

THE BLUE BERET



MARCH 1980



FEBRUARY IN RETROSPECT

Rotations

None

Medal Parades

8 Military Police Company
25 Austrian Contingent
29 Danish Contingent

Visits

3—10 HE Mr J S Stanford, Canadian High Commissioner, and Mrs Stanford to the Canadian Contingent.
5 HE Mr P Rhodes CMG, British High Commissioner, and Col M J Doyle MBE to Sector 2.
5—6 Ms M Lindenbaum and Ms M Hjelmqvist to the Swedish Contingent to interview Swedish female soldiers
6—14 Capt C Arnaud to the Canadian Contingent to provide legal advice.
13—21 Col H Stein, Lt Col J McInnes, CWO M MacDonald, CWO R Douglas and Mrs Leslie to the Canadian Contingent to dedicate a memorial to the late BGen E M D Leslie, Chief of Staff UNFICYP July 1968 — June 1972.
14 Maj Gen J C F Mestyn CBE, Director of Personal Services Army MOD UK, to the British Contingent and HQ UNFICYP.
14—17 Maj Gen Lugn, Swedish Army Chief of Staff and Col Wiberg, head of Swedish Army UN Department, to the Swedish Contingent and HQ UNFICYP.
16—21 Maj D Mandin and Sgt P Hickey to the Canadian Contingent to inspect medical stores.
19 Maj Gen M Walsh, Director of Army Training MOD UK, to the British Contingent and HQ UNFICYP.
19—21 Cmdr G Edwards, Maj D Leslie, Maj A Pellerin and Mr N McDonnell to the Canadian Contingent to obtain first hand knowledge of its employment.

19—5

Entertainment Group, led by Mr Arne Domnerus and Mr F Grahm, to the Swedish Contingent.

19—22

Maj I Tiuhonen and Hannele Komi to inspect salary systems in the Finnish Contingent.

19—22

Fourteen representatives of the Swedish news media led by Mr Bertil Lagerwall to the Swedish Contingent.

20—27

Capt B Griffin and CWO R Francis to the Canadian Contingent to brief personnel on career matters.

21—29

Maj A G Morrison, Officer Commanding 66 Squadron Royal Corps of Transport, to the British Contingent as *recce* party for the UNFICYP Transport Squadron designate.

24—27

Mr Otto Roesch Austrian Minister of Defence to the Austrian Contingent and HQ UNFICYP.
Carl Vagn Sørensen, Army Chaplain, to the Danish Contingent.

26

26—3 Mar

Maj A Skjerning to the Danish Contingent to inspect motor vehicles.

28

A party of Junior Leaders to the British Contingent to visit 1 LI in Sector 2.

28

Maj Gen P E M Bradley, CB, CBE, DSO, Master of Signals MOD UK, to the British Contingent and HQ UNFICYP.

28—2 Mar

Ambassador Olov Ternstrom, Deputy Permanent Representative of Sweden to the UN, and Col Bror-Johan Geiger to the Swedish Contingent and HQ UNFICYP.

29—4 Mar

Maj J C A Drew, Army Air Corps to UNFICYP Flight Army Air Corps in the British Contingent to inspect Army Air Corps standards.

Military and Recreation Competitions

15

UNFICYP Shooting Competition.

23

UNFICYP Chess Championship

FUTURE EVENTS

MAY

Anthestia Flower Festival

To be organised in Paphos under the auspices of Physiatrikos Omilos Paphos in early May.

The 5th Cyprus International (State) Fair

To be held in Nicosia from 24 May to 8 June. Many Cypriot exhibitors and foreign countries are participating in their well decorated pavilions. They exhibit their industrial and agricultural products. At the side of the Fair there is an international restaurant with music and folk-dancing.

Kataklysmos 26 May

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 sea-side towns. It takes place 50 days after Easter Sunday. The festivities start on 25 May.

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.

Curium Festival

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

VOLUME 17 NUMBER 3

MARCH 1980

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

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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.

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.

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on the cover

As in last December's issue we again show that Cyprus in winter is very different from the popular image. The picture shows a Landrover on the Patrol Track crossing what is in summer a dried up river bed.

THE BLUE BERET



Editorial

Help Publicise Your Work

Although this is a house journal with the main aim of informing ourselves of each other's activities it should not be forgotten that copies are sent to all our homeland Governments who can in turn distribute them to defence correspondents in the national news media. Also copies are distributed in Cyprus to both the Greek and Turkish Cypriot news media agencies.

With this external distribution it means we have an opportunity to inform a large section of the international news media of the routine but important nature of our task here in Cyprus. Informing the news media, however, is not really enough — we want the public, particularly in our home countries, and here in Cyprus to understand what we are doing. To do this the news media must find information which they consider will interest the general public.

Some of you will have seen that the article on the Southwind Patrol by Sector 2 in the last issue was re-printed in toto by 'The Cyprus Weekly'. The article was one with a high human interest, highlighting the humanitarian nature of much of our role.

So, if you want your work to be publicised make sure you write about it in an interesting way.....and of course forward the article to the Blue Beret!

Contents

February in Retrospect: Future Events	2
Editorial: Contents	3
Auscon: Field Postal Services	4
Dancon: International Inter-Service Co-operation	5
Ircon: Focus on — The Irish Contingent	6
Shooting Competition: Won by the Danish Contingent in Sector 1	8
Swedcon: Famous singer entertains	10
Blue Beret Sport: First UNFICYP Chess Championship	
Keep Smiling	11
Cut & About in Cyprus: Ancient Salamis — Part 2	12
Pictorial News: Visitors; Swedes give blood for local	14
UN News: Further tension in southern Lebanon; Gen Prem Chand's team begins talks on Namibia; Preparations begin for Indian Ocean Conference; New and Renewable Source of Energy; Economic and Social Council meets.	16

Field Postal Services



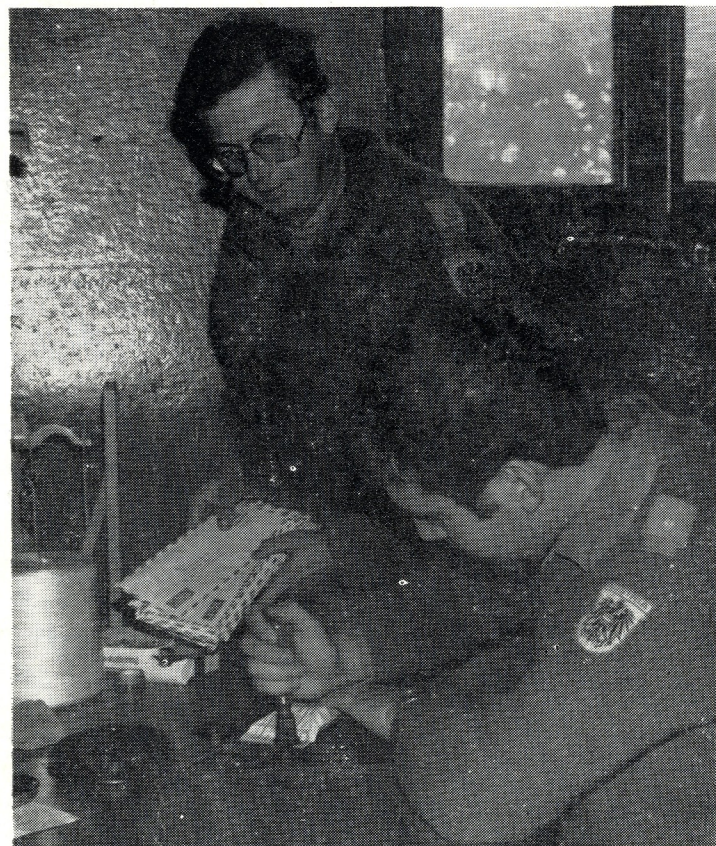
FPM T Rauch and his assistant, LCpl A Konrad, unloading mail bags from the Volkswagen hunter car in front of the Field Post Office.

The Austrian Field Postal Service works efficiently and quickly in Sector 6. Each soldier has at least one high spot of the day and that is the anticipation of a letter from home. It is important to the soldier's morale and peace of mind that he receives his mail regularly, especially when it is sometimes many months before he can see his family again.

Austrian mail arrives daily and includes letters, parcels and, just as important, the newspapers which enable everyone to keep abreast of the important events that take place in their country.

The mail arrives via Larnaca airport. It is transported by the Austria or Olympic Airways in conjunction with Cyprus Airways. The Cypriot airport officials are readily co-operative and this ensures the smooth running of the postal service.

When the mail finally reaches Sector 6 it is heralded by the post-horn, sounded by Field postmaster Toni Rauch, and soldiers know that the eagerly awaited news from their families and friends is not far away.



FPM T Rauch and LCpl A Konrad using the official 'location and date — stamp' which is shown above this picture.



...and sealing mailbags ready to be delivered to Austria.

International Inter - Service Co - operation



The Engineer Officer 2Lt Poul Nedegaard, on the left, supervising the concrete being loaded into the sling.

When it comes to maintaining the OPs in Sector One, the Danish Engineer section has problems. Many of the OPs are in the mountains and unapproachable by road. Whenever a major job has to be done at one of the mountain OPs the only possible transport is helicopter and therefore, once again, the sector has to rely on help from 84 Sqn Det RAF.

In January this year a new observation tower had to be built at OP-04 near Kokkina. The OP is situated on a hilltop where it is not unusual to have bad weather at this time of the year, and it was therefore perhaps mostly in hope that a request for helicopter assistance was submitted! However, the request was accepted and the Whirlwind arrived on schedule at OP D-03 to carry the pre-mixed concrete across the valley to the building site at D-04.

The concrete had to be mixed at D-03 for logistical reasons, it was then loaded into empty oil drums which were then placed in a sling and lifted by helicopter across the valley to D-04. By trial and error a routine was worked out. At the start it was taking about 6 minutes 30 seconds for the trip from D-03 to D-04 with the team on the ground having to work extremely hard to keep the helicopter supplied but before long the time was brought down to only 3 minutes 20 seconds; the contingent Engineer Officer, 2Lt Poul Nedegaard had obviously done a course in slave-driving!

The construction of the tower required a total of 12 cubic metres of concrete and this amount could not be moved from D-03 to D-04 in one day. In fact it took seventy trips by Whirlwind, over two days, to finish the job.

The task of completing the OP was important to the contingent and the Engineer Officer and Engineer Section would like to thank 84 Sqn Det RAF not just for helping them but for doing it so willingly and entering into the spirit of the project: without their help the job simply could not have been done.



The Loadmaster in the Whirlwind supervises Sgt B Madsen hooking up the sling.



Up and away! The concrete is airborne.



A group photograph of the Irish Contingent taken with the Force Commander Maj Gen J J Quinn, on St Patrick's Day after the presentation of the UN Medal to Sgt J Jordan, Economics Branch, and CQMS H Nugent, of Personnel and Logistics Branch, HQ UNFICYP. The contingent members are, from left to right: Sgt J Jordan, Sgt W Graham, Lt Col K. Duffy, the Force Commander, Maj Gen J J Quinn, Comdt D O'Carroll, CQMS H Nugent, Sgt M Purcell and CSgt T Murphy.



Introduction

March 17 marked the Irish National holiday, St Patrick's Day, and was celebrated in Cyprus, as it is all around the world. The Cyprus celebration involved the Force Commander, members of the Irish contingent and Irish personnel in the UN Secretariat. Because of Ireland's current limited involvement in UNFICYP it might appear as if the Irish contribution to the UN has not been active. Such is not the case and the following article traces the Irish participation in UN missions.

Historical Background

Since 1947, a total of 62 countries have been involved in sixteen different UN missions throughout the world: This figure excluding the present UNIFIL operation in the Lebanon. Out of these 62 countries only eight (USA, Canada, Australia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands and New Zealand) have been involved in more operations than Ireland. This statistic is all the more impressive when one considers that Ireland did not become a member of the UN until 1955, by which time four missions had been completed and three others had already begun. Ireland had applied for membership of the UN as far back as 1946 but, due mainly to Cold War politics, it was not until 14 December 1955 that Ireland qualified for membership. A mere two and a half years later Ireland received its first request for officers to take up peace keeping duties in the Lebanon. In July 1958 fifty Irish officers were appointed as observers with UNOGIL (the United Nations Observer Group in the Lebanon). This mission continued until December 1958 when the first Irish officers were attached to UNTSO (the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation) on the Arab-Israeli border. Irish officers have continued to serve in UNTSO since then, the numbers varying between 15—24 at any one time.

The Force Commander, Maj Gen J J Quinn, presenting the UN Medal to CQMS H Nugent on St Patrick's Day.



Focus on - THE

United Nations Forces

The United Nations made a request in July 1960 for a contingent of Irish troops to serve with ONUC (Organisation des Nations Unies au Congo). As this involved sending an armed force outside the country fresh legislation was necessary and a temporary enabling Act passed in July 1960, was replaced by permanent legislation in December 1960 The Defence (Amendment) (No. 2) Act 1960. This Act authorises, subject to the previous approval of the Dail, the Irish Parliament, the despatch of contingents of Permanent Defence Forces for service outside the State with international forces established by the Security Council or the General Assembly of the United Nations for performance of duties of a police character.

The Congo — ONUC

The first Irish unit to serve in Congo was the 32 Inf Battalion commanded by Lt Col Mortimer Backley, comprising 689 all ranks which arrived in the Congo in July 1960. This battalion was joined a few weeks later in August by the 33 Inf Battalion commanded by Lt Col R H W Bunworth with a force of 706 all ranks between July 1960 and May 1964 when Irish involvement in ONUC ceased, a total of eight battalions (32 to 39), two Infantry Groups and two Armoured Car units, as well as many personnel on UN Headquarters staff, had served on six month tours of duty. Approximately 6,400 all ranks served in the Congo; twenty six of whom lost their lives, 16 in action, and fifty seven were wounded or injured.

On 8 November 1960, a patrol of the 33 Inf Battalion was ambushed at Niemba and nine of its eleven members were killed. Later the Military Medal for Gallantry, 2nd class, Bronze, was awarded posthumously to Trooper Anthony Browne, for exceptional gallantry during the engagement. It was the first award of its kind to be made in the Army. On 16 December 1961, in Elizabethville, elements of the 36 Inf Battalion, fresh out from Ireland, stormed and captured the "Tunnel". Three members of the battalion were killed in the action which was characterised by further acts of gallantry. Altogether sixty five awards of the Distinguished Service Medal were made to members of Irish Units who served in the Congo. The respect which the UN had for the Irish contribution was underlined in January 1961 when Major General Sean McKeown was appointed Force Commander ONUC, a position he held until March 1962.

Cyprus — UNFICYP

The Irish Contingent (2Inf Gp) was still in the Congo when a request was received for another unit to participate in the latest UN operation in Cyprus. The first unit to join UNFICYP was the 40 Inf Battalion commanded by Lt Col P P Barr, comprising 606 all ranks, which arrived in Cyprus in April 1964 and established their headquarters in Wolfe Tone Camp, Famagusta now headquarters of AUSCON Sector 6.

Between April 1964 and December 1973 a total of 3 battalions (40 to 42) and eighteen Inf Groups (3 to 13 and 18 to 24) as well as HQ UNFICYP staff, totalling approximately 9,220 all ranks served in Cyprus, rotating every six months. In October 1971 the 21 Inf Group arrived under Lt Col L Callaghan with a total strength of



Lt Col K Duffy, Comander IRCON and Chief Economics Officer, in the centre at one of the meetings of the committee for the Master Plan for Nicosia held under the auspices of the UN in the Ledra Palace Hotel in the UN Buffer Zone in Nicosia.



Comdt D O'Carroll, the senior Staff Officer of the Joint Operations Centre at HQ UNFICYP pictured at work on the operations desk in the JOC.

IRISH CONTINGENT



376 all ranks. This group was reduced considerably in January 1970. The 22 Inf Group which arrived in April 1972 had a strength of 139 all ranks. Two further Groups, 23 and 24 Inf Groups, completed 6 month tours with UNFICYP. In October 1975 the 25 Inf Group under Lt Col P Allen was transferred to UNEF in the Middle East after only a week in Cyprus. Since then the Irish presence in Cyprus has been maintained by officers and NCOs serving in staff appointments in HQ UNFICYP. Currently Lt Col Kevin Duffy is Chief Economics Officer and Comdt Declan O'Carroll Staff Officer Ops 1 JOC and the Irish NCOs are Coy Sgt Tony Murphy, Coy Quartermaster Sgt Harry Nugent, Sgt Jimmy Jordan, Sgt Martin Purcell and Sgt William Graham. On 17 December 1976 Major General James J Quinn was appointed Force Commander UNFICYP. Comdt James Flynn who served as LO to NG during the 1974 war was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his outstanding contribution to the UN peacekeeping mission.

The Irish contingent had its HQ in Famagusta in the early stages of the mission but in December 1964 the unit moved to Paphos. In October 1965 after a further move Xeros Camp became HQ IRCON and remained such until early 1970 when the 13 Inf Group, under Lt Col P Carroll, moved its HQ to Zyi. After the recall of members of the 21 Inf Group in January 1972 the contingent HQ was located at Wolfe Tone Camp, Larnaca and later at Inisfree Camp, Larnaca, up to 30 October 1973 when the Cyprus mission for an Irish Inf Group was terminated.

UNEF II

The United Nations decided on 25 October 1973 to send a peacekeeping force to the Middle East to supervise the ceasefire following the Yom Kippur War. Following Dail approval the 25 Inf Group under Lt Col P Allen left Cyprus for Cairo on 30 October to join UNEF II. After the group was augmented by another company from Ireland, it crossed the Suez Canal on 9 November. After an eventful tour of duty in the Sinai Desert it was replaced by the 26 Inf Group on 26 April 1974. Due to the bombings in Dublin in May 1974 the Irish Government ordered the return of the Group from the Middle East. The repatriation took place on the 22 May 1974. So ended the Irish troop participation in UN missions until UNIFIL.

Lebanon — UNIFIL

The Irish Government accepted a UN invitation to send a unit to the Lebanon as part of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon in the Spring of 1978 when the 43 Inf Battalion under Lt Col Eric Guerin joined the mission. The 43 Inf Battalion was followed by the 44 Inf Battalion commanded by Lt Col V Savino, which in turn was replaced by the 45 Inf Battalion under Lt Col Tom Quinlan and the present unit, 46 Inf Battalion under Lt Col Jack Kissane, is still serving in UNIFIL.

UN Appointments

Irish officers have had the distinction of serving in many prominent UN appointments: FC ONUC 1961/62 (Maj Gen S McKeown),

current FC UNFICYP (Maj Gen J J Quinn), Chief of Staff, UNTSO and Chairman mixed Israeli-Syrian Armistice Commission 65/67 (Col R H W Lunworth), Chief of Staff UNEF II 1973 (Col P D Hogan), and Senior Staff Officer UNTSO (Col P Hogan, Col Bunworth and Col W Callaghan).

Conclusion

In the twenty years since the Army first participated in United Nations peacekeeping duties, thousands of Irish troops have been privileged to travel abroad in the service of the UN. This service has given Irish people a justifiable pride in their Army and has brought home to Irish public opinion in the most concrete way possible the aims and achievements of the United Nations Organisation. For the troops themselves it has proved an invaluable experience. Not only has it enabled them to participate actively and personally in the efforts of the United Nations towards a resolution of the various problems which have arisen, but it has given them unique opportunities of co-operating and working closely together with soldiers from a number of different nations. Many of the Irish troops who have served under the flag of the UN have since left the Defence Forces and have applied the skills and knowledge acquired from UN service in their civilian life to the benefit of the nation. For these, and for others, the abbreviated titles UNOGIL, UNTSO, ONUC, UNFICYP, UNIPOM UNEF and UNIFIL hide a wealth of memories and remain a cause of continuing pride.

A hive of activity in the Economics Branch office, which is the current hub of IRCON. Seated C/Sgt T Murphy, Chief Clerk Economics Branch, behind him from left to right are Sgt M Purcell, Operations Branch, CQMS H Nugent, Personnel and Logistics Branch, and seated in the foreground with his back to the camera is Sgt J Jordan, Economics Branch.



SHOOTING COMPETITION



SMG teams receive the competition briefing from umpire Lt W Federation.

Capt H Garshall of Sector 6 came second in the pistol competition, despite his rather small Walther PPK 7,65 mm pistol. He has three times come third in the European Championship.



Capt Mike Johnston takes aim for the CANCON pistol team.

WON BY THE DNISH CONTINGENT IN SECTOR 1

The Canadian Contingent offered to host the 1978 UNFICYP Shooting Competition which took place on 15 February.

Each unit and contingent entered a team of four each of the pistol, rifle and SMG shoots, and, from members of any of those teams, each unit entered two man teams in the exciting falling plate competition.

Capt Mike Johnston of Ledra Squadron led CANCON's team and was OIC of the Pistol Team. WO Jack Bateman, Sgt Bill Allen and Pte Larry We'nton were other team members. Lt Steve Zuber looked after the rifle team consisting of Sgt Bill Ries, Pte Dave B'and and Pte "Haney" Blackburn. Lt Pete Hauenstein ran our SMG team and had Lt Col Ian McNabb, Pte Mario gnon and Pte Mike Farley as team members.

The OPI for the competition and its chief organ was Capt C Overton. Between him and WO Jim Dort, the range complex took fine form with a kitchen and an area. A canteen truck skipped by MCpl Rediker raked in the dough when he showed up at each firing point. Other Nations' competitors were delighted to find that the decadent Canadians had good German beer for sale. Lt Anderson, one of CANCON's most able coo's, put on a tremendous spread of cold cuts, assorted sa'ads, che trays, hot coffee and soup.

The ranges ran smoothly for the staff, umpires and competitors alike. Only four protests were lodged... proof of the professional way the ranges were run by Lts Kaufman, Ralf Kennedy and Wayne Federation.

When the results were tallied, the Canadians had done quite well. Lt Col Ian McNabb had, with only two practice shoots beforehand, taken 3rd in the individual top scores in SMG. Our pistol team was placed in the team event and our Falling Plate team was victorious, beating the HQ UNFICYP team, who took second place.

The weather, although threatening and often very windy, held off and the competition was conducted in relative comfort.

A special mention goes to Pte Hannah who worked diligently all day, compiling and computing individual scores and team totals, with remarkable speed and accuracy.

Many thanks to him and Gnr Folly of U Bty for their work at the scoring desk.

To all the proud competitors and winners — welcome and congratulations.

RESULTS

TEAMS	Falling Plate	Points	Rifle	SMG		PISTOL		OVERALL	
			Points	Points	Placing	Points	Placing	Points	Placing
HQ UNFICYP	2	216	7	256	8	182	6	654	8
Sector 1/DANCON		288	2	319	2	226	1	833	1
Sector 2/BRITCON		252	5	332	1	139	10	723	5
Sector 4/CANCON	1	211	8	288	5	225	2	724	4
Sector 5/SWEDCON		325	1	293	3	192	5	810	2
Sector 6/AUSCON		267	4	275	7	171	8	713	6
UNFICYP Sp Regt/BRITCON		282	3	292	4	216	3	790	3
Force Reserve/BRITCON		228	6	280	6	180	7	688	7
AUSTCIVPOL						145	9	145	10
SWEDCIVPOL						214	4	214	9



Lt Steve Zuber and MCpl Doug Gardner were two members of the victorious CANCON "Falling Plate" rifle competition team.



In the picture above the Deputy Chief of Staff, Brig P F B Hargrave, can be seen on the extreme right watching and discussing events with COMDAUSCON/CO Sector 6, Lt Col H Satter.

The presentation of plaques to the winning teams by the Force Commander took place at HQ UNFICYP on 20 February. In the picture the winning team captains were shown with the Force Commander.



FAMOUS SINGER ENTERTAINS

SWEDCON



Sylvia Vrethammar, leader of the group which entertained some of UNFICYP during February.

Sylvia Vrethammar is one of our most famous international singers. She entertains with her show at many theatres and also appears on TV and radio in Europe, particularly in Germany and England. She has also made many records. Her orchestra leader is piano player Rune Öfverman, who has been with her for many years and is a famous musician. He has contributed to many TV and radio programmes and has also made many recordings. Magnus Persson, drums and Mats Alsberg, bass, are two young, skilful musicians who are permanently in Sylvia Vrethammar's band and who take part in shows on radio and TV and in different concerts both in Sweden and the rest of Europe.

Arne Domnerus, saxophone and clarinet, Rune Gustafsson, guitar, Staffan Broms, guitar, and Jan Allan, trumpet, are first class

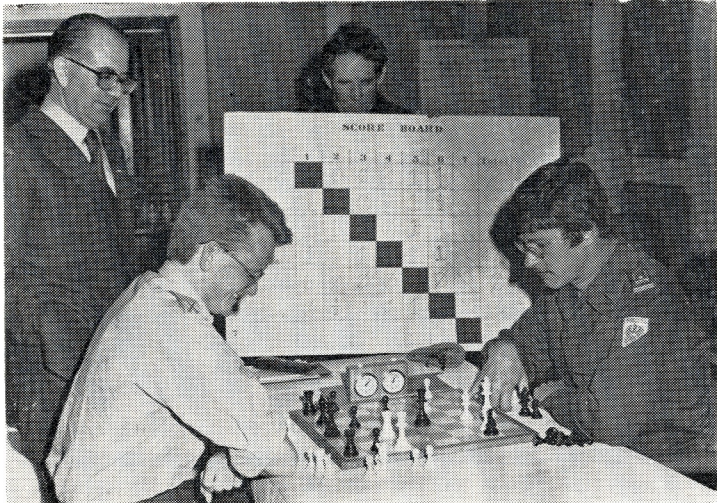
musicians in jazz and have a very good international reputation. They have made many recordings, both as soloists and members of orchestras. Staffan Broms is also a singer and Arne Domnerus one of our most famous orchestra leaders.

Lena Dahlman is an actress at Stockholm's City Theatre. She has, as a musical and show actress, taken part in many different types of plays.

The artistes visited SWEDCON, DANCON and CANCON and participated in a Swedish Night at HQ UNFICYP Officers Mess during their stay with the Force from 19 February to 5 March. All their concerts were enjoyed by those lucky enough to get to them.



The Swedish Entertainment Group, with singers Sylvi Vrethammar and Lena Hahlman, during one of their concerts.



Pte Carlstrom of SWEDCON playing his match against Sgt Steininger of AUSCON, the eventual winner.

On Saturday the 23rd February the UNFICYP Chess Championship 1980 was held at Ledra Palace — arranged by Sgt Poulsen, MP Coy, and Cpl Tumillo, Ledra Palace. In spite of certain difficulties it went reasonably smoothly. First we had to move out of the conference room to the theatre but after a couple of hours we had to move again with all the tables etc., this time up to the 4th floor to the Chapel, where we at last found peace!

There were six participants: from DANCON Pr Lt Mortensen; from BRITCON CSgt Pellow, 1 LI and Cpl Golby, UNFICYP Sp Regt; from CANCON Pte Gullen; from SWEDCON Pte Carlstrom; and from AUSCON Sgt Steininger. Each player had to play all the others, ie, 5 matches each. Mr Lantsias, President of the Nicosia Chess Club/Civil Servants Club, was kind enough to help us by providing very good chessboards, pieces and time-clocks and giving advice during the day. Each match lasted a maximum of two hours, which meant that each player had one hour for his moves. Each time he moved a piece he touched a button on the timeclock and the time was then running on the opponent's clock until he moved. If a player ran out of time he automatically lost the match. There were many good games; some were fast but most of them lasted 1½ to 1¾ hours. Sgt Steininger never lost a game, but Pte Carlstrom managed to draw in the last game of the day just before 1800 hours. However, the final score was as follows:

Sgt Steininger	No 1 4 wins and 1 draw and thereby the UNFICYP Chess Champion 1980!
PrLt Mortensen	No 2 4 wins and 1 lost (against Sgt Steininger)
Pte Carlstrom	No 3 3 wins and 2 lost
Pte Gullen	No 4 2 wins and 3 lost
CSgt Pellow	No 5 1 win, 1 draw and 3 lost
Cpl Golby	No 6 5 lost

The prizes were presented by Lt Col McNabb, Commander Sector 4 at 1930 hours.



First UNFICYP Chess Championship



Sgt Steininger being presented with the winner's mug by Col I McNabb, Commander Sector 4.

KEEP SMILING



SOME TIME WOMEN CAME TO THE VIKING CAMP, BUT THAT DIDN'T AFFECT THE VIKINGS.

ANCIENT SALAMIS

Part 2

Article and Pictures by Cedric Mercer

DESCRIPTION OF SITE (Concluded)

Gymnasium and Baths

The most important group of remains is the Gymnasium and Baths. Its most spectacular feature is what is commonly known as the 'Marble Forum', the great Palaestra surrounded by four porticoes, which was the exercise ground for the athletes. Its principal allied buildings are to the south east and contiguous. They are of great interest, as well as being of a complexity which is best resolved by reference to the plan on the opposite page.

The Palaestra belongs mainly to the period of rebuilding by Constantine II. The events in the summer of 1974 stopped the excavation of tombs behind the south and north porticoes of the Palaestra. These were destroyed in the fourth century A.D., but partly reconstructed as public baths at a later date. Of particular interest is the semicircular set of latrines at the south-west corner of the Palaestra. These provide stone seating for forty-four persons facing a colonnade, complete with drainage and water system.

The main buildings adjacent to the East Portico have a façade about 12 ft thick. This has withstood the earthquakes which shattered so much else. The large North Hall at the north-east corner of the group of buildings has walls of corresponding thickness and and apsidal east end, both of which have only partly survived.

Many of the buildings, including baths for use of the athletes, which form a complex series at this end of the site, show traces of Roman methods of construction and the discovery of mosaics has added to the architectural and functional interest attached to this

Out & About in Cyprus

complex of buildings. In a niche in the South Hall, which functioned as a sudatorium, may be seen a representation of the River God Evrotas alongside an upturned jar from which water flows, and presided over by Zeus in the form of a swan. Another niche contains detail of a picture of Apollo and Artemis in conflict with the Niobids. The mosaics are late Roman in style, and probably from part of a scheme of decoration of the early fourth century. A similar recess in the North Hall also shows mosaic work, but in fragmentary condition.

Southern Group of Ruins

Visitors should now turn south and branch to the left on the tarred road opposite the Roman Baths. This fork leads past the Roman Villa. There is not much to see, because little has been done on the site since excavation in 1881, and its walls and the bath house attached to them are very much overgrown.

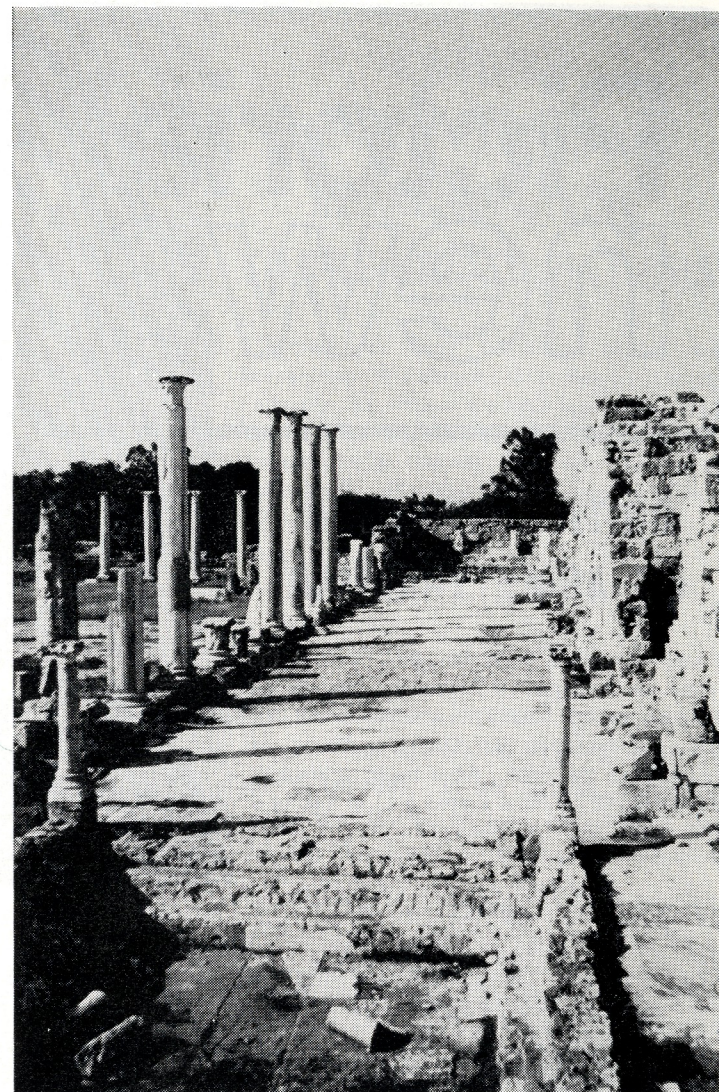
A little further on, the estimated centre of the ancient city is reached at a crossroads. Take the left track, which will lead after several right-angled bends to one of the most newly excavated sites, known as the Kambanopetra. This has been identified as an early Christian basilica, the most complete of its kind so far discovered in this part of the world. The north and south side of the church

are bordered by long galleries and porticoes, while an atrium faces the sea.

Returning to the crossroads turn left. Just before reaching a right-angle bend you will see a round sunken structure supposed to have contained a water clock. The area at the corner is known as the Granite Forum because it contains numerous overthrown pillars of Egyptian granite, many of which are approximately 18 ft in length.

The next sight of importance is also on the left of the road: a second great Basilica measuring 190 by 140 ft, which is thought to have been the metropolitan church of St Epiphanius, bishop of Constantia (A.D. 368—403), after the rebuilding of the city. Most of the church was subsequently razed to ground-level, probably during the period of the Arab raids of the seventh century. The foundations show signs of building at different periods, but the original consisted of a central nave and three aisles on either side, two of which were subsequently united. Annexes extend on the outer walls of the main church, and remains of staircases suggest that these originally led to internal galleries. A feature of the central apse is a semicircular flight of steps leading to the synthronon, a raised bench for the clergy set against the apse wall. A marble-lined tomb in the most central of the southern apses was almost certainly constructed to contain the relics of St. Epiphanius.

The motor track veers west soon after the Basilica. The great water reservoir which has come to be known as the 'Vouta', from the faulting which covered it, lies just off the road to the south. It was built between A.D. 627 and 640 for the storage of the water



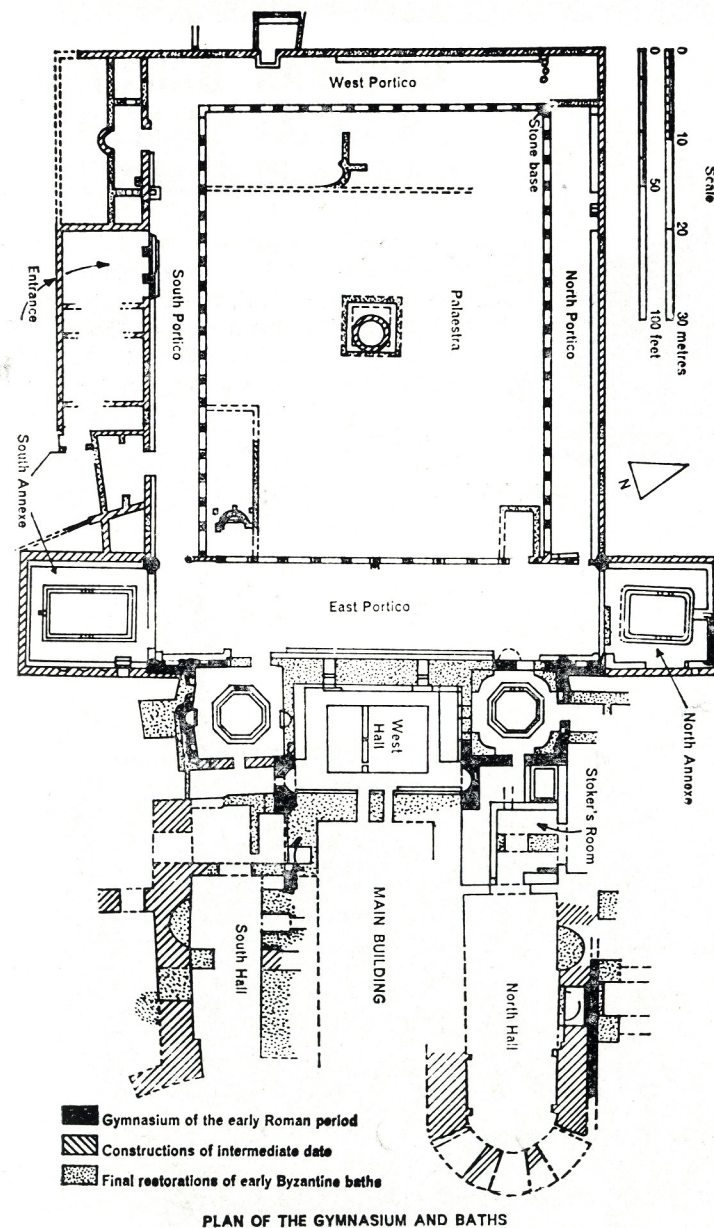
Looking northwards along the East Portico.

supply brought from the northern mountains above Kythrea. The Italian traveller, Nicolai Martoni, who came here in 1394 mentions 'a vault raised on thirty-six columns and with apertures above whence the water was drawn'.

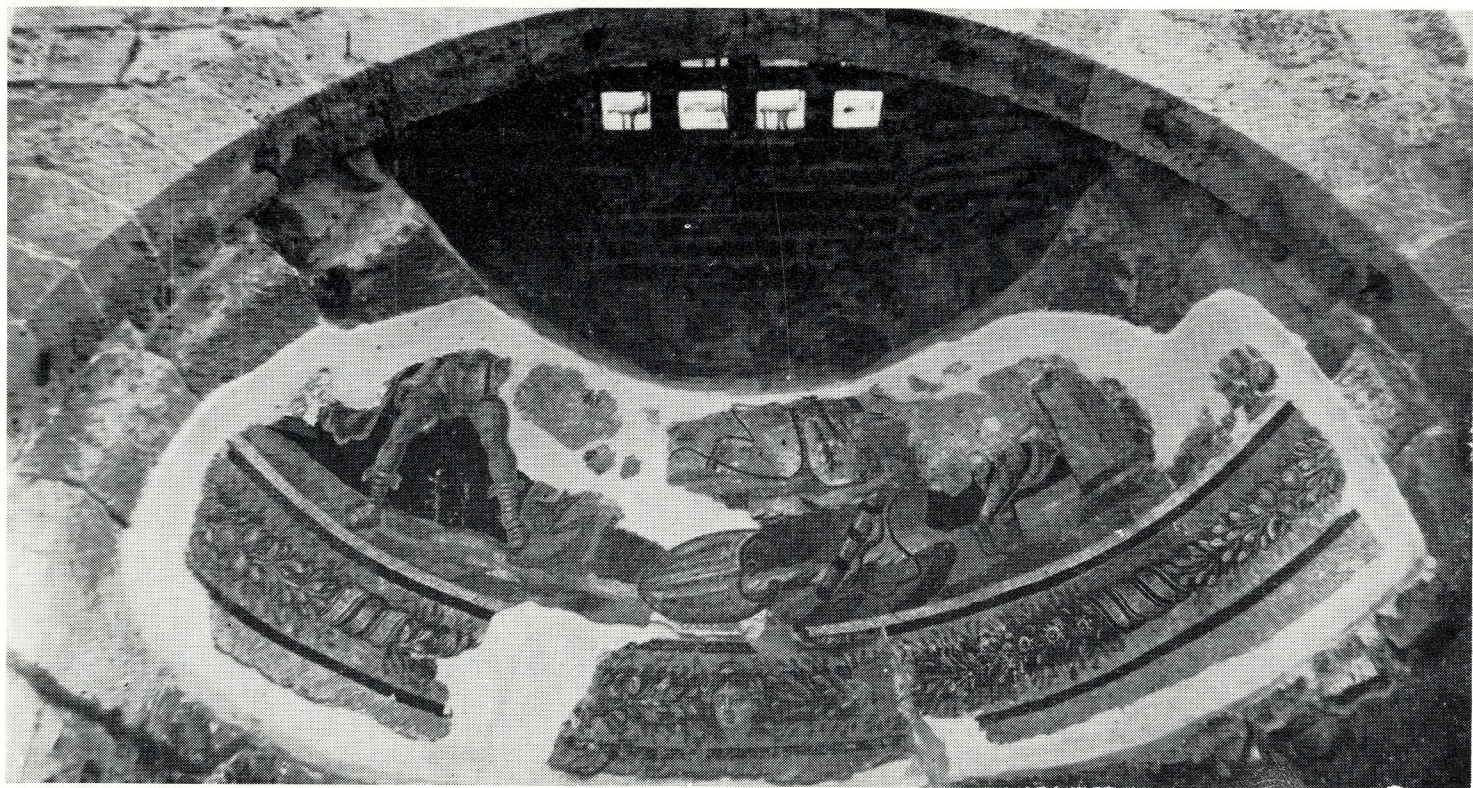
The Vouta is situated immediately north of the Agora or 'Stone Forum'. Inscriptions record the restoration of this market-place during the reign of Augustus in the first century B.C. The remains are mainly of this period of rebuilding. The Agora consisted of a central open space approximately 750 by 180 ft, enclosed on its two longer sides by colonnades formed of stone drums finished in stucco and filled fluting. These columns were set at intervals of 15 ft and crowned with Corinthian capitals. The shops were entered through the porticoes. The main entrance was on the north side, in the area subsequently overbuilt in the construction of the Vouta. Four of the original five columns which formed this entrance have survived in part.

The Temple of Zeus at the southern end of the Agora may be approached either on foot or by a track running parallel with the west side of the site, and which peters out soon afterwards. The high podium is the most prominent part of the ruins, which are certainly those of the Temple of the Olympian Zeus, though this has not yet been proved identical with the shrine of Zeus Salaminios, one of the island's three traditional shrines which were granted the right of asylum for fugitives in A.D. 22.

This concludes a full tour of the visible remains of the city which once covered a wide area, and which was successively built over after each major disaster, so that any square yard — now seen chiefly as scrub, stones, trees and sand — could cover a clue to buildings perhaps as interesting as anything yet discovered.



PLAN OF THE GYMNASIUM AND BATHS



The mosaic of Apollo and Artemis in the niche in the southern wall of the South Hall of the Gymnasium.

Pictorial news

VISITORS

BRITISH DIRECTOR OF ARMY TRAINING

Maj Gen M J H Walsh DSO visited the Force on Tuesday 19 February. He started his visit at HQ UNFICYP where he met the Force Commander, Maj Gen J J Quinn, as pictured on the right. After being briefed at HQ UNFICYP he then visited 1 LI in Sector 2 and LdSH (RC) in Sector 4.



CANADIAN DIRECTOR GENERAL MILITARY PLANS AND OPERATIONS

Cmdre G L Edwards was with the Force for the period 19—21 February to gain first hand knowledge of the UN operations in Cyprus and a detailed knowledge of the involvement of the Canadian Contingent. During his visit he met the Force Commander and is seen on the left with the Force Commander in his office.



AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF DEFENCE

HE Otto Rösch visited the Force for the period 24—27 February. Most of his visit was spent with the Austrian Contingent seeing for himself the tasks that they carry out with UNFICYP. On 26 February he visited HQ UNFICYP and, having been received by a Guard of Honour, met the Force Commander before having a detailed brief on the Force by the Chief of Staff, BGen J A Cotter CD. On his way to the airport on the 27 February he visited the memorial at Goshi which was erected to the members of the Austrian Contingent killed during the summer of 1974. In the picture on the right the Minister is seen paying his last respects to the fallen.

SWEDISH DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Ambassador Olov Ternstrom visited the Force from 28 February to 2 March. On 29 February he visited the HQ where he met the Special Representative of the Secretary General, Mr R Galindo Pohl, and the Force Commander, with whom he is pictured on the left.



BRITISH MASTER OF SIGNALS

Maj Gen P E M Bradley CB, CBE, DSO visited the Force on the 28 February during a visit to Cyprus with Princess Anne who was visiting the British Army signal units in the Sovereign Base Areas in her capacity as Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Corps of Signals. The Master's visit started at the Troodos Radio re-broadcasting site and he then moved by helicopter to Blue Beret Camp where he was welcomed at the VIP helipad by a Quarter Guard from 254 (UNFICYP) Signal Squadron. He met the Force Commander at HQ UNFICYP before being given a detailed brief on the Force. After a comprehensive visit to the Signal Squadron, during which he met and talked to British and Canadian signalers, he had lunch with the British, Canadian and Finnish signal officers in the Force, together with their wives. In the picture on the left below the Master is seen inspecting the Quarter Guard and on the right, enjoying a joke with the Force Commander.



SWEDES GIVE BLOOD FOR LOCAL

At 1315 hours on the 11 February two desperate relatives came to SWEDCON's medical centre "Villa Jalla". A relative of theirs was suffering from serious internal bleeding and was in immediate need of a blood transfusion. The nurse at "Villa Jalla", Ulla Wide, telephoned the Swedish camps to ask for blood donors. Within a quarter of an hour the first Swede was on his way to the hospital in Larnaca to give blood. A little while later one man from Carl Philip Camp and three men from Camp Polar were on their way to the hospital too.

After the soldiers had given blood they were transported to Camp Victoria, where the staff of "Villa Jalla" and the staff of the Mess offered them sandwiches and beer. At 1500 hours Larnaca hospital informed the medical centre that the bleeding had stopped and that the patient was out of danger.

In the photograph on the left three of the blood donors, Lars-Ake Lindwall, Henry Wisen and Ulf Carlsson are seen with the doctor refreshing themselves after giving their blood.





UN NEWS



Further tension in southern Lebanon

There was an exchange of fire in southern Lebanon on the 7th February. Some mortar rounds impacted on a medical building of the Norwegian Battalion, which was clearly marked with a Red Cross flag. This incident has been strongly protested to de facto forces as a breach of international conventions. Also on the 7th February a platoon of Israeli soldiers crossed into the UNIFIL area. It had been stopped by UNIFIL and persuaded to leave without incident.

A spokesman said UNIFIL's assessment of the situation was that it reflected the general increase in tension, not only in southern Lebanon as a whole. This could be the result of various developments, including the announcement of the withdrawal of Syrian troops, news of the arrival of Iranian volunteers, pending deployment of Lebanese troops to the south and other political developments.

There had been exchanges of fire in the area almost on a daily basis, fortunately, this was not yet happening on a large scale. So far there have been no casualties. The Secretary General was in contact with UNIFIL Headquarters, and United Nations Forces there were doing everything they could to keep things under control.

Asked whether UNIFIL had made any special arrangements with regard to a Syrian withdrawal, the spokesman replied "No". Waldheim hoped a number of problems between Lebanese and Syrian authorities could be resolved. He also hoped the Lebanese Government would be in a position to deploy its forces wherever it was found possible, particularly in the southern part of Lebanon, as outlined in the Security Council resolution.

Gen Prem Chand's team begins talks on Namibia

Lt Gen D Prem Chand, PVSM of India, who is leading the military component of the UN transitional operation provided for in the World Organisation's Independence plan for Namibia, arrived in Cape Town on Friday 29th February. On the 4th March the team held talks with high officials of the South African government. Between the 8th and the 12th March they visited Botswana, Angola, Zambia and Tanzania. The United Nations team discussed proposals for the demilitarised zone and other aspects of the situation, including problems concerning the implementation of the Security Council resolution 435.

Preparations begin for Indian Ocean Conference

The Committee on the Indian Ocean met during the first week of February to begin preparation for a conference next year in Colombo, Sri Lanka as part of the ongoing effort to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The meeting was the first at which all five permanent members of the Security Council were present. The General Assembly last year invited those permanent council members and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean who were not already serving on the committee to join its membership. The committee Chairman, Biyagama Fernando of Sri Lanka, said that a demilitarised Indian Ocean would constitute an innovative approach in the field of disarmament. He referred to "emerging tensions" and potential dangers in the region but said this was no time to succumb to defeatism. Future security of the region was at stake.

New and Renewable Sources of Energy

Preparatory work for another United Nations conference also began in February, with the first session of the committee to make arrangements for the conference on new and renewable sources of energy to be held in Nairobi in August 1981. By a decision of the General Assembly, the objective of the conference will be to elaborate ways of promoting the development and use of new and renewable energy sources as a contribution to future overall energy needs, especially in developing countries. It will deal particularly with measures to speed up development in those nations. The conference will discuss such sources of energy as solar, geothermal and wind power, tidal power, wave power and thermal gradient of the sea, biomass conversion, fuel-wood, charcoal, peat, energy from draught animals, oilshale, far sands and hydropower. The preparatory committee has been concerned, among other things, with co-ordinating the work of various groups of technical experts.

Economic and Social Council meets

A two-day organisation session of the UN Economic and Social Council adopted a programme of work for the council for 1980-81 and approved a nine-point provisional agenda for the Sixth United Nations Congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, which takes place this summer in Caracas, Venezuela.

The first regular session of the Economic and Social Council will begin in New York in April. Among the items to be discussed will be the Human Rights question, the decade of action against racism and racial discrimination, activities for the advancement of women, and special economic and disaster relief assistance.

Andreas Mavrommatis of Cyprus who was elected President of the Council for 1980 said the organisational session was taking place at a time of renewed political tensions. This was regrettable he said, because it was economic and social conditions which suffered first when there were changes in world trade and economic relations and when military spending increased.