mr Villadsen is seen talking to the new SRSG, Ambassador Hugo J Gobbi.



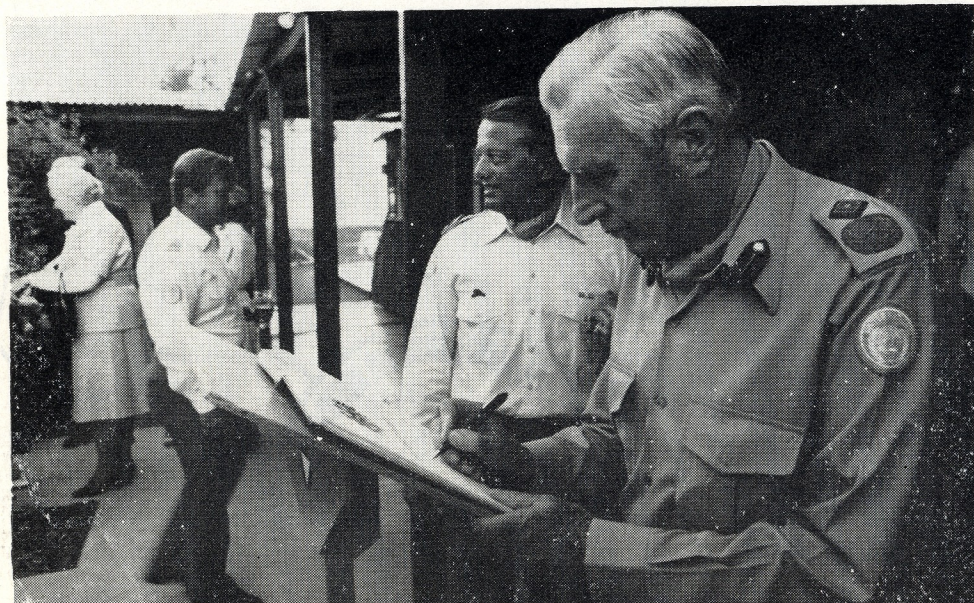
BRITISH DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS (ARMY)

Brigadier G H Watkins OBE spent 4 days with the Force from 30 May to 2 June during which time he visited HQ UNFICYP where he met the Force Commander and received an operational briefing on the Force. He subsequently toured the line from end to end, visiting all sectors, where he received sector briefings and met and talked to soldiers on duty at their OPs.

Brigadier Watkins is pictured during his visit to Sector 5 being briefed by the Swedish platoon commander and the commander of OP S29 in Pyla village.



CELEBRATION OF AUSTRIA'S STATE TREATY



On 15 May 1980 the 25th anniversary of the State Treaty signed by the four Allies and Austria, was celebrated with a reception in the Officers' Mess of AUSCON. Among the distinguished guests were the SRSG, the Force Commander and many other high ranking officers and officials.

The photograph shows the Force Commander signing the guest book of AUSCON, accompanied by CO of Sector 6, Lt Col H Satter.

AWARDS FOR VALOUR

Commendations for 84 Sqn Det Aircraft



The crew members of a Whirlwind of 84 Sqn Det RAF who braved a night time blizzard in the Troodos Mountains to rescue a month old baby, as described in February's edition of this magazine, have received awards for their feat. Flight Lieutenant Martin Kaye, the pilot, has received the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air, whilst Squadron Leader Roger Wedge, the navigator, and Flight Sergeant Jim Lowther, the air loadmaster, both received Commendations from the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Royal Air Force Strike Command.

The picture shows Squadron Leader Wedge receiving his award from the Force Commander at a special ceremony during a concert by the Royal Air Force Central Band which took place at the swimming pool in the UNPA in Nicosia on Saturday 31 May. Standing beside Squadron Leader Wedge, having received their awards, are Flight Sergeant Lowther and Flight Lieutenant Kaye.

FAREWELL TO DCOS

Brigadier Pat Hargrave leaves the Force

Brigadier P F B Hargrave OBE joined the Force as a colonel on 16 June 1978 to take up the appointment of Deputy Chief of Staff and Commander BRITCON. In January 1980 he was promoted brigadier.

He was a fervent believer that the international life of the Force should be integrated in every way and during his two years in UNFICYP he instigated and encouraged the programme of renovating both the officers' and soldiers' married quarters on the British Retained Site to enable families of all nationalities to live together. He and his wife were also prime movers and supporters of the International Families Club at Nicosia.

Soon after his arrival, as part of a re-introduced Force policy, he and the Chief of Staff began a series of informal, weekly visits to sector locations to keep themselves



in touch with the individual problems on the ground and the attitude of the individual soldier. These informal visits gave Brigadier Pat Hargrave the opportunity, not only to meet and talk with soldiers carrying out their tasks, but also the opportunity to get to know the idiosyncrasies and differing ways of life of each nationality in which he showed so great an interest.

He and his wife, Sue, departed from the UNPA on 9 May and were given a rousing send-off by representatives of all elements of the British Contingent. We wish Brigadier Pat Hargrave all success in his new appointment as Commander of the Ulster Defence Regiment, the British Army's largest regiment, and to he and his wife all happiness in the future.

AUSTRIANS GIVE BLOOD

for a Turkish Cypriot man

During the morning of 6 May, the Senior Medical Officer of AUSCON got an urgent request from Famagusta Hospital for a blood



donation of blood group 'A Negative'. Dr E Mayer instantly checked the blood group card index and discovered that Cpl Franz Janze of 1st Rifle Coy had the right type. Asked for the donation, he agreed on the spot and the party went to Famagusta Hospital. The blood was given to Irfan Ozer, 50 years of age, from Famagusta, who was suffering from analus disease. The next day AUSCON was informed that the condition of the patient had improved. In the picture on the left Cpl Franz Janze, 23 years old, and a Turkish Cypriot nurse from the laboratory are seen in front of the Famagusta Hospital.

and a Greek Cypriot child.

Another blood donation was given by members of AUSCON at the Famagusta Hospital on 7 May. Again it was a very rare blood group, this time 'A Positive', that was needed for a Greek Cypriot child, from the Karpas area, Androulla Ksineadou, 3 years of age. Instantly LCpl W Hochradl, 20 years, and Pte A Thaler 18 years, both from the 1st Rifle





UN NEWS



THE NEW SRSG IN CYPRUS

Ambassador Hugo Juan Gobbi

Mr Hugo Juan Gobbi, who took up his appointment as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus on 8 May, is a man with a distinguished career and wide experience.

Born in Argentina on 27 August 1928, Mr Gobbi was graduated in law from the University of La Plata in 1951. He subsequently obtained a Doctorate in Law from the University of Buenos Aires. Mr Gobbi joined the Foreign Service of Argentina and served between 1955 and 1965 in Brazil, Chile and at the Organisation of American States. He was also a member of the Inter-American Juridical Committee from 1958 to 1965 and Argentine delegate to the Inter-American Council of Jurists in 1959.

Between 1961 and 1963 he headed, for varying periods, the Foreign Ministry's United Nations, South American and Legal Departments. He served as Alternative Representative of Argentina on the United Nations Security Council from 1966 to 1967. He was a member of the Argentine delegation at the Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third sessions of the General Assembly, Vice-Chairman of the Sixth Committee of the



General Assembly in 1968 and Vice-Chairman of the Commission for Social Development in 1969.

From 1969 to 1972 Mr Gobbi served as

Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt, being also accredited to Sudan and Ethiopia. In 1973 he was appointed Ambassador of his country to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and in 1975 he led his Representation of States in their Relations with International Organisations.

Mr Gobbi was also a member of his country's delegation in the negotiations on the boundaries of Chile in 1950, and on the Argentine-Paraguay River Navigation Committee in 1964.

Mr Gobbi has been in private legal practice in Buenos Aires since 1976. He has published a number of essays and articles in Argentine, Spanish and Egyptian journals. In 1966 he published a book entitled "Admission y Exclusion de Miembros en la OEA".

Immediately on his arrival in Cyprus he was involved in a particularly hectic series of political negotiations but never-the-less found time to arrange for a conducted tour of HQ UNFICYP to meet the military and civilian staff with whom he would be working.

All members of the Force take this opportunity of wishing the new SRSG a happy and successful appointment.

SECRETARY - GENERAL HOLDS LONDON PRESS CONFERENCE ON 21 MAY

Answering questions at a London press conference on Wednesday 21 May, Mr Waldheim reiterated his conviction that neither force nor sanctions would solve the United States-Iranian crisis and that a new effort was needed for a peaceful solution. He said that was why he had asked Adib Daoudy to go to Teheran to discuss the possible return of the United Nations Commission of Inquiry to complete its work.

The Commission suspended its work on 11 March after it was unable to see the United States hostages.

The Secretary-General said that the mandate of the Commission remained the same — to look into the grievances of the Iranians regarding their former regime and to deal with the grievances of the United States regarding the hostages.

Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh of Iran attached great importance to finalisation of the Commission's report, he said. In order to do this, the Commission would have to go back to Teheran to finish its work, said Mr Waldheim, and a number of questions had to be clarified in this connection.

On the Middle East, the Secretary-General said that the situation was critical and dangerous and that the European Community was trying to take an initiative in the light of the fact that the autonomy talks under the Camp David process had failed so far. He had the impression from recent talks that the nine members of the Community were getting increasingly worried about the vacuum that would be created and wanted to play a role which could perhaps be helpful in bridging the gap.

The Secretary-General also expressed concern about the situation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in the light of the fact that the parties were not co-operating with the peace-keeping operation. Emphasising the importance of the operation, Mr Waldheim said he was convinced that if the Force were withdrawn not only would war break out again between the opposing factions in Lebanon, but the conflict might also spread over the entire Middle East.

The Secretary-General was asked about the possibility of progress on Namibia in the light of the South African response to the proposal for a demilitarised zone on the Territory's northern borders during the independence process. He said the recent letter from Foreign Minister R F Botha did accept the concept of a demilitarised zone, but on the other hand put forward a number of conditions prior to implementation of the settlement plan adopted by the Security Council last year.

The points raised by South Africa were difficult, he said, and some were clearly in contradiction of United Nations resolutions, but he still hoped it would be possible to find a way out of the dilemma. Mr Waldheim said he was consulting with the five Western Powers who initiated the Namibia settlement plan, as well as with the African front-line States and the other parties to clarify the situation before he replied to the South African Foreign Minister.