Sinai

Secretary General to the President.

The Sinai Camp, established under Security Council resolution 487, will remain. The UNFIL, on UNFIL for third-line logistic support, will continue to train and maintain personnel. With the termination of support, it is necessary to strengthen the logistic component of UNDOF. In this context, the need to strengthen the logistic units of UNDOF is compelling. The overall strength and duration of UNDOF is the minimum envisaged by the Secretary-General in his report to the Security Council. Therefore, it is necessary to provide for a more comprehensive system of support.

UNIFIL

In a letter to the President of the UN, the Secretary-General requested the establishment of a UN Observer Group in Lebanon. The Observer Group will consist of personnel from several countries, including Finland, and will monitor the situation on the Lebanese border. The Observer Group will also provide humanitarian assistance to the civilians affected by the conflict.

PASS CARDS

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SEPTEMBER IN RETROSPECT

Rotations
18 Force Reserve. B Squadron The Life Guards handed over to B Squadron, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars (B Shpt QRH).

Medal Parades
10 British Contingent.

Visits
7 — 14 Representatives of the News Media from the United Kingdom to the British Contingent to visit 41 Commando Royal Marines in Sector 2.
8 — 21 Lt Col H Walder accompanied by 8330 officers to the Swedish Contingent as the recce party for the next battalion.
10 Journalists Mr Swante Loefgren and Mr Claus Loefgren to the Swedish Contingent, to prepare magazine feature on the present battalion.
12 Lt Gen J C C Richards, Commander General Royal Marines, and Capt R Howard-Williams, Military Assistant, to the British Contingent to visit 41 Commando Royal Marines in Sector 2.
18 Maj Gen J V Homan, Director General Electrical & Mechanical Engineers MOD UK, accompanied by Lt Col M C Forman, REME, GOC REME LFC, to HQ UNIFOC and the British Contingent to visit Support Regiment and REME personnel.

FUTURE EVENTS

November

Air Display, Lakatamia Air Strip. The display at 2.30 p.m. is the final item in the programme of the 72nd General Conference of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale which is being hosted by the Cyprus Aero Club and will include "Socata", a famous French aeronautical team, UN Aouette and Whirlwind helicopters, gliders, parachute drops, stereomodelling demonstrations and a flying display by members of the Cyprus Aero Club.

Concert by Michael Freyham — piano and Rosa Pople — cello, Nicosia. The concert will be held at 8 p.m. in the British Council building and will include works by Beethoven, Brahms, Kodaly and Elbemuth Macoychi.

"The Good Person of Setzuan", a play by Bertolt Brecht. Nicosia. Performances of the play are being given in Municipal Theatre of Nicosia with the premier on 10 November. Subsequent performances will be at 8 p.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays and at 5 p.m. on Sundays.

Gold and Silver Arts Exhibition. Nicosia. The 4th Gold and Silver Arts Exhibition will take place at the Cyprus Hilton Hotel. The exhibition is of original designs based on ancient Cyprus motifs and includes hand chased dishes and handmade jewellery.

Lecture on "The Painted Churches of Cyprus" by Andreas Stylianou, Nicosia. The lecture on the frescoed Byzantine churches of Cyprus will be given at 7.30 p.m. in the American Centre and is one of a series of lectures on Cypriot archaeology.

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Editorial
Photographs

Last month we raised the subject of articles from readers and now this month we are on the subject of photographs.

First of all, we are anxious to get a wider selection of photographs from which to choose the front cover of this magazine. At the present time the only photographs we get are those taken by the few professional photographers in the Force. Although we would expect these people to produce consistently high results, we do not believe that they are the only people who can produce pictures good enough to use on the cover. If any of you have pictures you think portray an aspect of life in the Forces that are good enough to use on the front cover, send prints to the editorial office with the picture details and your name written on the back.

Secondly, in the June edition we announced the intention to create a more up-to-date display of photographs in the main entrance of Force Headquarters. Although the new type display has been commented on most favourably, we have not yet had any up-to-date photographs forwarded for enlargement and display. Admittedly, to enlarge a picture up to a print size 40x50 cm requires a very good negative. I am sure such quality negatives must sometimes be produced within contingents. If a negative is thought to be good enough send us the large print you can produce from contingent facilities for evaluation. If considered good enough we will enlarge the negative and produce the large, mounted print for display.

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MECHANICS AT WORK IN FAMAGUSTA

The Workshop in Famagusta is very small and, although we have no problems with our vehicles, the drivers still manage to find work for us.

The Chief Mechanic, Veli Skarlanz, is always smiling — especially when we have no work! And this is reflected in the spirit of the men as they get down to the task in hand with good will and work as a team. Some people say the hardest work of the day is done at around 0930—1000 hrs, as this is when we eat.

The only time we workers can see the outside world is when we go to Larnaca to buy spare parts for the vehicles. Only our driver, Nicosia, does a weekly. We say he flies there, because it is possible to drive a bit faster.

Although we are few in number, we give a good account of ourselves on the sports field. We have two members of the regimental team which won the UNFICYP Old Boys Football Cup; this alone was a triumph of comradeship; we had one player from AUSCON and two members of AUSCON; playing for BRITCON, showing that we are all comrades serving in UNFICYP.

From AUSCON workshops to all fellow mechanics in all the contingents, we hope you will have a pleasant tour here in sunny Cyprus, with no problems and good fortune. We look forward to seeing you when next you come to visit us in Famagusta.

The friendship between our “Mr. Landrover”, the Austrians, and our syg Dunlop, with the Chief Mechanic, WO1 Skarlanz, is the best guarantee for good work.

DANCON MARCH SEPTEMBER 1979

On Saturday, 22 September, the tape was cut as the signal for approximately 260 men and women to begin the 50Kms march, done over two days in two 25Kms stages, over mountainous terrain in order to be awarded a medal. Again on 29 September the same scene was enacted. About 450 entrants from UNFICYP volunteered for, and about 390 completed, the Dancon March during the weekends 22—23 September and 29—30 September.

The Dancon March Medal was instituted in 1972. It is the visible proof that the wearer has worked up to, or maintained the standard of fitness normally required of a soldier. Members of other contingents in the Force also have a chance to test themselves by taking part.

The March follows the different kinds of roads found in Cyprus; the hot “metalled” roads, which make the feet “boil” in the boots, or the dirt tracks where every stone can hurt, especially if one has collected blisters! Sudden ups and downs, beating sun, cool shadows in the Tarena forests and beautiful scenery; all make it an unforgettable experience.

The March is done under certain rules: the 25 kms on each of the two days has to be done in less than seven hours; extra weight of 10 kg is carried; the dress is of the marcher’s choice; it is prohibited to run, or to support each other by marching arm-in-arm.

There are lay-bys at the 10, 15 and 20 km points where liquid refreshment, fruit and medical help are available. The doctors of Dancon now have good experience of complicated blisters and injured feet.

In the two to three months prior to the March the Danish Companies did “March Training”. Although the Danes like walking, the mountains of Cyprus are not like the flat fields of Denmark! But in spite of the heat and the mountain roads each participant has experienced something unique.

Only one medal is awarded — subsequent completed marches are indicated by a small number attached to the red, white and blue ribbon. For those who wish to take part again, or to try it for the first time — remember that the next Dancon March will take place at the end of March 1980.

Try it — you’ll never forget it!
STRATHCONAS ARRIVE - VANDOOS DEPART

After the very busy month of September, Lord Strathcona’s Horse (Royal Canadians) LdSH (RC) commenced loading their aircraft and marshalling their troops for the journey to Cyprus. On the 24 September 1979 the Advance Party LdSH (RC) departed Calgary International Airport hoping to arrive in Lahr, Germany, after eighty hours of flight time. Upon landing in Iceland, a non-scheduled stop, many of the troops began to wonder if they were on their destination! A short time later, the LdSH destination was confirmed as the aircraft touched down at RAF Akrotiri, Cyprus. At first smiling faces could finally be seen as the Strathconas arrived at their airbase, Lahr, being met by the squadron’s families who arrived with a welcoming team in tow. The adventure was over, but the journey had only begun.

The troops were based at Gateway House, transit centre where head, lodging and entertainment were provided. Because of the length of delay a guided tour of surrounding areas was organised and conducted. The following day, at 1300 hrs 3 October, one hundred and six troopers boarded two hired coaches and made their way to Oxford. Here they were guided through many of the colleges, being told of their fascinating histories and the amazing buildings of each. After spending the late morning at the colleges, the tour continued on to Blenheim Palace, the official residence of the Duke of Marlborough. Here many of the troops spent a lot of time peering at paintings, tapestries and ceiling art, never before imagined possible. Many thanks were given to the British for their hospitality during an unforgettable day.

Once the weather lifted, flight MAIN BODY 1 was away again, landing at RAF Akrotiri on 4 October at 0618 hrs. After a two hour bus ride to CANCON UNFICYP, many weary soldiers became quickly acquainted with their new homes in Ledra Palace and BRC.

Kicking off the arrival of the troops, the opening ceremony in Ledra Palace was held on 4 October at 1700 hrs. With the main speaker, Lt Col Bowley (LdSH), the ceremony was attended by many different groups, including the Royal Canadians, the British Army and the UNFICYP peacekeepers. The ceremony was followed by a reception in the main hall of the Ledra Palace, where many troops were able to catch up with friends and family.

As the flight, MAIN BODY 1 was landing, the flight MAIN BODY II was departing from Calgary, bringing the remaining LdSH aircraft to CANCON, completing the air lift for OP SNOW GOOSE XXXII. At the attempt to make a flight by the scheduled flight plan, flight MAIN BODY II did land in Lahr and continued to RAF Akrotiri as planned. With their arrival at CANCON UNFICYP, the handover was complete and the LdSH (RC) gained full control of Sector 4 allowing the remaining Vandoos to return to Canada. Despite the minor delays incurred, the rotation went very smoothly and in minimal time the LdSH (RC) had become operational in Sector 4.

Since our arrival on the island of Cyprus the Strathconas are making every effort to become familiar with their fellow soldiers of the other Sector and their immediate surroundings. It is evident that the Strathconas will make every effort to make their tour a very successful and enjoyable one.

TYPES OF BOOMERANGS

Return. The deep curved returning boomerang is believed to be an Australian invention. The lower surface is flat and the upper surface, the two ends sometimes twisting slightly in opposite directions. When thrown, the boomerang twists in the arc to return to the thrower. It was used to kill birds and direct drinking water into the path of the game or into traps. It was also used in traditional games and this use of the boomerang for sport is continued today.

Fighting and Hunting. In Central Australia some boomerangs are slightly curved and of heavy wood decorated with a fluted and oched upper surface. These have multiple uses for hunting and for fighting. Although a special fighting boomerang is also made which has a long sweeping arm and a distinctive hook on one end designed to catch on a shield, spear or other protective device and swing around it to strike the enemy. In the carving of the boomerangs, great care is taken to select a branch of the trunk of the tree which has the right flow and movement for the finished object and this imparts a beauty to these hand-made weapons which mass production with power saws and lathes can never achieve.

A boomerang is a weapon used by Australian Aborigines consisting of a piece of flat curved hard wood, which, when thrown by the hand in a certain manner, makes a number of curves and quickly returns to the thrower. Although they have become the international symbol of Australian Aborigines, boomerangs were not used by all Aborigine groups; they were found in Tasmania, Kimberley Coast and Cape York. Today, in desert areas, boomerangs continue to be used for hunting, as an aid to reducing insects and pests and here the decoration and methods of carving have remained unaltered over the centuries.

There are many words used to describe the various forms of boomerangs. Some are made for fighting, some for hunting, and others for both. The choice of words depends on the purpose for which the boomerang is to be used. For example, a boomerang used for hunting is often called a "deadly" boomerang, while one used for fighting is called a "skyscraper" boomerang. There are also boomerangs that are used for both purposes, such as the "dancing" boomerang, which is used for both fighting and hunting.

Sergeant Ben Blakemey of the 16th Australian Police Element stationed at Kokkino Trimithia shows Maj Gen J J Quinn how to hold and throw a boomerang. Sgt Blakemey served in the Royal Australian Artillery — 101 Field Battery — as an ammunition driver for nine years and saw service in Malaysia from 1959—1961. Sgt Blakemey is the first Aboriginal to be appointed to serve with UN in Cyprus.

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On 13 August 1969 the Squadron moved to Londonderry to begin its first tour on Northern Ireland security duties, as becoming one of the few Aden units to be committed to the current campaign in Northern Ireland. After a four month tour in the Province the Squadron moved to Tavistock until 1970 when it moved to Cyprus for its first UNIFCYP tour. In September 1971 the Squadron deployed to Belfast for yet another four month tour. After eighteen months free from internal security duties 60 Squadron moved to Northern Ireland in September and from there it returned to its present home in Catterick in February 1974.

In November 1974 the Squadron was sent to Cyprus for its second six month tour of duty with UNIFCYP. As a result of the Turkish invasion in 1974 the Squadron was heavily committed to humanitarian and relief operations.

In March 1976 the Squadron deployed to Northern Ireland for prior to embarking on the last Northern Ireland tour from November 1977 to April 1978.Whilst in Northern Ireland the Squadron was divided into six groups. One based in Belfast was responsible for the Freight Delivery Service providing the British Forces in Northern Ireland with all their mail, meat, stores and all sorts of items which made life comfortable. They were also responsible for troop lifts during unit rotations. The second worked in support of the Royal Engineers providing stores, providing drivers for cement mixers, drivers lorries and all varieties of enginew right stores vehicles required by the unit.

Community Aid by the Squadron

60 Squadron has been called upon to assist in several Military Aid to Civil Community (MACC) projects since 1974. This has provided a new and varied type of employment for all ranks.

The Squadron was first employed in 1974 when 1 Transport Troop moved to Glasgow to provide assistance during the Winter. The complete Squadron deployed by groups of 15-20 during OP TANTALUS, during a major fuel dispute. In 1977, the Squadron deployed all over UK driving the news famous 'Green Goddesses' during the farm strike.

One of the tankers, which delivers fuel to UNIFCYP units.

During the severe winter 78-79 60 Squadron furnished most of its Christmas and New Year leave standing by on 6 contingency plans to cope with problems involving road transport vehicles, ammunition vehicles, driver, drivers, driver workers and District Council vehicles. After the situation had settled the majority of the vehicles were returned to the depot. The ambulances were handed back to the depots least 50 days before our move to Cyprus.

The present tour in Cyprus began for the Squadron in May. Here the Squadron is divided into 2 troops. B Troop, the Light Troop, is located in the main RCY hanger and is responsible for tanking and driving all the vehicles under 6 ton freigh capacity. It is the same Battle Group in both respects of manpower and vehicles. Wheras A Troop tends to deal with the freight and atroop, B Troop to a greater extent is responsible for the vehicles, transporting them to their respective destinations.

The UNPA bus service comes under our control, all the coaches, minibuses, normal saloon cars and landrovers.

A Troop, or Heavy Troop as it is more commonly known, is based in the 'Alamos', opposite the main RCY hangar. The troop consists of general transport vehicles over 4 ton, a number of specialist vehicles. The specialist vehicles carry rubber all over the island, dispose of sewage, carry water to OSPs and move fuel. The general transport vehicles run a freight delivery service around the Island. Picking up the loads and delivering them safely, "in the right place at the right time is the name of the game.

Our major "in the limelight" jobs are the resupply trucks which are turned out twice a week. Our vehicles deliver supplies and Red Cross parcels to the Greek Cypriot villages in the Karpas. Other resupply trucks fill of family possessions of the people rejoining other members of their families living in the south. To these people we are also delivering their food supplies and their way to the south. Every second week there is a run to Kournakti to resupply the villages there.

LCP Rotoron anti-tank weapon practice with The Royal Marines.
Out & About in Cyprus

FOOD & WINE OF CYPRUS

From an article by George Lanitis by courtesy of "The Cyprus Mail"

Eating and drinking in Cyprus is an epicurean way of life. The island being at the crossroads of Europe, Asia and Africa has a gastronomic tradition which combines the flavours of the East with the sophistication of Europe with a spice of the Levant.

Through its long history, Cyprus suffered the domination of many conquerors, but the counties of the Kings or the Phases or the Byzantine Empire or the Turks, the Bishops of Jerusalem left their imprint on the island's cooking.

In Cyprus one has the option of a rich Bount Bouqignon, a Royal English Roast Beef and even Yorkshire Pudding, together with a Moussaka or Lamb and Turkish Imam Bayild. The most popular gastronomic feast is a Mazza giendi. Meze is a selection of tiny dishes of everything that is in the kitchen that day. Apart from appetizer, one needs two or three hours in order to get through half a plate.

The starters are mainly dips:
- Tataliakas - cooked cods Roe blended with onion, parsley, lay and lemon juice.
- Melantrikes - the nested pud of subterranean mixed with olive oil, garlic, breadcrumbs, lemon juice, chopped parsley and fresh mint, lemon and green black pepper.
- Houndou - A rich chicken dip with tabit, sausae oil and cayenne pepper. An Arabic dish adopted in Cyprus.
- Dolmades - vine leaves stuffed with rice, small tomatoes and onions stuffed with minced lamb, onion, rice, tomato, mint and pine kernels with a rich sauce of fresh tomato and olive oil.
- Taloctoli - very thick sheep's natural yogurt salad with finely chopped cucumber, garlic and fresh mint.

The dips are accompanied with charfa, a mixture, sticks of fresh celery, cucumber, raw artichoke and other fresh uncooked vegetables.

The most popular grilled dishes are:
- Fish dishes:
  - Savora - Small red mullet fried in olive oil and served cold in a sauce of wine vinegar, rosemary and garlic.
  - Katemaros - Baby squid, deep fried with lots of lemon juice.
  - Octobadi Krasato - Octopus cooked in red wine, tomato, bay leaves, onions and cinnamon.
- Egg dishes:
  - Fresh spinach leaves scrambled with eggs and served with freshly ground black pepper and lemon juice.
  - Chicken Liver à la Turkey - Chicken liver fried with fresh tomatoes and scrambled with eggs.
- Some of the meat and cold dishes:
  - Hirmes - The delicacy of Cypriot produced in the mountain villages. It is a bag of pork marinated for 40 days in red wine and salt and then pressed under heavy millstones until it reduces to 1/6th of its size and smoked for a whole winter in the chimney by burning pine and Cyprus wood: served with molot.
  - Loustra - Fillet of pork marinated in red wine and currant seed grilled over charcoal.
  - Molia - Cubes of lamb cooked and cooked in red wine, currant seeds and sage and flavoured with Zivania, a potent Cypriot schnapps.
  - Tavas Horaitkoss - Cubes of lamb cooked in the oven with

onions and tomatoes and masses of cumin.

Stolitho - Chunks of lamb or goat cooked in sealed clay oven, scented with bayleaves and cireganes.

Kalabu - Cubes and lumps of lamb cooked in lemon juice and grilled over charcoal and with green peppers.

Shawarma - Freshly made sausages using a mixture of pork and lamb, parsley and onion and cinnamon.

Lekanico - A very tasty from Paphos spoiled with hot chilies and chinos, a kind of Cypriot juniper berry.

Grills must be accompanied with a salad of tomatoes, cucumber, feta cheese, string onions, sliced green olive, dressed with olive oil, vinegar and mint.

Cold soups consist of grilled haloumi, the Cypriot goat cheese which now sells as a supreme delicacy at Harrods in London and tomato salad, cheese cakes made with poppy seed pastry filled with feta, haloumi, mint and egg, and fried. And if you can manage the desserts there is Pavlova, Katsal and lots of fresh fruit.

The wines of Cyprus were renowned long before the birth of Christ. Hisodos, 26 centuries ago, in his book "Festas and Days in Cyprus" wrote: "In my thirst by drinking Cyprian wine I feel either to massacre or to put out my life in my thirst by drinking Cyprian wine."".

Commanderella - A sweet dessert wine, made in Cyprus more than 25 centuries ago, by the king of the Oscii in Italy, England, when he married Princess Bosnigoina of Navarre. In Cypriot offered to his nubile and queen, marinated this sweet aromatic and potent wine.

Bellapais is delicious on its own drunk during the warm summer evenings, but it is also excellent with fish poulardy and fruit.

Otholic - A full bodied "burdungi" type wine made from ripe red grapes of fairly high balance. This wine has a delicate bouquet with a strong flavor of sunshine, delicious with meat and cheese. Otholic is lighter than Balta Blood with which it has certain similarities and fruitier than its Spanish relation. It is extremely well.

Couir de Lion - A wine with a unique delicate fruity flavour and unappreciated bouquet. This wine is a result of a balanced co-coon of tradition and skill; before bottled it is left to mature in giant barrels in the KEO cellars. Served chilled with poultry, light game, hamburg, or on its own.

Dromeni Oniras - A light limited edition, favoured with Cypriot connosseurs.

Aphrodite - A white wine produced and fermented under controlled conditions and stored for at least 4 years in a special oak barrel so that it stabilises and then it is bottled and left to mature under technological conditions; it has a golden color and a generous dry taste. Ideal with fish.

Afaso - It is produced from matured grapes grown on the slopes of a hill called Afassos near the village Paphes. The summers on the Afassos hill are cool and the grapes nature slowly capture the whole flavour of the summer and the autumn. It is drunk with meat dishes and cheese, normally.

Arsinoe: Named after a Cypriot Queen, it is the queen of the suction wine. Full of fruity flavour - you can taste the mature grapes in it. It is served chilled with chicken, fish and fruit.

Semeli: Semeli is one of the most palatable wines of Cyprus. Dry, strong, well matured but difficult to find even in Limassol. It must be opened at least two hours before it is drunk; ideally it should be decanted, to get rid of the sediment which can be quite heavy. A relation to Semeli is Olympia, a very fine dry wine with a delicate aroma ideal with kebabs and other lamb dishes.

Fair Lady: A crisp white dry wine which would compliment any Mediterranean fish.

The Paphos district has a quality of magic, due perhaps to the considerable natural beauty of the area, or to the sense of history, or perhaps it is in the association of the area with the goddess Aphrodite, whose cult was centred here.

As one approaches from the east, one passes the bay called "Petra tou Romioi" which is the reputed birthplace of the god. Near this, on the right of the road east of Paphos, is the present day village of Kouris, which is the site of Ancient Paphos.

One of the chief sights of Paphos is the Temple of Aphrodite, a sanctuary of the most sacred of all the ancient goddesses, Aphrodite. The goddess (for she was not portrayed by a statue), was probably a large, black conical stone now in the Cyprus museum.

Most of the temple area has been excavated, and can be visited, though only well foundations, columns bases and some parts of the Roman mosaic pavement remain of the large Stoa and columns.

The Temple of Aphrodite, Kouklia (Old Paphos).

The early Christian Basilica Church.

STONES & COLUMNS

A look at the ancient kingdom of Paphos.

Articles & pictures: Maggie Lyon Dean

...
UNIFCYP
SAFE & SKILLED
DRIVING COMPETITION

On Saturday 15 September Major G T Hall, OC UN Tpt Sqn, as FMTO hosted the UNIFCYP Safe and Skilled Driving Competition. Its aim was to assess the driving standards within the Force and to promote road safety.

In all, seven teams entered the competition and each was faced with ten stands: of these, seven were driving stands, each with a different vehicle plus further stands for wheel changing, fault finding and a Cyprus Highway Code test. On the driving tests, teams were asked to drive a vehicle through a tight series of manoeuvres which would test their skill in handling vehicles completely alien to them.

All the stands were marked with cones and, needless to say, many were crashed while competitors drove:

- a Ferret Scout car from Force Reserve
- a AEC Matador from Assynt
- a Scania from Swedish
- a Landrover and trailer from Britton
- a Volkswagen Minibus from Dancon
- a 10 ton AEC Mammoth Major from Tpt Sqn
- a Daimler and a half from Cancun

The teams entered into the competition with a great deal of enthusiasm and each tackled the obstacles and vehicles with growing skill. They enjoyed the obvious challenge of trying to beat the different contingents in their own vehicles.

Towards the end of the afternoon the teams had completed all the tests and then came the task of finding individual winners for each stand. The tests were then run with the top people on each stand running in contest against the clock.

When the results had been decided, Mrs. Hargrave, wife of COMBRIT, presented the prizes.

Teams in Winning Order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Penalty Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>UN Tpt Sqn</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sector 2</td>
<td>772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sector 6</td>
<td>786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sector 5</td>
<td>817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sector 1</td>
<td>862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cancun MT</td>
<td>890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>79 Cdo Bty RA</td>
<td>928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>UNIFCYP Whips REME</td>
<td>949</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Individual Stand Winners:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stand</th>
<th>Winner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mwel Dunn Sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dvr Flynn UN Tpt Sqn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dvr Flynn UN Tpt Sqn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pte Ladergaard Sector 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gnr Griev 79 Cdo Bty RA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cpl Gauthier Cancun MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mwel Perkins Sector 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>UNIFCYP Whips REME</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lcpl Wilson UN Tpt Sqn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>UN Tpt Sqn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNTOO TENNIS
TEAM VISITS

In September UNIFCYP invited UNTOO to send their tennis team to Cyprus for a friendly challenge matches. UNIFCYP won by a rather a large margin (12 matches to 1) but the event was enjoyed by all concerned. A return match was arranged for October.

Left to right:

Back row: Mark Jeffery, Chris Gilbert, Goran Carlsson, Tony Cheetham, Bertil Olsen, Thomas Solbritton, Leanne O'Rourke, Erich Dallinga, Peter Routon, Tony O'Connell.

Front row: Margaret Strange, Diana Cunningham, Marie Olson, Ingrid Lehmann, Melanie Boulton.

UNARMED COMBAT
Commando Style

What is Unarmed Combat?

After the various unarmed combat demonstrations staged throughout the island Cpl Bernie Plunkett, the Team Captain of F Company's Fighting Fists Unarmed Combat Display Team', has always been asked the same questions: 'What is it?', 'How old is it?', 'What do you need it when you have a rifle?'? In this short article he attempts to answer a few of these questions.

What is it and what is its origins?

Unarmed combat, as practised in the Royal Marine Commandos, is not a new thing. It was first taught at the Commando Training Centre in Achnahaird, Scotland during the last war. It was conceived and developed by the Chief Instructor, Captain W.E. Fairburn, who also invented the 'Commando dagger'.

Captain Fairburn was an extraordinary man. He was the first instructor to master the art of 'Ju-Jitsu' (the forerunner to the sport of Judo) and he was also a very accomplished Shaolin warrior (now known as Kung-Fu). While he was Assistant Commissioner of Police for pre-war Shanghai he decided to teach his police anti-riot and self-defence techniques and these men became the most effective anti-riot police in the world. Fairburn called his techniques 'Defendu' and these techniques were taught to all commando and airborne soldiers of the British Army. 'Defendu' is a mixture of 'Aikido', 'Ju-Jitsu' and various other moves best summed up as 'dirty tricks'. It has no rules and it's only distinguishing feature is its complete lack of them. It is taught for use in the battlefield or in 'kill or be killed' situations.

Why do you need it?

We find that unarmed combat fulfills several roles for us. It teaches confidence (especially to the young soldiers) and it encourages and develops 'fighting spirit'; it teaches a man that he is not entirely dependent on his rifle and he can still fight without it. Captain Fairburn taught that 'a man's body can be a formidable weapon and can be just as lethal as a rifle'.

Does it work?

Yes — we have found it does. The teaching methods and techniques have not changed since the last war and have been employed throughout the years of active service since the war. They are just as effective now as they were then and they have proved their worth time and time again. Because of their worth these techniques are included in recruit training in the Royal Marines today, for they are considered important in turning out the 'Commando Soldier'.

Cpl B Plunkett
F Company
41 Commando Royal Marines
**Pictorial News**

**VISITORS**

On 12 September, the Commander-in-Chief General Royal Marines, Lt Gen J C C Richards, visited 41 Cdo FM in Sector 2. He toured Jubilee Camp, St. Davids Camp and the Eastern and Western Company OPs. He is pictured in the unit vehicle mechanics workshop.

**HEADQUARTERS WEDDING**

After a service of blessing conducted by Padre Robert Burton RN, Lt Col and Mrs. David Cornwell leave St. Columba's church under an international Guard of Honour representing various national contingents.

**ROYAL MARINES BAND VISITS**

During September Cyprus was visited by the Band of H.M. Royal Marines Commando Force. The band was 50 strong and led by The Director of Music, Capt H C Farrow, LRAM, LG, SM, Royal Marines. Their most important duty was to play at the British National Festival, where they added greatly to the colour and spectacle, supplying a faultless display of military music at its best. After this, after their tour, they played at a variety of Mess functions and concerts, ranging from the full military band concert at the Blind School, Nicosia (photographed here), to street concerts around the island, and a final concert in the splendid setting of Curlieu Theatre.

Just before midnight on 30 September the UN responded to the tenth emergency call this year. A Turkish Cypriot soldier in the Kokkina Garrison had been injured and UNFICYP was asked if it could evacuate him by air from Kokkina to hospital in Nicosia.

A Whirlwind helicopter of 84 Sqn Det (RAF) of the UN was airborne by half past midnight and having picked up the Medical Officer of the Danish Contingent at Xeros, landed at Kokkina just on 1 o'clock. The injured soldier was quickly got into the aircraft which took off once again and landed at the United Nations Headquarters outside Nicosia just 40 minutes later. A UN ambulance was waiting and the injured soldier was rushed to Nicosia North Hospital, where he was admitted just after 2 a.m., only fractionally more than two hours after the call for help had first been received.

The picture shows the soldier in the helicopter as it landed at Nicosia. In the left foreground is the UN Chief Medical Officer, Major Charles Lyon Dean, and on the right inside the helicopter is the Danish Medical Officer, Lt Alex Helck, who had accompanied the injured soldier all the way from Kokkina.

**Lt Gen Sir Richard Worsley, KCB, OBE, Quarter Master General MOD UK, visited UNFICYP on 27 September. He was met by DCOS/COMDRBCTCON, Col PFB Hargrave, and visited HQ UNFICYP and the Support Regiment. He is seen here with the Force Commander, Maj Gen J J Quinn.**
Cyprus problem a focus of attention in UN HQ

In a Report by the Secretary General, circulated on 13th September, Dr. Wathheim referred to the Cyprus situation:

"Another area of conflict with which the United Nations has been intimately involved, both in its peace-keeping and its peace-making activities, is Cyprus. The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), which has been there for more than 15 years, continues to perform an indispensable function in maintaining calm in the island, at the same time, I have pursued the good offices mission enthusiastically, I have been seeking to promote a just and lasting settlement. To this end, I convened a high-level meeting at Nairobi last May under my personal auspices. This meeting resulted in a 19-point agreement calling for the resumption of the intercommunal talks and setting forth the basis and priorities for them. Only, the talks were resumed amid high hopes, they soon encountered difficulties which necessitated an early recess. I have informed my representatives to continue our efforts to overcome the difficulties in the way of restarting the talks in accordance with last May's high-level accord and the priorities established in that agreement.

The present situation in this regard comprises two sets of difficulties. One concerns the stale negotiating positions of the parties. The other relates to political problems that they face in tackling the compromises and accommodations that are essential if the talks are to have any meaning. Time and again it has proved possible to narrow important differences between the parties and to agree on guidelines and priorities that held out the prospect of progress towards a settlement. Time and again the momentum generated by these agreements has been allowed to dissipate. Moreover, the existing status quo tends to create a dynamic of its own, which does not necessarily facilitate an agreed solution. It seems to me, however, that a far sighted and determined approach, based on the existing guidelines and accord, could lead to a long-term settlement of the situation in the island that would serve the interests of all concerned and would be vastly preferable to continuing to cling to an unsatisfactory and potentially unstable status quo. This could at the same time clear the way for a comprehensive political solution, based on the fundamental and legitimate rights of the two communities and on the right of all Cypriots to a better and more peaceful future.

The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus has been stationed in the island since 1964 and has performed invaluable services in maintaining peace in a deeply troubled area. After the events of 1974 the role of UNFICYP changed fundamentally, but until now its continued presence has been considered essential to maintaining peace and the necessary atmosphere for negotiations on a settlement of the Cyprus problem. While the need to maintain peaceful conditions in the island is undiminished, the intercommunal negotiations have been making very slow progress and, as of the writing of this report, are in recess. The experience of UNFICYP raises in an acute manner the question of the relationship between peace-keeping and peace-making functions of the United Nations. The risks involved in the premature withdrawal of a Peace-keeping Force are well known and can scarcely be envisaged at this time in regard to UNFICYP. However, the time may soon come for a careful re-examination of United Nations arrangements in the island in the light of present realities."

34th Annual Session of the UN General Assembly

The United Nations General Assembly opened its Annual Session this week to tackle a global agenda including conflicts in various parts of the world, problems of disarmament and a wide range of economic issues.

Salim Salim of Tanzania, who has served as his country’s ambassador to the United Nations for past nine years, was unanimously elected president of the new session. He urged the gathering to pave the way for a better and more equitable international order as the world entered the 1980’s.

As the new session got underway on 18 September, Saint Lucia was admitted into the United Nations, bringing its membership up to a total of 152 states.

In his opening address the new Assembly President said that peace was the greatest need of our time, but that never before had there been so many causes of war. He said the “monumental poverty of two-thirds of the world’s people, the widespread deprivation of political and human rights, the escalating arms race, and the refusal to respect the sovereignty of others including their sovereignty over their national resources”.

Mr. Salim said that real peace would remain elusive unless the United Nations addressed itself to the root causes of conflicts.

Referring to violations of human rights, he said that nowhere had they taken such a massive and grotesque form as in southern Africa. But whether in Africa or elsewhere, he said, oppressed peoples were resisting, by means including armed struggle as a last resort. And it was only logical that many member states supported the struggle against systems and regimes practising colonialism, foreign occupation and apartheid.

The President stated that the core of the middle east problem was the continued denial of the Palestinian right to self-determination, including the right to an independent state. Rights and respect of the right of all states to live in peace and security were the necessary conditions for a viable and permanent peace in the region, he said. And he added that the PLO had a primary role in the role as the representative of the Palestinian people.

Mr. Salim was asked at a subsequent press conference whether he would be prepared to request the PLO to accept Israel’s existence. He replied that he was quite prepared to ask the PLO to accept the fact of Israel, but that he had to be equally prepared to ask the Israelis to accept the fact of the PLO.

In the course of his opening statement the Assembly president appealed to the Opliot leaders to “promote a more meaningful and effective dialogue in order to bring an end to the tragedy of their country.

UNFICYP CHRISTMAS CARDS

A limited number of UNFICYP Christmas cards have been printed and are now available. The cards shown above have all the Contingents’ Hags in colour with the Season’s Greetings printed inside in all Contingent languages. All profits from sales go to the UNFICYP Welfare Fund. To avoid disappointment purchase early from Mr. John Amos, Procurement Officer, Blue Beret Camp, Nicosia. Tel: 7208. Price 100 mls each including envelopes.