

THE BLUE BERET



APRIL 1979

Editorial



MARCH IN RETROSPECT

Rotations

14 Force Reserve. B Squadron, 3rd Royal Tank Regiment handed over to B Squadron, The Life Guards.

Medal Parade

2 Austrian Contingent.
8 Swedish Contingent.
17 Irish Contingent.

Visits

26 Feb — 6 Mar Lt Col. H. W. K. Pye, Commanding 9/12L, to visit soldiers of 9/12L attached to 3LI of the British Contingent.
28 Feb — 8 Mar Lt Col. G. Bladbjerg, Mr. K. Aagaard and Commd. N. K. Lorensen, from MOD Denmark to the Danish Contingent.
2 — 9 BGEN S. V. Radley-Walters, Colonel of the Regiment, to 8CH of the Canadian Contingent, to attend the 131st Birthday celebration of the regiment.
3 — 5 Mr. Ray Stokes, a reporter from the Bristol Evening Post, to 3LI of the British Contingent.
5 — 8 Mr. Lars de Geer, Swedish Minister of Defence, accompanied by six officials, to the Swedish Contingent.
9 — 15 Lt Col. W. P. Whelan to assess impact of Canadian automated supply system on Contingent capabilities.
9 — 16 Col. D. B. H. Colley, Commanding Officer, 27 Logistic Support Regiment, to 7 Sqn RCT of the British Contingent.
10 — 21 Mr. G. F. H. Mitchell, Chief Fire Officer, (Army) to UNFICYP Support Regiment of the British Contingent.
11 — 14 Lt Col. G.M.B. Odmark, accompanied by eight officers, being the reconnaissance for the next Swedish battalion.
12 Col. G. G. Blomberg and Lt Col. K. Blom to follow-up dental work in the Swedish Contingent.

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Military and Recreation Competitions

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Gp Capt. V.B. Kendrick, RAF, Command Education and Training Officer, HQ Strike Command, to 84 Sqn Det RAF of the British Contingent.

Air Commodore D.A. Arnott, DFC, AFC, RAF, Deputy Commander British Forces Cyprus, farewell visit to HQ UNFICYP.

Mr. Erik Liden, Editor Svenska Dagbladet, to the Swedish Contingent.

Lt Col. Heide, familiarization visit as Commander designate of the next Danish battalion.

Col. B. Bish, Chief Aircraft Engineer, HQ Director Army Air Corps, to AAC Flt of the British Contingent.

Maj Gen. P. Bush, Colonel of the Regiment The Light Infantry, to visit 3LI of the British Contingent.

Mr. Alex Chistoff, Councillor at the Canadian High Commission, to the Canadian Contingent.

Lt Col. W. Wehre and Major B. Svensson to inspect the Field Post Office of the Swedish Contingent.

Lt Col. G.M.L. Stephen, CO 13/18 H, reconnaissance in preparation for takeover of duties in 1980.

Brig. D. Cowdrey, Director of Land Service Ammunition, to the British Contingent.

Brig. K. Burch, Director of Administrative Planning (Army), to the British Contingent.

Mrs. T. Baker, President of the UN Association in Canada, to the Canadian Contingent.

Prof. R. Hiscocks and Mr. D. Harding of the UN Association to the Force.

Force Soccer Grand Final.

UNFICYP Badminton Competition.

Force Orienteering Competition.

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THE BLUE BERET



Editorial

As we said last month, we are delighted that this edition once again includes articles from readers. We hope you will find the articles we have chosen to include as interesting as we consider them. If there is any subject you feel that the magazine should cover, then all you've got to do is either write about it yourself or persuade someone who can to write instead.

We would like to apologise to Bill France for the difficulty people must have had in reading his interesting article on "Wild birds in Cyprus" last month. We were so taken by the photograph and the text that we tried to make a special page of it. Unfortunately, when finally printed our intentions were not realised and the picture almost obliterated the text. We hope that the result does not stop Bill France from sending us something else equally interesting in the future.

Last month we mentioned that in this issue we were including an article on how best to photograph whilst on the island if you want to build up a good comprehensive memory of your tour. We think that most amateur photographers in the Force will gain a great deal from reading Wayne Carnell's article. The only editorial regret is that the pictures could not be printed in their original full colour — in black and white both the composition and the impact of all the photographs suffer.

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FUTURE EVENTS

MAY

Anthestiria Flower Festival

To be organised in Paphos under the auspices of the Physiokratikos 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.

Dionyssios Solomos Festival

To be organised in Paphos under the auspices of Physiokratikos 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 Municipal 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 through 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.

AUGUST

Folk Art Festival (Pampaphia)

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

The Dormition of the Holy Virgin.

Celebrations take place at the Monasteries of Trooditissa and Kykko on the 14 and 15 August. Abbots in their religious gowns attend the services and the churches are packed with pilgrims from all over Cyprus. Villagers take the opportunity of selling their products.

THE FORCE RESERVE. B SQUADRON THE LIFE GUARDS

Continued from page 7

of address, without going into our very complicated rank structure, any NCO wearing 3 chevrons and any sort of crown on his sleeve is not a Staff Sergeant at all, he is known as a Corporal (or Lance Corporal) of Horse. Anyone wearing over three chevrons on odd parts of their anatomy, even though they appear to be upside down, is not a member of a band, should be treated with extreme caution and would like to be addressed as Corporal Major!

Contrary to popular belief we did not bring any horses with us (they would not fit in the MFO boxes) although our Regimental Polo Team will be arriving on the island in the near future.

The Force Reserve's role in UNFICYP offers a unique experience, in that it provides an unrivalled opportunity to travel the length of the island operationally and work in close co-operation with all the national contingents. We look forward to making many new friends over the next six months.

on the cover

A Canadian soldier on duty at his OP on top of the Nicosia International Airport during a rehearsal of the security measures for the high level intercommunal talks to be chaired by the Secretary General in May.

Mr Humanitaires Economides

DANCON



Each sector in the Force has a Sector Economics Officer (SEO), who is in charge of all civil affairs matters for which the sector is responsible. Basically an SEO's work has two facets — humanitarian and economic — hence the nickname Mr. Humanitaires Economides — but, mainly due to the widely differing terrain along the Buffer Zone, no two SEO's meet the same problems. In the scarcely populated mountainous area of Sector 1 the problems are basically economic. Sector 2 consists mainly of farm land, including a rich citrus growing area, so again the problems are basically economic but almost entirely concerned with the various farming activities; Sector 4 has to deal with problems in both the humanitarian and economic fields as its area includes an east-west cross section of urban Nicosia and the farming land



A leak on a pipeline carrying irrigation water reported by an OP is inspected more closely by the SEO.

beyond Omorphita; Sector 5 includes a large proportion of arable land so its problems are mainly economic; the problems of Sector 6, however, are almost entirely humanitarian as the major task there is to ensure the welfare of the Greek Cypriot community living in the Karpas.

To more clearly illustrate the work of an SEO let us take a closer look at what the job entails in Sector 1. The humanitarian work is fairly limited as on the whole it is restricted to regular visits to the Turkish Cypriot population still living the Paphos area to confirm their welfare — a task known as "Operation Southwind". The economic work is quite extensive and falls into three main groupings: ensuring the water supply, both the drinking and irrigation; providing farming escorts; and escorting anti-malarial spraying teams.

Water supply is the main problem and if you take a look at the map you will soon realise why. The source of water is the Troodos mountains and from there the water runs through the Buffer Zone in Sector 1 to the many consumers. When the flow of water stops for any reason the local District Officer immediately contacts the SEO, who is then responsible for finding out what has happened. When he has located the leak or obstruction he then initiates the repair, either by himself or with the technical



Planning the day's flight. As the flight will include landing outside the normal helipads, the map is studied carefully to find a suitable landing site. Pictured from left to right are: Capt. N.E. Eriksen (QM), Capt. J.E. Soerensen (SEO), both DANCON, and Sgt. C. Naylor, the Sector 1 Liaison Pilot of the UN Flight AAC.

assistance from the Water Development Department in Nicosia. Because of the very mountainous terrain in Sector 1 we do not measure distances in miles but in hours of driving. If, for instance more irrigation water is wanted from Lefka Kafisez Dam it takes the SEO seven hours to drive the 102 miles there and back again by landrover. Looking at the map the distance between Xeros and the dam is only six miles but the long drive results from the direct route being cut by the Cease Fire Lines. After a winter with little rain and almost no snow on the mountains this summer is likely to be "very long and hot" for the SEO and although we are only in the middle of the spring requests for more water are pouring in already.

Farming is a comparatively small problem as the Buffer Zone is mainly through mountainous territory, however, it does have its moments and on the day we were most busy we were providing escorts for 72 farmers harvesting the olive crop.

One very important activity throughout the island is the anti-malarial spraying which has over many years eradicated the disease. To ensure that the present situation on the island does not allow the disease to be re-introduced the Buffer Zone right across the island is divided into twenty-five areas which are sprayed regularly once a fortnight. Thirteen of the twenty-five areas come within the Sector 1 area of responsibility. The Sector provides escorts for each spraying team, which consists of a health inspector and two or three labourers. The teams spray with a mixture of DDT and kerosene any stagnant water and all dried up river beds. The importance of this work is clearly seen when it is realised that in the 1930s the incidence of malaria in the island was high but not a single case has been registered since 1948.

In summary, if you like driving a landrover, are fond of nature and interested in people the job of an SEO with its regular contact with the Cypriot population and their famous hospitality is just the one for you.



An almost dried up river bed is sprayed by one of the anti-malaria teams with an escort from Sector 1.



LOVE AND MARRIAGE

Our chaplain in Sector 5, Ingvar Mellblom, is a very busy man. Among his many tasks is that of taking care of weddings — and marriage seem to be popular! So far Chaplain Mellblom has informed five couples that they may love each other. The most popular place to get married is not in the camp church at Camp Victoria but the Roman theatre at Salamis where an outdoor service can be held in very romantic surroundings.

It smells in Cyprus

There have been some very strange parties going on in Sector 5. People have been eating rotten herring or, in Swedish, Surströmming. This is a very special dish indeed which is looked upon as utterly delicious if you like it and utterly revolting if you don't. Those who like it and those who don't do at least agree on one thing — it smells!!!

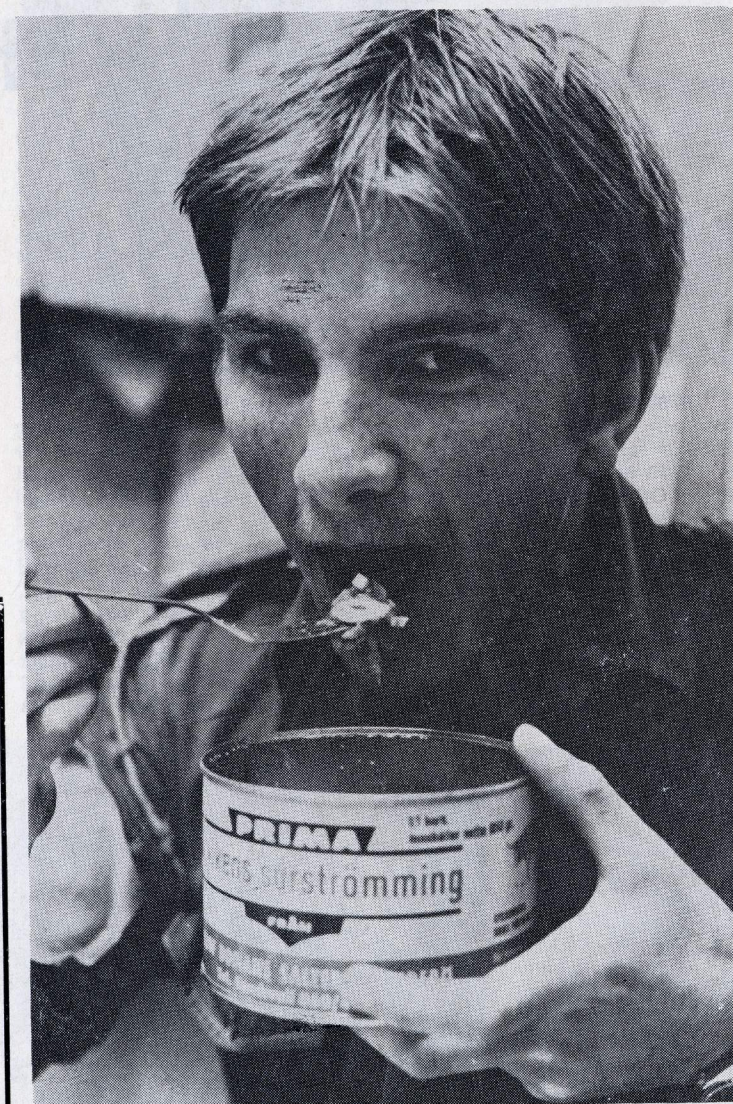
A few tins of the dish arrived from Sweden and the enthusiasts took cover behind their gas masks or fled downtown when the tins were opened and



the foul odour — sorry — the smell spread throughout the camps in Sector 5.



If you see strange UN vehicle on the roads around the island, with a strange looking front and a strange name, it could well be "L'Expres Purée de Navéts." From now on this is the vehicle that will be transporting food in Sector 5. Purée de Navéts is supposed to be a more exotic name for Mashed Swede — a dish we have seen a little too much of in this sector since a delivery mistake in Sweden. We simply got too much of it and have to use it up. As a result the food vehicle was soon named "The Mashed Swede Express" — but everyone thought it sounded better in French...



Rotten Herring is an acquired taste — you love it or you hate it. One of the rotten herring lovers is pictured above carefully scraping the tin — but a gas mask is essential protection for non-lovers.

SWEDCON

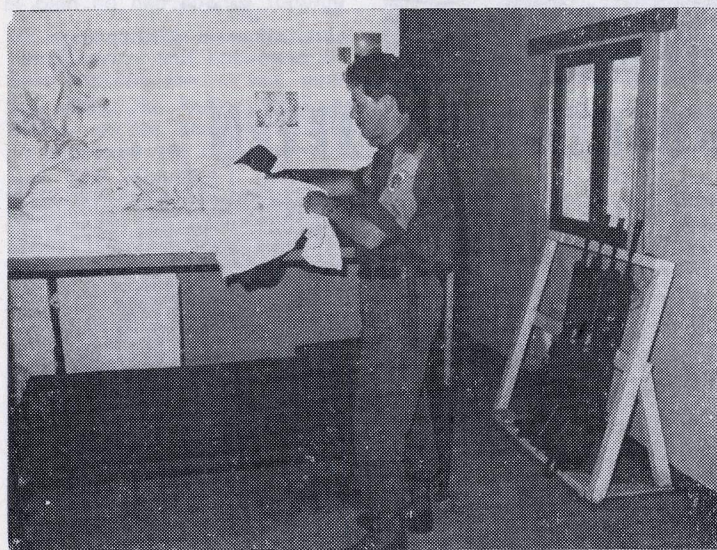




A day on an Auscon OP

0600 hours. The sentry who has had the most tiring shift, the one between 0100 and 0400 hours, is tired and yawns as he thinks of getting up so soon. A glance at the sky shows that there is another hot day ahead. The other members of the crew wake up, have a wash, shave and dress. Another routine day has started.

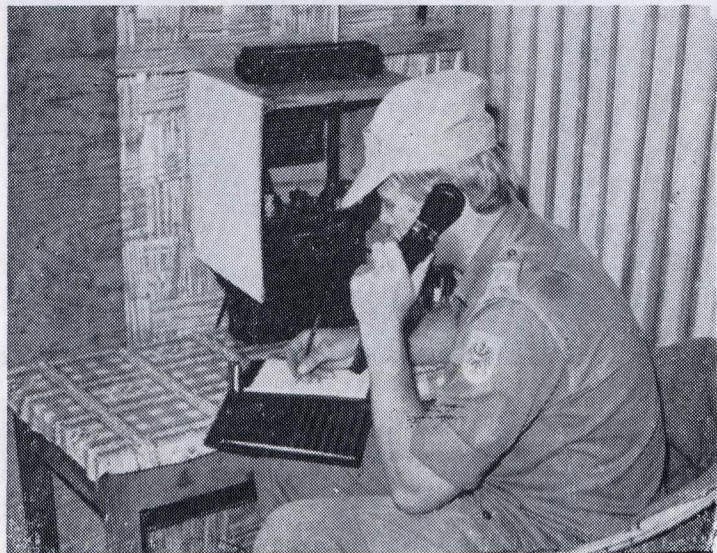
0630 hours. The cook serves breakfast. The fact that he was up half an hour earlier than anyone else is taken for granted by the others. He is not a trained cook but surprisingly the food he produces is pretty good. His ability is very important to the crew because their morale rises and falls just as much as a result of the quality of their food as it does from the regularity of the mail delivery: one is vital to the body and the other to the mind.



0700 hours. The OP Commander passes his report to the Company Commander. The sentry has finished his three hours duty, is relieved and another man takes his place.

0800 hours. The daily routine of work starts at the OP. The whole OP is cleaned and tidied as though there is to be an inspection. Everything must be perfect for the start of the day.

0825 hours. The sentry reports a message from the Company Headquarters. "Inspection! Some officers will be visiting the OP at 0930 hours. Dress will be battle order, less pack". So the inspection has now become a reality. The soldiers speed up their tidying in preparation for the visit. The cook grumbles "As though we had nothing else to do", for he had intended to prepare steaks for lunch and is annoyed because he will not now have time to do it properly. However, it can't be helped.



0930 hours. The crew are ready and waiting for the visitors. The car arrives and the visitors get out. Commands are given, arms are presented and the OP leader reports the OP and crew ready for inspection. The visitors are briefed on the area of ground for which the OP is responsible, the problems that have to be dealt with and the duties of the crew. It all goes well and everyone appears to be satisfied. However, as usual, the crew have to listen to remarks from the visitors like "A wonderful view", "It must be nice to be on duty here", "It must be like being on holiday". Such remarks really do annoy the crew, the visitors don't know what they are talking about, they should have lived here for three weeks. The visitors leave and in no time at all the OP returns to normal and the cook carries on with his preparations.

1100 hours. Another visit but this time it is the Platoon Commander to check what re-supply is needed. There are very many issued items that have to be checked.

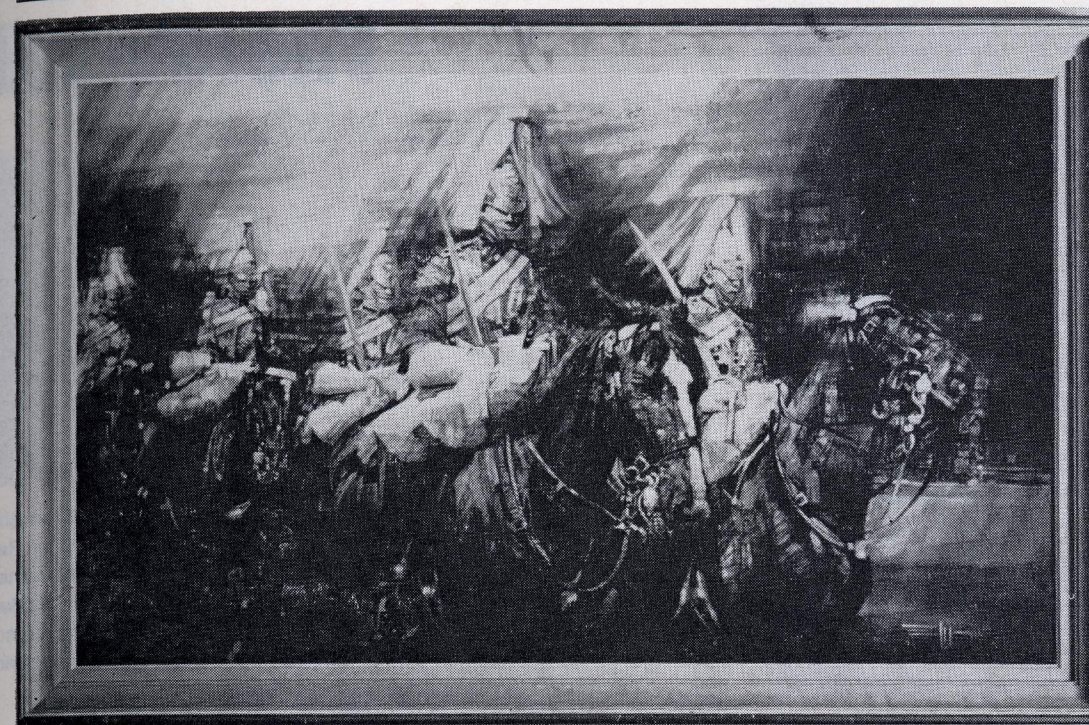
1200 hours. The crew all have empty stomachs as they sit around the table and the cook serves lunch. "Did someone add petrol to this?" someone asks in a low voice. The remainder sit round the table as if frozen and the cook is very upset. In the end he is pacified when they all tell him that it is the best meal they've had for years.



1230 hours. The mail arrives. Everyone is expectant but try to hide it behind a poker face in case they are to be disappointed. Some get no news and turn away dispirited, others open a letter and are upset by bad news from home. For the lucky ones there is a letter from their loved ones and the day seems brighter than before.

1300 hours. A new sentry is in the box, a happy man sits quietly in a corner reading a letter, another sits solving a crossword puzzle, while the fourth sleeps in preparation for his shift during the coming night.

That gives a little idea of life on an OP — a tiny world to live in for six months. Outsiders may consider OP service here in Cyprus as a mere holiday but they are only considering the climate and not the work that has to be carried out efficiently 24 hours every day of the year. Not many visitors see an OP in the middle of a winter rain storm — perhaps they would then quickly realise that this is not a life of ease and pleasure.



"The Life Guards"

The original of this oil painting depicting The Life Guards on ceremonial duty hangs in the Force Reserve Officers' Mess.

B SQUADRON THE LIFE GUARDS

At 0001 hours on Wednesday 14 March 1979 B Squadron, The Life Guards effectively took over from B Squadron. 3 RTR as the Force Reserve, consigning them to their fate in snow bound Wiltshire. B Squadron itself was reformed in January, having traded in our Fox Armoured Cars at Christmas. We spent the last three months of last year familiarizing ourselves with the Fox's ancestor, the Ferret, at our home in Windsor and more recently on Salisbury Plain.

The Life Guards are the senior Regiment, not only of the Household Division (of which the Household Cavalry form the armoured element) but also of the British Army. Formed in 1660 as a Royal Mounted Bodyguard to King Charles II it has been our privilege to provide the Sovereign's Life Guard and escort ever since. In the Regiment's 300 years of service to the Crown the Gentlemen of The Life Guards have fought in almost every major campaign in British Military History, notably the Peninsular Campaign of 1813-14 and Waterloo where the charge of the Household Cavalry Brigade (of which The Life Guards formed the front line) against the French Cuirassiers turned the tide of the battle in Wellington's favour, thus saving the British centre from being overcome.

Originally known as the Horseguards. The Life Guards established as two Regiments (1st and 2nd Life Guards) in 1758, amalgamating as The Life Guards in 1922. In 1941 the Regiment was forced, due to the worsening political situation, to exchange their horses for

armoured cars and the two Regiments of the Household Cavalry, The Life Guards and The Blues and Royals (as they are now known) amalgamated to form the Household Cavalry Regiment which was later to see action at El Alamein. Other battle honours of the Second World War include Italy, Belgium, Holland, an NW Europe. One troop of armoured cars in their forward reconnaissance role managed to enter Arnhem at the height of the battle but found the going rough with the German Tanks!

In 1945 the Regiment then managed to re-equip with horses, but also had to retain the armoured cars, and disentangle itself from the temporary amalgamation with the Blues and Royals.

Since 1945 The Life Guards

has primarily been an armoured car regiment and in this role has seen service in Egypt, Palestine, Malaya, Singapore, Aden, the Oman, Borneo and Hong Kong. Originally in Cyprus in the late fifties The Life Guards returned in 1964 as one of the first British units in UNFICYP with A Squadron returning to become the Force Reserve in 1976. During this period the Regiment has been equipped with the Saladin, Ferret, Fox, Scimitar and Scorpion armoured vehicles, although for its NATO tasks it adopts the heavy armour role and would fight in Europe with Chieftain tanks.

For the past 4 years the Regiment has been based in Windsor as an armoured reconnaissance regiment. From our UK home the Regiment has provided not only the Queen's Life

Guard at Whitehall, the Sovereigns Escort on state occasions, but also contributed to the Ace Mobile Force, the NATO quick reaction Force, and is also part of 6 Field Force.

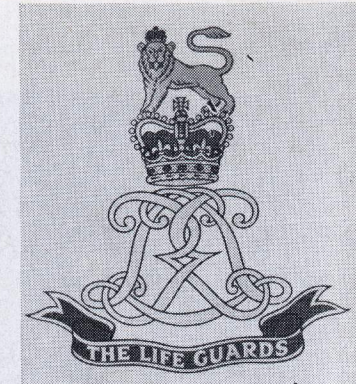
B Squadron was in Northern Ireland in 1977 in an Infantry role and on our return to Windsor formed a close reconnaissance squadron attached to 6 Field Force being equipped with Fox Armoured Cars. In 1978 a detachment under the command of the Grenadier Guards was despatched to the Sudan, while the remainder of the Squadron continued their regimental training in the UK. We also provided a presence at Heathrow and Gatwick Airports (the infamous Ring of Steel) and were firefighters and ambulancemen for the London Area during the recent strikes. In September, regimental training completed, we took part in the major Field Force exercise, EX BOLD GUARD, which was held in Northern Germany. The remainder of the year saw the Squadron completing its annual firing before going on intensive training for our UNFICYP role.

Some enquiries have been made since our arrival in Cyprus as to our various eccentricities (of which we have many) notably on forms of dress and address. The Life Guards in whatever order of dress are readily identifiable by their distinctive stable belts; the Royal Scarlet over Blue signifying the high proportion of red and blue blood within the Regiment. This readily identifies us from the Foot Guard Battalions who have much mixed blood! On terms

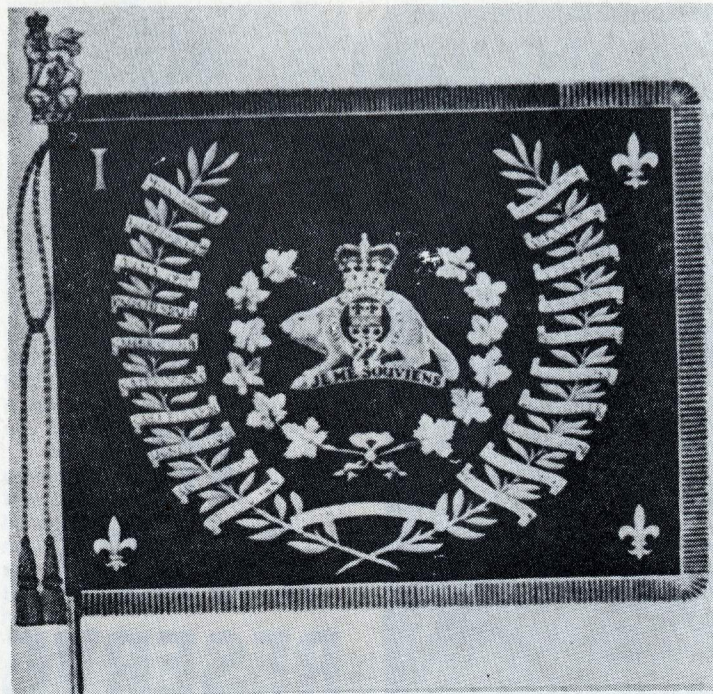
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At work in Cyprus. Ferrets on patrol in the Buffer Zone.



THE FORCE RESERVE



The Regimental Colours with Battle Honours were presented to the Regiment by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second on 23 June, 1959, on the Plains of Abraham, in Québec City. Express permission had been given the previous year allowing the Battle Honours on our Colours to be inscribed in French.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY

Formation and the First World War

The 22e Bataillon (French-Canadian) was formed during the First World War, when on 21 October 1914, four mobilized militia companies, one from each of four different French-speaking regiments, (le Régiment de Châteauguay, le Régiment de Maisonneuve, les Fusiliers du Mont-Royal and les Voltigeurs de Québec), were combined into one battalion. The battalion commenced its training in St-Jean, Québec and this continued from 13 March 1916, at Amherst, Nova Scotia, and then, finally, in Kent, England from the 30 May of the same year.

In September 1915 the battalion went on the line in Flanders. It took part in many of the most important phases of the conflict and was awarded the following battle honours: **Mont Sorrel, Somme, 1916-1918, Fiers Courcellette, Thiepval, Les**

Hauteurs d'Ancre, Arras, 1917-1918, Vimy, 1917, Arleux, Scarne, 1917-1918, La Côte 70, Ypres, 1917, Passchendaele, Amiens, Ligne Hindenburg, Canal du Nord, Cambrai, 1918, Poursuite vers Mons, France et Flandre, 1915-1918. It is customary for only ten battle honours to be shown on our regimental standard and the ones chosen by the regiment are those printed in bold type.

During the First World War 236 officers and 5,673 non-commissioned officers and soldiers served with the battalion. Of this number 135 officers and 3,414 non-commissioned officers and men were killed or wounded.

The 22e Bataillon was involved in numerous actions and the many acts of gallantry by its members resulted in the award of a total of 342 decorations, of which two were Victoria Crosses.

The Second World War

During the Second World War 316 officers and 4,928 non-commissioned officers served with the Regiment. Of this number 381 officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers were killed and almost 1,500 were injured. A total of 115 decorations, of which one was a Victoria Cross, were awarded to the members of the Regiment during this war.

The main body of the Regiment served for most of the

war in Europe and remained there until the fall of 1945 when it returned to Montréal and was disbanded. However, towards the end of the war a second battalion of the Regiment had been formed to fight in the Pacific and went to Debert, Nova Scotia, for a training period. After the surrender of Japan the 2e Bataillon moved to Valcartier, Québec, where, on 1 October 1946, it became the Royal 22e Régiment.

The Korean War

On 5 August 1950 the 2e Bataillon was formed in Valcartier as a special contingent provided by Canada to fight in Korea as part of the UN force.

The battalion subsequently went to Fort Lewis in the United States of America to complete its training and there, on 9 December 1950, a third battalion

was formed. With the creation of these additional battalions the main body of the Regiment became known officially as the 1e Bataillon.

In May 1951 the 2e Bataillon moved into the Korean front line where it was involved in fierce fighting right until the time it was relieved by the 1e Bataillon, on 23 April 1952. After a year in the line this battalion was replaced by the 3e Bataillon, on 21 April 1953. The

Peace Treaty was signed on 27 July 1953 but the 3e Bataillon did not leave Korea until 13 April 1954.

Although on a much smaller scale than the two world conflicts, approximately 3,000 officers, NCOs and men served in three battalions during the Korean War, of whom 110 were killed in action and 470 were wounded. Members of the Regiment were awarded 73 decorations.

The Regiment to date

The regimental depot was first created in August 1953 in Valcartier and then moved to the Citadelle in Québec City in May 1959. The Depot at that time trained recruits before they were posted to one of the battalions and also provided basic training for all French speaking recruits for the remainder of the Canadian Army as well as language training for both English and French speaking officers, NCOs and soldiers. In the fall of 1965 the Depot lost its training role, recruit training being transferred to St-Jean, near Montreal, and continuation training to the Combat Arms School, Valcartier.

From the fall of 1953 to 1959, the three battalions served in turn in Germany, in the same order as they had in Korea, as part of Canada's contribution to NATO.

3e Bataillon, from October 1968 to March 1969;
2e Bataillon, from March 1969 to October 1969;
2e Bataillon, from October 1971 to March 1972;
3e Bataillon, from March 1973 to October 1973;
2e Bataillon, from June 1975 to November 1975.

The 3e Bataillon commenced its third tour with UNFICYP on 4 April 1979.

The Royal 22e Regiment



The beaver on the regimental badge is characteristic of the area in which the Regiment was raised. The motto "Je me souviens" means "I remember" and is intended to remind members of the Regiment of their past achievements and the sacrifices made by their predecessors. The motto is also that of the Province of Québec, thereby testifies to the Regiment's French speaking origins.

Takes Over in Sector 4

FRENCH HEARD AGAIN IN THE FORCE

The recent situation in the Canadian Contingent was unique among the contingents of the United Nations Force in Cyprus. It is only in the Canadian Contingent that a unit on the line is replaced by another of the same nationality speaking a different language.

This was the case during the course of this last rotation which saw the 8th Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's) from Pe'awawa, Ontario, being replaced by the 3ème Bataillon, Royal 22e Régiment, from Québec City (or more precisely from Valcartier some 20 miles from the city, where the battalion's barracks and training areas are located). The battalion is normally an integral part of the 5ème Groupe-brigade du Canada, a Valcartier based, brigade-sized, French-speaking formation.

Let us say for a start that the language difference is not the problem it may sound. Most members of the battalion have a working knowledge of English which allows them to understand and communicate effectively in this their second language. All officers and NCOs have at some time in their career undergone language training or professional courses in a specialist field where a good knowledge of English was essential. They have all had enough experience of working in their second language so that they are relatively comfortable when required to work in English, even in an "immersion" situation. On the level of the more junior, less experienced soldiers, however, it must be said that about ten percent of them could not function adequately if exposed ex-

clusively to English. They must rely on their immediate superior for translation.

It is certainly not unusual in UNFICYP for English to be the second language for a contingent; this situation permanently exists in the Austrian, Danish and Swedish contingents manning Sectors and in the small Finnish contingent employed at HQ UNFICYP. What is unusual in the case of the Canadians is that a French-speaking contingent is involved in Cyprus only on average every two years and therefore from one such contingent to the next all the translated orders, instructions and documentation become obsolete. It is a formidable task to reintroduce the French documentation and to translate all the current written material into workable French, including the United Nations jargon popular to Cyprus (ever hear of a "Zone-Tampon"?)

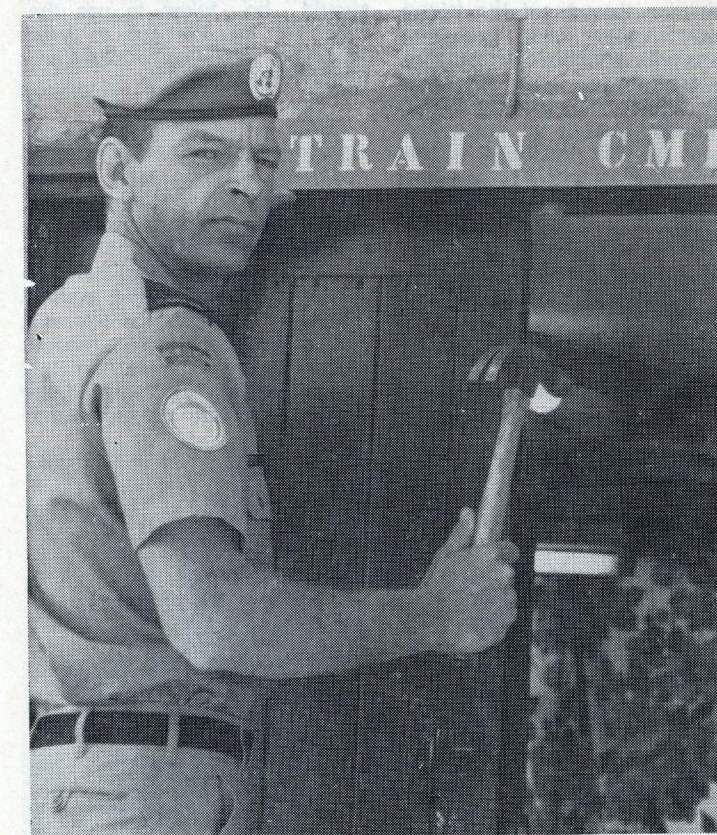
It cannot be denied, however, that there is a certain pleasure involved in creating an altogether different way of working in an environment such as ours. We definitely enjoy the obvious effect that our arrival produces in the Canadian Contingent and in seeing all the obvious signs of change resulting from the French-speaking presence. Simply by working hard to make a home for ourselves in a foreign-looking environment gives us a sense of family and closeness. The mere fact of conversing in our own language in a foreign environment increases the imprint of the Regiment on everyone of us and enhances the comradeship and partnership which binds us together.



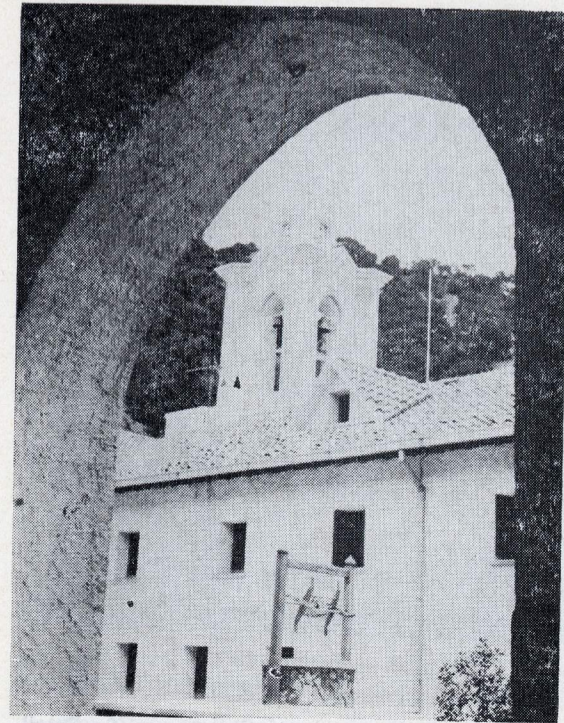
The Queen's Colours were presented to the 2e and 3e Bataillon 22e Régiment by the Governor-General of Canada in September 1968. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second is the Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.

May we say, then, that the fact of having a French-speaking unit on the line representing Canada is not at all, so we think, a disadvantage for the success of the Canadian participation. We feel that, overall, our

pride in showing that we can tackle the job despite the "difference" is bound to bring good results. We believe in this very sincerely and are very eager to prove it.



No, there is no railroad in Camp Maple Leaf, although Master Corporal Jean is apparently putting the sign for one of his door. In fact it is one of the many funny little incidents that the new French signs in CANCON have brought about. In this case "Train" means "Transport" and therefore it is not surprising that our transport NCO put such a sign in his door! The "Tickets" are provided by the MP Company!!!



Kykko Monastery Bell Tower.

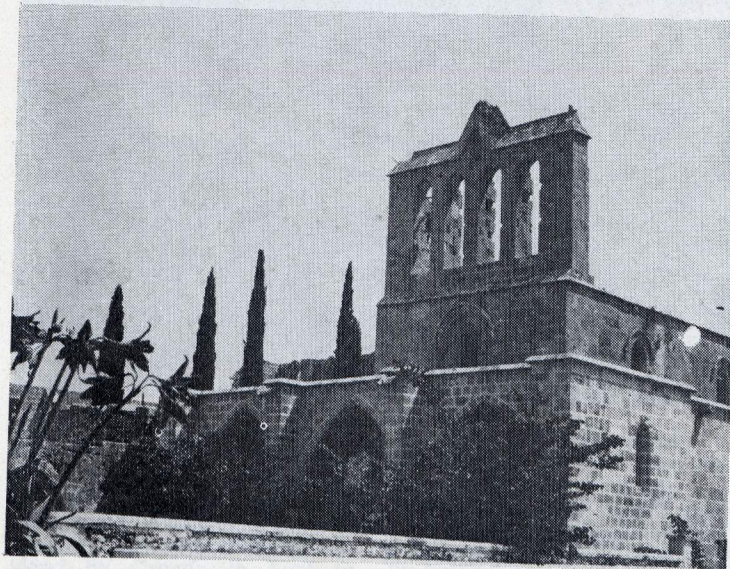
Cyprus offers any new-comer who is a camera enthusiast a wide variety of subjects worthy of special attention. For those with an inclination to portraiture the small villages, particularly those in the Troodos mountain range, offer special opportunities for this, especially Alona, Askas, Palekhorio, Omodhos and Paleometokho. This latter village is only ten kilometres west of the UNPA. Additionally there are throughout the island historical sites and numerous towns with architecture spanning the centuries.

For those of you who would welcome help in selecting places to visit I will list a few of the photographs I have taken that have given me particular satisfaction.

Starting with the northern part of Cyprus the first point of interest is naturally Kyrenia harbour and whilst a photograph taken from any angle is almost bound to be a success the view of the harbour looking westward from the steps of the Harbour

Club virtually guarantees success. The standard lens will do the task adequately but a wide angle lens will give better composition. Light is important and the better results will be obtained about 0900 daily from May through August. A second and more difficult photograph to take is a late afternoon shot of the harbour from its western side and using Kyrenia Castle as the background. Special care should be taken to use the boats in the harbour to your advantage and also to avoid any military subjects.

While in the Kyrenia area a visit to Bellapais Abbey is most rewarding. Being built on the edge of a cliff fifty feet high with its beautiful Gothic cloisters this Abbey is interesting not only from the archaeological point of view but if you are a photographer it offers special interest. Two photographs are recommended. Firstly one of the Bell Tower looking north-east from the area near the main entrance.



Bellapais Abbey Bell Tower.

HAVE CAMERA

Article and photography



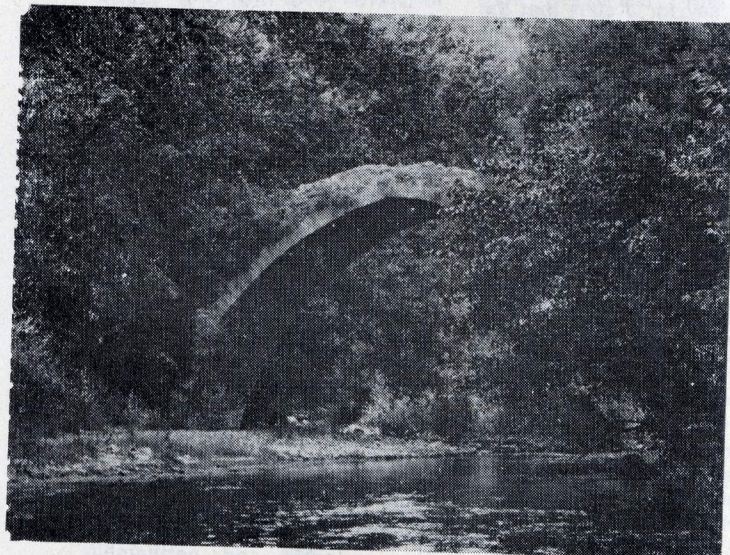
Kyrenia Harbour with reflections.

A standard lens is ideal and a vertical format is particularly suited. Your composition should include in the foreground some flowers from the beds along the entranceway and an effort should be made to align the Cypress trees of the inner courtyard with the buttresses of the building. If you possess a telephoto or zoom lens it is suggested that you climb into the upper reaches of the village and take a photograph of the entire abbey. The further west you go the better the perspective of the structure. Choose your own foreground to complete the photograph.

One of the most historically significant sites in the north is Salamis. The ruins of this ancient city are situated about six miles north of Famagusta. Unfortunately they are particularly

difficult to photograph with a standard lens. There is, however, a series of three arched buttresses located in the north-east corner of the mainsite beyond the gymnasium. They offer, looking westward, a better than average chance of success. Take this photograph while lying prone on your stomach as it puts the subject in much better perspective.

Next a much more photographed building, the Gothic Cathedral of St. Nicholas, now converted into a mosque, in the old walled city of Famagusta. This is an impossible subject if you do not possess wide angle lens. If you are fortunate and find the right spot in the most south-east corner of the churchyard an interesting photo, albeit of the rear and side of the building is obtained.



Kelephos Medieval Bridge

WILL TRAVEL

by Wayne Carnell



An Alona alley.

In the south of Cyprus the opportunities are more widespread. Firstly, a trip to Kykko Monastery is a must. This is the most famous monastery in Cyprus and is situated in the Troodos Mountains about 3,800 feet above sea level. For the photographer it offers the amateur a unique opportunity to take a professional picture with a standard lens. As the monastery is entered from the upper level a courtyard is entered and to the left are a series of archways. Using one of these archways as a frame for the bell tower the rest falls automatically into place. Once again place yourself near ground level to gain maximum effect.

A relatively short trip beyond Kykko will take you to the Forestry Station at Stavros where you will see the indigenous wild

horned sheep, the moufflon. To photograph these a telephoto lens is essential but the task is made easier in that a number of these animals are kept in a large enclosure. Permission can be obtained from the Divisional Forest Officer to stay overnight at the station.

For those of you who do not mind getting wet there is Kelephos Medieval Bridge about five miles due west of the village Phini at grid reference WD 770 610. It has such good natured appeal and setting that success is guaranteed. Take your photo from the down stream side and wade into centre stream. The water in the foreground will enhance the photograph.

Two villages worthy of your attention to gain an appreciation of a village relative to its sur-



Hands of time.



Portrait of an Omodhos lady.

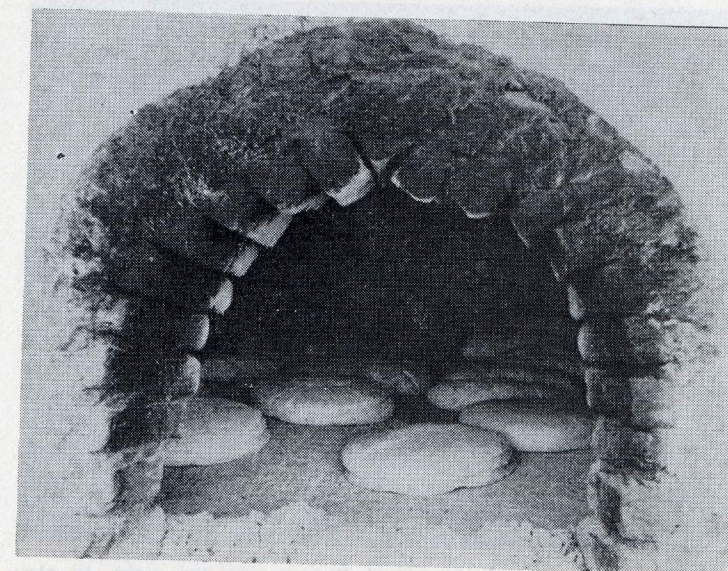
roundings are Askas and Phini. Both can be photographed from promontories adjacent to the road as you approach them. For Askas approach by way of Palekhorio and do so before noon, preferably with a wide angle lens. Approach Phini from Kato Platres and the site from which to take the photograph will be apparent as you round the hairpin turn. Utilise the large oak tree on the escarpment and its overhanging limbs to frame the village. Best results for this photograph are achieved with a telescopic lens.

Those of you with a feeling for architecture and old buildings in typical village settings should concentrate first of all on the village of Alona and secondly the narrow streets of Omodhos. The village people of Alona are extremely friendly and photogenic. This is a welcome bonus to a visit made primarily for the village's stone architecture. It is best photographed in early summer when good light

and foliage conditions improve the result. Omodhos is a more orderly village and its clean streets and buildings stuccoed in warm pastel shades give it its own special charm. You will find yourself going back for second takes of the street scenes.

In closing I recommend that you take the extra care to compose your photograph. Careful composition will surmount many of the technical errors we amateurs make. Don't lose sight of the fact that small objects and close ups often have more impact than a panoramic landscape. A pair of hands, a broken clay pot, an old oven, a mountain still or even a still life of farming hand tools are all objects of artistic value.

Finally, since your photographs are designed to provide you with comprehensive memories of your tour, try also to capture what has been or what is currently socially significant.



Oven and loaves.

S Blue Beret SPORT

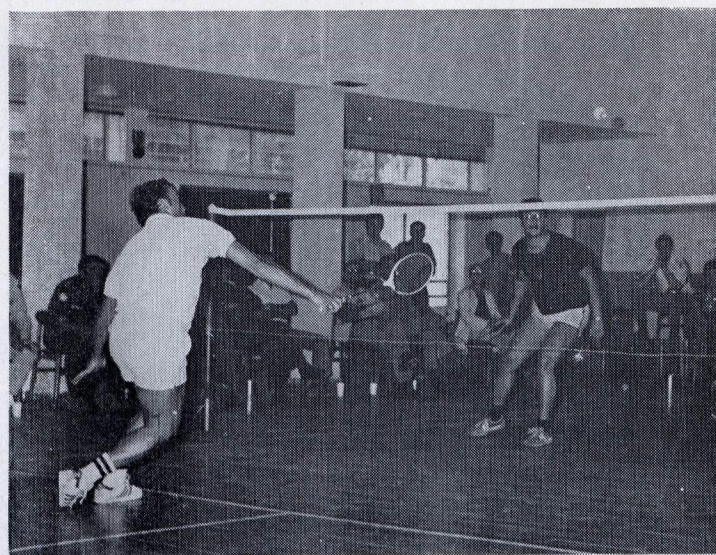
UNFICYP SOCCER LEAGUE

The UNFICYP Football Competition was held during March and April. The competition was run on a league basis with the two top teams going forward into the Grand Final to decide the overall winners. The teams that took part were Sectors 1, 2, 5, 6, Sp Regt and Force Reserve. After some very exciting league matches it became evident that 3 teams were fighting for a place in the final, namely Sectors 1, 2 and 5.

Ironically the last game of the league was between Sectors 1 and 5 to see who would go through to the final to meet Sector 2, who had played all their games and had gained the maximum 8 points. This game, which was played at Nicosia UNPA, proved to be a highly competitive game with some good football being played by both teams and at half time the score stood at 1-1. The second half produced yet again some exciting football with Sector 5 proving in the end too strong for Sector 1, winning by 4 goals to 2. The League table finally stood as follows:

Teams	Played	Won	Draw	Lost	For	Against	Points	Goal Difference
Sector 5	5	4	—	1	29	5	8	+24
Sector 2	5	3	2	—	19	5	8	+14
Sector 1	5	3	1	1	22	11	7	+11
Sector 6	5	2	1	2	8	13	5	—5
Sp Regt	5	1	—	4	8	35	2	—27
Force Reserve	5	—	—	5	8	26	0	—18

FORCE BADMINTON COMPETITION

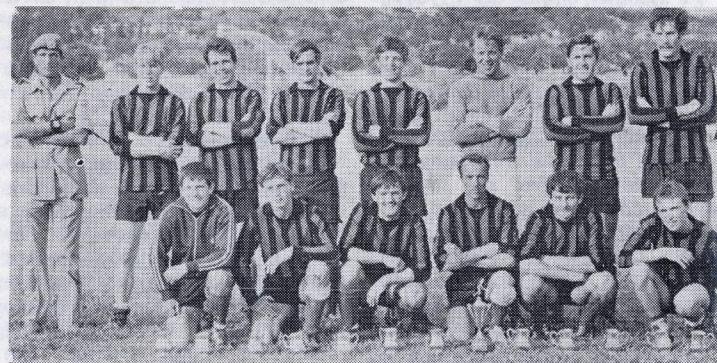


The Final. 2Lt Andersen of Dancon, on the right, in play against Sgt Adolfsson of Swedcon.



Sector 5 blunt one of the Sector 2 attacks.

The final was played at Dhekelia in glorious sunshine on Wednesday, 18th April and what a thoroughly enjoyable game it turned out to be. Sector 2 suffered the first set back when they went a goal down after only two minutes. Within 15 minutes, however, they had fought back to take the lead by 3 goals to 1. A further goal by Sector 2 saw the teams go in for half time with the score Sector 2 — 4, Sector 5 — 1. However, little did the spectators realise what was in store in the second half. A tremendous fight back by Sector 5 midway through the half brought the score to 4 goals to 3 with Sector 5 pressing hard to find the equaliser. However, a quick breakaway again saw Sector 2 with a 2 goal advantage but back came the Swedes to reduce the lead once again to just one goal. The last ten minutes saw play switch from end to end with some near misses by both sides. Finally Sector 2 scored a further goal and won the game by 6 goals to 4. A tremendous final which was enjoyed by the many spectators.



The Winners — the 3LI team from Sector 2.

The first UNFICYP Badminton Competition was held on 23 and 24 April in the hall of the old St. Michael's School, UNPA. Due to financial limitations a 500 mils entry fee per event had to be levied to offset the cost of trophies and shuttlecocks.

The Mens Singles attracted 25 entries and 22 were received for the Contingent Mens Doubles. Notable absentees were Auscon, through a misunderstanding, and Cancon, due to a rotation. We look forward to meeting competitors from these two Contingents next time. The competition was dominated, as expected, by Dancon and Swedcon.

In the semi-finals of the doubles Dancon and Swedcon played each other for one place in the finals, whilst Britcon and another two Danes battled for the other. The final was won by Sgt

Adolfsson and Pte Alexandersson of Swedcon, who defeated WO 1 McGahan and Sgt Featherstone of Britcon 15-8, 15-4.

The singles matches were full of excitement with close contests in every round. In one semi-final 2 Lt Andersen beat his doubles partner 2 Lt Hansen, while in the other semi-final a similar match was played with Sgt Adolfsson having to overcome his Doubles partner, Pte Alexandersson. The final proved to be a thrilling and exciting match with fortunes swaying both ways. Eventually, however, 2 Lt Andersen from Dancon triumphed over Sgt Adolfsson of Swedcon 15-7, 8-15, 15-7.

Due to the large response to this competition it is hoped that before next year badminton will become an official Force sport.



The Sports Officer of Dancon, Lt. Tom Petersen, runs for his life. He has just cut the tape for the start of the March.



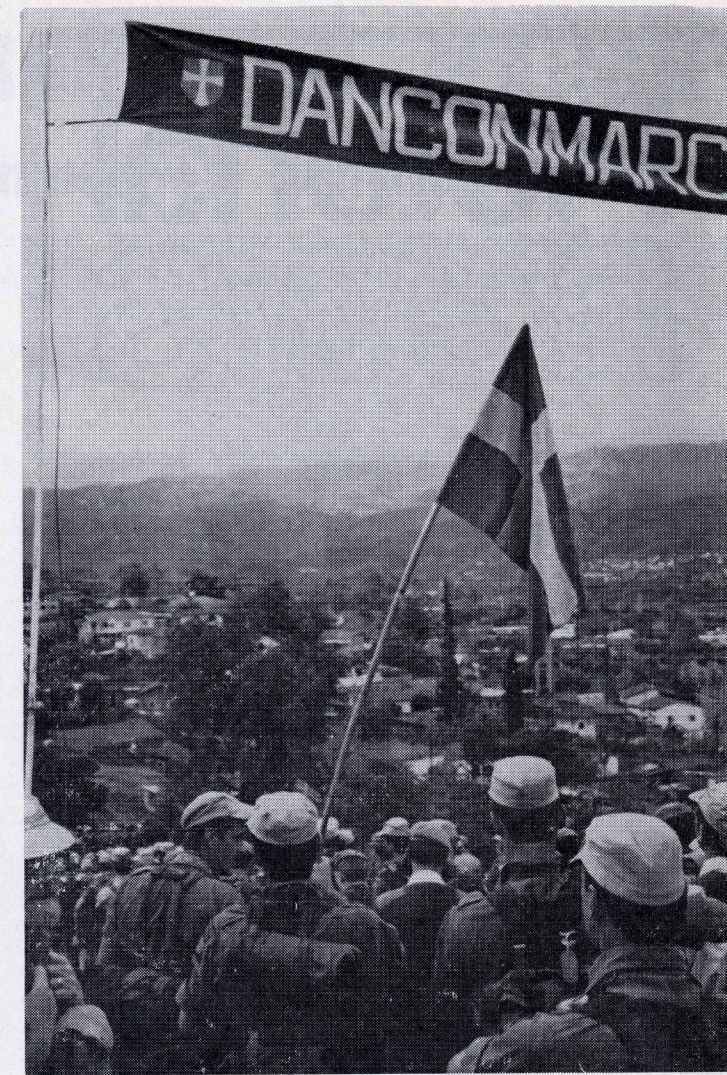
You never grow too old to join in the DANCON MARCH!

DANCON MARCH 1979-1

The most recent Dancon March took place, as usual, on two alternative weekends, 24-25 and 31 March — 1 April, covering a distance of 25 km on each daily leg. To those participating perhaps the expression "leg" is a sore point, as there were many sore and tired legs, as well as feet, after the event. However, the popularity of the event can be judged by the 393 successful entrants who received their diplomas and medals.

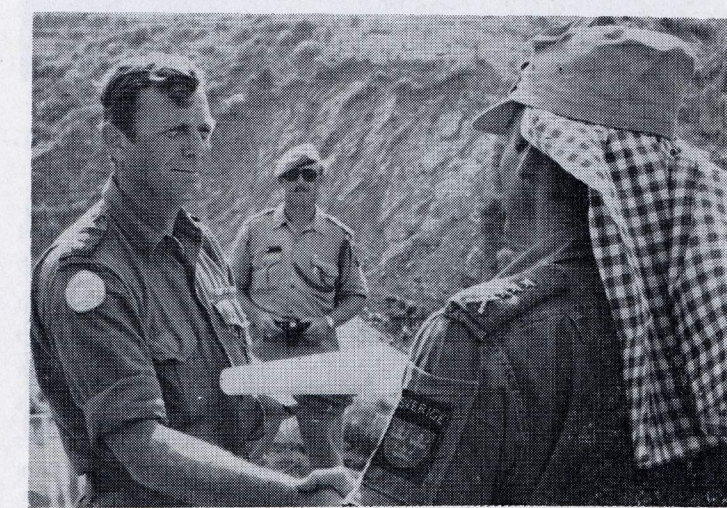


"Aauuugh!!! I want my money back". Medical Officer Jan Knabe had a busy week-end.



Lovely Troodos — it's all yours.

The Dancon March was introduced in 1972 as an event to maintain the fitness and stamina of the Danish soldiers serving in UNFICYP and has taken place twice a year since then, once each spring and again in the autumn. Although it does not follow the same route each time it covers some of the most scenic and varied terrain of the Troodos Mountains and always provides the test of fitness and stamina for which it has become renowned.



Comdancon, Lt Col O E Scharling, hands over a diploma "Congratulations".

Pictorial news

SOME OF THE RECENT VISITORS TO THE FORCE



The Swedish Minister of Defence, HE Lars de Geer, visited the Force from 5 to 8 March. In the picture above he is seen, visiting one of the OPs in Sector 5 during his visit to the Swedish Contingent.



The Colonel of the Regiment, The Light Infantry, Maj Gen P J Bush, OBE, was with the Force from 25 to 29 March, when he visited the 3rd Battalion, The Light Infantry in Sector 2. In the photograph above he is seen talking to the Force Commander during a visit to HQ UNFICYP.



On 3 April Maj Gen J A McIlvenna, LL.B., Director Army Legal Corps in the British Army, visited the Headquarters and UNFICYP Support Regiment. In the photograph he is seen talking with the Force Commander at a lunchtime reception given in his honour by the Commander British Contingent, Col P F B Hargrave, OBE.



During the period 9-10 April the Swedish Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Leif Leifland, visited the Swedish Contingent. On 10 April he paid a visit to the Headquarters and in the picture above is seen whilst visiting the SRSG, Mr. Leifland is second from the left next to the SRSG, Ambassador R. Galindo-Pohl.

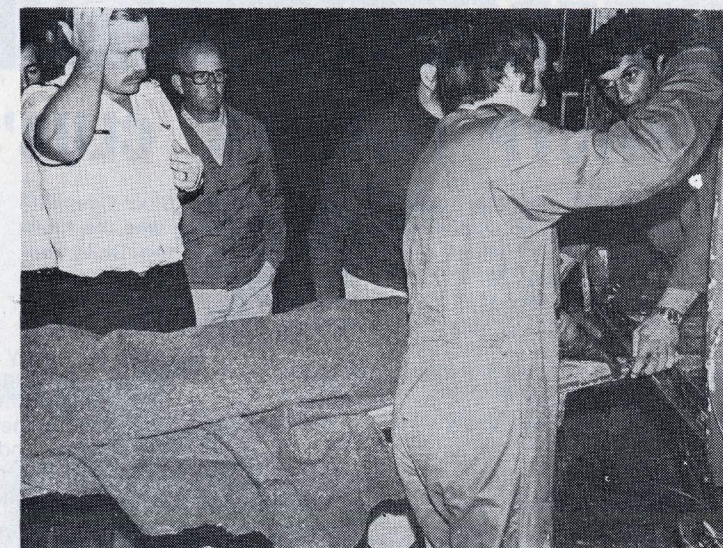
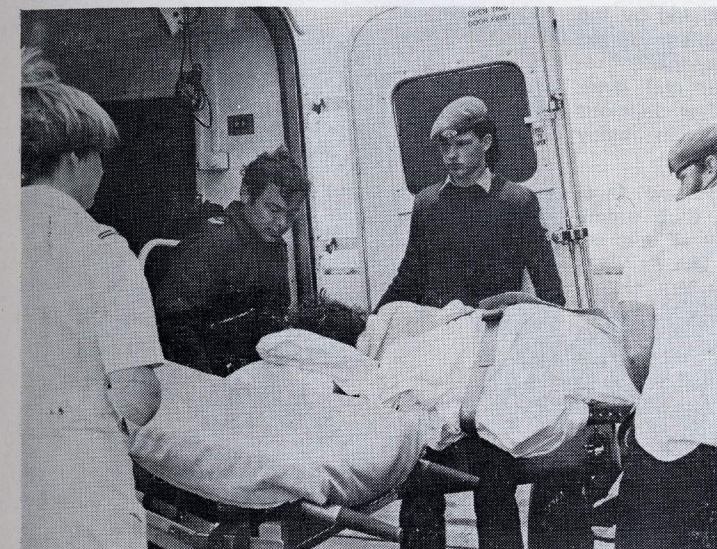


The Inspector General of the Austrian Army, General of Infantry H. Winkelbauer, visited the Force from 10 to 14 April and in the above picture is seen laying a wreath at the memorial near Goshi to the three Austrian soldiers who lost their lives in the summer of 1974.

FOUR MERCY FLIGHTS IN MARCH

Help to local communities continues

During the early evening of 5 March a call was received to medevac a Greek Cypriot from Kato Pyrgos, who the local doctor suspected to be suffering from appendicitis. An RAF helicopter of the Force was tasked and landed the patient at Nicosia only 2½ hours after the request for assistance had first been received. The patient was taken to Nicosia General Hospital by civilian ambulance and was later reported to be doing well thanks to the immediate response of the UN.



A Turkish Cypriot woman who had been receiving specialised treatment in the Princess Mary's RAF Hospital, Akrotiri, was medically evacuated from Akrotiri to Nicosia on 7 March, when it was decided that she could return home to her family. In the picture she is seen being transferred from the helicopter to a UN ambulance at Nicosia, prior to being taken home.

At about 2030 hours on 24 March the Headquarters received a call from Sector 1 stating that they had been informed of an outbreak of food poisoning in the Turkish Cypriot enclave of Kokkina. A request was received to medevac the most serious cases. A Danish doctor was sent from Sector 1 to investigate the outbreak and he reported that there were 13 Turkish Cypriot soldiers affected, of whom 3 required hospitalisation. A helicopter was tasked and the 3 patients were lifted from Kokkina and taken to Xeros where they arrived soon after midnight. In the picture the Turkish Cypriot soldiers are seen being helped into the helicopter at Kokkina.



On 28 March the Headquarters UNFICYP received an SOS call from the Cypriot Police at about 1100 hours. An unconscious Greek Cypriot man thought to be suffering from a heart attack needed to be medevaced from the village of Chakistra in the hills north of Kykko Monastery. An RAF helicopter of the Force already in the air was tasked, picking up a Danish Medical Officer en route. The patient, who remained unconscious, was attended by the Danish Medical Officer throughout the flight to Nicosia. On landing at Nicosia the unconscious man was quickly transferred to a UN ambulance which rushed him to Nicosia General Hospital where he was admitted just over an hour after the first emergency call had been received.



FORCE RAISES MONEY FOR UNICEF

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

UNFICYP FAMILIES' CLUB'S OUTSTANDING SUCCESS



The UNFICYP Families' Club made their mark on Saturday, 7 April. The Club, which was formed in February 1979, held their first major function, "The Easter Fair". One of the first

decisions of the Club Committee was that, as there was the International Year of the Child, nothing would be more appropriate than a major effort by the international Families' Club to raise

funds for UNICEF.

Work started in early February with collections of raffle prizes and of course, selling tickets. Although it is difficult to single out individuals as so very many

were involved, mention must be made of Sector 6 who sold over C£60 worth of tickets. The ladies of the Club were also very active with their needles and thread, making Easter decora-



tions and (ably assisted by the men) collecting bottles for the stall. Nearer the day the cookery books came out and jams, cakes, pies and other delicious things were made in many UNFICYP ovens.

Saturday morning saw feverish activity at the Club premises and by mid-day all was set for the afternoon. The Fair was officially opened by Mrs. Quinn, the Patron of the Club, and the crowds flocked in. Some idea of the high standard of the stalls can be gained from the picture on the left of the Austrian stall and that on the right of the bread stall. By the end of the afternoon over £C1100 had been collected for UNICEF — a remarkable achievement. And this is only the start, as the Club plans various other activities during the year.

Well done the UNFICYP Families' Club and all the very many helpers who gave up so much of their time for such a good cause.



CHILDREN HELP CHILDREN

The Scouts, Guides, Cubs, Brownies and Beavers from the Nicosia UNPA raised £C60 by staging a "Gang Show". The show was well attended and all the children enjoyed themselves during the show, although for many of them it was the first time they had been on stage. A total of 80 children and 20 leaders took part in the show, all of whom worked tremendously hard. The picture below shows the cast of the show whilst that on the right was taken when Mrs. Mary Quinn, the wife of the Force Commander was presented with the cheque for £C60 for the International Year of the Child by Kimberl-yann Jenkins.

