

THE BLUE BERET



DECEMBER 1979



NOVEMBER IN RETROSPECT

Rotations

8 Swedish Contingent. In Sector 5 Battalion 73C handed over to Battalion 75C.

9 British Contingent. UNFICYP Transport Squadron. 60 Squadron Royal Corps of Transport (60 Sqn RCT) handed over to 1 Squadron Royal Corps of Transport (1 Sqn RCT).

14 British Contingent. In Sector 2 41 Commando Royal Marines handed over to 1st Battalion The Light Infantry (1LI).

23 Danish Contingent. In Sector 1 Battalion XXXI handed over to Battalion XXXII.

Medal Parades

Visits

5-7 Dr Harriet Critchley, accompanied by a party of seven, to observe and interview members of the Canadian Contingent on operational duty.

6-13 Lt Col P. J. M. Field, CROAC British Forces Cyprus, to the Austrian Contingent in Sector 6.

8 Mr Leslie Jeanes, Chief of Public Relations MOD UK, and Brig D. Borman, Director of Public Relations (Army) MOD UK, to HQ UNFICYP and the British Contingent.

8 Mr Lennart Wilklund, editor of Swedish magazine "Expressen", to the Swedish Contingent to cover the arrival of the female soldiers.

8-12 Mr. R. Farmer, Assistant Commissioner Australian Federal Police, to the Australian Civilian Police.

Military and Recreational Competitions

21-25 UNFICYP Squash Competition.

FUTURE EVENTS

JANUARY

6 **Epiphany Day.** In villages near the sea or a river there is a procession from the church to the water into which, after a brief ceremony, a silver cross is dipped three times by the priest. At Larnaca the waters will be blessed by Archbishop Chrysostomos who will then throw the holy cross into the sea three times. Divers will brave the cold and plunge into the sea for the honour of recovering the cross.

10 **UNFICYP Badminton Championships. Nicosia.** The championships will be played in the hall of St Michael's School in the UNPA on 10 and 11 January. The finals are scheduled to be played from 3 pm on the second day and will be immediately followed by the presentation of trophies.

11 **Art Exhibition of paintings by Akis Theodossiou. Nicosia.** The exhibition will open at the Hilton Gallary at 6.30 pm and continue until 21 January.

13 **UNFICYP Military Skills Competition. Pyla Ranges.** The competition will take place on the Pyla Ranges in the Eastern Sovereign Base Area during a 24 hour period ending at lunch-

time on 14 January with the presentation of trophies.

14 **Art Exhibition of paintings by Andreas Chrysochos, Nicos Kouroussis, Andreas Savvides and Stelios Volis. Nicosia.** The exhibition will open at the Zygos Gallery at 7.30 pm and continue until 26 January.

17 **Lecture on "The Temple of Aphrodite on clay sealings from Paphos" by Mrs Ino Nicolaou, Assistant Curator (Records) of the Cyprus Museum. Nicosia.** The lecture will be given at 7.30 pm in the British Council building.

18 **Presentation on Skiing and Hang-gliding. Nicosia.** The presentation will be given at 7.30 pm in the Goethe Institute and will consist of the skiing film "Happening in White" produced by Gunther Sachs followed by Hanno von Graevenitz talking about hang-gliding and showing his own film tracing his introduction to the sport in Austria and his subsequent experience in Cyprus, Israel and other countries. The presentation will end with a documentary film on the 1976 World Hang-gliding Championships held in Austria.

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The Blue Beret is the house journal of the United Nations Force in Cyprus and, as such, is intended to provide a source of information on current events within the Force, on UN matters of general interest and on local tourist advice.

Articles of general interest are invited from all members of the Force. Descriptions of recent local events or of visits to places of interest are welcome.

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

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on the cover

The majority of visitors to Cyprus think of it as an island of sun and sand. However, the members of the 254 (UNFICYP) Signal Squadron who man the radio rebroadcast station at Troodos know the island has another image, as this recent picture of their site shows.

THE BLUE BERET



Editorial

A Year of New Format

With this copy we complete the first full volume of the new format magazine. In the middle of the year when the editorial office got so far behind, we really thought we would not be able to complete a year's issues in this format in view of the much longer time it takes to put each issue together. However, thanks to the invaluable help so willingly given by Maggie Lyon Dean, we have managed it after all. Certainly the editorial office is most anxious that the magazine should not have to revert to its old form and that would also appear to be the wishes of our readers.

The main editorial problem in the new format magazine is that the Contingent contributions now make up for less than half of each issue. The remaining half; consisting of local and international news items, together with articles on sporting events and tourist information; involves a considerable amount of research and editorial effort. It is vital that the publication of the magazine be kept up-to-date otherwise you, the reader, will begin to lose interest in Contingent material but this has proved almost impossible to achieve without help from all contributors. To keep as much of the information in each issue up-to-date we have to give as late a date as possible for the submission of Contingent contributions. If those readers submitting articles on any other subject would get them into the editorial office as soon as they are written this would spread the load on the editorial staff and give us a greater chance in maintaining an up-to-date publication.

It is only with your help that your magazine can remain as you want it.

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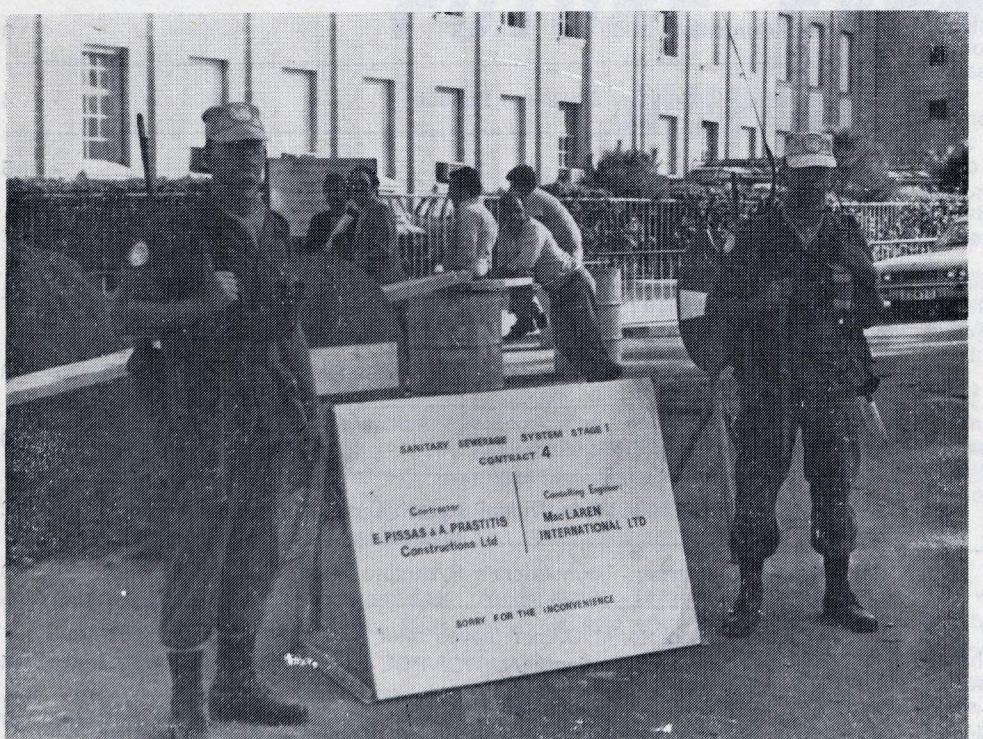


LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE (ROYAL CANADIANS)



Tprs Alberto and Abel with a construction worker.

NICOSIA SANITARY SEWERAGE PROJECT



was carried out. During that time many meetings were held to ensure the success of the project. The key participants at these meetings were Mr. K P Dalal, UNDP; Mr. Akinci, from north Nicosia; Mr. Demetriades, from south Nicosia; Lt Col Duffy, CEO, Capt Morin, OPs E, Sector 4; and Mr. Robinson from MacLaren International Ltd.

Since September 1979 work has been taking place within the UNBZ. The Greek Cypriot Contractor, Mr. Prastitis has been working in the area of Marcos Drakos Avenue and Paphos Gate. The Turkish Cypriot contractor Mr. Cahit has been working in the area of Hermes Street. To date, all work has been conducted without incident and the success of the project this far is due to the close co-operation between all concerned.

In October 1979 the Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) took over the duties in Sector 4 from 3eR22eR, the new Ops E for Sector 4, Capt Delany has witnessed the same spirit of co-operation during the first two months of the tour. In particular, the concern shown by the military representatives, Lt Baskaya for the Turkish forces and Maj Batistatos of the National Guard, for the success of the project can only ensure that it is completed to good purpose. To date the 1IN soldiers of Ledra Squadron have put 1,200 man hours of escort duty on the project without any incident.

Escort duty for the sewerage project. After 1,200 hours to date, no incidents have occurred.



A group of Danish "pinkies" seen leaving the tail of the Sterling Boeing 727.



A very convincing transport officer tries to explain what he actually needs instead of all that paper behind him.



The first new-comers to enter Viking Camp, driven by Capt. Krarup of HQ Coy, beside a happy smiling new Ops Info Offr, Capt. B. Baagoe.

ROTATION AT



DANCON

Dancon's new contingent, No. XXX11 took over in Sector 1, at precisely 1815 hours on 23 November 1979.

Ironically, one of our first major projects is to plan for the next rotation, which will be in May 1980. This is NOT because we are worried that we will not be relieved at the right time but because the change-over has to be thoroughly prepared, and plans sent to the Danish UN-department for ratification at least three months in advance.

The rotation at Dancon takes just over two weeks. But prior to this, in Denmark, soldiers of all ranks have to be mobilised and trained. The soldiers sign on for one year, and then follow a one month training programme. They then belong to the NORDIC UN STANBY FORCE, which they serve round the country in different regiments.

During his year, the soldier will expect to be sent to a UN mission, often at short notice. Approximately two months before the rotation, the UN Department knows how many soldiers of all ranks they will need for Cyprus in order to fulfil the Dancon commitment.

Before coming to Cyprus, the soldiers stay in Jaegerpris Camp (the UN Department training area). They receive vaccinations and their last briefings before boarding a Boeing 727 for Larnaca.

From the moment they arrive in Larnaca — at 0600 hours — everything is quite unreal. They are met by suntanned youngsters in shorts, who seem more than happy to see them. They and their 30 kg of luggage are ushered into buses, to be driven to their respective camps, where they are met again with over-whelming happiness and, immediately, the hand-over programme begins.

This means that Dancon is doubly manned for two weeks, and over this period living conditions are not the best. Some of the newcomers — "the pinkies" — live and sleep in the Gym Hall, while the more fortunate are accommodated in the former beach hotel, now called Dansborg, which is also an MP station. All the newcomers are busy learning the job, and absorbing the new impressions, and the old-timers are delighted to share their knowledge and experiences.

After one week of intensive activity, the first half of the outgoing contingent leave their camps — very early — at 0200 hrs — for Larnaca. There, a group of new arrivals and a cargo load are replaced in the huge Sterling Boeing 727 by the party of former UN soldiers on their way back to Denmark. The same procedure is repeated one week later, and then, after two hectic weeks of work and socialising, life in Sector 1 returns to normal.

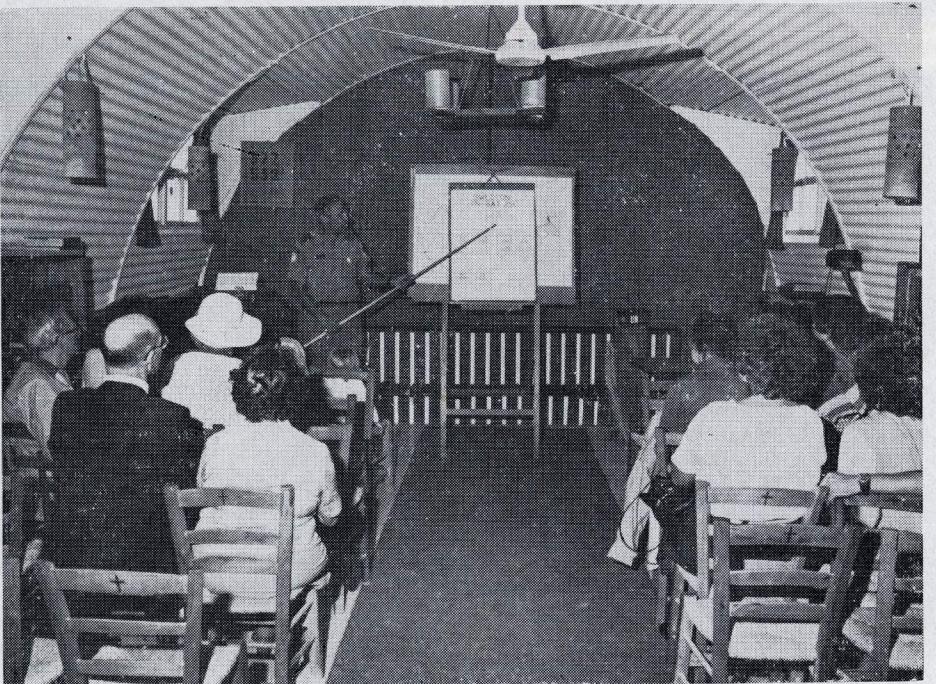


The group of tourists during their tour of the camp.

SWEDCON



SWEDISH TOURISTS VISIT CAMP VICTORIA



Ch. Insp. Åkesson briefing the visitors in the camp church.



The visitors watching the changing of the camp guard.

People in Sweden are very interested in the UN's activities in Cyprus. But only a few know properly what the UN soldiers do here. Many think that we just have a six month holiday; others think maybe, that there is a little more to it than that.

Since we do not have a standing army, Swedes see the military as part of a history lesson — or in current affairs — so it is with pleasure that Swedcon welcomes tourists from Sweden who wish to visit Camp Victoria. We have the opportunity to show these visitors the

work of UN, and of Swedcon in particular.

Most of the time, Chief Inspector Åke Åkesson from UN-CIVPOL acts as guide to the tourists. He knows most of the problems, as he has been here with six battalions and is in his seventh month of his present tour.

When the visitors arrive at Camp Victoria, they receive a short briefing from Ch. Insp. Åkesson in the church. Afterwards they are shown round the camp, and visit, among other places, the messes, the hospital, which is called "Villa Jalla", and the post office. The last item on the programme is the changing of the camp guard.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION



Training in Camp Duke Leopold V: instructors passing on their skills to young soldiers.

In the Austrian army much importance is placed on education in military knowledge among all ranks, and courses are conducted on a voluntary basis among soldiers who have done basic training and transferred to the militia.

These are courses and exercises that vary in length and in theme, to cover matters from basic military education to subjects like the methods of training and the fundamentals of leadership. These courses differ according to the rank of the soldier and are indispensable for promotion.

In Cyprus too, training courses and exercises are held but to a limited extent. They are carried out in addition to normal duties and are well subscribed.



FACETS OF LIFE IN CAMP DUKE LEOPOLD V

A BRIEF LOOK AT THE DUTY OFFICERS

The Operations Centre in Headquarters Sector 6 in Camp Duke Leopold V, Famagusta, is manned round the clock; four Duty Officers in shifts keep day and night radio and telephone contact with HQ UNFICYP and the other contingents. The Duty Officer also acts as a liaison for the weekly Karpas supply convoys, which is part of the humanitarian programme for which Auscon and Swedcivpol are responsible.

Although the duty is normally uneventful, an incident could occur at any time, and turn the Ops Branch into a hive of activity for some hours.

An important note for visitors in Sector 6 — the Duty Officer also gives information about the interesting places which can be seen in the area, for example, the old walled city of Famagusta, or the amphitheatre and other ruins in and around Salamis.



On 19 November the Force Commander, Maj Gen J J Quinn, visited Sector 6. He is pictured with COMDAUSCON, Lt Col Satter, on his tour of inspection.

CHAPLAIN'S CONFERENCE



The UNFICYP chaplains among the ruins of Salamis, an early centre of Christianity.

On Monday 26 November, the UNFICYP Chaplain's Conference took place in Famagusta.

After a briefing on the situation in the Sector the chaplains had a discussion with Austrian soldiers on an OP. It was interesting for soldiers and chaplains alike to meet with people from different countries and speak on different questions. The chaplains also paid a visit to ancient Salamis, which was organised by Auscon's Milkurat Grindl.



1 Lt K Pattera sending Ops cat Gümruk on his nightly mouse-finding mission. Gümruk brightens the every day life of the Auscon Duty Officers.



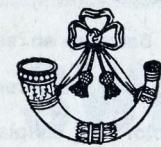
Exercise Pond Jump West I in Alberta in May 1979. A Company in emplaning in a Chinook for deployment.



Bugle Major Wilkinson and WO1 Napier and the Buglers leading the Band.



Weapon training on Salisbury plain.



1ST BATTALION THE LIGHT INFANTRY



The First Battalion The Light Infantry assumed responsibility for Sector 2 from 41 Commando Royal Marines on 14 November 1979, as part of the United Kingdom's contribution to the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

The history of the Light Infantry, like that of the British Army, reflects the expansions and contractions of Britain's forces over the ages. The Regiment derives its present form of three regular and three territorial battalions from 'rationalisations' that took place in October 1959 and July 1968, whereby the following regiments were amalgamated.

The Somerset Light Infantry
(Prince Albert's) (13th Foot)
The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry
(32nd, 46th Foot)
The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry



The Anti-tank Platoon on NBC training in Tidworth.

(51st, 105th Foot)
The King's Shropshire Light Infantry
(53rd, 85th Foot)
The Durham Light Infantry
(68th, 106th Foot)

During the North American Wars in the 1750s it became apparent that the tactics, drums and scarlet uniforms of the British Infantry placed them at a disadvantage in operations against the French and, in particular, against Indians in French employ. General Wolfe, with the approval of Sir Henry Clinton, the Commander in Chief, decided that a proportion of the infantry should be specially trained and equipped to operate forward and on the flanks of the formed bodies of infantry. Men were handpicked by their regiments for their fieldcraft, shooting, fitness and alertness to form these 'Light

An Introduction

Companies'. These men were dressed in green and russet brown and responded to orders given on bugle horn rather than the more cumbersome drum.

After the North American War the Light Companies were disbanded but when Napoleon invaded Spain, Sir John Moore in 1803 was entrusted with the task of training 'Light' Formations. Napier, who served under Sir John, wrote of them that 'he so fashioned them that afterwards, as the Light Division under Wellington, they were found to be soldiers unsurpassable, perhaps never equalled.'

The distinction of wearing a red backing behind the bugle cap badge was originally awarded as a result of the participation of the Light Company of the 46th South Devonshire Regiment (later to become the 2nd Bn DCLI) in an attack on the Americans during the American War of Independence. On the night of 20 September 1777 the Light Companies attacked a detachment of 1,500 Americans lying in the forest of Paoli, inflicting 300 casualties and captured 100 at a cost of three killed. As a result of this action the Americans vowed vengeance, declaring they would give no quarter. The Light Companies in turn sent word that they would stain the feathers in their caps red, so that others not involved would not suffer. After the war the Light Company of the 46th continued to wear red feathers and eventually permission was obtained for the whole of the Regiment to wear this distinction.

The Inkerman silver whistle and chain is worn by all WOs II, CSGs, and Sgts. In 1852 the 68th Light Infantry embarked for the Crimea. At the Battle of Inkerman, the 68th fought without their greatcoats in the bitter cold so that they could more easily get at their ammunition. They drove the Russian

Yakutsk Regiment from the field with the bayonet. There were heavy officer casualties and in consequence non-commissioned officers of the battalion played a very responsible part in command and control during the battle. Warrant officers and sergeants of the 1st Battalion The Durham Light Infantry continued to wear the whistle and chain as worn at Inkerman. This distinction was later extended to all warrant officers and sergeants of the Durham Light Infantry and subsequently of The Light Infantry.

Warrant officers and sergeants wear a red sash when on duty or parade, as do those in the rest of the army. However, unlike all other corps and regiments the sash in the light Infantry is worn over the left shoulder and tied to the right side, this is a tradition of the 13th Foot; the true record giving the reason was destroyed at Azihghur in 1868. It is believed that the tradition stems from the Battle of Culloden, in 10 April 1746, when most of the officers were casualties and the sergeants took their places in charge of the troops.

The loyal toast is not drunk in Regimental Messes in The Light Infantry. The privilege was earned by the DCLI (32nd) as an honour for defending Lucknow. It was conferred on the 85th, later the 2nd Battalion KSLI, by George IV after officers of the Regiment had dealt with rioters who insulted him in a theatre in Brighton. The custom in the DLI originated during their campaign in the West Indies against the Caribs (when they were awarded the designation "Faithful") since when it has not been considered necessary to demonstrate their loyalty by drinking the toast.

The Regimental Day of The Light Infantry is 22 July, the date of the Battle of Salamanca in 1812, and is known as Salaman-

ca Day. The Battle of Salamanca is a significant occasion in the history of The Light Infantry as all our former Regiments took part. The battle was a resounding victory and proved to be the turning point in the Peninsula Campaign. It is particularly appropriate that a battle from that campaign should be selected, as the record of the Light Division in the Peninsula War has rarely been surpassed and is justly seen as a memorial to Sir John Moore, the father of the Regiment.

Present day Light Infantry drill is descended from the drill taught to skirmishers to achieve quick thinking and quick movement. The Bugle leads the Bands on all occasions with the Bugle Major in front, the buglers carry silver bugles and not drums. All troops march at a pace of 140 paces to the minute

Ptes Couch and Slade of the Anti-tank Platoon in Jubilee Camp soon after their arrival in Cyprus.



and on ceremonial occasions execute the march past in quick and double time. All drill movements are carried out from and to the stand-at-ease position, like their forbears, signifying that on all occasions they are alert.

In recent years the Battalion has served in West Germany, Belize, Northern Ireland and Hong Kong and exercised in Brunei, New Zealand and Canada. Whilst this is the first Cyprus tour for the First Battalion there are a number of soldiers still with the Battalion who have served on the island as members of the old County Regiments. For the majority of us this is our first tour in the Mediterranean and we look forward to an interesting few months ahead and to enjoying the opportunity to see Cyprus and to meet members of the other contingents.

FOCUS ON

FINLAND

Hard by the town of Savonlinna in eastern Finland is Olavinlinna, a 500 year old mediaeval castle. The fortress is not just a historical monument and museum. It is used as a picturesque setting for an annual opera festival and similar purposes. The surrounding landscape is typical inland waterway country.

The Land

It is often said that Finland is a small country. A glance at a map, however, belies this. With a total area of 130,128 square miles (337,000 sq. km.), Finland is larger than Great Britain, but her population is only 4.7 million. The majority live in central and southern Finland. The northernmost part, Lapland is sparsely inhabited. Vast forests of spruce, pine and birch cover most of the land, and the thick undergrowth is full of flowers and berries.

There are about 60,000 lakes of all sizes connected by narrow channels, short rivers and rapids, in some places by canals as well, to form continuous waterways.

Tideless seas, the Gulf of Bothnia in the west and the Gulf of Finland in the south, wash the coastline. Thousands of beautiful islands stud the offshore water, especially in the south-west. Fish abound in the seas, rivers and lakes and most of the fresh-water fish are also found in the coastal waters, where the salt content is low. The highest land is in Lapland, the country of scenic fells

Despite the rapid development that has occurred in recent years it is still possible to find unspoilt peaceful areas as this lakeside scene in Lapland shows.



and street names are given in both forms. In Swedish, for example, Turku, is Abo and Helsinki is Helsingfors.

The Lapps, who lived in Finland before the Finns settled there, are of a different race. They are now some 4,000 in number, all in the far north. There are Lapps in Sweden and Norway as well. They have their own language, but also speak that of the country in which they live. Present-day Finnish Lapland is populated mainly by Finns.



A typical attractive fair haired and blue eyed inhabitant of the country.

History

In 1977 Finland celebrated her 60th anniversary as an independent state. Finland has been a nation with an identity of its own for hundreds of years. The Declaration of Independence on 6 December 1917, was simply the logical conclusion to earlier development. Most of the institutions of an independent nation, such as a parliament, were already in existence at that time.

Some eight hundred years ago the small Finnish tribes living in the forests on the shores of lakes gradually came into closer contact with the outside world.

It was an Englishman, Bishop Henry, who with the Swedish king led the first crusade to strengthen the Christian mission amongst the heathen Finns in about 1155. Up to the beginning of the 19th century Finland was a part of the Swedish realm and the country a battlefield between East and West. In 1809, after a war between Sweden and Russia, Finland became an autonomous Grand Duchy of the Russian Czar. She had her own constitution and civil service, her own army and currency. The Finns became increasingly conscious of themselves as a separate nation with their own individual characteristics. This strong national awakening led to a renaissance of the arts and all forms of cultural expression. It was peaceful development, threatened at the turn of the century when the Czar tried to abolish the country's self-governing status.

Then came the Russian Revolution in which the Finns saw an opportunity of realising their long-smouldering desire for political independence. The Declaration of Independence was issued on 6 December 1917. The Soviet Government recognised Finland's independence on 31 December the same year, the first state to do so. The new state was immediately embroiled in a tragic civil war in which the Left-wing forces that tried to seize power were defeated in the spring of 1918.

The next twenty years were a period of



Approximately 200,000 people live in Lapland and almost as many reindeer. The animals graze freely on the fells but are also used for domestic purposes such as pulling sledges.

economic and social progress for the young independent state. Like the other Scandinavian countries, Finland followed a neutral line in international issues. The clouds which gathered over Europe in 1939 darkened the sky of Finland too. Negotiations between Finland and the Soviet Union on the territorial cessions which the USSR considered necessary for its security failed and the Winter War began. It lasted 100 days, ending in the defeat of the Finns in the face of overwhelming odds. The country was not conquered, but Finland had to cede about 10 per cent of her territory, including most of Karelia with the city of Viipuri. When Germany and the Soviet Union clashed in 1941 Finland was once more drawn into a war against her eastern neighbour. The end came with the Armistice of September 1944,

Peace brought a new phase in the relations between Finland and her eastern neighbour, the Soviet Union. They have developed on the firm basis of mutual friendship and confidence. This was the policy established by the late President J K Paasikivi, after whom it was termed the Paasikivi Line. His close associate, President Urho Kekkonen, has successfully continued this line. During his term of office, Finland's policy of neutrality has gained recognition and understanding in both East and West. In 1956, the Soviet Union relinquished her na-

an associate member of EFTA. She joined the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) in 1969. She has also been host to important international meetings such as the SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) in 1969-1972, the preparatory talks for the Conference on European Security and Co-operation in 1972-1973 as well as the first stage of this Conference in July, 1973, and the final stage in summer 1975.



One the "The Seed" — as the constantly diminishing original population of Lapland call themselves.

but the price of peace was heavy. Besides the territory lost in 1940, the Petsamo region in the northeastern tip of Lapland, with its winter harbour, was also ceded to the Soviet Union. In addition, Finland had to expel the German troops from Lapland, and these destroyed everything in their withdrawal.

Finland had lost almost 100,000 men in casualties, and the area of the country was reduced by more than a tenth. The population of the ceded territories, amounting to 400,000 people, had to be resettled, the farmers among them, on new land. This gigantic programme was successfully realised.

Huge reconstruction projects had to be set in motion. In addition, the Soviet Union insisted on a war indemnity. It was paid in



Helsinki (Helsingfors in Swedish), the capital of the Republic of Finland, is the seat of the president, parliament and government. The city is the cultural centre of the country, its biggest import port and one of the main industrial centres. Half a million of the 4.7 million inhabitants of Finland live in Helsinki. Founded in 1550, the city is beautifully located on islands and promontories on the coast of the Gulf of Finland.

val base in Porkkala, near Helsinki which had been leased to her by the 1947 Peace Treaty. In 1962, she agreed to lease back to Finland the southern sector of the important Saimaa Canal, which had been ceded by Finland under the Peace Treaty.

The rebuilt Canal was re-opened for traffic in 1968.

Finland pursues a policy of friendship towards all nations, and keeps outside the conflicts of interest of the power blocks. She cherishes her Scandinavian traditions and co-operates closely with the other Nordic Countries. She has belonged to the United Nations since 1955 and since 1961 has been



SECRETARIAT OFFICER LEAVES AFTER FOUR YEARS

Mr. Mike J. O'Connor, UNFICYP Claims Officer left the island on 15 November 1979 on transfer to UNTSO, Jerusalem, after having been with UNFICYP for nearly four years.

Mike joined the United Nations in 1960 and after having served two years in the Congo, nine months in Bangladesh and some thirteen years in UNTSO, came to UNFICYP in March 1976 as the Property Control Officer and Secretary of the Property Survey Board. In August 1978 he also became Claims Officer and was Chief Personnel and Travel Officer during John McFadden's absence on home leave. In addition to his professional duties, Mike was Chairman of the UNFICYP Staff Committee for a year, 1976-77 and a member of the HQ Officers' Mess Committee for two years from 1977-79. Perhaps he was better known as a champion squash player and a very good bridge player!

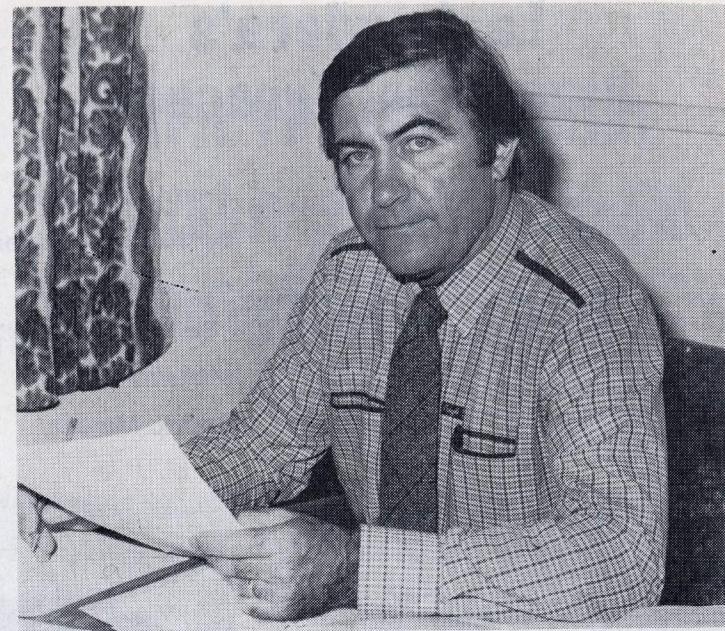
We will miss Mike and his charming wife Kay from the UNFICYP scene and wish them every happiness in Jerusalem.

VISITORS

MOD UK PUBLIC RELATIONS CHIEFS VISIT



Mr. Leslie Jeannes, Chief of Public Relations MOD UK, and Brig D Boorman, Director of Public Relations (Army) MOD UK, visited the Force on 8 November. The two visitors are pictured during their discussions with the Force Commander, Maj Gen J J Quinn, after which they attended a reception and lunch in the HQ UNFICYP Officers' Mess at which they were able to meet and talk to Commanders and Press Officers from all Contingents.



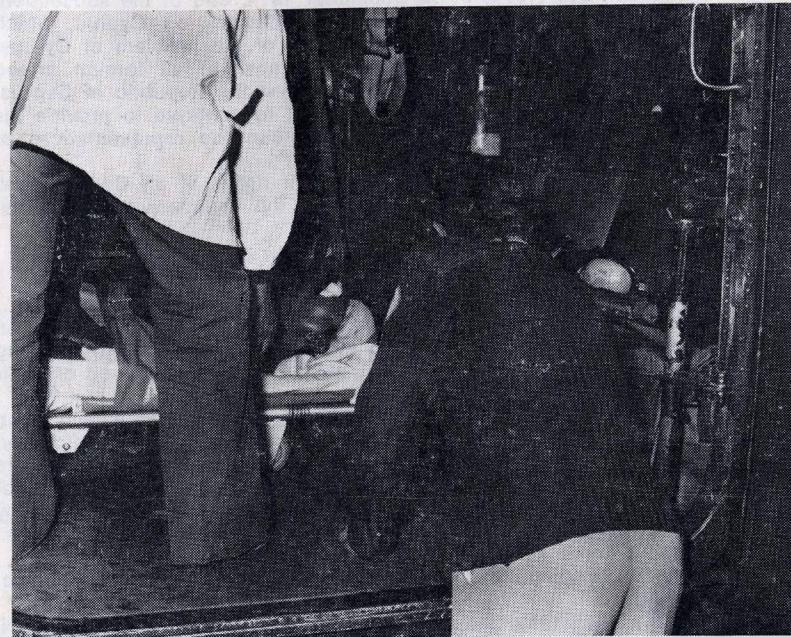
Pictorial news

VISIT BY COMMANDER CANADIAN FORCE MOBILE COMMAND



During the period 23-26 October UNFICYP was visited by the Commander Force Mobile Command, Lt Gen J J Paradis, CMM, CD, and the Chief of Staff (Operations) Force Mobile Command, BGen B Baile, CD. They toured in Sector 4 and Blue Beret Camp to meet members of all ranks of Cancon. They also visited HQ UNFICYP, to meet the Force Commander, Maj Gen J J Quinn, and the Chief of Staff/ COMDANCON BGen J Cotter. They are here pictured with the Force Commander.

HELICOPTER RESCUES CONTINUE



POLICE OFFICER FROM LIMASSOL

On 10 November at 2204 hours UNFICYP received a request to medevac a Greek Cypriot police officer from Limassol. He had been hurt in a car accident and had severe head and body injuries.

A UN Whirlwind of 84 Sqn Det (RAF) was airborne very quickly for Limassol from where the patient was speedily flown to Nicosia International Airport. A civilian ambulance accompanied by the CMO, Major C W Lyon Dean, took the patient to Nicosia General Hospital. On the following day, the UN received a call from Inspector Georgiou of the Cyprus Police to convey their thanks for the medevac of their injured officer.

In the picture the patient is being attended by the CMO on arrival at Nicosia.



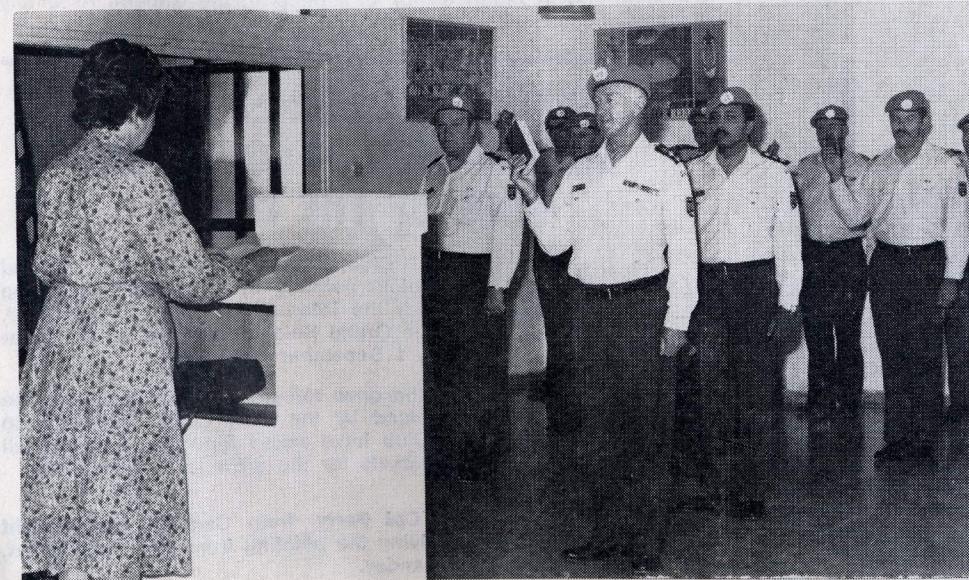
MAN FROM KATO PYRGOS

On 29 November at 1705 hours UNFICYP received a call from CYPOL to go to the aid of Georgios Ioannou, aged 57, of Kato Pyrgos, who had had a stroke.

A Whirlwind of 84 Sqn Det (RAF) was airborne at 1744. The patient, who was unconscious, was picked up at 1810 hours and landed at Nicosia International Airport by 1836 hours in spite of gale force winds, which were only just within the operating limits for the helicopter. The patient was admitted to Nicosia General Hospital at 1850 hours. Unfortunately, despite the fine effort by the helicopter crew, the patient died in hospital later that night.

The picture was taken immediately after the helicopter had landed at Nicosia.

AUSTCIVPOL SWORN INTO NEW FORCE



On 1 November the Australian Acting High Commissioner, Miss E. Grimwade, administered an oath to all members of the Austcivpol contingent in Cyprus swearing allegiance to the Queen and to keep and maintain the peace. The reason for the ceremony was that the Commonwealth Police, to which the contingent had belonged, has recently amalgamated with the Australian Capital Territory Police to form the new Australian Federal Police and all members had to be sworn into the new Force.



UN NEWS



UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS NEW RESOLUTION ON CYPRUS

The United Nations General Assembly adopted on 20 November Resolution 34/30 on Cyprus by a vote of 99 in favour to 5 against (Turkey, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh and Djibouti) with 35 abstentions.

There were separate votes on several paragraphs of the resolution. Paragraph 11 was adopted by a vote of 87 in favour to 10 against with 40 abstentions; paragraph 12 was adopted by a separate vote of 94 in favour to 8 against with 34 abstentions. Paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 were adopted by a vote of 83 in favour to 23 against with 30 abstentions.

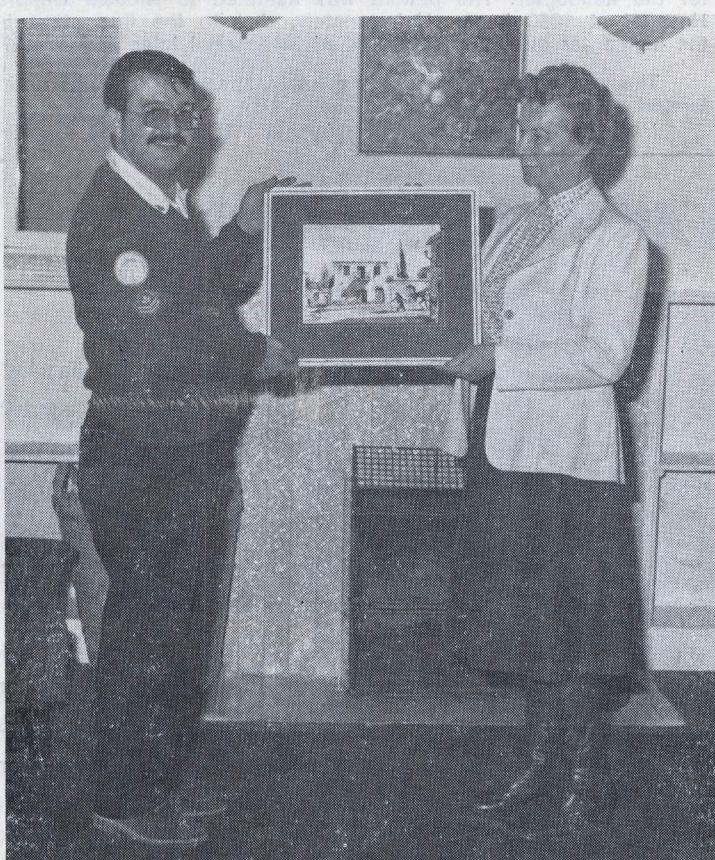
Following is text of the resolution as adopted by the General Assembly:

"The General Assembly; having considered the question of Cyprus; recalling its Resolution 3212 (XXIX) of 1 November 1974 and its subsequent Resolutions; mindful of the principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force; recalling the idea of holding an international conference on Cyprus; greatly concerned over the prolongation of the Cyprus crisis, which poses a serious threat to international peace and security; deeply regretting that the Resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus have not yet been implemented; welcoming the Ten-Point Agreement of 19 May 1979 (A/34/620, Annex V); expressing deep concern over the lack of progress in the inter-communal talks; deplored the continued presence of foreign armed forces and foreign military personnel on the territory of the Republic of Cyprus and the fact that part of its territory is still occupied by foreign forces; deplored also unilateral actions that change the demographic structure of Cyprus; mindful of the need to settle the question of Cyprus without further delay by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant United Nations Resolutions:

1. Reiterates its full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and calls once again for the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs:

2. Expresses its support for the Ten-Point Agreement of 19 May 1979, concluded under the auspices of the Secretary-General:

3. Affirms the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to full and effective sovereignty and control over the entire territory of Cyprus and its natural and other resources and calls all States to support and help the Government of Cyprus to exercise the above-mentioned rights:



4. Demands the immediate and effective implementation of General Assembly Resolution 3212 (XXIX), unanimously adopted by the General Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in its Resolution 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974, and of the subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Council on Cyprus, which provide the valid basis for the solution of the problem of Cyprus:

5. Demands the immediate withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and foreign military presence from the Republic of Cyprus:

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices for the negotiations between the representatives of the two communities:

7. Calls for respect of the human rights of all Cypriots and the instituting of urgent measures for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety:

8. Calls for the urgent resumption in a meaningful, results-oriented and constructive manner of the negotiations under auspices of the Secretary-General between the representatives of the two communities, to be conducted freely on an equal footing on the basis of the Agreement of 19 May 1979, with a view to reaching as early as possible, a mutual acceptable agreement based on their fundamental and legitimate rights:

9. Calls upon the parties concerned to refrain from any unilateral action which might adversely affect the prospects of a just and lasting solution of the problem of Cyprus by peaceful means and to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the performance of his task under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council as well as with the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus:

10. Welcomes the proposal for the total demilitarisation of Cyprus:

11. Reiterates its recommendation that the Security Council should examine the question of the implementation, within a specified time-frame, of its relevant resolutions and consider and adopt thereafter, if necessary, all appropriate and practical measures under the Charter of the United Nations for ensuring the speedy and effective implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus:

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly by 31 March 1980 on the progress achieved in the negotiations between the two communities on the basis of the Agreement of 19 May 1979:

13. Authorised the President of the Thirty-fourth Session of the General Assembly, in the event that the Secretary-General reports lack of progress in the above-mentioned negotiations, to appoint an Ad Hoc Committee composed of no more than seven Member States:

14. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to maintain contact with the Secretary-General in his task of facilitating the successful conclusion of the negotiations between the two communities:

15. Further requests the Ad Hoc Committee, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to recommend steps for and promote the implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on Cyprus:

16. Decides to include the item entitled Question of Cyprus in the provisional agenda of its Thirty-fifth Session and requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report on all its aspects to the General Assembly at that Session."

UNFICYP FAMILIES' CLUB MAKES FINAL EFFORT FOR YEAR OF THE CHILD

The UNFICYP Families' Club, Nicosia sponsored a Special Draw of an original water colour painting by Mike Patsalos as the final effort to raise money for the International Year of the Child. The draw was held during the Grand Re-opening Night of the Community Centre at Nicosia on 1 December 1979.

The sale of tickets for the draw raised a further £126 for the cause, bringing the total raised by the Club during the year up to £1477. The Families' Club have asked for their thanks to all who so generously bought tickets for the draw to be publicised.

The picture shows M/Cpl Perry, from Cancon, who bought lucky ticket No. 00291, receiving the painting from Mrs Mary Quinn, the wife of the Force Commander.