

THE Blue Beret

June 1997





PRESIDENT MENEM VISITS ARGCON



On 27 May 1997, the President of Argentina, Doctor Carlos Saúl Menem, landed in Cyprus to visit Argentinian troops in UNFICYP and participate in the celebration of their national Army Day. He arrived with his Minister of Defence, Mr Jorge Domínguez, as well as a number of cabinet members and parliamentary officials.

In the afternoon, civilian and military VIPs gathered at San Martín Camp for a special ceremony. Apart from ARGCON's flag, the Argentinian Task Force colours from Kuwait and Slavonia were on display. President Menem presided over the ceremony, where Argentinians remembered the 187th anniversary of the founding of their Army. The Army Chief of Staff, General Martín Antonio Balza, who had arrived in Cyprus one week earlier to visit the troops, accompanied the President on inspection of the parade.



From the left: Gen Balza, Mr Domínguez and President Menem

A significant moment during the ceremony was when General Balza bestowed upon Mr Gustavo Feissel, the Chief of Mission, and Mr Luis Landriscina, a renowned humorist from Argentina, the title of "Knight Commander of the Order for Distinguished Services", an award presented by the Argentinian Army.

In addressing the parade, President Menem commented: "It is with great pride that today, as President of Argentina, as an Argentinian citizen and as Commander in Chief of



President Menem with members of ARGCON and their families the Armed Forces, I see members of the Argentinian Army as representatives of the United Nations Peace-keeping Forces". The ceremony ended with ARGCON marching proudly passed the spectators.

Following the parade, President Menem met the troops and was besieged by Argentinian peace-keepers wishing to shake his hand and be photographed with their President (see back cover).

The day ended with a reception for over 100 guests from UNFICYP contingents and friends from all over the world.

HOME ENTERTAINMENT FOR ARGCON



Six months away from home and family is a long time, and can be the cause of stress for a peace-keeper. When your familiar environment is only your place of work, frequently surrounded by military positions, this demands a strong character to keep spirits high and enable you to carry out your duties to the best of your ability.

For this reason, ARGCON occasionally arranges entertainment and activities for its peace-keepers. Last month, for the first time since 1993 when ARGCON troops arrived on the

island, the contingent was visited by a celebrity from Argentina. Members of Sector One looked forward eagerly to the arrival of Mr Luis Landriscina (left), a narrator with a very special talent. He has the ability to relate short stories with such humour that ARGCON personnel can still be seen walking around the camp with a smile on their face! The stories he tells are about country folk and his personal observations of their rural behaviour. Regrettably, only the Argentinians in UNFICYP can understand, since this type of humour can only be transmitted in Spanish. The show was a tremendous success, and was video recorded for the peace-keepers who were working at the time.

Luis Landriscina was honoured for his services by President Menem who, on 27 May 1997, decorated him with the title of "Knight Commander of the Order for Distinguished Services" (see article above).

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The Blue Beret is the 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. Photographs, together with captions, should accompany the articles.

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FRONT COVER:

MINES - BEWARE

Photo by Sgt Bobbie Lipsett

The Blue Beret



EDITORIAL

We have heard a lot about the problems relating to anti-personnel landmines. In this issue, the Blue Beret attempts to enlighten its readers on the impact of landmines and how they affect UNFICYP's peace-keeping role. In the two articles appearing on pages 4 and 5, a brief overview of the international effort to ban these deadly weapons and alleviate the intense suffering caused by landmines is presented. Although there is increasing international awareness, the problem of uncleared landmines is far from being solved.

Landmines have substantially impeded United Nations peace-keeping operations. Although Cyprus has a relatively minor problem with landmines, the existence of minefields creates a potential hazard to anyone working in the proximity of the Buffer Zone. The sad and unnecessary loss of three UN soldiers, as well as a number of civilians including children, is a constant reminder of the dangers, and until the time that an agreement is reached with the opposing forces to remove landmines, it is advisable to avoid entering areas not clearly marked as free of landmines.

The Secretary-General, Mr Kofi Annan, in a recent message on "The Tragedy of Landmines", stated: "The global community has a moral obligation to work towards a mine-free world, but this can only happen with further determined international action. For our part, the United Nations will remain at the forefront of international mine clearance efforts and work hard in pursuit of a complete global ban. As Secretary-General, I am pledged to continue my work with all governments in achieving these critically important goals."

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THE TRAGEDY OF MINES

Landmines have been described as weapons of mass destruction in slow motion since, although laid during a conflict, they remain armed and dangerous long after the guns have fallen silent. Landmines are a global epidemic. About 26,000 people are killed or injured by landmines each year throughout the world. It has been estimated that 85 to 110 million landmines remain uncleared in 65 countries, and up to 100 million more are available for use.

The UN has identified mines as a serious hazard, and many UN organisations deal with this threat every day. In 1980, a Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) was convened in an attempt to regulate their use. However, 17 years after the Convention was initiated, over 70 million additional mines have been laid worldwide.

The greatest concentrations of landmines are in Africa and Asia. Afghanistan, Angola and Cambodia are the most heavily mined. Approximately 10 million mines in each of the above-mentioned countries currently lie in the ground awaiting the footstep of a farmer, a woman gathering firewood or a child tending animals. In a time of highly technical, modern, target-specific weaponry, the anti-personnel landmine is the most ubiquitous, least visible and most deadly weapon levelled against civilians, who continue to be threatened long after the fighting is over.

The laws of war attempt to limit the effect of armed conflict on civilians. Its basic tenets dictate that there must be a balance between military needs and consequences to the civilian population, and the balance is to be proportional. Soldiers and their weapons must discriminate between combatants and civilians, who are not to be targets in war. These two fundamental principles of humanitarian law - proportionality and discrimination - are to be applied whenever landmines are used and, as part of customary law, apply to all states regardless of other

treaty obligations. In addition, in recognition of the particularly injurious or indiscriminate nature of certain conventional weapons, attempts have been made to further restrict and codify their use through the CCW. The primary purpose of Protocol II of the 1980 CCW (protocol on prohibition, or restrictions on the use of mines, booby-traps and other devices, or - more simply - Landmines Protocol) is to protect the civilian population from indiscriminate suffering, both during and after conflicts.

The CCW Review Conference, which concluded in Geneva in May 96, agreed on many steps which will make



landmines less indiscriminate in the damage they inflict. However, the Convention failed to ban anti-personnel mines outright, despite the growing number of States which have voluntarily forsaken these weapons, and the many others who are strongly committed to international negotiations in order to achieve an agreed ban. The President of the ICRC called the outcome "woefully inadequate", and the Secretary-General of the United Nations expressed his deep disappointment.

To solve the global landmine problem, increased efforts are needed in mine clearance and in concerted efforts to stop the further proliferations of landmines. Agreement to permit inspections to determine compliance and appropriate sanctions for non-

compliance is a step in the right direction.

Some recent United Nations meetings, conferences and coordination efforts towards the objective of solving this immense problem include the following:

On 30 Aug 96, the United Nations Security Council issued a statement through its President on the subject of demining. The statement emphasized that primary responsibility for demining lies with the parties to conflicts who are responsible for laying the mines. Nevertheless, operational demining should be, wherever appropriate, an important element and an integral part of peace-keeping mandates in order to facilitate the implementation of those mandates. The statement appealed to all States to contribute towards the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Demining.

Towards the end of 1996, a Resolution was adopted at the 51st Session of the United Nations General Assembly. All States were urged to pursue vigorously an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel landmines.

In this framework, a number of countries have taken their own initiatives. For example, in Oct 96, Canada organised an International Strategy Conference at which the Ottawa declaration on banning anti-personnel mines was adopted. In Dec 96, Germany organised a conference of experts on mechanical mine clearance and, in Mar 97, Japan organised an international conference on anti-personnel mines. This month, a conference took place in Brussels in order to review the progress of the international community in achieving a global ban on anti-personnel mines.

The issue of landmines is now squarely before world leaders and the public. The task, however, remains immense.

MINEFIELDS AND UNFICYP



The United Nations has supported many initiatives which seek to eliminate existing minefields and to prohibit the future employment of mines. The United Nations Secretariat has already made the necessary arrangements to coordinate landmine-related activities. The Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) plans and coordinates the effective implementation of mine clearance activities as soon as circumstances permit. The number of mine-action activities has grown substantially since the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance was set up in Nov 96.

Landmines have substantially impeded UN peace-keeping operations as well as efforts by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to oversee the return of millions seeking post-cold war resettlement. Therefore, UN operations include mine detection and clearing, mine-awareness training, medical treatment (physical and psychological), safe repatriation of refugees and funding efforts of other organisations to reduce the threat posed by landmines. DHA works in conjunction with the Department of Peace-Keeping Operations, which is responsible for all peace-keeping demining operations. UNICEF and UNHCR provide assistance to the victims of mines and people who are endangered by them.

The cost of detecting and clearing mines is extremely high. While mines can be purchased for as little as 50 cents, it costs between \$300-\$1000 to clear a single mine. To clear all of the landmines mentioned above would cost between \$33 billion and \$100 billion. Compounding the problem is the increasing sophistication of mines, which makes detection and removal much more complicated and costly.

Most countries which are significantly affected by the presence of landmines, such as Cambodia, Afghanistan, Angola and the Former Yugoslavia, have UN missions. In these countries, mines pose a serious threat, not only to the local population, but also to UN personnel and members of various international aid organisations.

While Cyprus has a relatively minor problem with landmines when compared to these other countries, there is a significant number of minefields in or in close proximity to the Buffer Zone. It has been estimated that up to 17,000 mines have been laid or stockpiled in Cyprus. These are mainly a dark legacy of the fighting during the summer of 1974.

Despite the fact that most of these minefields were laid 23 years ago, they remain deadly. This was sadly proven by a dog which detonated a mine on 19 Apr 97 near UN 91. The UN has repeatedly asked the opposing forces to clear the minefields in and near the BZ. Unfortunately, there has been a marked reluctance to clear minefields. Since 1974, three UNFICYP soldiers have been killed and several wounded, in addition to a number of civilian casualties.

Within the BZ, all known minefields and booby trapped areas are marked with warning signs (red metal triangles with the word "Mines" in English, Greek and Turkish) and perimeter wire fences. Other signs have been placed along UN patrol tracks near known or suspected mined areas. These indicate when a minefield is being entered or exited, as many patrol tracks and trails pass through minefields. Personnel are advised to stay on the marked tracks, as these are known to be clear of mines.

Local minefields vary in size from a single row of minefields across a road, to large areas covering many square kilometres. It is important to remember that even though there is doubt as to whether minefields contain mines, they continue to be found in or near the BZ. Some areas may be used by local inhabitants, particularly farmers, despite the fact that they have not been declared as safe or cleared of mines.

There are various types of mines and related hazards which are found in minefields. The minefields consist of anti-personnel, anti-tank or a mixture of both types. In addition, trip flares and booby traps have been used in some locations. Minefields and booby trapped areas can be found in rural and urban areas. All pose a threat to the movement of people, animals and vehicles. Outside the BZ, there are minefields as well. These also vary in size and shape, most are marked, but there are some that lack proper signs or perimeter fences or ones which are not maintained. Personnel are advised to treat with caution any areas which are suspected or known minefields. Use of

REMEMBER THE SANDI RULE

- ▶ Stop
- ▶ Assess area for more
- ▶ Note and mark
- ▶ Draw back the way you came
- ▶ Inform higher HQ

proper roads, tracks and trails is suggested to avoid possible mined areas.

Anyone who discovers an undeclared mine or booby trap outside a marked minefield, even if only suspected, should report the information to the Force or Sector Minefield Recording Officer. The location, number, and, if possible, details of the object(s) should immediately be brought to the attention of these officers.

Further information on demining and support operations can be found in the Landmines newsletter published four times a year by the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs, Mine Clearance and Policy Unit.

The Force Minefield Recording Officer can be contacted at Nicosia (02) 359519.



5TH REGIMENT ROYAL ARTILLERY RETURNS TO SECTOR TWO



5th Regiment Royal Artillery, commanded by Lt Col DR Potts MBE RA, has taken over responsibility from 32 Regiment Royal Artillery in Sector Two. 5th Regiment is returning to Cyprus after a six-month tour in Sector Two from June to December 1992, and so many of the soldiers will be serving in Cyprus for a second time. In the intervening period, the Regiment has fitted in a six-month tour in Northern Ireland, and has moved its base location from Dortmund, Germany to Catterick, Yorkshire.

There are four Batteries in 5th Regiment: P Battery (The Dragon Troop) and K (Hondeghe) Battery which are equipped with the Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS); 4/73 (Sphinx) Special Observation Post Battery provide long-range surveillance and target acquisition (STA) patrols for the Army's depth fire systems; Q (Sanna's Post) Headquarters Battery provides the tactical headquarters and administrative departments; and there is also a REME (Royal Electrical & Mechanical Engineers) workshop in the Regiment.

Our Cyprus ORBAT sees P and K Batteries deployed as Line Batteries West and East respectively, with Q Battery providing headquarters and logistic functions. Some members of 4/73 Battery have deployed to the PFR, but most of the Battery has remained in the UK, where it has a range of operational and training commitments as part of the Joint Rapid Deployment Force (JRDF), including the deployment of an STA patrol in Bosnia. In addition, the Regiment has been joined by a platoon from 1st Battalion The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (1DWR) and individuals from 1 RHA, 3 RHA and the Territorial Army as well as an engineer detachment from 9 (Parachute) Squadron RE.

5th Regiment was originally formed as 5th Regiment RHA in 1939, when it consisted of K Battery and G Battery (Mercer's Troop). K Battery was the Riding Troop at St John's Wood, a task now carried out by King's Troop RHA. During the Second World War, the Regiment fought in the retreat to Dunkirk and throughout the Western Desert as part of 7 Armoured Division, briefly taking part in the Italian Campaign. After returning to the UK in early 1944, it was involved in the Normandy landings and fought in North West Europe to VE Day. In 1958, the Regiment became 5th Field Regiment Royal Artillery, at which time P and Q Batteries joined K Battery to form the Regiment. Since then, the Regiment has spent most of its time stationed in the UK and Germany, with the exception of a three-year tour in Hong Kong from 1963-66. The Regiment deployed to Northern

Ireland in 1995 and the gun batteries went individually in the 1970s and 1980s. Many soldiers from the Regiment deployed to the Gulf War. STA patrols have been in Bosnia since 1995, and many individual reinforcements have also been sent there. Although 5th Regiment was formed in 1939, the Batteries which currently make up the Regiment are much older and date back to the 18th and 19th centuries.

4/73 (Sphinx) Special Observation Post Battery RA is an amalgamation of 4 and 73 Batteries. 4 Battery was originally formed as Capt G Michelson's Company RA on 1 July 1742, and 73 Battery as Capt F M Sproules' Company on 1 October 1794. Capt Michelson's Company fought at Dettingen in 1743, which was the last battle in which an English king personally commanded his Army on the battlefield. The Sphinx honour title was granted to those artillery units which took part in the expedition to Egypt against the French in 1801.

K (Hondeghe) Battery RA originally formed as the 2nd Troop Bengal Horse Artillery on 4 August 1809 at Agra, India, by the East India Company. The Battery fought at the battles of Sobraon and Gujrat. In May 1940, the Battery won its honour title at Hondeghe, France, by holding off vastly superior enemy forces in an anti-tank battle during the retreat to Dunkirk.

P Battery (The Dragon Troop) was formed on the request of the Madras Government as a troop of horse artillery in 1816. It was formed at St Thomas Mount, where it remained until 1823 and became known as the Rocket Troop. During this period, the Rocket Troop Madras Horse Artillery fought in the Pindori and Mahratta wars. In 1840-42, the Troop took part in the expedition to China (the Opium Wars) and fought many battles during this period. The battle honour "The Dragon Troop" was subsequently awarded in 1926. The Battery also celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Chin Kaing, which they fought on 21 July 1842.

Q (Sanna's Post) Headquarters Battery RA was formed on 1 March 1824 at Poona, India, as the 3rd Troop, Bombay Horse Artillery. The troop served in the First Afghan War, the Sikh and Persian Wars and also saw service during the Indian Mutiny. During the Boer War 1899-1901, the Battery won its honour title at the Battle of Koorn Spruit "Sanna's Post" on 31 March 1900. The Battery fought with such collective gallantry and skill, that Field Marshall Lord Roberts VC directed that they should receive four Victoria Crosses under Rule 13 of the Royal Warrant. The recipients were Maj Phipps-Hornby, Sgt Parker, Gnr Lodge and Dvr Glasscock.

LT COL DAVID R POTTS MBE RA, COMMANDING OFFICER 5TH REGIMENT ROYAL ARTILLERY, SECTOR TWO

David Potts was born in Belfast, Northern Ireland, in 1957. He was educated there and at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, before being commissioned into the Royal Artillery in 1976. He read American Studies at the University of Nottingham and Carroll College, Wisconsin, USA (1978-1981).

After service in various Royal Artillery regiments, including a tour in Belize (1985) and a Battery Commander's appointment (1986-88), he attended Division II of the Army Staff Course at the Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham in 1988 and the Army Staff College, Camberley in 1989. He then worked in MOD London on the Army Logistic Operations Staff during the Gulf War and the humanitarian relief operation in Northern Iraq. Following this, he commanded 6th Field Battery in 27th Field Regiment in Dortmund Germany and in Northern Ireland (Fermanagh). Under "Options for Change", the Regiment was removed from the order of battle and 6th

Battery amalgamated to form 6/36th (ARCOT 1751) Battery and moved to join 40th Regiment Royal Artillery in Hohn, Germany, where it converted to WARRIOR and M109, and became the first artillery group to train with WARRIOR at the British Army Training Unit Suffield (Canada). He remained in 40th Regiment for a further year as 2IC, including a tour in Northern Ireland, this time in Belfast. This was followed by promotion to Lieutenant Colonel and a year working for the Director Royal Artillery in Larkhill. He assumed command of 5th Regiment Royal Artillery in March 1996.

Lt Col Potts was appointed a Member of the British Empire in 1991, and married Dinah Labouchere in 1994.



UPGRADING OF UN FLIGHT HELICOPTERS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

One of the most basic principles in any human activity is the ability to communicate with each other. This is of fundamental importance for ground-to-air operations, and is even more vital when military personnel speaking different languages are involved. Since the arrival of the Hughes 500 helicopters in UN Flight, no radio contact was possible between the UNFICYP observation posts and helicopters until 14 April 1997.

This deficiency was due to the mountainous terrain of the island, and also because the British Royal Air Force system works on a different radio band (VHF - Very High Frequency) to the one used by the UNFICYP radio net (the UHF - Ultra High Frequency - radio net), which links all UN elements on the ground.

However, WOIII Rubén Rodríguez of the Argentinian Air Force put his imagination and ingenuity into action and, in close cooperation with the UNFICYP Communications Centre, succeeded in introducing a UHF system based on that used by UN Flight. The Hughes 500 helicopters now have a new capability, which follows all the rules of aeronautical security and still continues to maintain a high operational performance. Through a relay station placed on Mount Olympus, the new radio communications system which has been installed allows ground-air-ground radio coverage anywhere on the island without interference,



The newly installed equipment in the Hughes 500

and has the capability of 16 channels available at the same time.

This improvement, which was personally approved by the Force Commander, has made operational communications more efficient. In addition, it achieves considerable savings in the 1997/98 UNFICYP budget, since the facility eliminates the need to purchase additional UHF equipment for aeronautical use.

A BRIEF ENCOUNTER WITH THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF CYPRUS - Part IX

Nea Pafos (New Pafos) is situated about 3.2 km south of Ktima, near the sea. Commonly called Pafos, or Kato (Greek for "lower") Pafos, it has a reputation for its unspoilt nature, rich architecture, unique cultural treasures and abundance of civilisations. Its monuments constitute a reminder of its importance during Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Crusader times.

The importance of the archaeological treasures

HISTORY

The city of Nea Pafos, or New Pafos, lies on the western coast of Cyprus. Nea Pafos was given its present-day name to avoid confusion with Old Pafos (Palaepafos), some 16 km to the south-east, where the small village of Kouklia now stands.

Throughout the centuries, New Pafos has been known by various names such as Nea (Greek for *new*) Pafos, Erythrae, Klavdia (Latin for *Claudia*), Sevasti (Latin for *Augusta*), Flavia and, in modern times, but still before the Ottoman occupation, Ktima.

New Pafos was founded towards the end of the 4th century BC by Nikokles, the last king of the Pafian kingdom, in order to serve as its political and commercial capital. The city gradually grew in importance under the Ptolemies and, by the beginning of the 2nd century BC, it had taken the place of Salamis as the capital of Cyprus. It was a natural choice for the seat of the government and for a ship-building centre, with lumber supplied by nearby forests. The town was prosperous and most peaceful during Roman times (58 BC to 395 AD).

The status of New Pafos as the capital of Cyprus, a position which it retained until the 4th century AD, is confirmed in the Acts of the Apostles, where a description is given of the visit of St Paul and St Barnabas to Pafos, the seat of the Roman pro-consul Sergius Paulus, whom they converted to Christianity.

Under the Ptolemies, Cyprus was organized as a military command,

of Pafos was recognized by UNESCO and since 1980, Pafos has been included in its World Cultural Heritage list. Under the ruins of Nea Pafos is buried the glory of the past - temples, palaces, villas, theatres and markets.

Currently, a large area of the Pafos necropolis is being transformed into an archaeological park, which will provide the visitor with a fitting environment to take a walk, undisturbed, through history and enjoy the ancient sites.

- A. Wall
- B. New Pafos
- C. Harbour
- 1. Ayios Lamprianos
- 2. Theatre
- 3. Ayia Solomoni
- 4. Latin Cathedral
- 5. St Paul's Pillar
- 6. Limeniotissa Basilica
- 7. Mediaeval Fort
- 8. Amphitheatre
- 9. House of Dionysus
- 10. Odeon
- 11. Tombs of the Kings
- 12. North-west Gate
- 13. North Gate
- 14. North-east Gate
- 15. South-east Gate



though Pafos, like the other cities, enjoyed certain forms of liberty, as for instance a *boule* (council), a *demos* (popular assembly) and a *grammateus* (city secretary).

The importance of Pafos is shown by the fact that this city, along with Salamis and Kition, preserved the right to issue coins throughout the Ptolemaic period. In fact, the Pafian mint was the most important and it was the only one still issuing coins in Roman times. A joint organization termed the *Koinon Kyprion* (the Union of the Cypriots), already functioning under the Ptolemies, continued during the Roman period. Its chief functions seem to have been the maintenance of the imperial cult and control of the coinage.

On the evidence of inscriptions, it appears that Afrodite, Zeus, Apollo, Artemis and Leto were worshipped in Nea Pafos, though of these, only the sanctuary sites of Apollo and probably

of Artemis are known.

At some time in the 4th century AD, Pafos ceased to be the metropolis of Cyprus, yielding its place to Salamis. This may have been the result of the earthquakes of 332 and 342, when both Pafos and Salamis were badly hit. For some reason, Salamis was soon rebuilt under the name of Constantia, whereas Pafos remained in ruins for some time. When it was eventually rebuilt, it never regained its old glory, though it became the seat of a bishop.

Pafos survived throughout Byzantine and Mediaeval times, but only as a provincial town. During the Crusades, many pilgrims rested here before proceeding to the Holy Land. It was on one of these visits that King Erik the Good of Denmark died at Pafos in 1103. He was buried at the Cathedral near the present church of Ayia Kyriake (or Chrysopolitissa).

NEW PAFOS (NEA PAFOS)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND PLACES OF INTEREST

In Pafos, the traveller is offered a wide choice of archaeological sites, but the following are considered essential to visit: the Tombs of the Kings, the Mosaics, the Odeon, the Castle of the Forty Columns, the Mediaeval Castle, St Paul's Pillar and the Catacombs.

THE TOMBS OF THE KINGS (11)

The area of the tombs lies to the northernmost end of the northern necropolis of Pafos. There is nothing "royal" about these tombs, but apparently they owe their name to their impressive character. The type of tomb in question consists of an open peristyle court in the centre, with burial chambers all round. They are entirely cut in the rock below ground level, and are entered by a flight of steps, also rock-cut. The peristyle is of the Doric order; each side of the open court is decorated as a temple façade with Doric columns, and an entablature of triglyphs and metops, also cut in the rock. Three of the tombs are preserved in good condition, and probably belong to the 3rd century BC.

THE MOSAICS (9)

The multi-coloured mosaics which originated during the Hellenistic period became very popular during the Roman period in Cyprus. A number of houses north west of the harbour were excavated during the last few decades and these houses were named based on the theme depicted in their mosaics, consequently one may speak about the Houses of Aion, Orpheus, Dionysos and Theseus. The house of Theseus is of palatial dimensions, and contains elements which are characteristic of

official residences of the late Roman Empire. These houses contain some of the finest mosaics of the eastern Mediterranean, mainly of mythological subjects.

THE ODEON AND THE LIGHTHOUSE

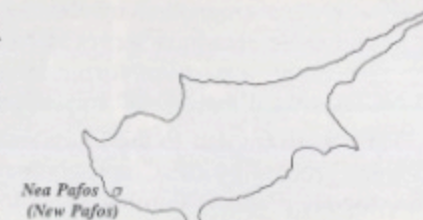
(10) The Odeon in the ancient Greek world was a roofed, semi-circular theatre having the usual auditorium, orchestra and stage building. The Pafos Odeon is built entirely of stone. Originally it had 25 rows with an estimated accommodation for 3,000 spectators. The Odeon faces eastwards towards the Agora (market place) and dates from the 2nd century AD.

THE CASTLE OF THE 40 COLUMNS (SARANDA KOLONES) (2)

This Byzantine Castle overlooks the harbour, and derives its name from the numerous broken granite columns which were formerly the most prominent feature of the site. It was probably built in the third quarter of the 7th century AD to protect the port against Arab raiders. The Castle must have stood unoccupied during the long period when Cyprus was demilitarized by agreement between the Arabs and the Byzantines, but would have been reconconditioned after the Byzantines recovered full control of the island in 963. It was one of the castles surrendered to Richard the Lionheart in 1191, and survived in Frankish times until the earthquakes of 1222 AD, when it was finally destroyed.

THE MEDIAEVAL CASTLE (7)

This is a small Mediaeval building located at the base of the western ancient breakwater. It is one of the two "Kastellia" (castles) that protected the port from the sea, built in the 13th century by the Lusignans in order to replace the Byzantine Castle at "Saranda Kolones". The nucleus of the Fort is a Frankish tower with a walled yard around it. It was dismantled in 1570 by the



Venetians, and was subsequently restored and strengthened by the Ottomans in 1580, after they captured the island.

ST PAUL'S PILLAR (5)

The traditional pillar of St Paul can be seen at a short distance to the west of the church of Ayia Kyriake. St Paul



Mosaics in the House of Theseus

visited Nea Pafos in 46 AD to preach Christianity and, according to legend, he was bound to this pillar and given thirty-nine lashes as punishment for preaching the new faith.

THE CATACOMBS (3)

The catacombs of Ayia Solomoni on the east side of the main Pafos road and Ayios Lamprianos on the west side consist of a complex of underground chambers opening round an open court in imitation of the "Tombs of the Kings". The catacomb of Ayia Solomoni underwent further alterations in Byzantine times when one of its chambers was transformed into a chapel. This chapel was decorated at the beginning of the 12th century AD with most interesting fresco paintings. Unfortunately, these were badly damaged by the infiltration of rain water and by the scratching on them of the names of visitors, some as early as the 13th century. Indeed, the visitor may see the names of many Crusaders scratched on top of the paintings.



Tombs of the Kings

'SWEDCON' VISITS SECTOR FOUR

Part of Sector Four's current area of responsibility was once controlled by the Swedish Contingent, and their Headquarters was based in Famagusta. Recently, a party of former SWEDCON officers and NCOs visited their "old" mission area.

They were invited to the Famagusta Officers' Club, and were greeted by the Commanding Officer of Sector Four, together with a number of officers. The visitors were taken on a tour of the camp and noted the numerous changes which have taken place during the past 21 years. A briefing also took place, which updated the Swedish visitors with UNFICYP's history since their departure.

Sector Four were very pleased to welcome personnel who had once served on the island, and who are so vividly bound to this place. It was nice to learn that they are so keenly interested in the developments of UNFICYP, and how much they wish for a solution to the conflict on the



The Swedish visitors outside Camp Duke Leopold V

island so that the two communities, with different cultures, can live together and create a common history.

ON THE ROAD AGAIN BUFFER ZONE MARCH IN SECTOR FOUR

When new personnel from Sector Four arrive on the island, they are immediately "briefed on the ground" to ensure that every soldier has a clear picture of UNFICYP's mission, especially with regard to the Austrian Contingent's section, and also to ensure that they are familiarized with the Sector's entire Area Of Responsibility (AOR). In this way, they gain an in-depth understanding of the terrain, and are given a basic orientation on the ground, apart from learning about the climate which is so different to that of Austria.

In addition, the soldiers march along the main patrol track, not only of their company's AOR, but also that of the other companies, and are briefed at every OP and OPT on the Cease Fire Lines, manning, patrolling, etc. In this fashion, they get to know their own area of patrolling and also gain a good concept of that of their comrades.

For HQ company, which is mainly tasked with supply/support, it is of great importance to see and get a feel for the operational side of AUSCON's daily



HQ Coy, led by the OC, Maj W Kröss

work. It also familiarizes them with Sector Four's "hot spots" - Dherinia, Pyla, Troulli, Dhali and Athineou, preparing them to be deployed for operational tasks (demonstrations, additional Force Reserve, etc) as well as humanitarian tasks, whenever the need may arise.

FINNISH CONTINGENT'S MEDAL PARADE AND DEFENCE FORCES FLAG DAY

On 4 June 1997 at 1000 hrs, a wreath-laying ceremony took place at Kykko Camp, UNPA. This event was followed by a Finnish Medal Parade which was held at the Lion's Den, where the UN medal was presented to the CO FINCON, Maj J Seitakari.

Left to right: Mrs RL Seitakari, Maj J Seitakari, Mr Kostas Severis (Consul General for Finland, Mr Risto Lammi (Vice Consul for Finland)



THE BRAZILIANS IN ARGCON

Since the Mercosul Agreement was signed by the governments of Brazil and Argentina, a wide range of bi-national activities have commenced. The integration of both countries is part of the well-known process of globalization.

The above-mentioned integration also reaches the military field, and a number of agreements in that specific area were consolidated, whilst others are still forthcoming. One of these agreements involves the exchange of experiences among professional soldiers and exercises on peace missions.

In line with the above, two soldiers from Brazil have joined ARGCON as part of UNFICYP, and two soldiers from Argentina have been posted to Angola as part of COBRAVEM, the Brazilian Contingent in Angola (UNAVEM II) which comprises approximately 1,200 personnel.

In Task Force 8, we currently have Capt Fabio Benvenutti Castro, a helicopter combat pilot from the Brazilian Army Aviation based in Taubaté, 100 km from Sao Paulo, and WOI Izabelino Rito Echeverria, based in Brasilia. Both are cavalrymen.

For the Brazilian military to serve with their Argentinian cousins is no problem. It is a smooth transition as both



From the left: Capt Benvenutti Castro and WOI Echeverria at San Martin Camp

countries have similar traditions, and it is not that difficult for Brazilians to understand Spanish, even though Portuguese is their native tongue.

Like the Argentinians, their favourite food is the barbecue, known in Brazil as *churrasco* and in Argentina as *asado*. The only point of interest where discussion is strictly forbidden is soccer!!

TEN WATTS THAT GAVE ME TEN FRIENDS IN TEN COUNTRIES

A great experience started for me on a bitterly cold evening in the island of Cyprus, which was once only a dot on the map across the ocean. As we arrived at Roca Camp in Sector One, situated near the ancient port of Xeros, high priority was given to making contact by radio with my family and other families in the province of Mendoza (the western part of Argentina). We had been assigned to this UN mission, and wanted to inform them that we had arrived safely, in good health and with a high morale to fulfill this next stage in our lives as peace-keepers.

It was such a surprise to me when I stuck my head into the radio hub "shack" and found it in a shambles. However, we never lost heart, since we had been in worse situations, for instance in the UN mission in Croatia in 1992. I simply looked at this as a challenge.

Together with WOI Pedro Franco, and using many hours of our spare time, we took to the workshop

and, using parts from three different faulty back-pack type HF radios, we managed to put together a working unit that, in spite of its lack of strength, soon put us "in business". On 25 January at 16:12 hours, we made contact with a radio enthusiast from Tandil (Buenos Aires, Argentina).

During the next ten days, many radio contacts were made and, using this electronic back-pack, which is actually a Thompson HF set built under licence in Argentina, and by means of voice and cw morse code, we managed to contact most of our families through a well-established network of radio amateurs in Argentina. We also spoke with radio enthusiasts from at least ten other nations which identified themselves with this small "UN" station, including Spain, Russia, Finland, Switzerland, Italy, Chad, Poland, Morocco, Croatia and Yugoslavia.

The close-knit work of specialists on communications and logistics



WOI Franco (left) and me (WOI Legay) making contact

made it possible, with a little help from a "Wallmar" Yagui directional antenna (made in Argentina), for our initial objective to become a reality.

This mission was accomplished.

How Do You Say It?

English is the working language used in the mission area. However, we should not forget that for many of the contingents serving with UNFICYP, English may be their second or even third language. The only opportunity they have of conversing in their native tongue is when they congregate together.

Both communities in Cyprus also have their own individual languages. People of all nationalities appreciate the effort you make when you address them in their native tongue, even if you mispronounce or make a grammatical error.

So, hereunder is a table outlining a few phrases in some of the major languages currently in use in the mission area. The table is formulated so that you may learn one phrase in all languages, or alternatively all the phrases in one language, at your own pace. So have a go - the response will surprise you.

ENGLISH	IRISH (GAELIC)	SPANISH	GERMAN	GREEK (PHONETIC)	TURKISH
Hello	Dia dhuit	Hola	Hallo	Yiassas	Merhaba
Good morning	Maidin mhaith	Buenos Días	Guten Morgen	Kalimera	Günaydın
Good night	Oiche mhaith	Buenas Noches	Gute Nacht	Kalinihta	İyi geceler
How are you?	Conas a tá tú?	Como estás?	Wie geht es dir?	Bos isaste?	Nasılsınız?
I am well	Tá mé go maith	Estoy bien	Mir geht es gut	Ime kala	İyiyim
Please	Máis é do thoil é	Por Favor	Bitte	Parakalo	Rica ederim, Lütfen
Thank you	Go raibh maith agat	Gracias	Danke	Efharisto	Teşekkür ederim
Welcome	Ta fáilte romhat	Bienvenido	Willkommen	Kalosorisate	Hoş geldiniz
Good luck	Go n-eirí an t-adh leat	Buena Suerta	Viel Glück	Kali epidihia	Bol şanslar
Goodbye	Slán	Adiós	Auf Wiedersehen	Adio	Hoşça kalınız
My name is...	... is ainm dom	Mi nombre es....	Ich heisse ...	To onoma mou ine....	İsmim ...
Have a nice day	Go n-eirí an bothar leat	Que tengas un buen día	Einen schönen tag noch...	Na perasate mia efharisti mera	İyi günler
Cheers	Sláinte	Salud	Prost	Igiya	Şerefinize

No 7 CAMP COMMAND



RSM Josh Keenan



BQMS Mick O'Shea



Sgt Maurice Newport



Sgt Kevin (Speedy) Moloney



Sgt Jim Aherne



Cpl Greg Browne



Cpl Anthony (Anto) Kelly



Cpl Seamus Purcell



Sgt Jimmy Lawlor



Sgt Chris Molloy

Comdt P Hayes



In the BBC dwell Camp Command;
We're here to deliver what you demand.
Ably led by Comdt Hayes,
Who for all his hard work earns lots of praise.
Aided and abetted by Capt McHugh,
For whom nothing is ever too much trouble to do.

JDL and Mick work at the pool,
The place to be seen while keeping cool.
Henry makes maps up in Ops.
At his job, we're told, he's the tops.
Bobby takes photos for the Blue Beret magazine;
They're all a bit special - the guy's so keen.

Dave and Bomber work in the HQ;
They arrange pay, post and passes for you.
You'll find Speedy and Seamus in the Officers' Club,
Serving up an atmosphere to match any pub.

The BQ has goodies stashed away;
He issues them out so you'll enjoy your stay.
Joe checks your laundry - the wash and spin,
While Anto arranges the room you're in.
If it's wheels you want, then go and see Greg;
He'll make sure you don't have to use a leg.

RSM Josh and his sidekick Jim
supervise all the LECs and keep the camp in trim.
Maurice manages our Club "The Hib";
It's the best in the UNPA - I tell no fib.
Drop in for a jar before you go to bed;
It's a piece of old Ireland right here in the Med.

Our MPs, best by a mile,
Laughing and joking all the while.
Day and night they patrol the AO,
Never exceeding 60 in their Pajero.
Jimmy, Tomás, Chris and Mick,
Keep an eye on the troops and control traffic.

Now you know who we are, don't hesitate to ask.
We'll be happy to help with almost any task.
Pay us a visit before too long,
You'll always get a welcome,
And quite often a song.



Sgt Mick Flynn



Capt R McHugh



C/S Dave Galvin



Sgt John (JDL) de Lacy



Sgt Bobby Lipsett



Cpl Thomas (Bomber) Friary



Cpl Mick Hickey



Cpl Joe O'Donnell



Cpl Henry Whitston



Sgt Tomás Caulfield

THE ARGENTINIAN MEDAL PARADE

On 23 May 1997, ARGCON celebrated its Medal Parade. The square in San Martin Camp was adorned with flowers and colourful flags, and many civilian and military VIPs from different countries attended the ceremony. The presentation of the UN medals by the Force Commander is one of the most significant moments for any peace-keeper serving with a UN mission, and ARGCON members were no less eager and enthusiastic to receive their awards.



Members of ARGCON proudly wearing their UN medals

The ceremony commenced with the Deputy Commanding Officer of Sector One, Lt Col Ernesto Canaves, lining up the parade and handing over to the Commanding Officer of the Argentinian Contingent, Lt Col Rafael Barni, who called all troops to attention to pay a general salute to both the Argentinian Army Chief of Staff, General Martín Balza, and the Force Com-

mander, Maj Gen Evergisto de Vergara. Following this, the Chief of Mission, Mr Gustave Feissel, who presided over the ceremony, addressed the troops.



Father Kechichian blessing the medals before presentation

The Force Commander then presented UN medals to ARGCON personnel, and commended them all for their commitment to this mission and to their hard work and devotion to duty. After wishing everyone a safe return to Argentina and a happy reunion with their families, Maj Gen de Vergara thanked all guests for sharing this emotional ceremony, which ended with a fly-past of a helicopter from UN Flight, much to the delight of all spectators.

A reception followed with more than 200 guests from UNFICYP's contingents and friends from all over the world.

UNITED IN FOOTBALL

On 1 June, yet another multi-national, bi-communal football match sponsored by UNFICYP took place in the UNPA Nicosia. It was organised by Ahmet Niyazi, who also refereed the game, and John Fantis, both from Support Services. The UNFICYP team was made up of Greek Cypriots, Turkish Cypriots and a number of international staff who played together against the football team from the north of Cyprus.

This is the second time that the UNFICYP team has played together. The first game took place on 6 April, at which only the players were in attendance; however at this match, both sides brought their families. In addition, there were some international and military staff on hand to cheer the players on.

The second match was played with the same enthusiasm as the first. Immediately afterwards, UNFICYP hosted lunch for the players and their families, and dessert and ice cream were brought by the visiting team. They all spent a most enjoyable afternoon together.

After the meal, the Turkish Cypriot team presented



The two teams, happy but tired after the match
copper plates engraved with the map of Cyprus to each member of Support Services team.

Several matches are planned for the future, and it is hoped that the next one will take place in the north. Both teams would welcome more members of UNFICYP to support these events, together with families and friends.

The result of the first game was 12:4 to UNFICYP. This time, however, the Turkish Cypriot team took the lead and won by 11:5. Come along and see for yourselves what the score will be next time.



IRCIVPOL MEDAL PARADE IN PYLA



IRCIVPOL held its medal parade in the village of Pyla on Tuesday 27 May 1997. The formal side of the parade got underway at 18:00 hours, and in the presence of the Chief of Mission, Mr G Feissel, medals were presented to the Contingent by the Force Commander, Major General EA de Vergara.



IRCIVPOL Piper
Sgt Johnny Burke

Mr Kenneth Brill. All top UNFICYP officials and dignitaries attended, along with the families of contingent members.



From the left: Tk Cyp Mukhtar (Mr Ahmet Kuleli), Mrs Kuleli, Mrs Antoniou and Gk Cyp Mukhtar (Mr Christakis Antoniou)

On presentation of the cherished medal "in the service of peace", Major General de Vergara praised the work of IRCIVPOL as "Guardians of the Peace" in Pyla, Athienou and Famagusta. To honour the work of Commander Liam Quinn, IRCIVPOL, the Force Commander presented him with a special commendation for "his excellent leadership, unswerving dedication, professionalism and his strong bonds of trust with the community of Pyla".

During the formal ceremony, and also as part of the entertainment, the Argentinian Band presented a delightful musical interlude. They were followed by IRCIVPOL Contingent members, who entertained the audience with

The Irish Police Commissioner was represented by A/Commissioner Joseph Long, who had travelled from Ireland specifically for the event. The Pyla community was represented by the the local mukhtars, Mr Christakis Antoniou, the Greek Cypriot Mukhtar and Mr Ahmet Kuleli, the Turkish Cypriot Mukhtar. They were accompanied by their respective local councils and school committees. IRCIVPOL was also honoured by the presence of the American Ambassador, His Excellency



Members of IRCIVPOL with Asst Comdr J Long (front row, third left) and the UNFICYP Chief of Staff, Col I Talbot (centre)

Irish music, pipe, song and dance. 'Tony and Vincent' from O'Rourke's, Ayia Napa, kept the party going with their lovely music.

Delicious food was presented by Pyla Platoon 'Cookie' Andy Schweidler, who, together with his team, suffered long hours over hot coals to ensure culinary delights. Refreshments were provided in the local coffee shops and a general air of festivity prevailed in the village.

At 22:00 hours, personnel from Sector One loaded equipment, tables and chairs required for the Argentinian Presidential visit. They had been waiting patiently after dropping off the equipment in the early morning, and were returning to arrange another UNFICYP event in Sector One. Their co-operation, logistical support and good humour were essential to the success of the IRCIVPOL parade.

Without the assistance of all Sectors and Units of UNFICYP, this event could not have taken place. IRCIVPOL is very grateful for the patience and helpfulness of all those involved in the preparations which made this bi-communal, multi-national event such a success. You are welcome in Pyla any time.



Ch Supt Quinn after receiving his commendation from Major General de Vergara

PRESIDENT MENEM OF ARGENTINA WITH TROOPS FROM ARGCON

