JUNE

Kaudalynao, 11 June
The celebration of “The Flood”: A unique and colourful Cypriot tradition of washing and refreshing all of the houses. People in mistresses and as sea games, traditional dancing and singing. Festivities in all the villages take place on 30 days after Easter Sunday.

Nicola Festival, 13-24 June
Theatrical performances, concerts of popular and religious 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
28 and 29 June
Religious festivities at Kato Paphos where the Archbishop, in all his Byzantine Splendour, will officiate assisted by all Cypriot bishops. A procession of the Icon of St Paul through the streets of Kato Paphos follows.

International Art Festival of Limassol, 29 June-8 July
Takes place in the Municipal Gardens of Limassol. There are Folk and Classical Dances, Concerts of music and songs, exhibitions etc.

JULY

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

AUGUST

Folk Art Festival (Paphos)
Organised in Paphos under the auspices of Laografikos Olous Paphos and Othamia. The first festival of August.

The Dormition of the Holy Virgin
Celebrations take place at the Monastery of Panagia and Anthousa and Kykkos on the 14 and 15 August. Bathing in the religious garments attend the services and the churches are packed with pilgrims from all over Cyprus. Villagers take the opportunity of selling their products.

SEPTEMBER

Wine Festival at Stavrou village Paphos
Organised by the village Committee in early September, it is a great event. For wine lovers and connoisseurs. There are exhibits of grapes and Folk dan-

Caroberry Festival, Nicosia
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Articles of general interest are invited from all members of the Force. Descriptions of new local events or views on place interest are welcome.

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

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

This year the majority of the material published in this journal is written in United Nations Publications and edited at the discretion of the editor, who is not responsible for any errors or omissions.

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March in Retrospect: Future Events

Editorial: Contents

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Important Unsung Work

It is 9 o'clock and the sun is already high in the sky as a small convoy pulls slowly out of the gates at Camp Duke Leopold V in Famagusta and heads northward on the road to the Karpas. The convoy is led by a Pinzgauer from Sector 6, followed by three 4-ton trucks from the UNFCYP Transport Squadron. This is a sight that meets the eyes on Wednesdays and Thursdays in most weeks of the year and has become so routine that nowadays it gives rise to little or no comment as it goes on its way. Where is it going? What is it carrying?

In the Karpas there is still a Greek Cypriot population of about 1,500, living in some ten different villages. Among the Force's responsibilities is the delivery of food and other essential supplies to these people as part of the relief programme organised by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), or the World Food Programme (WFP) and also to carry out Red Cross functions as requested from time to time by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). On a twice-weekly basis the convoys run from Camp Duke Leopold V to the Greek Cypriot villages in the Karpas carrying an average load of twelve tons of stores. The transport and drivers for these convoys are provided by UNFCYP Transport Squadron RCT.

The trucks to carry food, clothing, medicines, special items and Red Cross parcels are loaded at warehouses in the grounds of the International Fair in Nicosia the previous day and set out from Blue Beret Camp at half past six in the morning for Camp Duke Leopold V.

The food carried by these trucks is normally fresh fruit and dried vegetables. The special items are usually spare parts requested by individual Greek Cypriot living in the Karpas and these requests are normally handled by the Re-supply NCO in the Economic Branch of HQ UNFCYP, who has to be a "Jack of all Trades", for he may have to find spare parts for water pumps or a wide variety of farming machinery.

The trucks to carry bottle gas and diesel fuel set off the previous day to load up at the Petrolina refu- nery in Larnaca. Having loaded in Larnaca the vehicles continue on to Camp Duke Leopold V where they stay the night.

When the vehicles coming direct from Nicosia arrive on the morning of the convoy at Camp Duke Leopold V the trucks are refuelled and checked before the long journey to the Karpas. The Economic staff of Sector 6 then makes sure the convoy forms up and moves off, led by a radio-equipped Pinzgauer from Sector 6 which enables the convoy to maintain contact with the Sector Headquarters throughout its trip.

The convoy visits different villages on each of the two days each week that it runs. Before it reaches the first village on each day it picks up an escort from the Turkish Cypriot Police Element who stays with it throughout the day's run. Normally the convoy runs straight into the square of each village it is to visit and unloads the stores for that particular village, handing them over to the Mukhtar to distribute. How-

ever, the streets of some of the villages are too narrow for the large trucks to negotiate and in these cases the goods for the village are transferred to the Pinzgauer which carries them to the square.

Assistance to the Karpas is not limited to supply. Medical evacuations are organised for Greek Cypriots requiring hospital treatment, using ambulances either from the Sector or from the UNFCYP Transport Squadron, and also 'anxious for news' messages from relatives in the south or abroad are delivered on behalf of the Red Cross and the answers returned in addition. The Swedish Civilian Police carry out the important job of collecting the pensions and social welfare payments issued by the Government.

Supervising the assistance to the Greek Cypriot population of the Karpas can be seen to be a major task but it is only one of several tasks for which the three man staff of the Economics Section of Sector 6 is responsible. They also organise and provide medical evacuation by ambulance for any Turkish Cypriot at the eastern end of the island who has to go for special treatment in a hospital in the south. They supervise all agricultural activity within the Sector 6 segment of the Buffer Zone and co-ordinate UN escorts when necessary for parties working in the Buffer Zone, such as for the anti-malaria spraying teams operating as part of the island-wide anti-malaria spraying programme. One other major task is that of liaising between the two communities whenever there is an interruption in the electricity or water supply. Both these essential elements of daily life are supplied to the Famagusta area from the south and therefore the rapid explanation and investigation of interrupted supplies is essential to avoid unnecessary friction between the two communities. As far as the water supply is concerned the sector economic staff is also responsible for arranging the transportation of iodised chlorine from Nicosia to Famagusta to purify the drinking water.

The magnitude and scope of their tasks would seem to justify the economic staff's statement that they are always extremely busy. They all seem dedicated to their work and to be enjoying what they are doing. They say that being busy keeps them on their toes and the nature of the task guarantees job satisfaction. There couldn't be a better job description.

News from the Vandoos

Having just arrived from Canada a short time ago, the Battalion is already fully effective. Our Sector is covered on the east by A Company and on the west by B Company. The east is the part that I know best so I will talk about it. It's divided into two parts: line east which is occupied by No. 2 Platoon which is also the most busy, and line west which is occupied by No. 3 Platoon.

Since our arrival we have had a few incidents on the line but nothing really serious. Much of the work, in fact, has fallen on No. 2 Platoon which is now in reserve. This Platoon is commanded by Lt. Bergerson. Since his arrival here, he has already participated in a Guard of Honour, planned our first range practice and has coordinated work on the improvement of our Palace.

Lt. Bergerson with one of his sections on parade.

"A Coy has also conducted some of its own exercises already. A practice of "increased vigilance" exercise was done a few days ago to see how it would work under actual conditions. The exercise showed that even if we haven't been here for a long time we are at a good stage of preparation and readiness.

We also practised our soldiers for the visit of the Secretary-General of the UN and we are able to see that our plan was very effective. The line east was also quite busy as many visitors came to see the line. All of them were very impressed by what they saw. The briefing that our soldiers gave them helped them to better understand the current situation along the Cease Fire Line."

Now all well rested after their trip from Canada, our soldiers have begun to visit Nicosia and already know the best places downtown. So, if you see a guy talking in the international language (with his hands) you will know that he is a French-Canadian Van Dool!
As the page title indicates, this month DANCON focuses on its resupply to the Contingent. Every two weeks a Royal Norwegian Air Force UN Hercules lands at Akrotiri with supplies on board, not only for Cyprus but for other UN posts too. DANCON is resupplied by this aircraft under an arrangement with the Norwegian UN Force in Lebanon. The SCACYP route, some

(Right) One of the SCACYP trucks ready to take its part of the cargo.

Each SCACYP aircraft brings to DANCON about 5,000 kg and the SCACYP officer, Lt B.T. Johansen (with sunglasses) makes the supply of that famous Danish coffee for the next 14 days. Of the right the contingent receive a new VW bus. The picture to the left shows

flying hours long, from Gardermoen/Norway to Vaerloese/Denmark to Akrotiri to Beirut.

Although SCACYP's main task is air resupply, there is limited passenger space available. Up to 10 members of DANCON may use the flight for leave or duty travel, and although the conveniences are not quite a par with those on a 747, the price is right — it's free.

NEW FROM THE NORTH

On 10 May 1979, Colonel Arne Baldt landed over the UN flag at Camp Victoria to Colonel Bertil Olsmark, signifying that a new contingent had assumed control of Sector 5.

This new contingent is the seventy-third that Sweden has contributed to UN Peacekeeping duties and therefore is called SEC 73.

Actually it is not quite correct to call contingent 73C new, as ten per cent of the personnel from the last contingent have chosen to stay on in Cyprus for a further six months. In addition, there is a wealth of peacekeeping experience in the contingent as more than half of the soldiers have been on UN duty before in the Congo, Sinai, Gaza and, of course, Cyprus.

SWEDCON

The method of selection of Contingent members is perhaps unique. A Commission in Stockholm carried out the selection by telephoning all over Sweden to some 1,400 applicants during a one-week period in February. For various reasons many who had applied could not accept the opportunity to come to Cyprus but no problem was found in manning the Contingent. It's of interest to see from what occupations contingent members come.

33 military personnel
18 reserve officers
90 civil servants
120 employed in industry
15 from medical services
20 employed in transport
25 students
30 craftsmen

Of course, all members of the contingent were brought together well ahead of time in Sweden to undergo refresh-er training and, in many cases, to learn what peacekeeping duties entail.
UNIT FEATURE

41 COMMANDO
ROYAL MARINES

The Royal Marines

The Royal Marines of today can trace their direct roots back over 300 years. On 28 October 1654 a regiment known as the Duke of York and Albany’s Marines Regiment of Foot was raised specifically for service at sea. During the Dutch Wars, it is of interest to note that two years later the forerunners of the present Royal Netherlands Marines were raised in Holland (for the same purpose).

The regiment of marines soon saw action ashore and afloat featuring in all of the major naval and amphibious operations of the days of sail, long before the advent of modern warfare. In 1704 they were principally responsible for the capture and holding of Gibraltar from the Spanish, and today “Gibraltar” features in the Royal Marines’ present insignia as its representative battle honour.

In 1912 the title of “Royal” was conferred on the Corps of Marines in recognition of their service throughout the 19th Century and up to then. In 1938, the then Sovereign, George IV, decreed that the Royal Marines badge should be “The Great globe itself”. In recognition of their wordwide service and battle honours, by now too numerous to list on the Colours. Consequently the insignia of the Corps now comprises a globe surrounded by a laurel wreath (an honour presented after the capture of Brest in 1796, during the Seven Years’ War). The crown and lion signifies that the Royal Marines are a Royal Corps, and an anchor below the globe indicates that they are part of the Royal Navy, not the Army. The representative battle honour “Gibraltar” is at the top of the globe and the Corps motto “Per Mare Per Terram” (By Sea and By Land) is at the scroll underneath.

Again during the 19th Century the Royal Marines served ashore and afloat in places as far apart as South Africa and China. During the 20th Century the Corps was conceived probably as its greatest change. From serving with distinction during the Great War, the Royal Marines subsequently took on the role of amphibious warfare specialist during World War 2. They helped form the original commando units of the United Kingdom, and after the war, the Corps was expanded with maintaining the Commando forces element of the British Armed Forces.

Since 1949 the Corps have been on duty in Korea, Malaya, Suez, Cyprus, Aden, Brunei, Borneo, Tanganyika and Northern Ireland. In addition to several smaller conflicts, the Royal Marines have been awarded the 8th, 10 Victoria Crosses, the United Kingdom and Commonwealth’s highest award for valour, have been won by Royal Marines.

41 Commando under attack from 3 Para Battalion. The Royal 22e Regiment during an exercise in Gagetown, New Brunswick in September 1976.

Mme Lee, a 014074 gamer with F G Coy 41 CDO RM, during exercises in the Breunei jungles in March 1979.

41 Commando Royal Marines took over responsibility for Sector 2 on 9 May and said farewell to the 3rd Battalion. The Light Infantry as they left Cyprus for the unexpected visit of an English summer. Two companies of the Commando are manning the OP, while the third company and the supporting battery from 29 Commando Light Regiment, Royal Artillery are based in the eastern British Sovereign Base Area.

41 Commando is one of four Commando Units that the Royal Marines provide in their role as soldiers of the Royal Navy. Two of the other three are ski trained winter warfare Commandos, and the third, like 41 Commando is available for service anywhere in the world. The Commando contains representatives from most of the Armed Forces: the Chaplain, Education Officer and medical personnel come from the Royal Navy whilst artillery and engineer support are provided by the Army. 41 Commando has also brought with it to Cyprus four girls of the Women Royal Naval Service who are helping with secretarial work at Sector Headquarters and one officer from the Army and Sutherland Highlanders who is a company second-in-command.

41 Commando has spent most of the last seven years in the Mediterranean based at Malta and doing exercises throughout the Mediterranean area. In April 1977 the Commando was reduced to one company that remained in Malta until all British Forces withdrew in April this year at the end of the Anglo/Maltese Defence Agreement. In June 1977 it was decided to reform the Commando and in February 1978 the new 41 Commando deployed to Northern Ireland for a four month tour of duty in Belfast. Since then the Commando has carried out exercises in Canada along with the Royal 22e Regiment, our neighbours in Sector 4 and in Bruneil, and had the honour of providing ceremonial guards at Buckingham Palace, the London Home of Her Majesty the Queen.

41 Commando is the only Royal Marine Commando to have served with the UN, which it has done twice before. In 1950 41 Commando fought in Korea as part of the 1st United States Marine Corps Division and in only one other 41 British units to have been awarded a UN Presidential Citation for an action at Chosin Reservoir. In September 1974 the Commando came to Cyprus for a six month tour with UNIFICYP in the Pokiembria, Pafos to Pits area.

Some of the Royal Navy personnel serving with 41 Commando, from left to right: Leading Medical Assistant D Willis, Leading Marine Medical Assistant B Watt, Leading Medical Assistant Christine Hackett (Ops Clerk), Wren T Martin (Clerk), Leading Medical Assistant Sree Edwards, Wren Julia Treweke (Clerk) and Reverent R Norton RN (Chaplain).
254 (UNFICYP) SIGNAL SQUADRON DANCON DETACHMENT

One of the outputs of the 254 Signal Squaddron empire can be found at Xeros. The Dancon Detachment comprises three Canadian communicators and one British technician. The main aim in life of the detachment is to provide the communications link between the Dancon Joint Operations Centre and Headquarters UNFICYP in Nicosia. The primary methods of communicating are radio, teleprinter and telephone and it’s a full-time job to ensure that all are working as they should be. The Canadians are responsible for maintaining the radio and the British technician is responsible for maintenance of teleprinter and telephone circuits.

The detachment live in what else? Canada House. Off duty time is spent in keeping the House clean and tidy, plus carrying out repairs and improvements. Keeping a cold supply of refreshments on hand is first priority, as the detachment has many visitors.

Social life at Xeros is varied. Novice are shown at Canada House and the detachment is always invited to Dancon social events. These are always interesting as they are a pleasant way to meet new friends and learn about a different way of life.

The Dancon Detachment in front of Canada House. From left to right: Cpl. Warra (Detachment Commander), Pie Boissonnaud, Pie Jarvis and Cpl. Greene.

On to victory.

Number 183 with Martin Kaye at the wheel receives final servicing before a race.

On Sunday, 13 May the third round of the Cypriot Annual Champion ship was held at the Nicosia Kart Club track, which is situated next to the 84 Squadron Detachment dispersal at Nicosia airport. This was the first time that this circuit had been used for a full race meeting, so for a lot of the drivers who came up from the clubs at Akrotiri and Episkopi everything was new.

Competitors were divided into four groups, National, and International for the experienced drivers, Novice 'A' and 'B' or the relative newcomers. There were three ten lap heats in each group plus a fifteen lap final for the National and International classes and a fifteen lap team race to finish off the day with. A total of fifteen races and with valuable championship points at stake, each one was keenly contested.

Results for the day:

INTERNATIONAL
1st Dave Clark — Akrotiri — Shell Trophy
2nd Jim McGowan — Akrotiri
3rd Kev Maund — Episkopi

NATIONAL
1st Tom Kerr — Akrotiri
2nd Lee Pilling — Episkopi
(Dave Austin — Akrotiri)

NOVICE 'A'
1st Dennis Simpson — Episkopi
2nd Gerhard Neuman — Nicosia/Dancon
3rd Keith Snell — Episkopi

NOVICE 'B'
1st Don Hesphey — Episkopi — Senior Trophy
2nd Paul Cox — Akrotiri
3rd Chris Betteridge — Akrotiri

Pie Jarvis at work sending a message on the teleprinter.

Sgt. S. Neilson hands over a message for transmission.
"Out & About in Cyprus"

From Prodromos, the highest village in Cyprus, more pears, said to be the best, from Morotzoulas, which also boasts the best drinking water in Cyprus and from Koskopatria, or rather the fertile Sotia valley, lying below it, still more apples and pears. Then there is the second crop of walnuts to come. And from Paphos district, in increasing numbers, bananas; pomegranates will be with us soon.

Anything else? Grapes! Of course — GRAPES! Millions and millions of casks of grapes! Over 100 varieties! Grapes for wine-making and grapes for eating. Grapes for export and grapes for home consumption. Most of them are grown over an area of 150 sq. miles of the west and south west Troodos mountains, although almost everyone has his vina in the back garden, usually spread over a pergola where the fruit may be plucked with the long-handled scissors. The lessor white saultas, a favourite for the English market, were first cultivated by the monks of Stavrovouni monastery. One type, the "Varigo" — almost as big as a plum, with a flavourful and delicious but unusual colour, is found only in Parados. Richard Couré de Lion pronounced them to be "very good", but with his mouth stuffed with the succulent fruit his comment sounded more like "Verigo" than the name; another unusual type is the "Vassilissia", a grape of a yellow and an elongated shape.

September is the month for the main grapes harvest, especially in the Limassol area, motortaxis will be surprised to see an unusual sign — "Danger — slippery surface due to grape juice!" Many people stop to watch and admire the great bunches of delicious grapes being harvested and the attractive nappes of a generous and hospitable Cypriot prospers a few bunches on the visitor. But however tempting they may be, no account eat the grapes before washing them. This is because grapes, and most fruit for that matter, are sprayed with an insecticide which does you no good at all and can do a lot of harm. So do wash all fruit before eating.

Grapes last well into November and by that time the oranges are here again: first the tangerines or mandarins and the smaller, rather delicate, clementines, then the large oval-shaped Jaffa and the round smooth-skinned Valencia, perhaps the juiciest of all.

If word valuable has ever been overworked in this description of Cyprus fruit — there is no apology — for it is all so — delicious!
AUSTCIVPOL Contingents Rotate on ANZAC Day

The 16th Australian Police Contingent, led by Chief Superintendent Ted Davies, arrived in Cyprus in mid April to take over the UN CIVPOL tasks in Sects 1 and 2. They have taken over from the Contingent led by Chief Superintendent Arthur Williker, which had been in UNFICYP for exactly one year.

The new contingent is pictured outside St. Coloma's Church, Nicosia on Wednesday, 25 April, after the ANZAC Day Commemoration Service which was attended by the Acting High Commissioner of Australia, Miss Erica Grimwade.

INJURED SHEPHERD RESCUED BY DANES

At about 6 p.m. on Tuesday 10 April 1975 Athanasios Michael, a shepherd from Erythou, who had broken his leg whilst grazing his flock in a remote area of the United Nations Buffer Zone was fortunately seen and rescued by UN soldiers of the Danish Contingent.

When during the late afternoon of Tuesday Major Joergen Sindesens visited one of the lonely Observation Posts manned by his men in the northern foothills of Troodos he was surprised to find that only the duty sentry was at the post. He discovered that whilst maintaining observation of the Buffer Zone through binoculars the sentry had earlier seen a shepherd lying down near his flock. When some hours later it was seen that the man had not moved and his flock had dispersed the off-duty soldiers had decided to go and see if he was in trouble.

As through binoculars Major Sindesens could see that the soldiers had reached the man and were attempting to assist him it was obvious the man had had an accident. Major Sindesens then managed to drive his Landrover across very rough country in an attempt to reach the injured man. Having reached the man he found that he had a badly broken leg therefore he had to be very carefully lifted into the vehicle which then had to be driven many miles across country to Erythou where the injured man was attended to at the First Aid Station before being taken by civilian ambulance to Nicosia General Hospital.

That, however, was not the end of the help from the Danish soldiers. When friends of the injured man went to recover his flock they found that the soldiers had already gathered them together and recovered all the strays.

In the picture Major Sindesens is seen visiting Athanasios Michael in Nicosia General Hospital on Wednesday, 11 April.

VISITORS

On 20 April Major General Bjorn Eggis, the Deputy Commander of the NATO Defence College, visited HQ UNFICYP accompanied by the American Ambassador to Cyprus, Mr. Galen L. Stone. The picture was taken when the General, on the left, met the Force Commander in his office.

The Swedish National Police Commissioner, Director General Holger Romand, visited the Force on 19 to 24 April accompanied by the National Assistant Police Commissioner Mr. Ulf Waldau and the Deputy County Commissioner, Mr. Nils Ahlmanosson. The Commissioner is pictured with the Force Commander during his visit to the Headquarters on 20 April.

CYPRIOT CUISINE

On 27 April Neurochos Nicolaou (Nicolaou) visited the Headquarters to present the Force Commander and Mrs Quinn with a copy of his book entitled "Cooking from Cyprus — the Island of Aphrodite" on the day of its publications. Nicolaou is well-known to many Canadian Officers, their guests and visitors as he has been the chef of the Wolseley Barracks Officers' Mess for some time. In the preface to his book Nicolaou says "I took the decision to write this informative and simple book for the people who love Cyprus and its food, for those who want to 'carry' with them the food they have tasted here."

The book well fulfills the author's intentions and should provide many readers of "The Blue Beret" with a lasting memory of Cyprus.
MORE MONEY RAISED FOR UNICEF

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

SPONSORED CYCLE RIDE BY RAF-TROODOS TO NICOSIA

42.9 miles

At 1330 he set off. The sun had by now given way to cloud and as he approached the more open spaces of the island it became apparent that he would have to battle against a strong head wind. By 1400 he had completed eight miles and had a quick rest — he was now having to ride behind a Landrover which was being used as a windbreak.

Fifty minutes later, having completed 58.3 miles, he arrived at the junction at Astromerite. The strong winds were taking their toll and he was finding the going very hard. Approaching the village he encountered some heavy traffic and was at one point forced off the road.

At 1500 he had a rest. His legs were feeling very stiff but he still chose to carry on. However, half an hour later, having made a round trip of 64.4 miles he had reached his limit and here he retired only three miles north of Evrykou village where Charles and he had had their first rest that day.

The final success of the venture was realised when the two cyclists received a total of £100 from their sponsors. On 27 April they returned in a more leisurely fashion to Nicosia where they handed over a cheque for the amount they received to the Force Commander.

The two cyclists are to be congratulated for their very fine effort.

Mick Turner and Charles Walburn are pictured above being met by the Force Commander on their arrival at HQ UNFICYP at 12.30 on Thursday 22nd March.

JRTT Technician Mick Turner and Senior Aircraftman Charles Walburn of RAF Troodos wanted to do something for the "UNICEF Year Of The Child", so they decided to have a sponsored cycle ride. In view of the UN organisation of this good cause they thought it would be a good idea if the ride could be from their own camp at Troodos to HQ UNFICYP in Nicosia.

The idea was fully supported by the British authorities and by the Force Commander and as a result at 9.15 on the morning of Thursday 22nd March the two cyclists set out from the headquarters at RAF Troodos on a route for Nicosia.

At 1000, having reached Evrykou village fifteen miles from the start, both riders decided to have their first rest stop. By 10.25 they had reached the halfway stage, but Charles Walburn was finding conditions slightly more difficult than his partner and so was approximately five minutes behind him. They had a second rest at this point before pushing on to Nicosia.

The two riders reached HQ UNFICYP at 12.30 having completed 42 miles. On arrival they were met by the Force Commander, Major General J.J. Quinn, who congratulated them on their fine effort and provided them with a most welcome crate of beer. After chatting with the Force Commander for a few minutes they set off for a 44 Cyp Det RAF to relax and refresh themselves in the Detachment crew room.

Although the original intention of the team had been just to cycle to Nicosia Mick Turner decided to make the return trip to Troodos, despite having just completed a very strenuous

CHEQUE FOR £1,354 TO UNICEF

In the picture on the left Mrs. Mary Quinn, the wife of the Force Commander, in her capacity as Patron of the International "UNFICYP Families’ Club", accompanied by Mrs. Sue Hargrave, the Chairman of the club, is seen presenting on 22 May, a £1,354 cheque to Mr. Kalpiedra Detli, the Resident Representative of the UNDP in Cyprus.

The money had been donated from three separate sources. The UNFICYP Families’ Club had raised £1179 by running an Easter Fair; the UNFICYP Scout and Guide Association raised £70 by staging a “Gang Show” and the two members of the RAF on Troodos, who raised £106 by the sponsored ride described in the first article on this page.