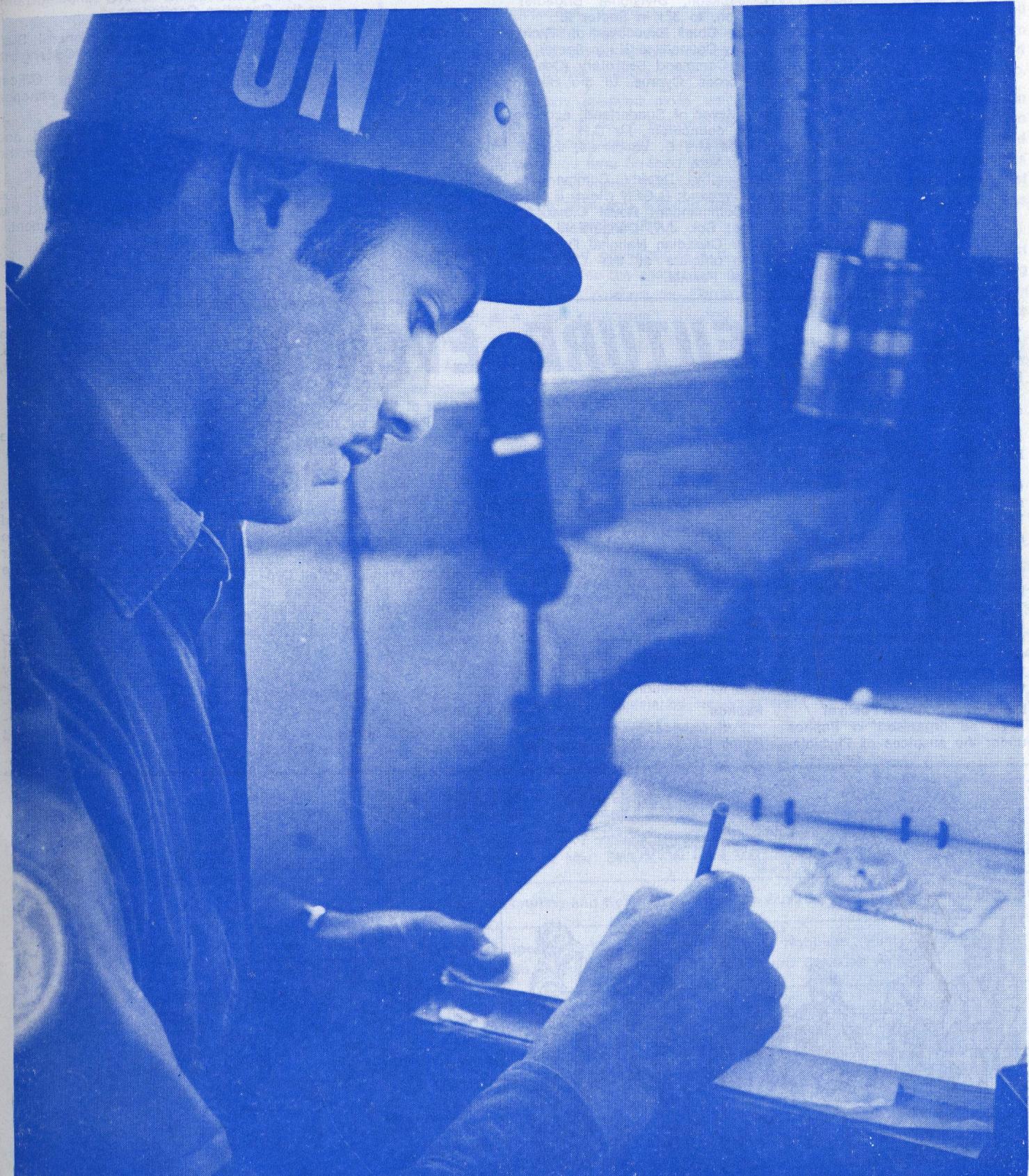


THE BLUE BERET



MARCH 1979



FEBRUARY IN RETROSPECT

Rotations

None

Medal Parades

1
6
20
23

Military Police Company
Canadian Contingent — 8CH
British Contingent — 3LI
Danish Contingent

Visits

24 Jan — 1 LCol. A.G. Reid, Command Protestant Chaplain, Force Mobile Command, to Canadian Contingent.

31 Jan — 5 Cmdr G.M. De Rosenroll, Director General Services, Canadian National Defence Headquarters, to Canadian Contingent.

2 — 4 Brig. T.G.H. Jackson, Divisional Brigadier The Light Division, to 3LI in Sector 2.

2 — 4 Mr. E.H. Hodge, Chief Executive of Richmondshire County Council, to 3LI in Sector 2.

5 Mr. E.G. S'ater, Command Secretary (Designate) British Forces Cyprus, to the Headquarters.

7 — 8 Mr. A. Lumley, Mayor of Sunderland, accompanied by three councillors, Mr C.H. Slater, Mr H. Crann and Mrs D. Whiteman, to 3LI in Sector 2.

5 — 8 M GEN P.A. Neatby, Deputy Commander, Force Mobile Command; B GEN (Retd) E.A.C. Army, Colonel Commandant Royal Canadian Armoured Corps; Col. J.K. Dangerfield, Director of Armour Canadian National Defence Headquarters; to officiate at the Canadian Contingent Medal Parade.

APRIL

Procession of the Icon of St. Lazarus 15th April.

Easter — 20 to 22 April

Procession of the Epitaphios on Good Friday, 20 April.

MAY

Anthestiria Flower Festival

To be organised in Paphos under the auspices of the Physiatrikios Omilos Paphos. Early May.

CYPRUS INTERNATIONAL FAIR

From 26 May to 10 June in Nicosia. Many countries will participate exhibiting industrial and agricultural products. Adjoining the Fair is a Luna Park, also an international bar-restaurant with music. There will be folk dancing and Cypriot theatrical sketches.

Dionysios Solomos Festival

To be organised in Paphos under the auspices of Physiatri-

FUTURE EVENTS

trikos Omilos Paphos, about the end of May.

JUNE

Kataklysmos — 11 June

The celebration of "The Flood" A unique and colourful Cypriot Celebration associated with the Pentecost, as well as with sea games, traditional dancing and singing. Festivities in all the seaside towns takes place 50 days after Easter Sunday.

Nicosia Festival

Takes place in June. Theatrical Performances, concerts of popular and classical music as well as exhibitions of folk art.

Paphos

Performances of Ancient Greek Drama will take place by

moonlight at the ancient theatre at Kato Paphos by the Higher School of Paphos during the months of June and July.

St. Paul's Feast

28th and 29th June

Religious Festivities at Kato Paphos at which the Archbishop in all his Byzantine Splendour, will officiate assisted by all Cypriot Bishops. A procession of the Icons of St. Paul through the streets of Kato Paphos follows.

JULY

International Art Festival of Limassol

Takes place during the first ten days of July in the Municipality of Limassol.

pal Gardens of Limassol. There are Folk and Classical dances. Concerts of music and songs, exhibitions etc.

Open Tennis Tournament

Held at Troodos during the second fortnight of July.

Curium Festival.

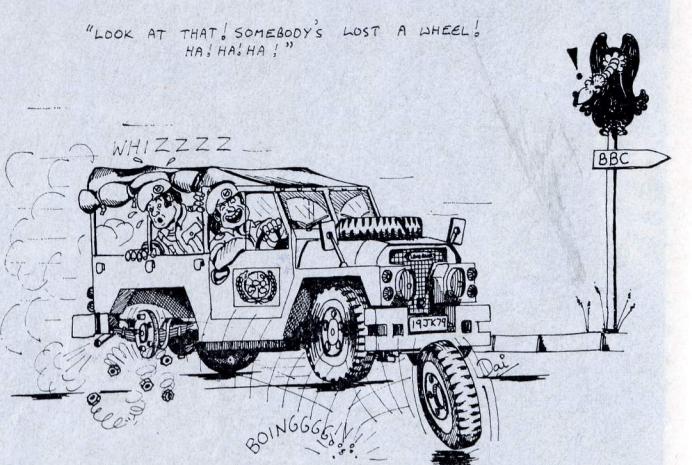
Performances of ancient Greek and Shakespearean drama and concerts by moonlight at the ancient theatre of Curium near Limassol. The performances are held throughout the summer.

Carlsberg Festival, Nicosia.

Sponsored by the Carlsberg Brewery this is an annual event with songs and performances by prominent Greek, as well as foreign, singers, dancers and performers. There is folklore dancing and Cypriot food stalls and taverns.

KEEP SMILING

"WELL, THEY DON'T LOOK LIKE PART-TIME FARMHANDS TO ME!"



VOLUME 16 NUMBER 3

MARCH 1979

Published monthly by the Military Public Information Office of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, HQ UNFICYP, P.O.Box 1642 Nicosia, Cyprus.

Printed in Cyprus by Zavallis Press Limited, Tel. 65124, P.O.Box 1142 Nicosia, Cyprus

Editorial Office: MPIO, HQ UNFICYP P.O.Box 1642, Nicosia, Cyprus. Telephone: Nicosia 64000, Ext. 6235

editorial staff

Managing Editor

Maj C B Mercer

Contributing Editors

Auscon	— Capt E Lenthe
Britcon	— Rev R L S Keat
Cancon	— Lt G H MacDonald
Dancon	— Maj A Pedersen
Swedcon	— Mr P-J Reuterberg
Sector 2	— Maj T Darwin, MBE
Force Reserve	— Capt B Brummitt
84 Sqn Det RAF	— FS P Lane
Austcivpol	— C Insp M Coyle

Photography

Force Photographer — Sgt F P Statham
Contingent photographers.

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 visits to places of interest are welcome.

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

This is an official publication prepared under the direction of the Force Commander. The views expressed are, however, those of the author concerned and do not necessarily conform with official policy.

The copyright of all material published in this journal is vested in United Nations Publications except where acknowledgement is made to another copyright holder. No article or illustration may be reproduced without the permission of the Editor.

on the cover

An essential element of the work at all OPs is the meticulous recording of all observed events. Here an OP sentry is seen entering an event in his log sheet.

Editorial

First and foremost "Thank you" to those who have put pen to paper and written such interesting articles for the magazine. I hope our readers enjoy them as much as we have. An unexpected bonus was that some of them came illustrated with photographs by the authors — and you can see how effective they are too.

We have already received more articles for the April edition and one in particular will appeal to all of you who own cameras. The theme of the article is how to take a collection of photographs as you wander around the island that will, long after you have finished your tour here, provide you with a marvellous visual reminder of the many faces of Cyprus and the widely varying facets of Cypriot life. Having seen and admired the author's large collection it is obvious he knows what he is talking about.

Whilst talking about photographs it is an ideal time to bring up the subject of cover photographs for the magazine. Each month we need a good, striking photograph that ideally portrays the Force at work but the essential requirement is that it is a good photograph showing some facet of the life of the Force in Cyprus.

Any article or photograph published in the magazine will be credited to the author — so here is your chance of getting your name into print!

Contents

February in Retrospect: Future Events: Keeping Smiling.	2
Editorial: Contents.	3
Britcon: How's the farming, Joe?	4
Cancon: The Brains — Regimental Headquarters.	5
Dancon: Life on a Mountain — OP D13 Varisha.	6
Swedcon: All these Fantastic Women in Sector 5!	7
Medal Parades: MP Coy — 1 Feb; BRITCON — 20 Feb; DANCON — 23 Feb; AUSCON — 2 Mar; SWEDCON — 8 Mar; IRCON — 17 Mar.	8
Auscon: Recruiting and Rotation — From the Austrian Alps to Famagusta Bay	10
Blue Beret Sport: Ladies Hockey — "Nicosia Nobblers" First season; New Record on Green Line Run — RHQ's Record Breaking Attempt.	11
Out & About in Cyprus: Castles — Kolossi; Excavations in 1978 — Palace of the Roman Proconsuls of Cyprus — Kato Paphos; Wild Birds in Cyprus.	12
Pictorial News: Visitors; UN Mercy Flight; Swedish Entertainers; UNFICYP Families Club.	14
UN News: Report by the Secretary-General concerning the resolutions on Namibia.	16



Sgt Joe Gahan on his daily rounds visits a farmer with his escort and looks at the fine crop of oranges being harvested.



How's the farming, Joe?

The farming in the Western Company area of Sector 2 provides a perfect example of UNFICYP's contribution to the restoration of normal conditions on the island. Under the watchful eyes of the OPs, patrols and escorts of 3LI, farmers are reaping a rich harvest from areas that would otherwise be barren and unproductive.

Here the ground to the south of the UN Patrol Track is divided into areas of varying degrees of sensitivity. Some areas are farmed without pass or escort at any time of the day or night, whereas others require both passes and escort, and work is restricted to the daylight hours. Direct control of all farming activities is carried out by Sgt Joe Gahan from his Liaison Post in a nearby village, where farmers apply for escort 24 hours in advance, giving notice of which fields and at what times they intend to

The essential work of irrigating the groves and clearing the ground amongst the trees goes on under escort.



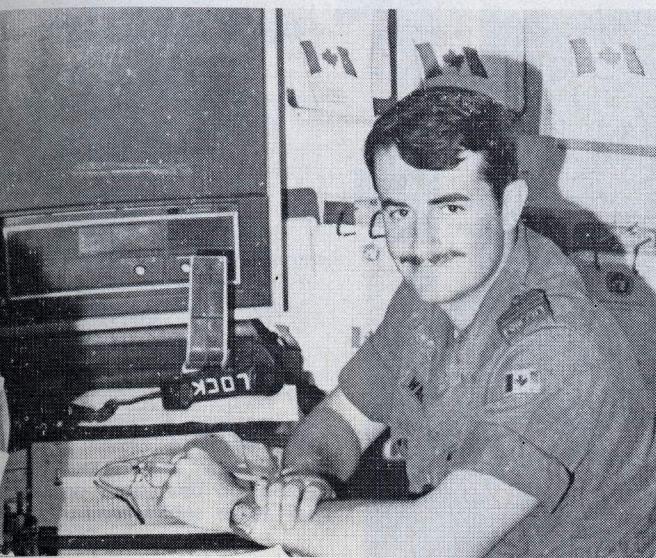
work. The farmers pick up their escorts from the Liaison Post, where they are carefully briefed on any restrictions that may apply. All UN OPs and patrols in the area are given the farming programme for the day and are advised of the assistance they might be called upon to provide. During their long day in the fields the escorts are offered food and non-alcoholic refreshment by the farmers and they and the OPs are never short of fresh fruit.

Sgt Gahan is now well known by all the farmers in the area and in the course of his daily visits to them and their escorts, at least twice during each working day, he has become more than familiar with the scores of tracks and trails. One direct result of these activities is that he has built up an excellent relationship with the local farming community, to whom he is known by name.

For the trees to yield their rich harvest they require a considerable amount of fertilizer and this is one of the many tasks performed under escort.



THE BRAINS Regimental Headquarters



Paul Ward smiles for the camera, but really its not all laughs for a Duty Officer in the JOC.

To keep Sector 4 functioning smoothly there has to be a brain cell backing it up and that is where the people of RHQ come into play. Within the Sector 4 command structure RHQ is the smallest unit. It consists of a command group, an operations section, a reconnaissance troop, a signals troop and other specialist groups. Now a little bit about each! The command group consists of our Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Billings, our Deputy Commanding Officer and our Regimental Sergeant Major. The function is obvious and I'll say no more.

The operations staff is divided into three sub-units due to

the variety of tasks. Ops A consists of the Operations Officer and the personnel in the Joint Operations Centre (JOC). The JOC provides crisp and precise morning briefings and a weekly briefing of Sector 4 operations. Ops B is our Operations Information Branch, which keeps us abreast of international and local affairs. Most humour in the morning briefing is generated by Ops B. Ops E (E for economics) keep busy doing humanitarian and economic tasks.

RHQ Recce Troop is our utility group. It performs daily vehicle patrols and random track patrols to help augment observation from the line Observation



Provision of facilities for the rapid and accurate passage of information is an important element of the UN task. MCpl Nottell a "control" of the Sector 4 Command net.

Posts. Personnel from Recce Troop also run our laundry service! For ensuring all our clothing is starched, we allow them our gratitude.

The Signals Troop appreciate the problems of using the ancient telephone system here on the island. Besides manning the numerous radio sets the Sigs Boys control our calls to loved ones at home.

An equally important part of RHQ is the group, of people that can best be labelled as Administrative Troop. We have our Regimental Police with us to ensure we behave ourselves! The manager of the Ledra Palace is kept busy with the constant in-

flux of visitors, plus tracking down officers who leave their bathtubs running, causing floods in the Ledra. Our dependable drivers are also found in Adm Troop. They try to drive like the natives and yet drive carefully. Last but not least, we find our mess and cooking personnel who deserve our praise for their hard work and efforts to keep us well fed and entertained.

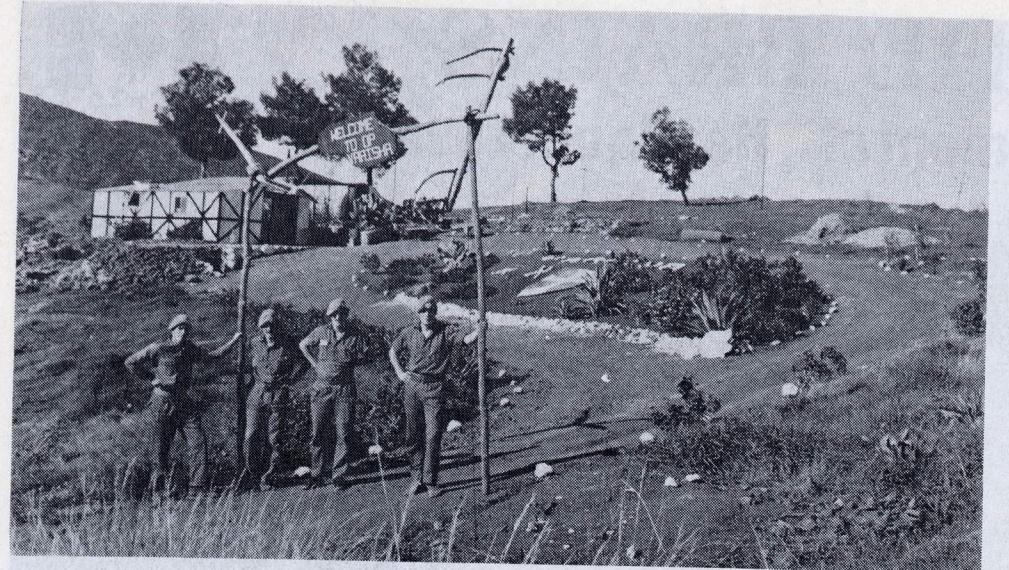
The numerous and varied jobs that RHQ performs to guide the Regiment along have ensured a lively tour. As our time in Cyprus comes to an end we look back with pride on what has been accomplished and wish everyone the best of luck!



MCpl Porter "trouble shooting" the Sector's telephone network.



Recce Troop prepares for another patrol of Sector 4.



"DANCON's most beautiful OP with DANCON's most handsome OP crew," so the Varisha crew describe themselves.

This self-effacing crew is from left: Cpl K O P Jensen, Pte J B Madsen, Pte J P Christensen and Pte J S Mortensen.

DANCON



Life on a Mountain OP D13 Varisha

All OPs in Sector 1 have a permanent crew of eight men, divided into two OP crews, and each of them is on duty — or "up" — for 14 days and "down" in the company HQ camp for the next fortnight. This means that the eight men have a special relationship with their OP and therefore do a lot of things to make it more comfortable for themselves.

Although this article will describe some of the off-duty activities at Varisha OP, the work goes on as there is always at least one man on duty in the OP tower.

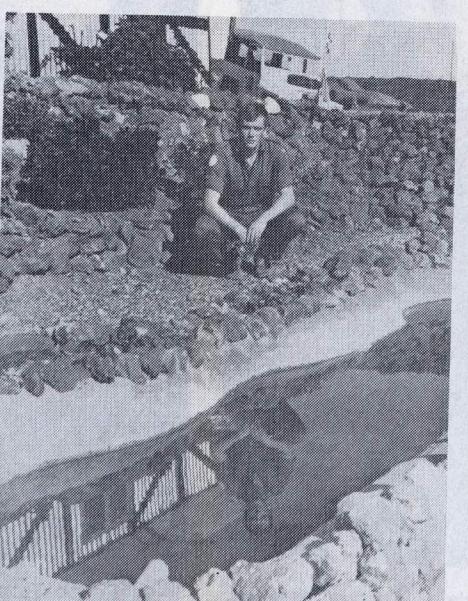
This is what the crew has to say about its activities on a normal day:

"It is just before daybreak, you hear cocks crow and a new day will soon start. The 0200—0600 guard is relieved and

Madsen picks up fresh eggs for breakfast.

Mortensen enjoys the sun and makes sure that the goldfish are all right.

Christensen is working hard in the vegetable garden.



The crew-leader, Cpl Jensen on duty in the tower.

All these Fantastic Women in Sector 5!

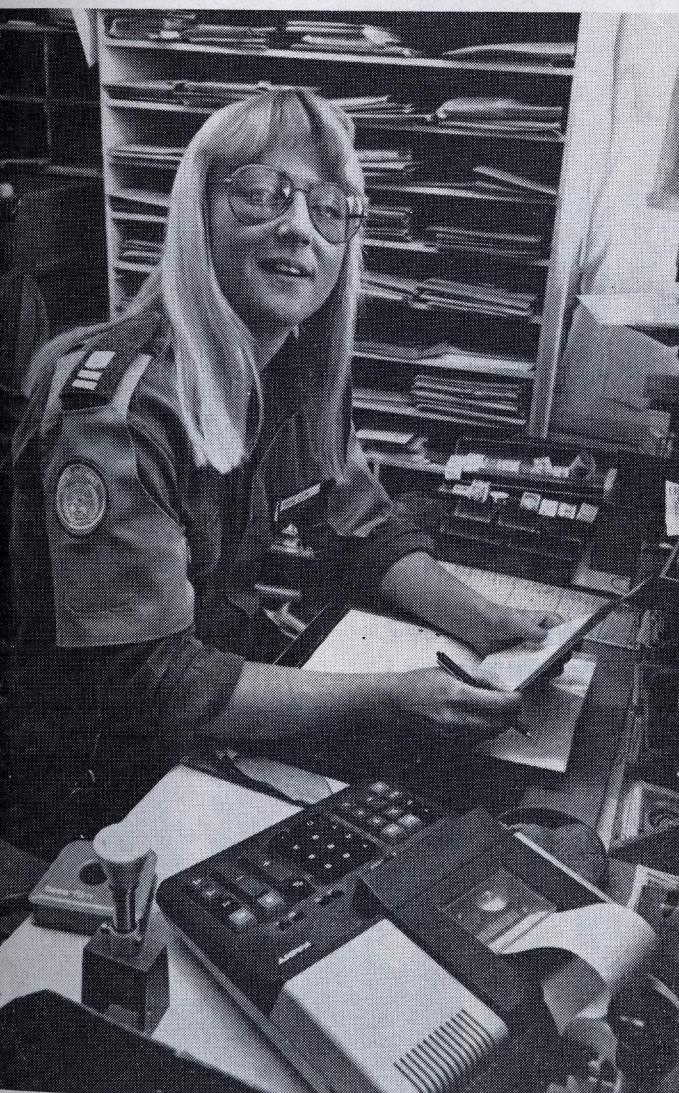
Some appointments in the Swedish Battalion are now open to women. So far there are only two jobs for which women can apply but times seem to be changing. For a couple of years now in Sweden there have been several requests for more openings for women in UN jobs; for instance, canteen manager, medical personnel, various staff clerk positions, chaplain, welfare and travel officer — yes, even staff photographer and staff editor could be positions "manned" by women.

One problem could be that of accommodation, the critics say. But is it really a problem, ask those in favour of these changes? Women who want to do a UN job must, and do, accept the conditions under which they must work.



(Above) The Commanding Officer of Swedcon salutes two of our women soldiers.

(Right) Laila Anderberg, postal clerk, serving in UNFICYP Sector 5.



(Above) Mona Johansson is the postal clerk at Swedcon to the end of May.

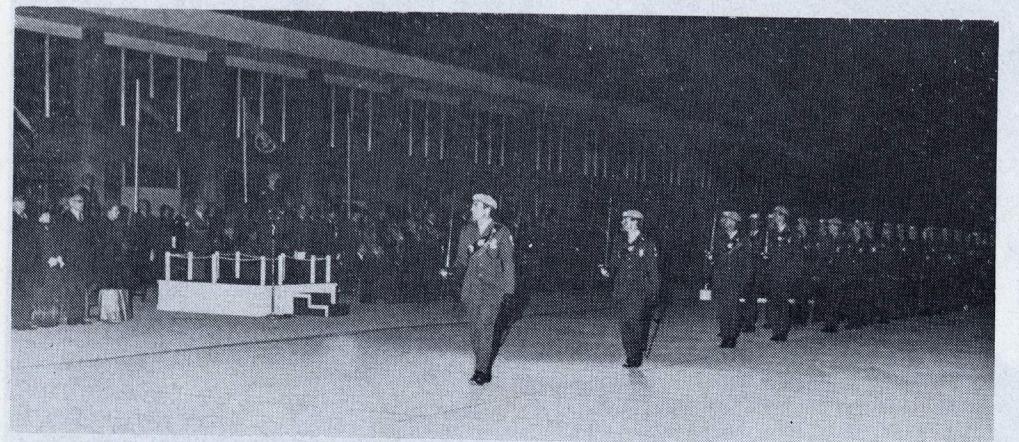


SWEDCON



(Right) Another woman in Sector 5 is Ulla Wrene. To be quite frank we don't want to see too much of her during her working hours. The reason is that she happens to be our dental nurse — and who likes to sit down in that awful dentist's chair and face all her terrible instruments?

MEDAL



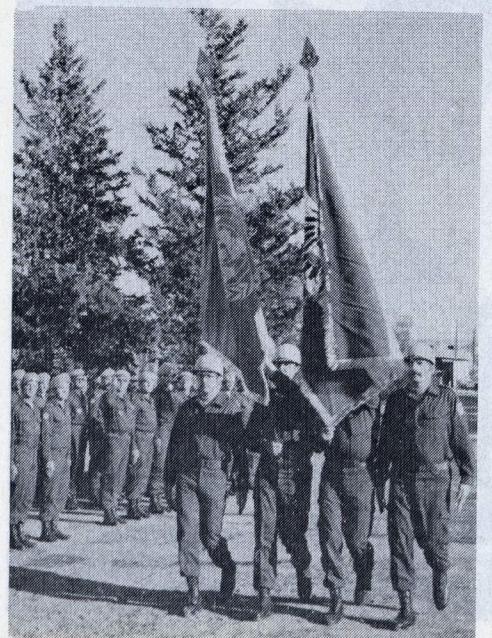
3rd Battalion, The Light Infantry marching past the Force Commander led by the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel J. Hemsley.

MP COY – 1 FEB
Blue Beret Camp, Nicosia



The Force Commander inspects the parade of the only unit in the Force which is truly international.

AUSCON – 2 MAR
Camp Duke Leopold V, Famagusta



←
The Colour Party march on parade with the UN and Austrian Colours.

→
The Force Commander presents the medal to one of the contingent's NCOs on parade.

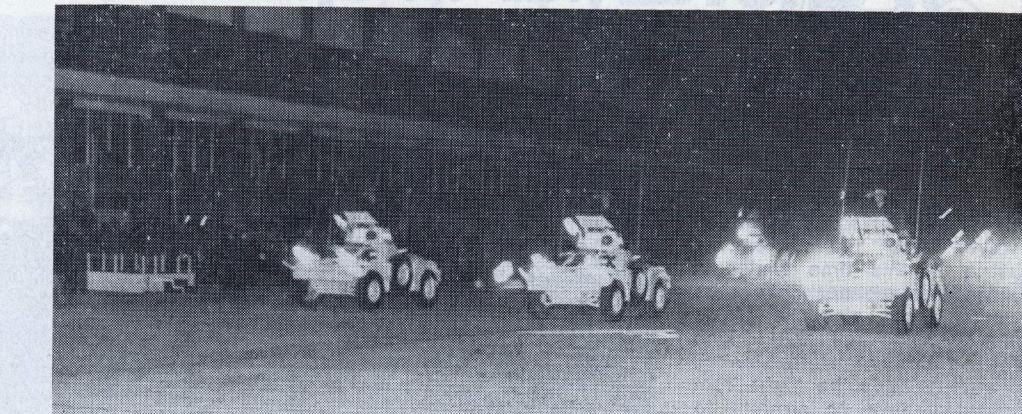


PARADES



BRITCO – 20 FEB
Nicosia International Airport

The Parade formed up and awaiting arrival of the Force Commander with 3LI in the front and B Sqn, 3RTR to the rear.



The Force Reserve, B Sqn, 3 RTR, driving past in their Ferrets.

DANCON – 23 FEB
Evrykh Stadium

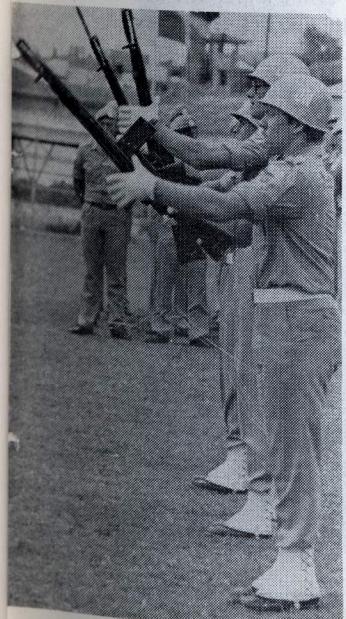


Force Commander presenting Lieutenant Colonel O.E. Scharling, Commander DANCON, with his medal.



The parade was held on the contingent's National Day and the Force Commander is shown presenting Sergeant Murphy with his medal.

SWEDCON – 8 MAR
Larnaca Football Stadium



←
During the parade there was a display of special arms drill.



→
The Force Commander presented medals to the contingent, accompanied by his ADC, Captain M. Pacher, and Commander SWEDCON, Lieutenant Colonel A. Rolff.



Recruiting and Rotation

From the Austrian Alps to Famagusta Bay



The "Hochkönig" is one of the famous mountains in the Austrian Alps, situated in the county of Salzburg.

Sector 6 has completed its first rotation of the year which involved about 140 soldiers. In Austria at this time winter is still in control; not only the mountains but also the plains are snow-covered and hidden under a brilliant white blanket. For our soldiers the flight from Vienna via Larnaca airport to Famagusta brought about a jump from winter to spring in only a few hours.

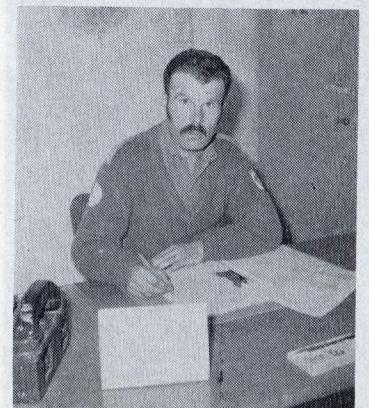
Who are these soldiers, now starting their duties in UNFICYP? Where do they come from in Austria? The Austrian people are well represented because the soldiers of Sector 6 come from all parts of our

From Carinthia, — a sunny country in the South of Austria — comes Pte Johann Grünwalder. He was born in 1957 and finished his basic military service in 1976 in a signal unit. His hobbies are mainly skiing and mountain climbing. He is enjoying his first service in Cyprus and therefore his advice to his friends in Austria is: "Do anything you can to get to Cyprus!"



2/StSgt Gerhard Witzer, born in 1947 in the country of Niederösterreich, has now started his first UN tour of duty. At home he commands one of the Austrian tank-killers, "Kürassier", in a regular tank infantry battalion. His job with Sector 6 is OP-Commander in Varosha. The reason for his voluntary engagement to UNFICYP was based on various stories told by his friends, after having finished their missions in Cyprus. 2/St Sgt Witzer is married with a seven year old daughter.

In the photograph above he is briefing Pte Grünwalder on his OP duty.



Major Walter Jandl, born in 1937 in Styria, has started his third tour and is Sector 6's 2IC. He finished his studies at the Austrian War Academy in 1961. An artillery officer, he also has taken specialist training as all Austrian officers do; he has passed the military alpine climbing course, with a special training in snow and ice regions. His former UN engagements include service in 1973-74 in Egypt, during the war in Sinai and Syria

and in the Golan area in 1975-76. In addition to his task as 2IC, he says, "Making good contacts with the ethnic groups of Cyprus and the members of the other contingents, will make this tour an important and interesting one".

1/Cpl Rudolph Niederhauser is a well proven soldier of UN service in Cyprus. Born in 1946 in Salzburg, he has been a member of the military police in Austria. In March 1972 he arrived with the first Austrian contingent in Cyprus. He has worked in the Paphos District as well as the Larnaca area, where he served for four engagements from 1973-1974, with breaks only for recreation in

Austria. Currently he is a member of the operations crew. For his time off, he undertook the job of President of the Mess. 1/Cpl Niederhauser likes the island very much and is thoroughly convinced that the UN mission is an important service for both groups in Cyprus.



CO Sector 6, Lt Col Fritz, welcomes the newcomers in Camp Duke Leopold V.

country. Furthermore, Sector 6 is made up of professional soldiers and reservists as well, illustrating the efficiency of Austria's militia system.

As for service with UN, the newcomers are in many cases well proven "veterans"; approximately fifty per cent of our soldiers are starting their second or third engagement under the blue flag of the United Nations. They have worn their blue beret in the historical scenery of Paphos district, on the bright shore of Larnaca as well as in the blazing sun in the wilderness of the Egyptian Sinai and the cold storms on snow-capped Mount Hermon in Syria.

All the soldiers of the first rotation are now in the job. Good luck in Cyprus!



LADIES HOCKEY

"Nicosia Nobblers" First Season

The "Nicosia Nobblers" began playing in October last year, when a couple of keen lady hockey players decided to try to form a team for the "Styx Six-a-Side Tournament". The less said about the result of that tournament the better, but at least a ladies team from Nicosia did enter.

Merril McGahan

Although all the ladies were very enthusiastic our results during the early part of the season were not very good. However, in December Angus Lawry attended our Wednesday morning practices and with his expert coaching our hockey greatly improved.

The highlight of 1978 was the Charity Hockey Match on 29 December. With the wives in pyjamas, husbands in nighties and the umpires in dressing gowns, we managed not only to raise £23 for "Wireless for the Blind" but also beat the husbands!

So far this year, we have played very well and beaten the "Styx Ladies" and "Akrotiri Ladies" at home and away. Now we are having extra "fitness training" for the "Saxons Six-a-Side Tournament" on 29 April, at which we hope to do very well.



NEW RECORD ON GREEN LINE RUN

RHQ's Record Breaking Attempt

The green Line Run is a ten-man relay race by road from Troodos to the Mercury Club in Jubilee Camp. The total distance is 42.5 miles and each man must complete at least 4 miles. All the team join the last runner for the last final 1.2 miles from the Morphou Gate check point. Only minor units may take part. Entries should be addressed to 254 (UNFICYP) Sig Sqn.

Three teams have held the record — 254 (UNFICYP) Sig Sqn, the originators of the run, with a time of 4 hrs 36 mins 15 secs., UNFICYP Wksp REME, with a time of 4 hrs 15 mins 36 secs., and RHQ UNFICYP Sp Regt, with a time of 4 hrs 13 mins 11 secs.

The team has to consist of ten men, including one officer, two WO/SNCOs and seven junior ranks. The total age of the team must equal or be greater than 250 years.

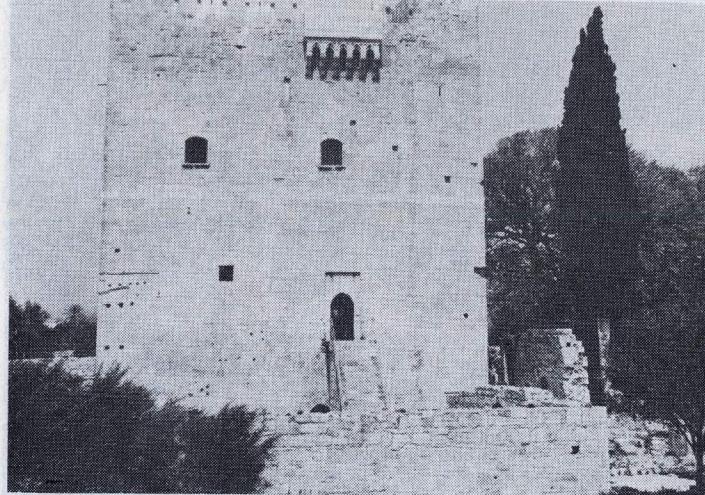
On 21 February 1979 a team from RHQ, including two clerks from HQ UNFICYP for whom permission was granted to run by the originators, attempted to break the UNFICYP Wksp REME's record. It was tough going as the picture suggests; here Gdsm Rockliffe is seen handing over to L/Cpl Walker at the start of the final leg. However, as the result was finally announced the RHQ team had knocked 2 mins 25 secs off the record.

Mike Brooke

CASTLES KOLOSSI

The first reference to Kolossi was in AD 1192 when Isaac Comnenus and his forces camped there before they unsuccessfully opposed the invasion of Richard Coeur de Lion. It is likely that the first castle on the site was built in AD 1210 when the property was granted to the Knights of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, also known as the Knights Hospitaller, but nothing remains of this building.

When Acre fell to the Saracens in AD 1291 the headquarters of the Order of St John of Jerusalem was transferred from there to Limassol and Kolossi became the centre of the conventional life of the Hospitallers. Kolossi retained this position, except for a brief period of occupation by the Knights Templar, until AD 1310 when the Hospitallers transferred their headquarters to Rhodes. Kolossi was then retained as a Commandery which became known as the richest overseas possession the Order, its wealth being derived from the produce of its many vineyards (whose best wine became known as Commandaria) and sugar plantations.



The keep of Kolossi is situated on level ground and must be envisaged as an administrative centre of a large property and as typical of a class of fort not designed primarily to resist major siege operations, though offering effective defence against sporadic revolts and raids.

The present great square keep, erected c. AD 1454, is attributed to Louis de Magnac, Grand Commander of Cyprus AD 1450-68. His arms are on a marble panel in the west wall surrounded by the royal arms of Cyprus which are flanked by those of two Grand Masters of Rhodes (Jean de Lastric and Jacques de Mili). The keep consists of three storeys with walls 9 ft thick, with a machicolis under the ramparts immediately above the drawbridge and entrance on the south side. This overhanging defensive device was provided with openings from which stones could be dropped on the castle's besiegers.

The building was never intended to be entered through the ground floor, which has three large vaulted rooms that were used for stores, with cisterns beneath, the sole communication with the upper floors originally being through a trap-door. The main entrance, which was defended by the drawbridge and machicolis, leads into the main hall at the second-floor level, where there was a second room containing a large fireplace, which was probably the kitchen. Both these rooms have pointed vaults. On the right of the entrance there is a large mural painting of the Crucifixion, below which the arms of Louis de Magnac appear again. A spiral staircase of good proportions in the south-east corner leads to the third storey, which again consists of two large vaulted rooms, set at right-angles to the two above, which were the apartments of the Grand Commanders. Each room has four windows with seats in the thickness of the walls, as well as a magnificent fireplace reminiscent of contemporary French design and decoration, and again incorporating the de Magnac arms. There is also a privy. The battlements are reached by a continuation of the spiral staircase. This portion of the castle, as well as the entrance, was largely rebuilt in the course of restoration in 1933. It has been suggested that the height of each of the four main rooms was divided by wooden flooring carried on beams, thus providing the extra accommodation which is noticeably lacking in the present interior.

Remains of outbuildings below the drawbridge were probably stables and stores. These were accessible through a postern gate.

A ruined factory used for the processing of raw sugar is situated to the east of the keep, and though repaired under Turkish occupation in the late sixteenth century — probably necessitated by earthquake damage — part of its structure is believed to antedate any of the remains of the castle itself, with the possible exception of the well-head to the south of the main entrance. The medieval aqueduct north of the sugar factory is still used for irrigation. The factory was finally put out of business as a result of competition from the West Indian sugar plantations.

Cedric Mercer

ARCHAEOLOGY — EXCAVATIONS IN 1978

Palace of the Roman Proconsuls of Cyprus — Kato Paphos

The Ministry of Communications & Works, Department of Antiquities announced that the Polish Archaeological Mission under the direction of Dr. A. W. Daszewski excavated on the site of Maloutena at Kato Paphos (i.e. the ancient capital of Cyprus — Nea Paphos) from 12 October till 10 November. Work concentrated upon further uncovering of a very large Roman building which, during previous season of research, had been identified as an official residence of the proconsuls of Cyprus. Several rooms and an inner courtyard have been cleared from débris in the east wing of the palace. In two of these rooms remains of many storage jars, amphorae, jugs and a stone mortarium were uncovered. Within the courtyard, in front of the door leading to one of the side chambers, a fine

bronze vessel of large size was found next to a bronze stand with geometric decoration. It is the first important find of bronze objects on this site which as yet yielded many marble sculptures, pottery vessels, terracottas and mosaics. The above mentioned rooms have a household character and were probably used as stores for food products destined for the inhabitants of the building.

Excavations were also carried out in the North wing of the palace. A number of small compartments was found as well as traces of water basins and of three water cisterns. Two of these reservoirs apparently belonged to some earlier houses and were sealed off when palace walls were erected. A fine water channel was found leading to one of the basins. Another water system composed of

chambers and small reservoirs was found some 1m below later constructions. A deposit of many cooking pots, mostly well preserved, testifies to a continuous occupation of the area.

Uncovering of the new parts of the North Wing lead to the conclusion that the main court of the edifice had corridors with mosaic floors and the colonades only on three sides. On the north side the court seems to have been closed by a corridor with plain walls and a simple undecorated floor. The plan of this part of the palace is not clear yet.

Excavations in the West Wing of the building, near the so-called watch-tower or lighthouse, which was discovered during previous seasons, revealed an interesting early structure. A series of walls running East —

West testify to the existence of two large edifices. The earlier one is of Hellenistic age, the later one of the Augustean period. The walls of these buildings had been dismantled almost to the foundations already in antiquity. Some fragments, however, of painted plaster once decorating the walls were preserved in the débris. Few blocks bearing larger fragments of murals were preserved inside a nearby water cistern. Particularly interesting is the fragment of painting with a representation of imaginary architecture, recalling the so-called 2nd Pompeian Style which was characteristic of the 1st Century B.C. Other fragments, reveal floral and geometric decoration. Brown-red, yellow, green, black, brown were among the colours most frequently used. In the fill between the foundation walls of the early building, sherds of red-figured Athenian vases as well as local Cypriot pottery of the 5th Century B.C. were uncovered.

Out & About in Cyprus

At this time of year several of the birds that we have become accustomed to seeing throughout the winter months are leaving and the summer visitors are arriving for their 6 months tour. Already advance parties of Swallows and Swifts are here and before long they will be joined by massive flocks of migrating birds, most will only stop off for a short while to feed and rest before continuing the long journey northwards but a lot will remain and soon get down to the serious business of breeding.

The spring migration starts slowly in mid-February, increases in intensity until it reaches a peak about the end of March and then slowly diminishes with the late birds coming through in May. During this time countless millions of birds embark on the long journey from Africa to Europe, many of them flying several thousands of miles. One of the most important of the routes followed by the birds is along the East African coast, up the Nile Valley to the Nile Delta then along the Levant Coast to Turkey and from there westward into Europe. The birds flying along the western edge of this route are what make Cyprus an ornithologist's gold mine, their variety and number can be a challenge even to the experienced ornithologist.

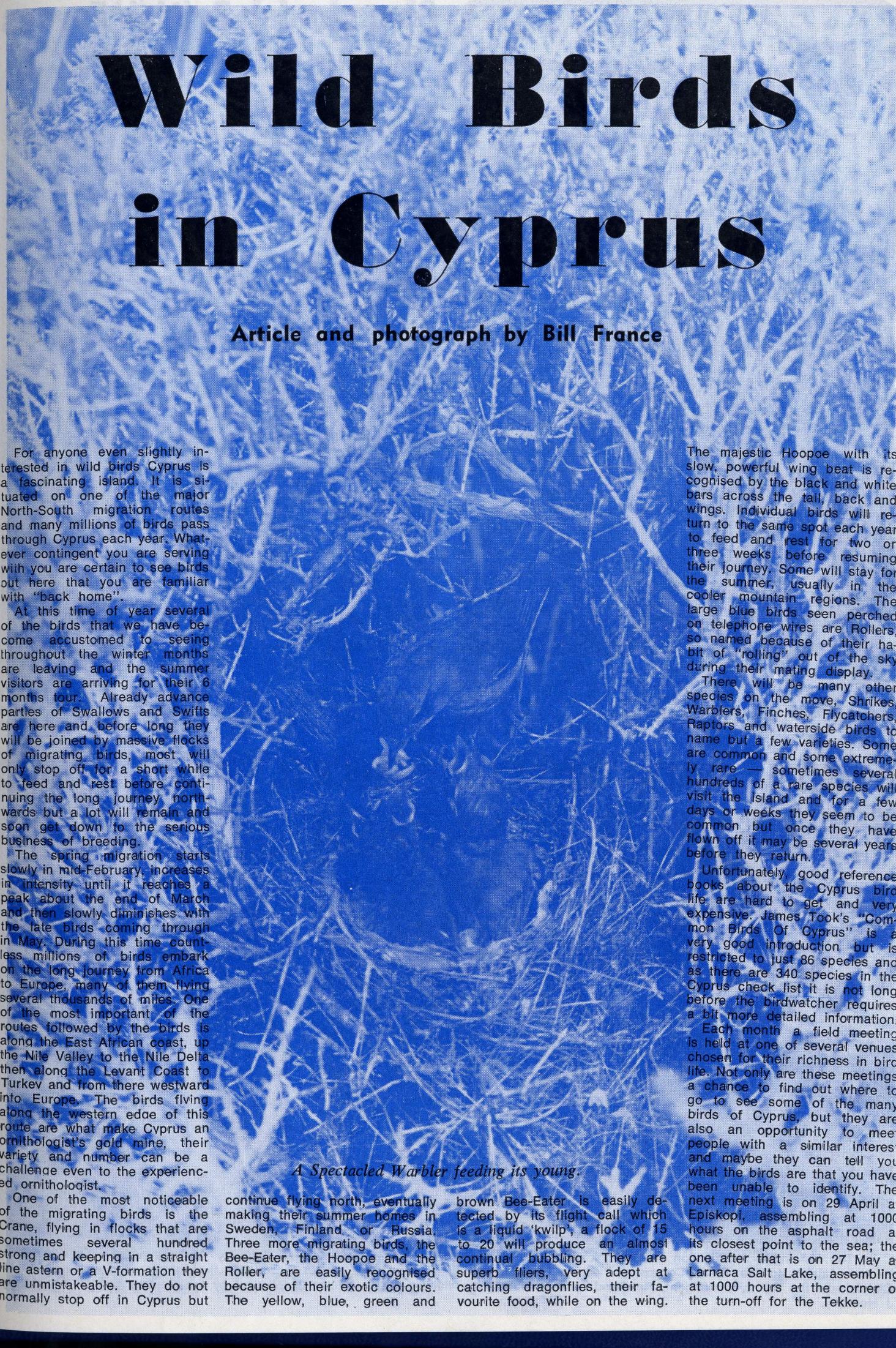
One of the most noticeable of the migrating birds is the Crane, flying in flocks that are sometimes several hundred strong and keeping in a straight line astern or a V-formation they are unmistakable. They do not normally stop off in Cyprus but

A Spectacled Warbler feeding its young.

continue flying north, eventually making their summer homes in Sweden, Finland or Russia. Three more migrating birds, the Bee-Eater, the Hoopoe and the Roller, are easily recognised because of their exotic colours. The yellow, blue, green and

Wild Birds in Cyprus

Article and photograph by Bill France



For anyone even slightly interested in wild birds Cyprus is a fascinating island. It is situated on one of the major North-South migration routes and many millions of birds pass through Cyprus each year. Whatever contingent you are serving with you are certain to see birds out here that you are familiar with "back home".

At this time of year several of the birds that we have become accustomed to seeing throughout the winter months are leaving and the summer visitors are arriving for their 6 months tour. Already advance parties of Swallows and Swifts are here and before long they will be joined by massive flocks of migrating birds, most will only stop off for a short while to feed and rest before continuing the long journey northwards but a lot will remain and soon get down to the serious business of breeding.

The spring migration starts slowly in mid-February, increases in intensity until it reaches a peak about the end of March and then slowly diminishes with the late birds coming through in May. During this time countless millions of birds embark on the long journey from Africa to Europe, many of them flying several thousands of miles. One of the most important of the routes followed by the birds is along the East African coast, up the Nile Valley to the Nile Delta then along the Levant Coast to Turkey and from there westward into Europe. The birds flying along the western edge of this route are what make Cyprus an ornithologist's gold mine, their variety and number can be a challenge even to the experienced ornithologist.

One of the most noticeable of the migrating birds is the Crane, flying in flocks that are sometimes several hundred strong and keeping in a straight line astern or a V-formation they are unmistakable. They do not normally stop off in Cyprus but

The majestic Hoopoe with its slow, powerful wing beat is recognised by the black and white bars across the tail, back and wings. Individual birds will return to the same spot each year to feed and rest for two or three weeks before resuming their journey. Some will stay for the summer, usually in the cooler mountain regions. The large blue birds seen perched on telephone wires are Rollers, so named because of their habit of "rolling" out of the sky during their mating display.

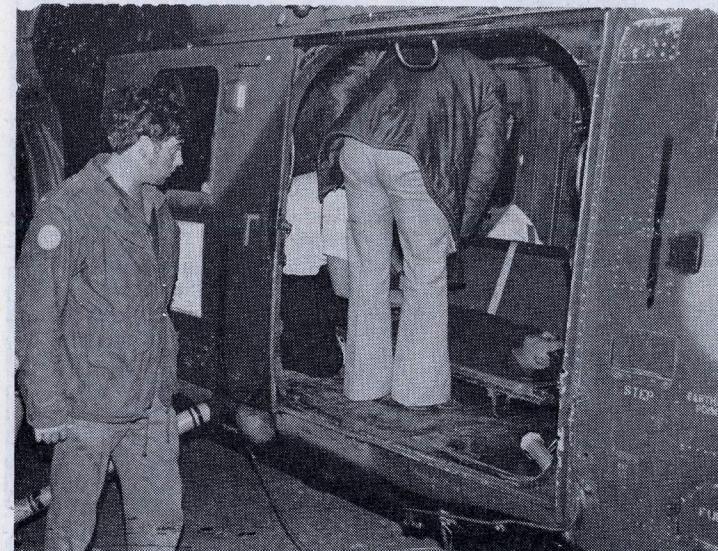
There will be many other species on the move, Shrikes, Warblers, Finches, Flycatchers, Raptors and waterside birds to name but a few varieties. Some are common and some extremely rare — sometimes several hundreds of a rare species will visit the Island and for a few days or weeks they seem to be common but once they have flown off it may be several years before they return.

Unfortunately, good reference books about the Cyprus bird life are hard to get and very expensive. James Took's "Common Birds of Cyprus" is a very good introduction but is restricted to just 86 species and as there are 340 species in the Cyprus check list it is not long before the birdwatcher requires a bit more detailed information.

Each month a field meeting is held at one of several venues chosen for their richness in bird life. Not only are these meetings a chance to find out where to go to see some of the many birds of Cyprus, but they are also an opportunity to meet people with a similar interest and maybe they can tell you what the birds are that you have been unable to identify. The next meeting is on 29 April at Episkopi, assembling at 1000 hours on the asphalt road at its closest point to the sea; the one after that is on 27 May at Larnaca Salt Lake, assembling at 1000 hours at the corner of the turn-off for the Tekke.

Pictorial news

UN MERCY FLIGHT



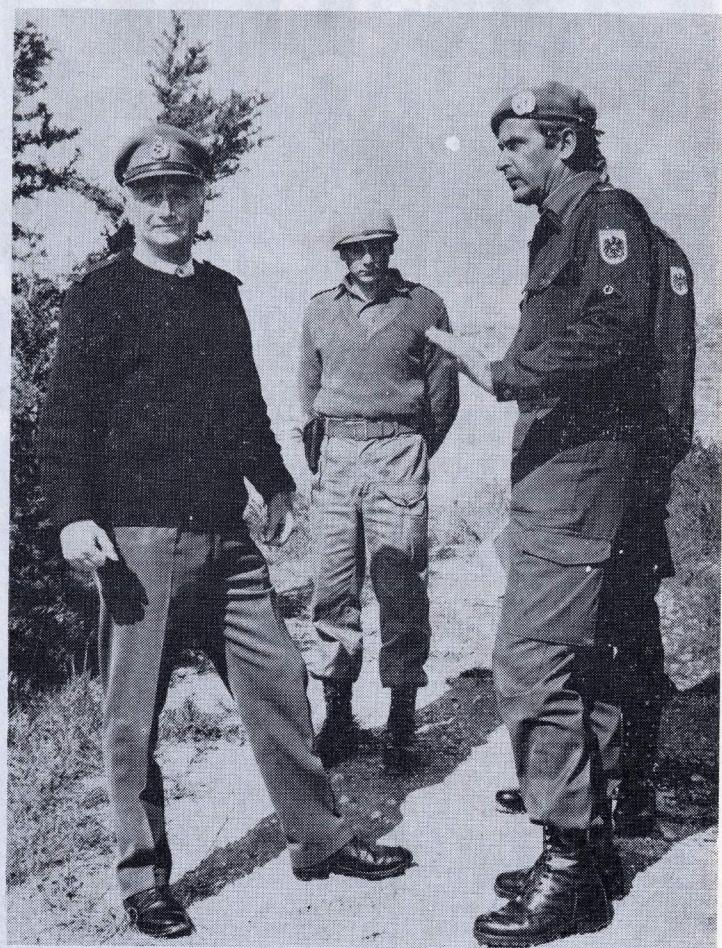
At about 6 o'clock on the evening of 6 March the Force received a request to evacuate by air from Kato Pyrgos to Nicosia a National Guard soldier suffering from appendicitis. The task was undertaken by one of our RAF helicopters and as a result the patient was admitted to Nicosia General Hospital by 9 o'clock that evening.

BRITISH ARMY CHAPLAIN GENERAL VISITS FORCE



The Venerable Archdeacon P Mallet, CB, QHC, AKC, visited UNFICYP on 13-14 February. In the picture on the left he is seen talking to the Force Commander during his visit to the Headquarters and in the one on the right is seen walking with the Chaplain of the British Contingent, Reverend R Keat, during his visit to 3LI in Sector 2, followed by the Commanding Officer, Lt Col J Hemsley.

Commander British Forces Cyprus Visits Sector 6



Major General W R Taylor visited Sector 6 on Thursday 8 February. In the photograph he is shown being briefed on the ground by CO Sector 6, Lt Col W. Fritz, during his tour of the Sector.

GENERAL VISITS FORCE



Swedish Entertainers



Eight Swedish artists visited Cyprus from 7 to 22 February. They gave shows at all Swedish Camps and at most of the Swedish OPs as well as giving a show at Xeros for the Danish

Contingent. The artists are shown above during their concert for the Swedish Contingent at the Rex Cinema in Larnaca.

UNFICYP Families' Club

As a new venture a families' club has been formed for UNFICYP families of all nationalities living in Nicosia. The club is open to all UNFICYP families living in Nicosia including, of course, Secretariat families.

The club was set up to increase community entertainment

and to organise educational classes and hobbies clubs. Entertainments such as barbecues will be held in the Community Centre and trips organised to places of interest such as potteries and leatherware factories.

The variety of classes and hobbies clubs should increase now

that there is a group of people responsible for leisure activities.

An Open House was held when the club was first formed and those who attended had a discussion on the aims and scope of the club. Many suggestions were made for new activities and as a result several

new classes have started. For the children there are now ballet and roller skating classes and for the adults a macramé class has been started because of interest shown at the Open House. Many people said that they wanted to start a drama group and have held a meeting, so watch out for Nicosia Drama Club productions!

The first major activity of the Families' Club will be an "Easter Fair" to raise money for UNICEF. This will be held on Saturday 7th April and is our contribution towards "The International Year of the Child". There will be a Grand Draw, with a first prize of a return ticket to London as well as many other prizes, also there will be a wide variety of stalls and sideshows.

Until recently the Scout and Guide groups provided the only activities here for young people, but now a Youth Club is being formed. When the Youth Club is fully operational there will be many more interests for the young people.

The Families' Club is still a new venture, but we hope that it will soon make this a place where something is always happening. Look out for the monthly newsletter to tell you what is going on.

Jean Kaye



The building in which the Families' Club now operates was the residence of the Air Officer Commanding, in the days before Cyprus gained its independence.



UN NEWS



REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 435 AND 439 ON THE QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

Published below are excerpts from the Report of the Secretary-General released on 26 February 1978 at UN Headquarters in New York.

"My Special Representative has now reported to me on his discussions with South African authorities, SWAPO and Governments mentioned above (reference to Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, Angola, Nigeria). He informed me of willingness of both South Africa and SWAPO to co-operate in implementation of Security Council Resolution 435. However, during meetings between my Special Representative and representatives of South Africa and SWAPO, it became apparent that the two parties concerned had differing interpretations and perceptions regarding implementation of certain provisions of the settlement proposal. With a view to resolving these differences, I considered it necessary to consult further with the five western powers, which had worked out our proposals with South Africa and SWAPO, as well as with front line states.

In the light of all the information I have been able to obtain and after hearing the views of the parties directly concerned, I have concluded that, in the prevailing circumstances and as a practical matter, outstanding issues referred to in the paragraph below should be resolved along the following lines:

a. Return of Namibians

In order to facilitate the peaceful return of Namibians to their territory, provisions have been made by UNHCR for the establishment of entry points and facilities to assist these returning Namibians. In accordance with normal UNHCR practice, reception centres will provide transit facilities for those returning Namibians who want them. These centres will be operated under close supervision of UNHCR to ensure that all returning Namibians will be free to locate where they wish; any other arrangements would be contrary to guarantee of full freedom of movement in paragraph 6 of the settlement proposal.

The provision made in Paragraph 8(d) of the settlement proposal for SWAPO personnel outside of the territory to return peacefully to Namibia through designated entry points to participate fully in the political process means that such return should take place without arms or other military equipment. Should any personnel seek to return bearing arms or equipment, such items would be placed under United Nations control.

b. Restriction to Base

According to the settlement proposal, coincidental with the cessation of all hostile acts South African Defence Forces and SWAPO armed forces will be restricted to base. This would involve restriction to base of all South African Defence Forces within Namibia and their subsequent phased withdrawal as outlined in the proposal. Any SWAPO armed forces in Namibia at the time of the cease-fire will likewise be restricted to base at designated locations inside Namibia to be specified by the Special Representative after necessary consultation. The monitored move of these SWAPO armed forces to base cannot be considered as a tactical move in terms of the cease-fire.

All SWAPO armed forces in neighbouring countries will, on commencement of the cease-fire, be restricted to base in these countries, while the proposal makes no specific provision for monitoring by UNTAG of SWAPO bases in neighbouring countries; nevertheless, paragraph 12 of the proposal states that: "Neighbouring countries shall be requested to ensure to the best of their abilities that the provisions of the transitional arrangements, and the outcome of the election, are respected. They shall also be requested to afford the necessary facilities to the United Nations Special Representative and all United Nations personnel to carry out their assigned functions and to facilitate such measures as may be desirable for ensuring tranquillity in the border areas."

I attach special importance to repeated assurances which I have received from neighbouring states to the effect that they will ensure to the best of their abilities that the provisions of the settlement are adhered to. In this connection, in order to facilitate further this co-operation, I have sought agreement of the governments of Angola, Botswana, and Zambia for the establishment of UNTAG offices in their countries to co-operate with them in the implementation of the relevant provisions of the proposal.

c. Cease-fire arrangements

The settlement proposal calls for: "A comprehensive cessation of all hostile acts". As previously indicated by me it is my intention to propose the procedure for the commencement of the cease-fire. Thereafter, various steps indicated in the proposal for the settlement, as reflected in resolution 435 (1978), would take place. I intend to send identical letters to South Africa and

SWAPO proposing the specific hour and date for the cease-fire to begin. In that letter I would also request both parties to inform me, in writing, of their agreement to abide by the terms of the cease-fire. I would require that they advise me of their agreement by a specific date, which would be ten days before the beginning of the cease-fire. This period is necessary for both parties to have adequate time to inform their troops of the exact date and time for the commencement of the cease-fire and for UNTAG to deploy.

d. Composition of the military component

Aside from the outstanding issues concerning the implementation of the settlement proposal mentioned above, the question of the composition of the military component of UNTAG remains to be finalised. In the course of my consultations with the parties, I have communicated to them a list of possible troop contributing countries which, in the circumstances, I consider can best meet, the requirements of UNTAG. Before commencement of United Nations operation in Namibia, I shall submit to the Security Council, in accordance with the established practice, the proposed composition of the military component.

e. Agreement on the Status of UNTAG

The draft agreement on the status of UNTAG was first presented to the South African authorities in August 1978. Agreement has now been reached with those authorities in respect of most of its provisions.

Concluding remarks.

The settlement proposal requires that all its provisions be completed to the satisfaction of the Special Representative. In agreeing to the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 435, parties have agreed to abide by those provisions. United Nations has the responsibility of assessing the implementation of the various military provisions of the proposal. Similarly, the Special Representative is to be satisfied about the various provisions regarding the creation of conditions for and the conduct of elections. There is no basis for unilateral determinations or for unilateral actions by any party. At the same time it is recognised that effective implementation of the proposal is dependant upon the continued co-operation of the parties. Should implementation of the proposal be jeopardised as a result of failure of any party to carry out its provisions, I would bring the matter immediately to the attention of the Security Council.

I have already communicated to the Government of South Africa and SWAPO the basic elements of the proposals contained in this report. In the light of the above proposals, and if co-operation of the parties concerned is forthcoming, I intend to designate the date of 15 March 1979 for the commencement of the emplacement of UNTAG and the entry into force of the cease-fire. A letter on the cease fire will be transmitted accordingly. In the interim, I appeal to all parties to exercise restraint and to refrain from actions which might jeopardize a settlement.

I should like to draw attention to paragraph 18 of my Report of 29 August 1978 in which I stated that: "It is expected that the duration of UNTAG would be for one year, depending on the date of independence to be decided by the constituent assembly."

SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS ON NAMIBIA

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim announced on 28 February that Ghana, Bangladesh, Romania, Finland and Panama had agreed to provide military contingents for the projected UN operation in Namibia known as UNTAG — the UN Transition Assistance Group — the military and civilian teams of which are to prepare for and oversee independence elections in the territory.

Dr. Waldheim also made known that logistic elements would be made available by Australia, Denmark, The Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Britain.

He is continuing his consultations to secure military contingents from two additional countries, one from Africa and one from another region, as well as logistic elements from an African country.

These developments took place against the background of the report to the Security Council earlier that week in which Dr. Waldheim proposed 15 March as the date for a cease fire in Namibia and the beginning of the UNTAG operation. The Secretary General having said in the report that he was asking both the South African Government and SWAPO, the South-West Africa Peoples' Organisation, to indicate their acceptance of the cease-fire in writing no later than 5 March.