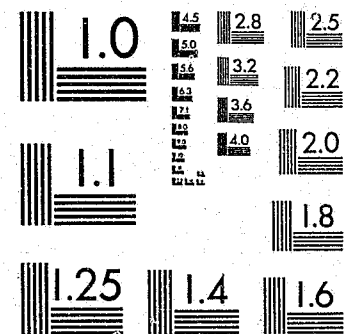


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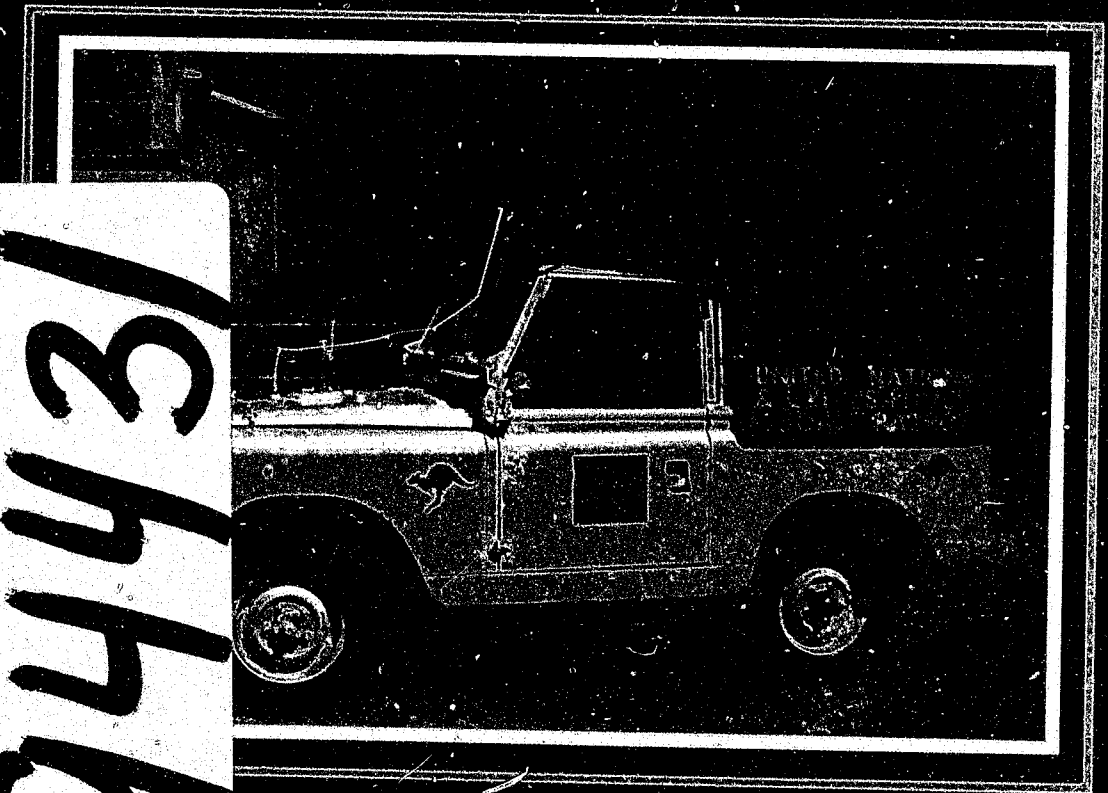
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National Institute of Justice  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

11/17/84

# Police as Peace-keepers

The History of the Australian and New Zealand  
Police serving with the United Nations Force  
in Cyprus 1964-1984



Barry Barker

Terry Burke

FIFTH AUSTRALIAN POLICE CONTINGENT  
NICOSIA 1968

Back Row left to right	Dudley Orchard, Lindsay Barnett, Daryl Phillips, Bob Owen, John Creighton, Athol Gazey, Geoff Fielding.
4th Row	Graham Sinclair, Graham Noyes, Ross Gorrie, Les Dutton, Col Briscoe, Norm Alden, Barry Bennett, Barry De Dear, Tom Powick, John Vincent, John Studd, Vern Aberle, Paul Hanvin, Barry O'Brien.
3rd Row	Neville Hong, Arnold Burgess, Maurie Ryan, Les Miller, Phil Campbell, John Keogh, Ron Clarke, Norm Oswald, Don Condie, Peter Scanlan, Peter Stevens, Peter Emmerson, Tom McGrath, Ross Lambert, Keith Wells.
2nd Row	Barry Boyce, Bob Foster, John Parkes, Jack Berkshire, Ron Schmerl, John Pilgrim, Jack Testrow, Andy Andrews, Tom Bunnell.
Front Row	Fred Luther, Guy Habermann, Peter McAulay, Harold Alchin, Graham Davidson. Missing: Bill Lane.

Police  
as  
Peace-keepers

U.S. Department of Justice  
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AUSTRALIA

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Why should I take up space in an Australian newspaper to write about Cyprus? There are several answers. The first is that practically everyone in Cyprus has a friend or a relative in Australia. The second is that Australia and Australians are popular in Cyprus with both communities. Why? I'm not sure, but perhaps we are a long way off and have never been militarily involved like the Greeks, and Turks and the English . . . The third reason is that successive Australian Governments since 1964 have contributed contingents to the UN Peace-keeping Forces. We still do. The Australian taxpayer foots the entire bill for them and has never gone to any other members of the UN for financial help. All Cypriots know this and they are grateful because Australian police have been friendly, courteous and efficient.

The late Francis James  
*The Age*  
27 June 1976

# Police as Peace-keepers

The History of the Australian and New Zealand  
Police serving with the United Nations Force  
in Cyprus 1964-1984

Gavin Brown  
Barry Barker  
Terry Burke



UNCIVPOL VICTORIA

First published in Australia 1984  
by the UNCIVPOL (Vic.) Club,  
Management Services, Police Headquarters  
380 William Street, Melbourne (03) 320 3333

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Typeset by Peter Boyd Typesetters  
Printed by Magenta Press, Mulgrave

This book is proudly dedicated to the memory of:

Sergeant Llewelyn John Thomas who died near Mari on  
26 July 1969 as a result of a motor car accident

Inspector Patrick Mark Hackett who died near Stroumbi  
on 29 August 1971 as a result of a motor car accident

Sergeant Ian Donald Ward who died near Lefka on 12  
November 1974 as a result of a land-mine explosion;  
and

to the 124 other soldiers and civilian police who lost their  
lives while serving with the United Nations Force in  
Cyprus.

'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they  
shall be called sons of God'

Matthew 5:10

This history has been published by the UNCIVPOL (Vic.) Club, which comprises serving and former members of the Victoria Police Force who served with UNFICYP. It coincides with events to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the first Australian and New Zealand contingents posted to Cyprus held in Melbourne on 25-27 May 1984. The authors are especially grateful to the Chief Commissioner of the Victoria Police, Mr S I Miller, the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police, Mr R Gray and the Commissioner of the New Zealand Police, Mr K O Thompson for access to official files. The Commissioners of other Australian Police Forces have also assisted. We are particularly indebted to Senior Sergeants Jeff Brown and Ray Leister of the Australian Federal Police, to Chief Inspector Brian Fahey of the New Zealand Police, and to former UNCIVPOL Police Adviser Jim Hamilton and to many other UNCIVPOL members who provided information and material and who checked early drafts. The United Nations Information Centre, Sydney, and the National Library of Australia, Canberra, also helped out. As always, Christine Paterson and Betty Sullivan of the Victoria Police College Library have been particularly supportive. The Editor, Marjorie Pressley, did sterling work under a great deal of pressure. Our wives, who probably bore the brunt of the project, also deserve grateful acknowledgement.

G B  
B B  
T B  
Melbourne  
April 1984

## Foreword

The publication of this history of Australian and New Zealand Police participation as United Nations Civilian Police in Cyprus coincides with the twentieth anniversary of the first commitment to that task.

Having regard to the historical development of Australia and New Zealand and our association in two World Wars, it is appropriate that the police of both countries should have been identified, in this way, in an international peace-keeping force.

The participation of Australian and New Zealand Police in this common enterprise has been unique, historic and effective. The work of the respective contingents received international acclaim and their involvement has added to the experience and prestige of the police forces from which the constituent police officers were drawn.

All of those who had the good fortune to be part of this era of police history can take pride in their collective achievements in representing their countries, and the police profession, internationally.

S I Miller, MVO, OSJ, QPM  
CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE  
VICTORIA POLICE FORCE

Melbourne  
January 1984



MESSAGE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
CYPRUS MR SPYROS KYPRIANOU

I address a message of cordial greetings to all those who served or are still serving in the United Nations Civilian Police in Cyprus, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of its establishment. I would like to assure all ex-members of UNCIVPOL that they have left behind the best of memories. They have proved faithful and dedicated servants of the cause of peace.

The UNCIVPOL has been sent to Cyprus under a United Nations Security Council resolution, together with the UNFICYP, to prevent a recurrence of fighting and to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions on the island. Its contribution to this end has been significant and won our deepest appreciation.

I congratulate the UNCIVPOL Club of Victoria on their initiative to produce this publication. Australia is still participating in the UNCIVPOL, while New Zealand's participation lasted three years. To both countries we are deeply grateful for all they have done and are doing for Cyprus and its people.

Close and strong are the ties that link together the peoples of Australia and New Zealand with the people of Cyprus. These links, deriving from our adherence to noble ideals, are continuously fostered through our joint efforts for the promotion of common aims within the Commonwealth, at the United Nations and elsewhere and are further consolidated by the presence of large Cypriot communities in Australia and New Zealand. While a great number of Cypriots have made Australia and New Zealand their second home, the few Australians in Cyprus and the Australian contingent of the UNCIVPOL are a symbolic presence of your countries in Cyprus.

It gives me great satisfaction to know that your affection for Cyprus has taken now the form of friendly relations with the Cypriots living in your countries. I personally cherish vivid and pleasant memories from my visit to Australia where I admired the achievements of the Australian people and their dedication to the noble ideals of freedom, justice, democracy and peace.

I wish you all every happiness.

*S. Kyprianou*

January 1984

## Contents

Foreword	vii
Message from Spyros Kyprianou, President of The Republic of Cyprus	ix
One The Charter	1
Two Peace-keeping	6
Three Cyprus	10
Four The First Five Years 1964-1969	21
Five The Second Five Years 1969-1974	62
Six The Third Five years 1974-1979	95
Seven The Fourth Five Years 1979-1984	133
Eight The New Zealanders 1964-1967	148
Nine Overview	159
Appendices	167
Australian Contingent Commanders and UNCIVPOL Police Advisers	204
Australian Police Contingents	205
New Zealand Police Contingents	223
References	226
Bibliography	229
Index	231

## Appendices

A	Security Council Resolution Establishing UNFICYP	167
B	Annual UNFICYP Strength by Contributing Nations 1964-1983	169
C	Status of the Force Agreement	171
D	Principles of Self-Defence	182
E	Aims and Objectives of UNFICYP	184
F	Conditions of Service of Special Commonwealth Police Officers Serving with UNFICYP	186
G	Training Programme for First Contingent	189
H	UNCIVPOL Duty Statement	190
I	Police Adviser's Operational Directive	194
J	Cyprus Government Policy on the entry of certain items into Turkish Cypriot areas	198
K	Larger UNFICYP Military Units directly supported by the Australian UNCIVPOL	201

## Tables and Maps

### Tables

One	Social Statistics	14
Two	Quota of Australian Police	22
Three	Limassol Zone Demographic Statistics	71
Four	Tours of duty in Cyprus by Force of Origin	162
Five	Deployment of Australian and New Zealand UNCIVPOL	165

### Maps

One	Distribution of Greek and Turkish Cypriots 1960	13
UNFICYP deployment (a)		
Two	December 1965	41
Three	June 1969	60
Four	June 1970	72
Five	May 1974	94
Six	December 1974	106
Seven	December 1975	118
Eight	May 1979	132
Nine	May 1983	144

(a) Maps reprinted from Secretaries-Generals' Reports

## List of Illustrations

Australian Station Ayios Theodoros	<i>facing</i> p. 16
Australian Station New Olympus Hotel, Ktima	<i>facing</i> p. 16
New Zealand Station Mallia	<i>between</i> pp. 16-17
Headquarters, Curium Palace Hotel, Limassol	<i>between</i> pp. 16-17
Australian Headquarters, Romantzo Hotel, Kakopetria	<i>between</i> pp. 16-17
Romantzo Hotel, Kakopetria	<i>between</i> pp. 16-17
Australian Station, Akamas Hotel, Polis	<i>between</i> pp. 16-17
Australian Headquarters, Maternity Clinic, Limassol	<i>facing</i> p. 17
Australian Station Larnaca	<i>facing</i> p. 17
Enosis Parade, Limassol	p. 17
First Australian Contingent disembarking at Nicosia	p. 24
UNFICYP Missing Person poster	p. 26
UNCIVPOL Contingent Commanders	p. 29
Jim Hamilton and Laurie Connolly being presented to President Makarios	p. 32
Australian Station, Paphos	<i>facing</i> p. 32
Australian Headquarters, Berengaria Flats, Limassol	<i>facing</i> p. 32
Australian Station Xeros	<i>between</i> pp. 32-33
Australian Headquarters, Kokkino Trimithia	<i>between</i> pp. 32-33
UNCIVPOL Headquarters, Wolseley Barracks, Nicosia	<i>between</i> pp. 32-33
Kyrenia	<i>between</i> pp. 32-33
Kyrenia Harbour	<i>facing</i> p. 33
Village Butcher	<i>facing</i> p. 33
Women in the fields	<i>facing</i> p. 33
Hand-drawn UNCIVPOL Christmas card	p. 33
Presentation to the Australian Ambassador	p. 37
Australian Farewell	p. 45
Village life	<i>facing</i> p. 48
Donkeys at Statos	<i>facing</i> p. 48
Donkey and Goat at Kakopetria	<i>between</i> pp. 48-49
Donkey and Ox	<i>between</i> pp. 48-49
Camel plough	<i>between</i> pp. 48-49

EOKA Statue, Nicosia	<i>between</i> pp. 48-49
Petrol delivery, Limassol	<i>between</i> pp. 48-49
Grape juice sign	<i>facing</i> p. 49
Green line sign, Greek Cypriot side	<i>facing</i> p. 49
Green line sign, Turkish Cypriot side	<i>facing</i> p. 49
Greek Cypriot sign near Ayios Nicolaos	<i>facing</i> p. 49
Departure of New South Wales members at Sydney	
— Fourth contingent	p. 49
Fourth Australian Contingent, May group	p. 51
Major Phil Easterby at Kophinou	p. 55
Gough Whitlam's visit to UNFICYP Headquarters	p. 59
Joint patrol Ktima	<i>facing</i> p. 64
Donkey 'Patrol'	<i>facing</i> p. 64
Astromeritis checkpoint	<i>between</i> pp. 64-65
Australians outside the Hotel Atlanta, Nicosia	<i>between</i> pp. 64-65
Don De Broughe at Ayios Theodoros	<i>between</i> pp. 64-65
Australians and waiters at the New Olympus Hotel	<i>between</i> pp. 64-65
Medal presentation Second Contingent	<i>between</i> pp. 64-65
Dave Woolley Wedding	<i>between</i> pp. 64-65
Paphos Port	<i>facing</i> p. 65
Kakopetria snowfall	<i>facing</i> p. 65
SWEDCON Stavrovouni Certificate	p. 66
Pool Bull Shooting contestants	p. 69
Miss Australia and escorts at Limassol	p. 76
Ellen Bar, Nicosia	p. 78
Wolseley Barracks, arrival of Fourth Contingent	<i>facing</i> p. 80
Water carrier relief at Kophinou	<i>facing</i> p. 80
Sunday mail exchange at Mallia	<i>facing</i> p. 80
International soccer team	<i>between</i> pp. 80-81
Donkey Derby 'Mounting Yard'	<i>between</i> pp. 80-81
Inspector Kemal Osman and Ted Hearnden	<i>between</i> pp. 80-81
Donkey Derby, honest George Puckey	<i>between</i> pp. 80-81
Greek Cypriot wedding	<i>between</i> pp. 80-81
Barry Bennett's accident	<i>between</i> pp. 80-81
Australian rules football match	<i>facing</i> p. 81
Famagusta town race 1970	<i>facing</i> p. 81
Medal parade programme	p. 82
Police adviser's staff, UNCIVPOL Headquarters	p. 87
'Just Friends'	<i>facing</i> p. 96
Chief Commissioner Noel Wilby, Victoria Police, visits Ktima	<i>facing</i> p. 96
Laurie Jones and Les Lidbury with Arni Noll	
Painting	<i>facing</i> p. 96
Famagusta town race 1971	<i>between</i> pp. 96-97
Liaison duty near Polis	<i>between</i> pp. 96-97

## List of Illustrations

Australian Station Ayios Theodoros	<i>facing</i> p. 16
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Romantzo Hotel, Kakopetria	<i>between</i> pp. 16-17
Australian Station, Akamas Hotel, Polis	<i>between</i> pp. 16-17
Australian Headquarters, Maternity Clinic, Limassol	<i>facing</i> p. 17
Australian Station Larnaca	<i>facing</i> p. 17
Enosis Parade, Limassol	p. 17
First Australian Contingent disembarking at Nicosia	p. 24
UNFICYP Missing Person poster	p. 26
UNCIVPOL Contingent Commanders	p. 29
Jim Hamilton and Laurie Connolly being presented to President Makarios	p. 32
Australian Station, Paphos	<i>facing</i> p. 32
Australian Headquarters, Berengaria Flats, Limassol	<i>facing</i> p. 32
Australian Station Xeros	<i>between</i> pp. 32-33
Australian Headquarters, Kokkino Trimithia	<i>between</i> pp. 32-33
UNCIVPOL Headquarters, Wolseley Barracks, Nicosia	<i>between</i> pp. 32-33
Kyrenia	<i>between</i> pp. 32-33
Kyrenia Harbour	<i>facing</i> p. 33
Village Butcher	<i>facing</i> p. 33
Women in the fields	<i>facing</i> p. 33
Hand-drawn UNCIVPOL Christmas card	p. 33
Presentation to the Australian Ambassador	p. 37
Australian Farewell	p. 45
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Donkeys at Statos	<i>facing</i> p. 48
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Donkey and Ox	<i>between</i> pp. 48-49
Camel plough	<i>between</i> pp. 48-49

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Green line sign, Greek Cypriot side	<i>facing</i> p. 49
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Greek Cypriot sign near Ayios Nicolaos	<i>facing</i> p. 49
Departure of New South Wales members at Sydney	
— Fourth contingent	p. 49
Fourth Australian Contingent, May group	p. 51
Major Phil Easterby at Kophinou	p. 55
Gough Whitlam's visit to UNFICYP Headquarters	p. 59
Joint patrol Ktima	<i>facing</i> p. 64
Donkey 'Patrol'	<i>facing</i> p. 64
Astromeritis checkpoint	<i>between</i> pp. 64-65
Australians outside the Hotel Atlanta, Nicosia	<i>between</i> pp. 64-65
Don De Broughe at Ayios Theodoros	<i>between</i> pp. 64-65
Australians and waiters at the New Olympus Hotel	<i>between</i> pp. 64-65
Medal presentation Second Contingent	<i>between</i> pp. 64-65
Dave Woolley Wedding	<i>between</i> pp. 64-65
Paphos Port	<i>facing</i> p. 65
Kakopetria snowfall	<i>facing</i> p. 65
SWEDCON Stavrovouni Certificate	p. 66
Pool Bull Shooting contestants	p. 69
Miss Australia and escorts at Limassol	p. 76
Ellen Bar, Nicosia	p. 78
Wolseley Barracks, arrival of Fourth Contingent	<i>facing</i> p. 80
Water carrier relief at Kophinou	<i>facing</i> p. 80
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International soccer team	<i>between</i> pp. 80-81
Donkey Derby 'Mounting Yard'	<i>between</i> pp. 80-81
Inspector Kemal Osman and Ted Hearnden	<i>between</i> pp. 80-81
Donkey Derby, honest George Puckey	<i>between</i> pp. 80-81
Greek Cypriot wedding	<i>between</i> pp. 80-81
Barry Bennett's accident	<i>between</i> pp. 80-81
Australian rules football match	<i>facing</i> p. 81
Famagusta town race 1970	<i>facing</i> p. 81
Medal parade programme	p. 82
Police adviser's staff, UNCIVPOL Headquarters	p. 87
'Just Friends'	<i>facing</i> p. 96
Chief Commissioner Noel Wilby, Victoria Police, visits Ktima	<i>facing</i> p. 96
Laurie Jones and Les Lidbury with Arni Noll	
Painting	<i>facing</i> p. 96
Famagusta town race 1971	<i>between</i> pp. 96-97
Liaison duty near Polis	<i>between</i> pp. 96-97

Fighters Casino, Kokkina	between pp. 96-97
Nicosia international airport after coup	between pp. 96-97
Limassol Headquarters Mess	facing p. 97
UNFICYP observation post at Mavroli	facing p. 97
Force commander Prem Chand with Marc Kelly	p. 102
Medal parade Eleventh Contingent	facing p. 112
Imprest officer Peter Magerl at Ktima	facing p. 112
Bill Sneddon visits Ktima	facing p. 113
SWEDCIVPOL commander's Volvo	facing p. 113
Force commander dedicates Ian Ward memorial	p. 117
Duty along UNCIVPOL patrol route	p. 125
Presidential palace after coup	facing p. 128
Stavrokono Turkish Cypriot village	facing p. 128
Convey assembling near Ktima, 'Operation Mayflower'	facing p. 129
Remembrance service at Ian Ward memorial 1978	p. 129
CANCON Engineers checking minefield after Thurgar rescue. Inset, Jack Thurgar and Chrisostomas Seas	p. 136
UNCIVPOL escort of Turkish Cypriots to Nicosia Rehabilitation centre	p. 140
Paris at Australian Headquarters	p. 142
Medal parade celebration, Twelfth Contingent	facing p. 144
Kiwi Mascot, New Zealand Headquarters	facing p. 144
John Clark and friend	facing p. 145
Gordon Glossup and 'UNO' at Mallia	facing p. 145
Joint Operations Centre, UNFICYP Headquarters	p. 145
Australian UNCIVPOL Headquarters, UNPA	p. 146
RNZAF Hastings transport to Cyprus	p. 149
Gideon Tait, Laurie Grimwood conferring with Turkish Cypriot, Kemal Pars	p. 153
Final New Zealand Contingent 1967	p. 156
Invitation to New Zealand Contingents final function	p. 158
Jim Hamill at Mallia	facing p. 160
Third NZ Contingent at Limassol	facing p. 160
New Zealanders at Lady's Mile Beach near Limassol	facing p. 161
NZ Seven-a-side Rugby at Happy Valley	facing p. 161

## CHAPTER ONE

### The Charter

The purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace . . .

Article 1  
UN Charter

The primary objective of the police has often been described as maintaining the peace. In Australia and other Commonwealth Countries, the 'queen's peace' has an honourable history dating at least 900 years to Anglo-Saxon England. In other countries, the maintenance of public order has also been the most important measure of police effectiveness.

Police forces have National, State or local jurisdictions. In keeping the peace, the police aim to prevent offences but, where this is not possible, are empowered to take reasonable action to ensure that the law is obeyed. Various enforcement strategies readily spring to mind. It should not be forgotten that the criminal law is only one form of deterrence—religion, social convention, family and other group pressures can all operate to reduce offending.

A primary purpose of the United Nations Organisation is the maintenance of international peace and security. The parallel with traditional police objectives requires no elaboration. Some United Nations activities have even been described as 'police actions' or as part of the Organisation's 'constabulary role'. The descriptions reflect an appreciation of the priorities outlined in the Charter.

It is true, however, that in no police action has the United Nations enjoyed the deployment of the relatively overwhelming forces which are regarded as

indispensable to traditional law enforcement. Indeed, the failure to provide the United Nations, and before it the League of Nations, with effective coercive mechanisms has some parallels in the initial opposition in England to Sir Robert Peel's new police.<sup>1</sup> Given the role similarities, the surprise is that it took so long for the United Nations to call on professional police from member States to facilitate peace-keeping operations.

UNCIVPOL, acronym of the United Nations Civilian Police, relates to a unique team of Australians, Austrians, Danes, New Zealanders and Swedes who served with the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), the longest and probably the most successful peace-keeping operation in United Nations history. A small group of Australian and Swedish police officers is still serving on the Island in a much reduced, but indispensable capacity.

This book describes the work of the Australian police contingent during twenty years and of the New Zealand police contingent during the first three years of UNFICYP. The duties of other UNCIVPOL contingents are often mentioned as are those of UNFICYP military units on the Island. They are, however, not the primary focus of the book. A more detailed account would indicate the high level of co-operation and team spirit between all national contingents serving in Cyprus. Indeed the formation of a constabulary ethic—the maintenance of order with the minimum of force—was a ubiquitous phase in the development of UNFICYP troops in the performance of their peace-keeping duties.<sup>2</sup> The roles can best be understood against a consideration of the United Nations Charter and an appreciation of the historical, political and social environment on Cyprus, which in December 1973 brought a number of heavily armed nations to the brink of war.

The purposes of the United Nations are contained in Article 1 of its Charter. The basic objective is political—the maintenance of international peace and security; all other purposes, such as the economic and social goals contained in Article 55, are contributory to this central objective. Peace and security includes both the absence of wars and the creation of conditions in which the peace will not be broken.

'International' peace concerns the United Nations, internal conflicts of a domestic nature being specifically excluded from its jurisdiction (Article 2(7)). In fact, few conflicts are purely internal. Most affect to some degree the interests of a Great Power, and the tendency has been to interpret the Charter in favour of action by the Organisation.

The most marked contrast between the United Nations Charter and the Covenant of the ill-fated League of Nations is found in the enforcement provisions with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression. Provisions for military agreements between members of the United Nations and the Security Council (Article 43) and for a Military Staff Committee to help with Security Council planning (Article 47) were designed to overcome inadequacies apparent in the Covenant. Chapter 7 of the Charter, without doubt, envisages an international police force capable of enforcing world order. Article 25, by which members agree to 'accept and

carry out' the decisions of the Security Council, represents the supreme instance of the Organisation's authority. The Security Council, the chief organ of the United Nations in the quest for international security, comprises five permanent members, the Great Powers—Britain, China, France, USSR and USA, and ten non-permanent members selected by the General Assembly usually for two-year terms.

The United Nations Charter details how the aim of international peace will be realised. Article 33(1) requires the parties to firstly seek a solution to the problem themselves. Article 1 together with Chapter 7 indicates that, where there is an act of aggression or other breach of the peace or a threat to the peace, it is for the Security Council to take effective collective measures to suppress or repress it. These measures include economic boycotts and military sanctions.

Article 1(1) requires the United Nations '... by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, (to bring about) the adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace'. This settlement, outlined in Chapter 6 of the Charter, will normally be exercised by the Security Council (Article 24). However, subsidiary power exists for the General Assembly under Articles 10, 11 and 12.

An important distinction is made in Article 1(1) between the settlement function and the maintenance of peace function. The requirement of accord with international law qualifying settlement does not apply to peacemaking. If the peace is broken, the Charter perceives the immediate United Nations function as being to restore peace without considerations as to the rights and wrongs of the particular case. Here the *police* function, effective intervention without judgement, is clearly drawn. The promotion of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for equal rights and self-determination, is prescribed by Article 1(2).

Chapter 6 gives the Security Council the right to recommend measures for peacefully settling international disputes. Disputes are indivisible. War is firmly outside the law. Pacific settlement is an obligation, not a private matter or an alternative, but action under the Charter does not create binding legal obligations on members. Chapter 7, on the other hand, empowers direct action, including the imposition of economic sanctions, the disruption of communications, the severance of diplomatic relations (Article 41) and the use of military force to prevent or terminate threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression. These are mandatory obligations legally binding on member States. Under Article 43, all members undertake to make available to the Security Council, in accordance with special agreements to be made, armed forces, assistance and facilities. When the Security Council determines that there is a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression (Article 39) it may take action under Article 42 to maintain or restore international peace.

The use of an international police force as envisaged in the Charter is not

a novel concept. The successful creation and operation of such a standing force is another matter. The idea, which has its roots in early ecclesiastical forces and the notion of war as being fundamentally evil, has particular attraction to statesmen, military personnel and scholars. In the 1900 Boxer Rebellion, an international force of 18 600 men from five countries went to the relief of the foreign legations in Peking. In 1910, the United States Congress appointed a commission to consider constituting an international naval force to preserve universal peace. The First World War added impetus to discussions about a multi-national police force and proposals were considered by committees examining the draft League of Nations Covenant. The primary difficulty was immediately apparent: few States were prepared to put their armed forces at the disposal of any other group or body, particularly when the area and the cause of their future operation were unknown. The League of Nations established international forces to facilitate plebiscites in Lithuania and in the Saar Territory. In each case, the group was instructed to make a show of force before trouble occurred and to maintain a large mobile reserve, but otherwise to maintain a low profile. It is clearly important to distinguish between a force designed for coercive, hostile, enforcement action envisaged by Chapter 7 and the peace-keeping, non-coercive operations carried on with the consent of the State and within its territory, as exemplified by the Cyprus operation.

The use of the coercive military body under United Nations command to restore peace has never really got off the ground. The high minded sentiments of Article 43 were dashed by the early and profound differences between East and West. The existence of the veto effectively prevented agreement on the strength, purposes and control of United Nations forces as they were originally envisaged. In 1964, Secretary-General U Thant cogently explained the disparity between actuality and Chapter 7 of the Charter:

The fact is that, though our desire for peace is often undeniable, our approach to peace is often old-fashioned and more attuned to former times than to our present state. Even the United Nations Charter itself provides a good example of this. Chapter 7 . . . plainly stems from the experience of the aggression of the Axis powers in the thirties, a kind of situation which is unlikely to recur in our world of super-powers armed with hydrogen bombs amid a vastly increased number of smaller independent states. To be candid, some provisions of the Charter, like Chapter 7, were framed with an eye on the potential re-emergence of the Axis powers as a threat to international peace and security . . . However, the course of history took a new turn. Alignments changed: . . . and the United Nations could not function in the way it was intended to function.<sup>3</sup>

The failure to implement Article 43, by which a central part of the Charter failed to become operative, was due to political rather than technical difficulties. The growth of the cold war produced a fundamental deadlock. In 1948, eleven days after the assassination of Count Bernadotte, the Secretary-General's representative in Palestine, Secretary-General Trygve Lie, proposed a United Nations Guard Force of 800 men, more than half of whom would

be on standby in their nations. He proposed that the remaining 300 protect United Nations personnel and property, furnish transportation and communications, maintain order during hearings and exercise supervisory and observational functions at cease-fire points or polling places.<sup>4</sup>

The Guard was not to be a striking force, nor a replacement for the forces described in Article 43, but the Secretary-General did consider it would be lightly armed and could be called on under Article 40, which prescribed provisional measures to prevent the aggravation of a situation threatening the peace. Authority for the Guard was contained in Articles 97 and 98 of the Charter provided that the General Assembly gave budgetary approval (Article 17).

The Soviet bloc believed the Guard was machinery for implementing Articles 42 and 43. Other members were worried by potential conflict with local police forces, recruitment difficulties and limited effectiveness. The Secretary-General eventually abandoned the idea of the Guard, and instead proposed the formation of a 300-man field force of communication technicians and unarmed guards, which was approved by the General Assembly in November 1949. The force was in no way a police or military force. After the Korean campaign, the Secretary-General proposed the establishment of a United Nations Legion comprising standby earmarked forces and volunteer reservists. The plan received a cool reception from the General Assembly, which favoured standby arrangements under which it would be possible, by drawing on national contingents earmarked and prepared in advance, to organise an *ad hoc* force adapted to the circumstances of each particular case as it might arise. The Legion idea was quietly dropped.

The 1950-1953 Korean action, the only *enforcement* action involving the United Nations, was made possible by the Soviet Union's absence from the Security Council in protest at the presence of Taiwan in the China seat. The circumstance is unlikely to recur. The General Assembly, pursuant to Article 51, recommended that members should join in assisting a State attacked by an aggressor. While the Korean action has been hailed as the first experiment in collective security, only a small number of nations traditionally aligned with the United States supplied forces to what was essentially a United States action. The campaign failed to meet the real measure of collective security: that victims of aggressors can expect more military assistance than they would receive otherwise. This is a similar principle to that of national affairs, in which the power of the police deters any would-be attacker and thereby serves to maintain the peace rather than merely punish the offender. The Korean experience convinced many in the Organisation that Chapter 7 might never be implemented. The Secretary-General conceded:

. . . the creation of any supra-national, self-contained standing force, internationally recruited for a fixed period of full-time service and subject, not to the control of any national government, but to a self-contained United Nations command, (is) administratively, financially and militarily impractical at the present time.<sup>5</sup>

## CHAPTER TWO

### Peace-keeping

I have no doubt that the world should eventually have an international police force which will be accepted as an integral and essential part of life in the same way as national police forces are accepted. Meanwhile, we must be sure that developments are in the right direction and we can also meet critical situations as and when they occur . . .

U Thant  
*UN Secretary-General 13 June 1963*

Peace-keeping refers to operations in which personnel owing allegiance to the United Nations are engaged in military or para-military duties; and/or are carrying weapons in their own defence in the pursuit of duties designated by the United Nations as being necessary. The strategy has also been described as the act of third-party intervention where the practitioner remains wholly impartial and uninvolved in the dispute of the parties concerned and where its terms of reference are founded on negotiation and mediation and not enforcement action.<sup>6</sup> Peace-keeping can be divided into two categories, observer operations (Palestine, Lebanon, Kashmir and Yemen) and peace-keeping forces (Egypt, Congo, West Irian and Cyprus). Peace-keeping forces can be effective, firstly, in maintaining order where requested by a host country in conditions under which peace and security might otherwise be disturbed; secondly, in the supervision of cease-fire lines; thirdly, in support of fact-finding operations when outside interference is alleged; fourthly, in missions of conciliation; and, fifthly, in frontier observation when trouble is imminent.<sup>7</sup>

When Australians were first sent to Cyprus, two peace-keeping operations were of particular significance, not only in the management and administration of the Cyprus Force, but also in the operational strategies employed by UNFICYP contingents. The United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was still supervising the Israel-Egypt border and would do so until 1967. The

United Nations Congo operation (ONUC), which had just finished, probably had the greater impact not only because of its controversiality—United Nations soldiers engaged in actual fighting—but also because many of the Irish troops with whom the Australians would work closely had recent experience of the rugged peace-keeping required in the Congo.

In the Suez crisis of November 1956, the Organisation required a force, not to fight, but to ensure that fighting would not be resumed, but efforts to earmark military forces for United Nations use had never been successful. Past experience had been restricted to an international military police force. General Assembly consideration began three days after the Israeli attack. From the earliest, Great Britain and France came under intense pressure to withdraw their forces, even from other 'Western' nations, few of which supported their action. Canada's suggestion that a United Nations Force be formed by the Secretary-General was adopted by the General Assembly. Secretary-General Hammarskjöld was able to respond quickly because the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organisation (UNTSO) was already in the area.<sup>8</sup>

Ten days after the resolution, UNEF divided the opposing sides. British and French troops withdrew within forty days and Israeli forces, after considerable argument, at the end of four months. The Force, comprising 6000 men from ten small and medium sized countries, performed duty until 1967, when Egypt's withdrawal of consent resulted in Secretary-General U Thant's controversial decision to order its recall. The six-day war followed almost immediately.

The UNEF precedent was of crucial importance to the development of United Nations peace-keeping. It led to Secretary-General Hammarskjöld's 'Summary Study' of October 1958, which proposed principles for action when the Security Council was powerless or unwilling to authorise enforcement measures. The Secretary-General distinguished between situations involving forces such as UNEF, in which the purpose was to supervise already concluded cease-fires, and situations in which it was not possible to interpose United Nations forces between combatants, as in the case of the United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL). The Secretary-General's principles, which would have an important influence on the formation of UNFICYP, included the following:

- 1 the United Nations presence must have the consent of the host government;
- 2 a 'status agreement' would ensure that both sides were acting in good faith;
- 3 the United Nations personnel should be recruited from countries neutral in the conflict and should exclude the permanent members of the Security Council;
- 4 the United Nations units must be able to move freely within the mandated area and must not co-operate in joint actions with the host government;

- 5 the force must be directly responsible to the mandating body—the Assembly or Council; and
- 6 because of the absence of authorisation of enforcement measures, the force must not take a military initiative.<sup>9</sup>

The Secretary-General also suggested to States contributing forces to UNEF that their military planning should take into account the United Nations need for peace-keeping forces. Canada, Netherlands and the Nordic countries established standby units. The Scandinavian contingents, in excess of 5000 men, can be placed at the disposal of the United Nations by the King without prior approval by Parliament, although in Norway consultation with Foreign Affairs is required.<sup>10</sup>

The United Nations operation in the Congo was the largest, most expensive and most controversial peace-keeping activity. Shortly after independence, the undisciplined and poorly led Congolese army mutinied. Belgian troops returned to the former colony ostensibly to protect Belgian nationals. At the same time, the rich uranium and copper producing Katanga Province attempted to secede. The Soviet bloc's support of the Congolese Government against Belgium threatened international peace. The former appealed for United Nations assistance and the Secretary-General invoked Article 99 to bring the matter to the Security Council, which, on 14 July 1960, passed a resolution calling on Belgium to withdraw its troops and authorising the Secretary-General to restore order in the Congo.<sup>11</sup>

The Congo operation can be divided into two periods—the first fourteen months, in which non-intervention policies were tried and failed, and from September 1961 to June 1964, during which ONUC was empowered to use force 'to prevent civil war'. In November 1961, the Security Council authorised the Secretary-General:

... to take vigorous action, including the use of requisite measures of force if necessary, for the immediate apprehension, detention pending legal action and/or deportation of all foreign military and para-military personnel and political advisers not under United Nations Command and mercenaries ...<sup>12</sup>

Conflict broke out between Katanganese gendarmerie and ONUC forces. Clear indications of an ONUC plan to take over strategic points in Elizabethville and the actions of the Chief of United Nations operations in Katanga (Dr Connor Cruise O'Brien) demonstrated the wide gulf between the principles of the 'Summary Study' and military realities. Eventually, after two further ONUC military actions loosely based on the ONUC right to freedom of movement and self-defence, the Katanganese secession collapsed. The ONUC operation degenerated into regular warfare between equally matched parties and ONUC losses were considerable. The most far reaching loss, however, was that of Hammarskjöld himself in a plane crash near Ndola in September 1961. The leadership and concern for small nations displayed by him, and the principles of the 'Summary Study', created impressive United Nations

precedents for the responsible peace-keeping, which was to reach maturity in the UNFICYP operation. A highly successful peace-keeping operation in West Irian, where the United Nations Security Force (UNSF) took over executive authority during the transition from Netherlands to Indonesian rule, lent support to those who considered ONUC should have been given policing powers to disarm the *Force Publique* and the provincial gendarmeries, or persuade them to disarm while ONUC took over internal policing functions.

## CHAPTER THREE

### Cyprus

I tried to express my gratitude but he waved his hand 'My dear Durrell' he said 'when one is warm to me I am warm to him back. You are my friend now and I shall never change even if you do'

We drank deeply and in silence. 'I was sent to you by a Greek' I said, 'and now the Turk sends me back to a Greek'

He laughed aloud 'Cyprus is small' he said 'and we are all friends, though very different. This is Cyprus my dear'

It seemed in that warm honey-gold afternoon a delectable island in which to spend some years of one's life.

Lawrence Durrell  
*Bitter Lemons*

One could hardly construct a 'problem case' more fully illustrative of the complexity of world politics in our time than the real-life case of Cyprus, that island beset by traditional antipathies between the ethnic groups torn by the pulls and pressures exerted by neighbouring states interested in the fate of its constituent nationalities, agonized by the conflict between majority rule and minority rights, poised between colonial status and genuine independence and exposed to the political winds of both the East-West and the North-South struggles.

Inis L. Claude Jr<sup>13</sup> 1968

Cyprus is the most easterly of the Mediterranean islands and the third largest in area, after Sicily and Sardinia. At the nearest coastal points it is approximately sixty-five kilometres (forty miles) from Turkey, 100 kilometres from Syria, 400 kilometres from Egypt and 500 kilometres from the Greek islands.

Cyprus 11

Cyprus has an area of 9247 square kilometres (3572 square miles) with a greatest length from east to west of 230 kilometres (140 miles) and from north to south of 100 kilometres. Its coastal perimeter measures 800 kilometres. By comparison, Tasmania has an area of 67 800 square kilometres.

The principal geographic features of Cyprus are the two mountain ranges of the north and the south-west, separated by a broad fertile plain known as the Mesaoria. The Northern or Kyrenia Range forms a narrow belt running practically the whole length of the north coast. It has an average height of 645 metres (2000 feet) and its highest point is Mount Kyparyssovouno (1082 metres) situated near the western extreme of the range. In the east the mountains lose height as they extend along the narrow peninsula known as the Karpass or, colloquially, the 'Panhandle'.

The mountains in the south-west are known as the Southern or Troodos Range. The Range is substantially larger in area and higher than the Northern Range, and occupies nearly half the total area of the Island. The highest point is Mount Olympus, 2064 metres (6400 feet) above sea level. The Range is rich in mineral deposits, some of which have been exploited since ancient times. The coastline of Cyprus is varied and picturesque, for the most part indented and rocky, but interspersed with some sandy beaches.

Cyprus first acquired a status of importance following the exploitation of its copper mines from about 2500 BC. The wealth derived from copper, together with the Island's strategic situation, combined to make Cyprus the Great Powers' most coveted prize in the Middle East.

From the fourteenth century BC onwards, the Island was successively colonized, dominated or ruled by Greeks, Phoenicians, Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians, the Ptolemies of Egypt, Romans, Byzantines, the Frankish Lusignan kings (following the conquest of the Island by Richard Coeur de Lion of England) the Venetians, Genoese, Turks and finally, until 1960, the British. This history has left a unique legacy of ancient monuments, which survive in various states of preservation to the present day.

The earliest settlements discovered in Cyprus date from Neolithic times (about 5800 BC), while from historic times remains may be seen of classical cities, renovated by the Romans after destruction by earthquake, innumerable Byzantine churches with exquisite mural paintings and mosaics, monasteries, medieval castles, Gothic cathedrals and churches and impressive Venetian wall defences.

Although originally settled from Greece, Cyprus was conquered by the Turks in the sixteenth century and held until 1878, when the Island was leased to Great Britain. The British Government annexed the Island from Turkey in 1914 after which it was administered as a Crown Colony. As early as 1878 the movement for union with Greece (ENOSIS) was well under way. In 1915 Britain actually offered Cyprus to Greece as an inducement to enter the war on the Allied side. Greece reluctantly refused the offer. In 1931 widespread demonstrations in support of ENOSIS were met with such harsh measures that the movement was forced underground.

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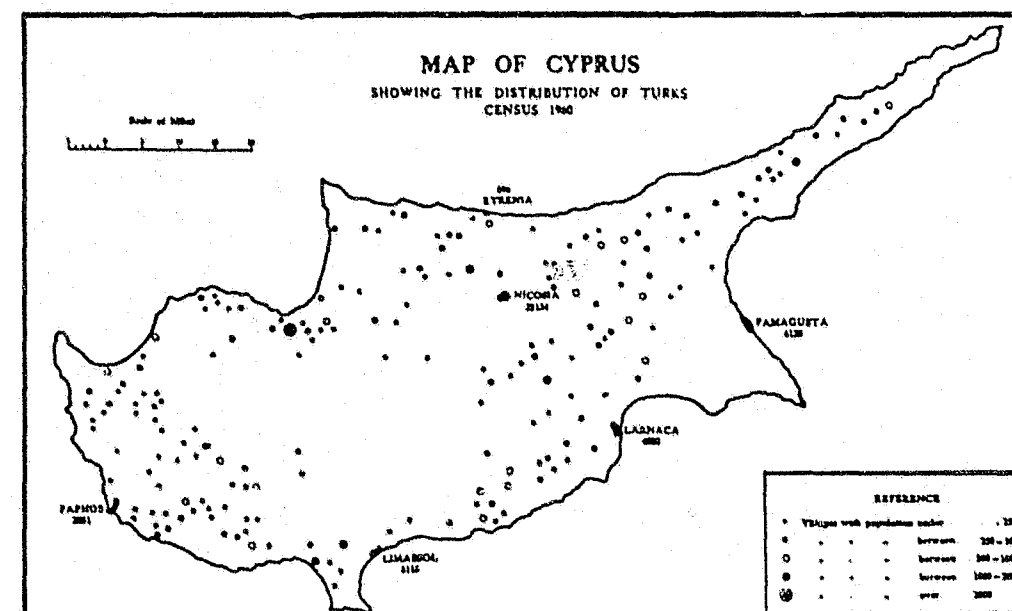
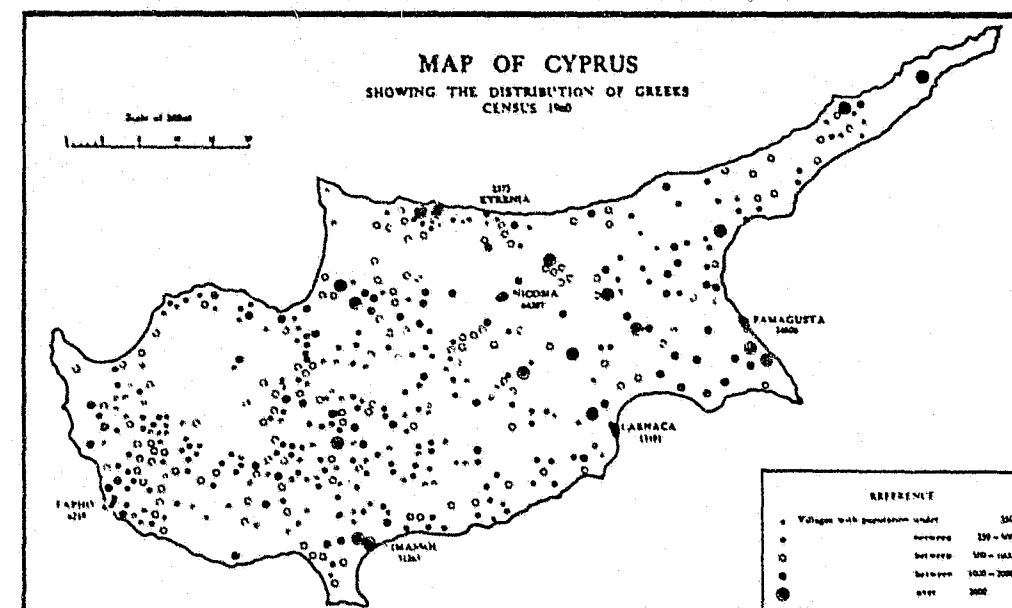
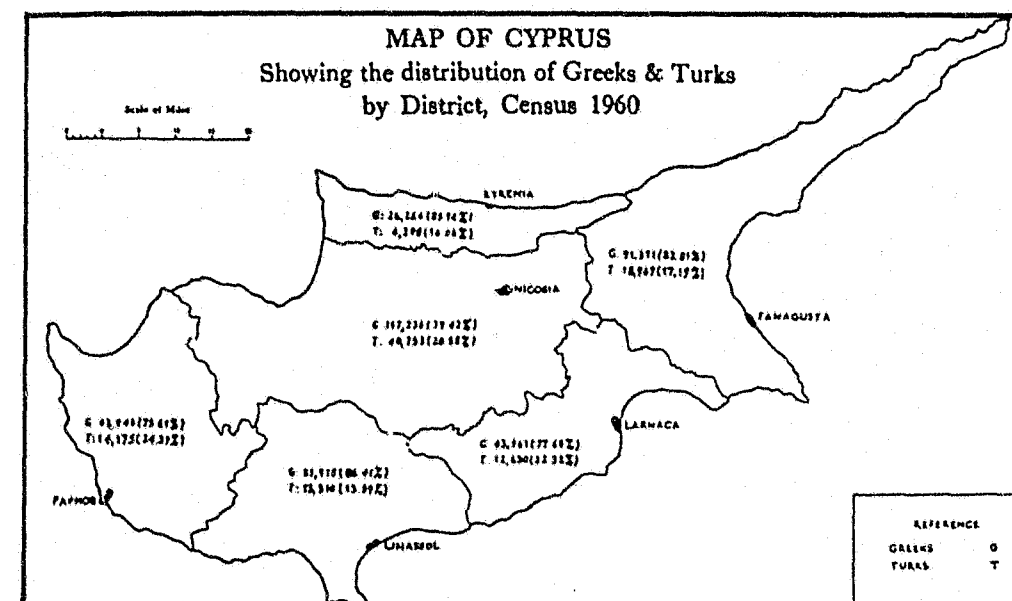
On 16 August 1954, the Government of Greece (unsuccessfully) requested that its 'Application, under the auspices of the United Nations, of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in the case of the population of the Island of Cyprus', in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 2 and Articles 10 and 14 of the Charter, be placed on the agenda of the ninth Session of the General Assembly. The Greek Government claimed that Cyprus was a Greek island, and had been inhabited by Greeks for thousands of years, and that the periods of foreign rule were temporary and transitory.

According to the Census (1960), Cyprus had a population of 573 566 of whom seventy-eight per cent were of Greek extraction, eighteen per cent Turkish and four per cent made up of various nationalities. (In 1971 the estimated population of 639 000 was made up of similar proportions.) In 1960, approximately thirty-eight per cent of the inhabitants lived in towns, while the rest lived in the many villages which dotted the Island. The main towns were the capital Nicosia (population 95 000), Limassol (43 493), Famagusta (34 700), Larnaca (19 824) and Paphos (7000). The distribution of Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots is shown in Map 1.

The Census also revealed that forty-three per cent of the population lived in mixed (Greek and Turkish) towns and villages, while fifty per cent of Greeks and seven per cent of Turks lived in towns and villages with homogeneous communities. The mixed villages contained nearly sixty-five per cent of the Turkish population but only thirty-eight per cent of Greeks. Approximately sixty-three per cent of towns and villages were purely Greek, nineteen per cent Turkish and eighteen per cent mixed. Demographic and social statistics published by the Cyprus Government are contained in Table 1.

In October 1950, the thirty-seven-year-old Bishop of Kitium had been elevated to the position of Archbishop—Makarios III, the Ethnarch of Cyprus and, as such, the leader of the Greek Cypriots. A peasant's son who had studied in Athens and Boston, Makarios dominated Cypriot politics until his death in August 1977.

The road to an independent Cyprus was particularly traumatic, especially the five years between 1955 and 1960, during which the Greek Cypriot National Organization of Cypriot Fighters (EOKA) movement conducted a savage guerilla warfare against the British colonial power. A state of emergency was declared on 26 November 1955. During the five-year emergency period 895 policemen and women from 121 forces in the United Kingdom were seconded for two-year tours of duty in Cyprus. Twelve were killed, some shot in the back while walking along streets such as the notorious 'murder mile' in Ledra Street, Nicosia. A large number of British troops were deployed, of whom 105 were killed and 603 wounded.<sup>14</sup> During that period, too, Greek and Turkish Cypriots endured many restrictions including searches, curfews and fixed penalties for carrying arms or ammunition. The Turkish Cypriots who generally had supported the British administration, were justifiably fearful that the ENOSIS movement would result in the incor-



MAPS 1: Distribution of Greek and Turkish Cypriots 1960

Table 1 — Social Statistics

	Per cent
<b>Illiteracy (a) (1960)</b>	
Greek Cypriots	6.5
Turkish Cypriots	9.5
Others	2.1
<b>Land Ownership (1964)</b>	
Greek Cypriots	81.7
Turkish Cypriots	17.5
Others	0.8
<b>Assessed Property Value (1954)</b>	
Greek Cypriots	86.5
Turkish Cypriots	13.1
Maronites	0.4
<b>Agricultural Land Holdings</b>	
Greek Cypriots	78.3
Turkish Cypriots	20.4
Others	1.3
<b>Land Production (Agriculture, Livestock, Vines) Estimated 1963</b>	
Greek Cypriots	87.0
Turkish Cypriots	13.0
<b>Manufacturing Output (1962)</b>	
Greek Cypriots	91.8
Turkish Cypriots	6.1
Others	2.1
<b>Mining Output (1962)</b>	
Greek Cypriots	24.1
Turkish Cypriots	1.2
Others (b)	74.7
<b>Trade Imports (1963)</b>	
Greek Cypriots	85.4
Turkish Cypriots	2.8
Armenians	4.8
Others (b)	7.0
<b>Domestic Exports (1963)</b>	
Greek Cypriots	71.3
Turkish Cypriots	0.2
Armenians	1.8
Others (b)	26.7
<b>Direct Tax 1962 (Greek and Turkish Cypriots only)</b>	
Greek Cypriots	91.9
Turkish Cypriots	8.1
<b>Public Service (21.12.1963)</b>	
Government Officers	
Greek Cypriots (4041)	75.2
Turkish Cypriots (1331)	24.8
Police, Gendarmerie, Army	
Greek Cypriots (1499)	63.8
Turkish Cypriots (851)	36.2
<b>Other (Electricity, Transport, Broadcasting, etc.)</b>	
Greek Cypriots (1785)	78.7
Turkish Cypriots (482)	21.3

(a) Persons aged 7 and over unable to read and write.  
 (b) Includes mining by foreign countries.

Source: Government of Cyprus, Ministry of Finance, Nicosia, December 1964.

poration of the Island as a Greek State in which their own futures would be very uncertain. For their part, the Turkish Cypriots spoke about 'TAKSIM' or union with Turkey. The idea of partition or division of the Island between the two communities was first raised by Lennox-Boyd, the British Secretary of State for the colonies.<sup>15</sup> This idea soon gained favour with the Turkish Cypriots, but was rejected outright by the Greek Cypriots. In January 1958, eight Turkish Cypriots were killed in violent riots in support of bi-zonal partition of the Island.

In March 1959, Archbishop Makarios returned to Cyprus after three years in exile for fostering terrorism. On independence in 1960 he became the first President of the Republic of Cyprus with the support of two-thirds of the Greek Cypriots. A Turkish Cypriot, Dr Fasil Kuchuk, became Vice-President. The 5000 strong eighty-year-old Colonial Constabulary was replaced by the Police Force and the Gendarmerie of the Republic of Cyprus, which were to consist of 2000 men of whom seventy per cent were to be Greek Cypriots and thirty per cent Turkish Cypriots. Early in the conflict the Forces amalgamated as the Cyprus Police (CYPOL).

Cyprus was established as an independent State on the basis of the London agreement of 19 February 1959, which laid down the constitutional structure and defined the rights of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. By the Treaty of Guarantee and the Treaty of Alliance, both of 16 August 1960, the Governments of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom guaranteed the '... independence, territorial integrity and security of the Republic of Cyprus, and also the state of affairs established by the Basic Articles of the Constitution'.<sup>16</sup> The treaty specifically forbade any further claims to union of the Island with either Greece or Turkey. The fact that the treaty allowed both Greece and Turkey to intervene to ensure the constitutional balance was contrary to several sections of the United Nations Charter. In any event, profound disagreement about the nature of the local authorities in the five main towns quickly revealed the Constitution as being unworkable.

In 1963 President Makarios proposed constitutional changes removing some of the guaranteed rights of the Turkish Cypriots, particularly the veto powers of the Vice-President in matters concerning foreign affairs, defence and internal security. There is little doubt that the Constitution lacked a soundly based formula for consensus. The wonder is that it lasted for three years. Certain bills coming before the forty-five-member House of Representatives required the approval of more than half the fifteen Turkish Cypriot members. Early in December the Turkish Government rejected the President's proposals. Widespread rumours that the real purpose of the proposals, union with Greece, was imminent, swept the Island. Overt hostilities began on 21 December 1963, ultimately resulting in the death of several hundred Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

The flashpoint occurred in Hermes Street, Nicosia when CYPOL demanded the identification certificates of a group of Turkish Cypriots. A crowd

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gathered. Shots were fired killing two Turkish Cypriots and wounding a Greek Cypriot policeman. The fighting that followed was savage and ruthless, the frustrations of decades acted out in two months. Both sides were heavily armed, not least because effective disarmament had not occurred after independence. Arms had also been smuggled into the Island by both sides in anticipation of this eventuality. Large numbers of irregulars, EOKA fighters and members of the Turkish Defence Organisation (TMT) operated without any semblance of control.

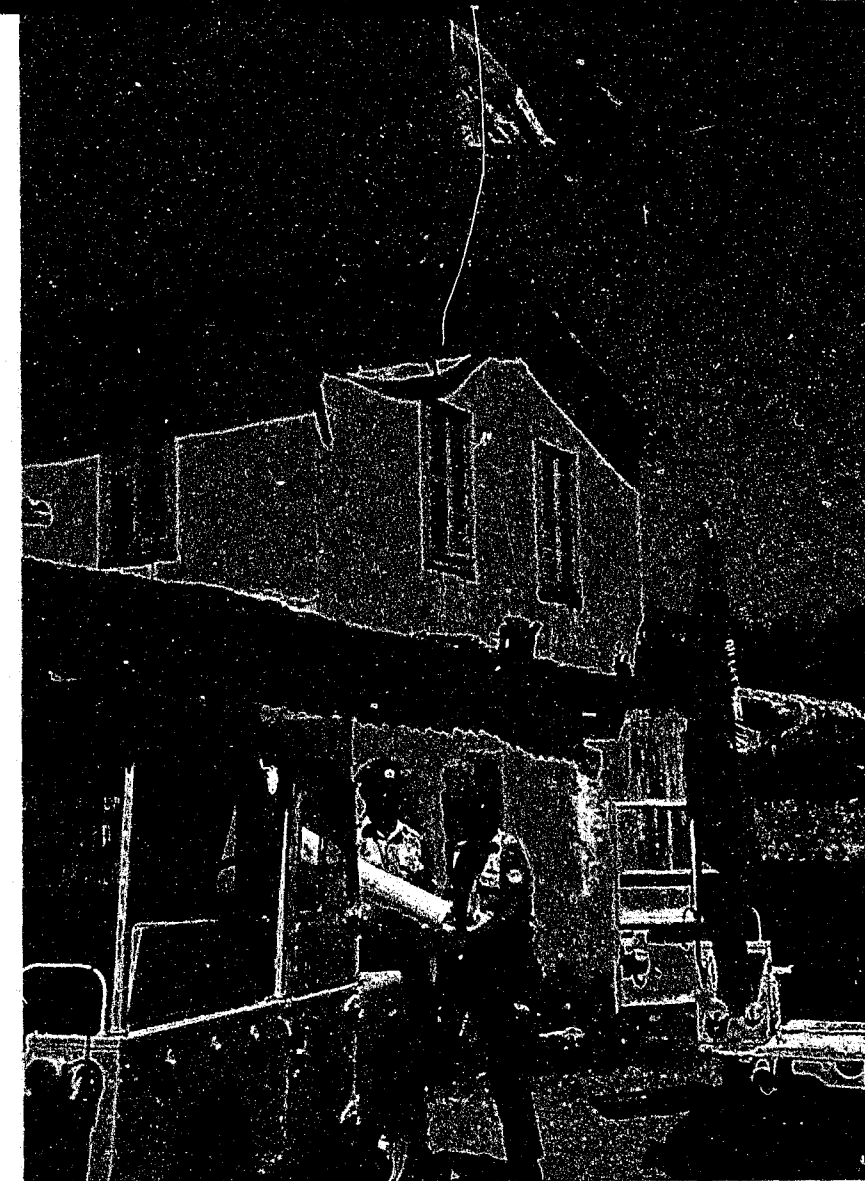
On Christmas eve Greek Cypriots launched a bloody and devastating attack in the Nicosia suburb of Ormaphita during which women and children were indiscriminately killed, no doubt confirming the Turkish Cypriots' worst fears. A house at 2 Irfan Bey Street, Kumsal Area in which the wife and three young children of a Turkish Army doctor were murdered while sheltering in a bathroom was to become a 'museum of barbarism', an eloquent testimony to the period of mayhem. The Secretary-General of the United Nations later reported that within a few weeks, ninety-four Turkish Cypriot villages had been overrun and nearly 25 000 residents displaced.

The Turkish Cypriot refusal to participate in government led to a crisis between Greece and Turkey. Tripartite forces on the spot were placed under British command and attempted to restore order. There were regular forces from Greece (950 men) and Turkey (650) on the Island under the Treaty of Alliance, and British forces from the Sovereign Base Areas at Episkopi (RAF) and Dhekelia (Army), both of which had been used in the short-lived Anglo-French action at Suez in December 1956. In fact, the Greek and Turkish soldiers joined their respective communities and the peace-keeping task fell on 3000 British troops who established 'green lines' of demarcation between the communities. The expression originated in the use of green chinagraph pencils to denote the streets dividing the two communities in sensitive areas. The Greek Cypriots criticised this move as *de facto* partitioning in favour of the Turkish Cypriots. British troops were not popular with Greek Cypriots for whom the struggle for independence was a recent memory. (In May 1961, when a RAF member was arrested for smuggling arms to the Turkish Cypriots there were calls for Britain to withdraw from UNFICYP although the offender had not been attached to UNFICYP.) General Michael Harbottle, later UNFICYP Chief of Staff to General Martola, has written that notwithstanding the British efforts:

... up to and including Christmas, the fighting became widespread and heavy throughout the capital, Nicosia, where the Turks had barricaded themselves in their own quarter and manned the entry points. How many people died during this period will probably never be known. Fighter groups of both sides roamed the streets in an orgy of genocide. Both the Greek and Turkish Cypriot authorities had temporarily lost control of their own forces, the latter being out of touch with the situation in their suburban areas where some of the worst acts of murder and plunder were committed. Attempts by the two leaders to bring the fighting to a halt failed; the gunmen ignored their calls to stop.<sup>17</sup>

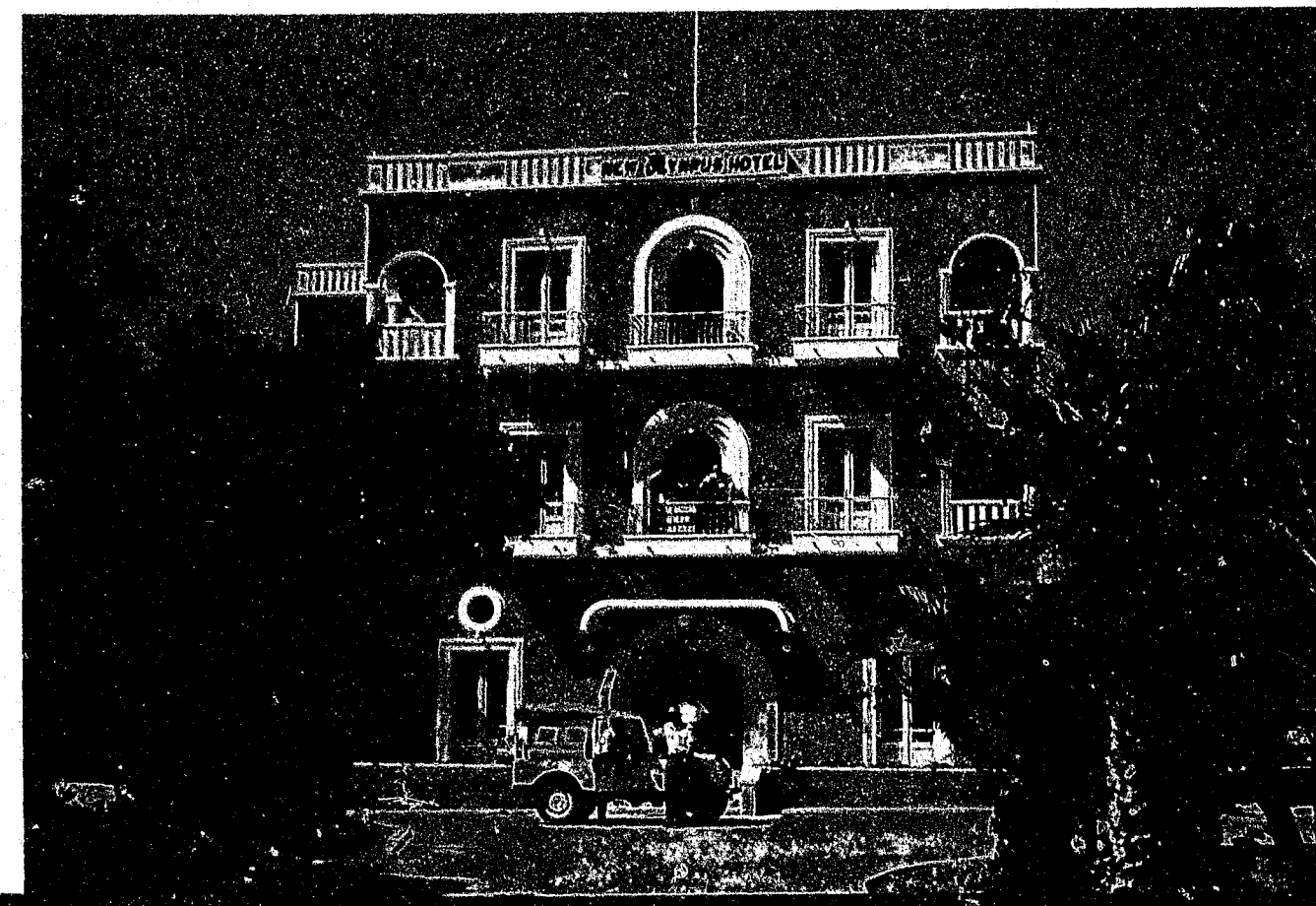
Ayios Theodoros, Eddie Dalton, Carl  
Hermanson

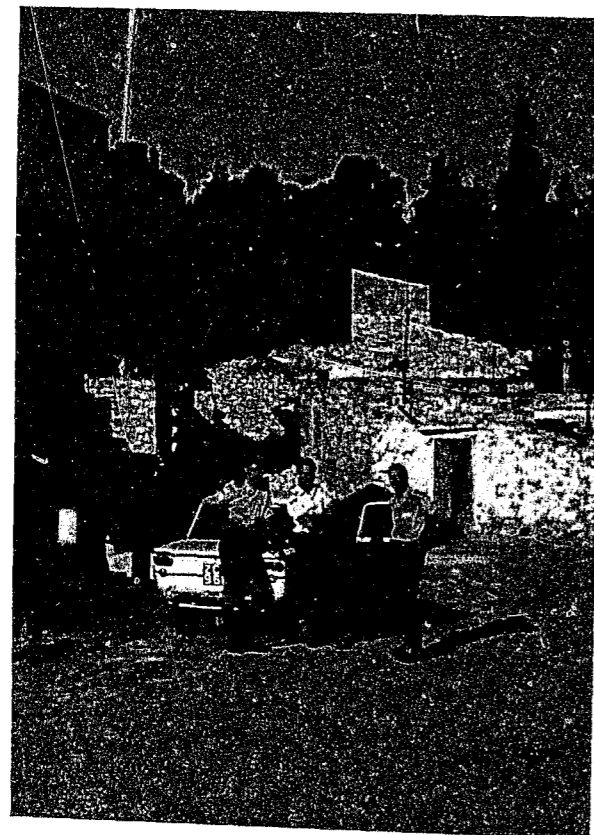
Ernie White 1964



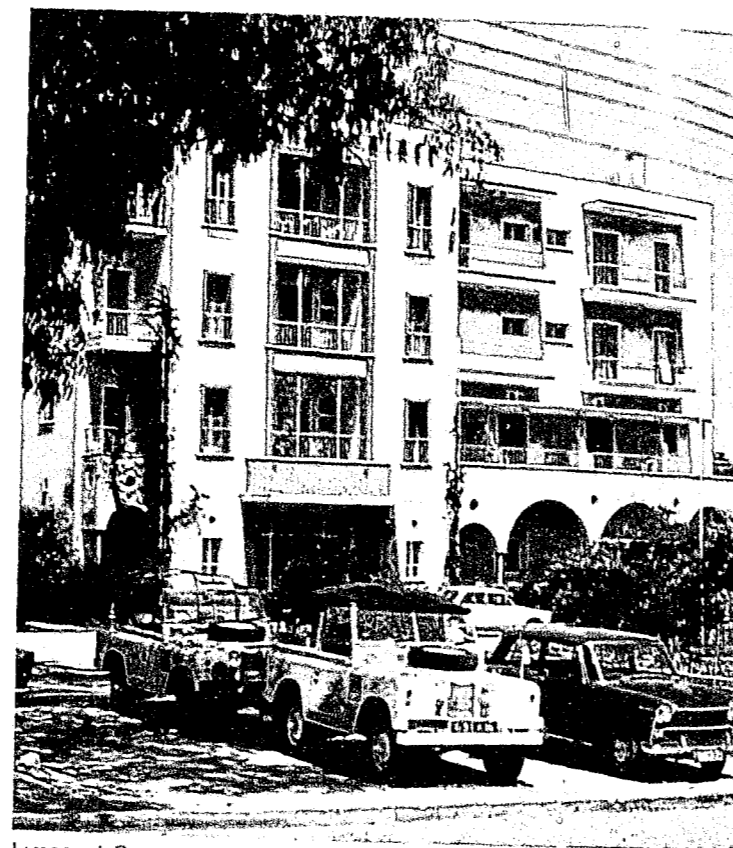
Ktima, New Olympus Hotel

Mal Morris 1965





Malia, Brian Archman and  
NZCIVPOL



Limassol, Curium Palace Hotel



Kakopetria, Romanzo Hotel

BRITAIN 1967

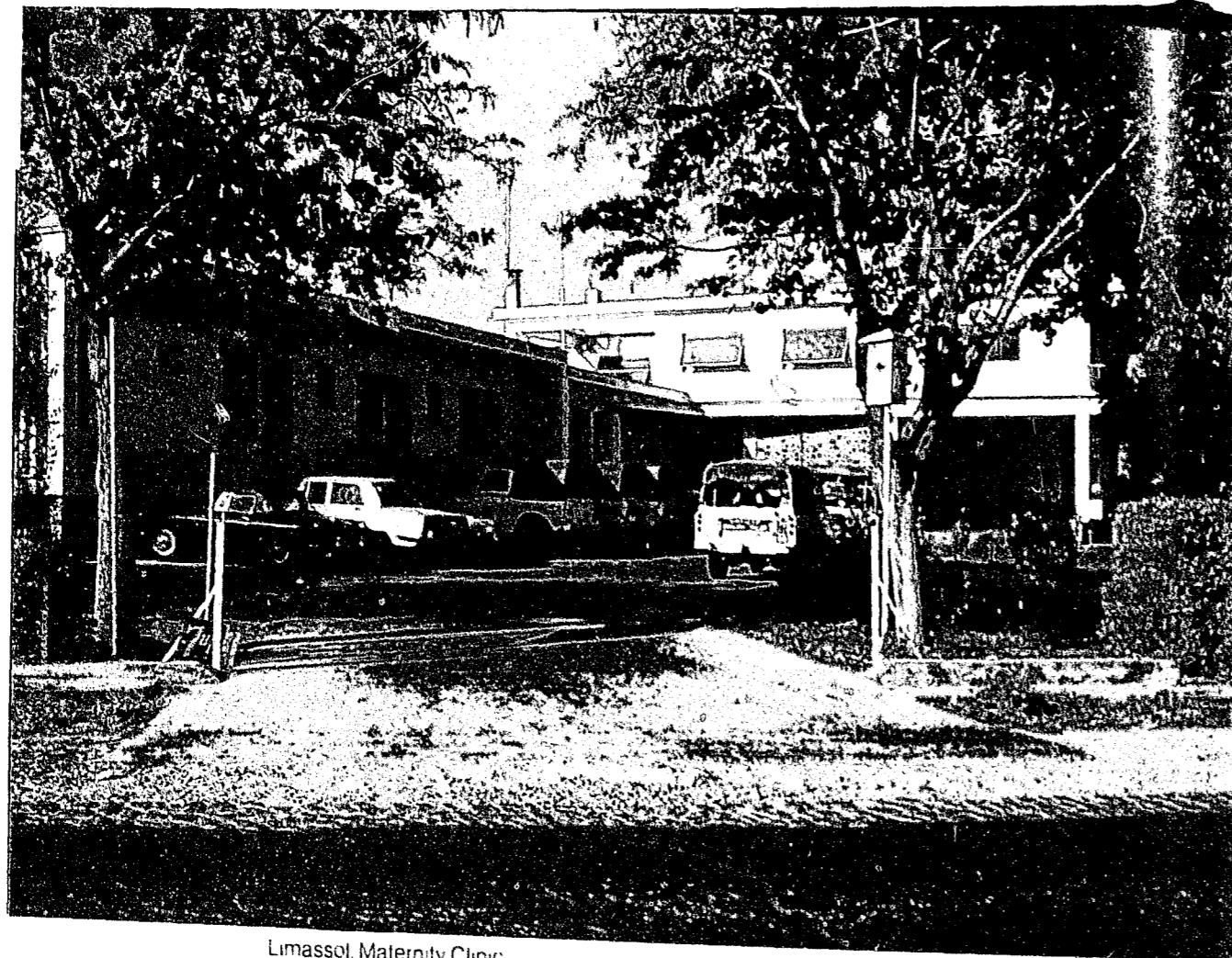


Kakopetria, Romanzo Hotel



Polis, Akamas Hotel

MAI 1968



Limassol, Maternity Clinic

Larnaca



ENOSIS Parade in Limassol

Brian Fahey 1964

On 27 December 1963, an urgent meeting of the Security Council was held at the request of the Cyprus Government. The meeting was inconclusive and further action was delayed while the tripartite powers conferred in London. On 10 January 1964, the Secretary-General appointed Indian Lieutenant General Prem Singh Gyani, previously the commander of UNEF and the 1963 Yemen Observer Group, as his personal representative on the Island.

After the failure of the London Conference, the United States and Great Britain proposed a peace-keeping force and a mediator from a North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) country. The Cypriot Government rejected this proposal because the Island was not a member of NATO, and instead insisted on a United Nations force.<sup>18</sup> Greece and Turkey, of course, were NATO members and the world watched, fearing that the situation would bring these ancient enemies into open fighting. Turkey threatened to invade the Island. During the first three months of 1964, fighting continued throughout the Island including, in February, serious clashes in Limassol (in which fifty people died) and the bombing of the United States Embassy in Nicosia, which led to the evacuation of US nationals. In March, serious clashes occurred at Ktima and Mallia.

On 4 March 1964, after long negotiation, the Security Council affirmed the basic principle of Article 2(4) of the Charter, authorised the establishment of UNFICYP with a three-months mandate, and recommended that the Secretary-General appoint a mediator to promote a peaceful solution (Appendix A). All members of the Security Council voted in favour of the resolution as a whole after the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and France had abstained on a separate vote on paragraph 4, which dealt with the Secretary-General's powers in establishing the Force. On 13 March, after further deterioration in Cyprus and a threatened Turkish invasion, the Security Council passed a further resolution requesting that UNFICYP be established as soon as possible. The composition and size of UNFICYP was the prerogative of the Secretary-General in consultation with Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

On March 27 in a ceremony in Nicosia, Lieutenant General Gyani officially assumed command and the British flag was replaced by the UN flag. The first UNFICYP troops comprising the Canadian 1st Battalion Royal 22e Regiment (Vandoos) arrived at the end of March and were located in Nicosia. Over the next three weeks, the Irish 40th Battalion was deployed at Famagusta and the Royal Irish Fusiliers in Larnaca and Limassol Districts. The Swedish 24th Battalion was located in Paphos and Lefka Districts. By the beginning of June, the United Kingdom contribution had been reduced from 3000 to 1792 soldiers. The Danes replaced United Kingdom troops in Kyrenia while the Austrians established a field hospital near Nicosia. The Finnish contingent arrived on 26 April at the same time as a sustained Greek Cypriot attack on Turkish Cypriot positions near St Hilarion castle in the Kyrenia Range. The UNFICYP inability to intervene led to Turkish Cypriot demonstrations in Nicosia.

No provisions of the Charter other than Article 2(4) were expressly mentioned in the Resolution, but the constitutionality of the Force is found in the consent of the Cyprus Government and Chapter 6 of the Charter. The preamble, however, refers to the situation as 'likely to threaten international peace and security'. Coupled with the provision on mediation, this suggested that the constitutional basis was found in Article 36(1). The Force, a subsidiary organ of the Security Council in the terms of Article 29, has the principal objective of preventing a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, contributing to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions. The objective was to be obtained without influence over Cypriot politics.

In contrast to ONUC and UNEF, the United Nations Force in Cyprus was financed by voluntary contribution. Compared with other peace-keeping operations UNFICYP was established in a leisurely manner. By the end of 1964, UNFICYP comprised 6279 military personnel provided by Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland and the United Kingdom and 174 civilian police provided by Australia, Austria, Denmark, New Zealand and Sweden. The United Kingdom, being both a permanent member of the

Security Council and a signatory to the Treaty of Guarantee, would not normally have provided part of the Force, but her Sovereign Bases on the Island were an invaluable logistic support and made inclusion indispensable. During the next two decades, the United Kingdom consistently contributed one-quarter of the Force in addition to providing an armoured car squadron and a helicopter flight (Appendix B). With very few exceptions, British troops wearing the United Nations blue berets have competently and constructively conducted themselves in accordance with the United Nations standards. A 'Status of the Force' agreement (Appendix C) modelled on those of UNEF and ONUC was concluded on 21 March 1964, most importantly establishing freedom of movement and immunity from the jurisdiction of local courts. This was supplemented by an important *aide-memoire* (Appendix D) for the first time spelling out the principles of self-defence applicable to peace-keeping, issued by the Secretary-General on 10 April. Efforts to place the Greek and Turkish contingents on the Island under United Nations control failed. At least one authority, D W Bowett, considers that UNFICYP should have taken over internal policing and disarmed rival armies and irresponsible men.<sup>19</sup> The view was not shared by Brigadier Michael Harbottle, the Force Chief of Staff during 1966-1968.<sup>20</sup>

Force Regulations were enacted on 25 April 1964. The Secretary-General also summarised the aims and objectives of the peace-keepers (Appendix E). The primary task was to prevent a recurrence of the fighting and thus create a climate for compromise and a political solution. On the military side, this involved overseeing the 'green lines' dividing the two communities. While effective in the short term, this segregation did little to encourage meaningful negotiation. Within a short time, it was clear that increasingly important policing tasks including liaison between communities, observation of and co-operation with CYPOL and the now separate Turkish Cypriot police element and the investigation of communal incidents including fatalities and thefts, could be more effectively performed by civilian police than by the military police units, the primary duties of which were to control the behaviour of United Nations troops. On this score, it was also very significant that Cyprus did not have a standing army. Brigadier Sean McEown, Chief of Staff of the Irish Army and former Commander of ONUC proposed the wider use of civilian police when he visited New York in mid-March to discuss UNFICYP. As a result, 174 police officers from Australia, Austria, Denmark, New Zealand and Sweden became a unique and important part of the UNFICYP operation. Although asked, Canada, Finland, Ireland and the United Kingdom were unable to supply civilian police.<sup>21</sup> Ghanaian police had been used in the Congo on normal policing duties, and police from a number of countries took over the operations of the Papuan Police Force in the West Irian transition. Cyprus, however, was the first place in which an international contingent of police without enforcement powers performed duty in a peace-keeping operation.<sup>22, 23</sup>

UNFICYP comprised its military element, the civilian police, a political

division under the Secretary-General's Special Representative and a secretariat of fifty or so public servants drawn from many nations and appointed by UN Headquarters. The Special Representative was responsible for pushing UN efforts to find a peaceful solution, in particular through the Political Liaison Committee, which also included the UNFICYP Deputy Chief of Staff, the Police Adviser and liaison officers representing each of the communities. The Special Representative was supported by a mediator specifically appointed to bring the communities together.

The relatively small size of the UNFICYP strength can be appreciated by a comparison with other armed forces on the Island in 1964. These included the Greek Cypriot National Guard (12 000 men), mainland Greek military soldiers who came to Cyprus during the fighting to train and to augment the National Guard (approximately 5000), the Greek military contingent under the Treaty of Alliance (950) and CYPOL (2000). On the other side were Turkish Cypriot regular forces (5000), Turkish Cypriot 'freedom fighters' (7000) trained by a further 800 Turkish troops and the 650-member Turkish contingent under the Treaty. UNFICYP therefore operated in a small geographic area containing more than 30 000 heavily armed troops and an undetermined number of reserves and irregulars available for rapid call-up if required.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### The First Five Years (1964-1969)

Whatever its frustrations, peace-keeping in the UN blue beret is an experience not to be missed. The average . . . officer will find his outlook widened and his character strengthened by new and testing experiences. Most important of all, he will feel his faith in human nature renewed. In these cynical days, this in itself would be more than enough to make the various difficulties worthwhile.<sup>24</sup>

Brigadier H J Wilson  
Acting UNFICYP Commander 1965-1966

The (November 1964) trouble started at Ayios Theodoros, the small village we were making for . . . The turn-off at Skarinou Bridge ran along the edge of the river Pendaskino and the road climbed to a slight rise where there was a deserted school house . . . We stopped trying to reconstruct the scene in our minds as a Land Rover appeared, coming quickly towards us on the narrow way. The vehicle swerved and pulled up with a jerk. Two husky men looked in at my Land Rover; 'Dames!' their faces clearly registered. They were Australian UN police stationed at Ayios Theodoros . . . After a good fifteen minutes on the relative merits of Sydney and Melbourne we moved off.<sup>25</sup>

Barbara Toy

The Australian Government responded swiftly and positively to the United Nations request in 1964 for civilian police for Cyprus. Prime Minister Robert Menzies announced that police would be sent, while Paul Hasluck, the Minister for External Affairs, and Billy Sneddon, the recently appointed Attorney General, were responsible for the implementation details. The Commonwealth Police Force was too small to release forty members and the request was put to the States and two Territories. On 24 April, the Prime Minister wrote:

My Government has considered an urgent request from the Secretary-General to the United Nations for Australia to provide a volunteer force of 40 Australian police for service with the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force (UNFICYP) in Cyprus. My Government has decided in principle to endeavour to meet the Secretary-General's request but, in doing so, appreciates that the manning of such a force could only be achieved with the co-operation of the States.

The purpose of this letter is to seek the co-operation of your State in this enterprise. My Government is not unmindful of the difficulties that would face the States in making even a limited number of police available, but it is anxious to make some positive contribution towards the settlement of the Cyprus dispute.

The Commissioner of the Commonwealth Police, Ray Whitrod, met with representatives of other forces and of the Commonwealth Public Service (Neville Sainsbury), the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department (Ken Edmonds) and the Department of External Affairs (John Ballard) at Melbourne on 30 April. A proposed quota for the various forces was largely ratified (Table 2). Service was to be voluntary for a period of twelve months without loss of 'Force of Origin' rights including long-service entitlements, seniority and superannuation. Australian-born police were required. Descendants of Turks or Greeks were definitely excluded, as were members of obvious United Kingdom ancestry. The recency and bitterness of the EOKA campaign precluded the latter although the rule was gradually relaxed for subsequent contingents. Details about compensation, salaries and allowances and other entitlements were quickly settled, although some States, such as Victoria, required the proclamation of special Regulations to permit service in the Force.<sup>26</sup> Members were appointed Special Constables under Section 10 of the *Commonwealth Police Act*. Their conditions of service were set out in a brief document (Appendix F).

Table 2 — Quota of Australian Police

	Officers	Sub-Officers	Constables	Total
Victoria	1	1	8	10
New South Wales	1	2	7	10
South Australia	1	1	3	5
Western Australia	—	1	2	3
Tasmania	—	—	2	2
Queensland	—	2	3	5
ACT	—	—	1	1
NT	—	—	1	1
Commonwealth	1	1	1	3
	4	8	28	40

### *The first contingent*

Shortage of time was the major problem. The Commonwealth request was made in late April. Selection had to be completed, passports issued, health formalities finalised, training conducted and equipment issued so that the group could be in Cyprus within four weeks. The advance party, Laurie Connolly and Jack Vandenberg, actually left Australia on 14 May. Inevitably a number of inconsistencies emerged. Some forces selected only single police. Others opted for married members. In Victoria, over 300 police applied for the ten vacancies. The ranking Victorian, Inspector Frank Holland, was selected and with Assistant Commissioner Reg Jackson selected his team from a short list. The team comprised two detectives, three members from country uniform postings, three from inner city stations and one from the Transport Branch. In New South Wales, eighty members applied for the eight positions. The story was similar in other States. In Queensland, two decorated members, Glen Hallahan and Des Sheehan, were among those chosen.

The first contingent assembled at Fairbairn RAAF Base, Canberra on Tuesday 19 May for an intensive four-day training programme at Duntroon Military College, which included instruction about booby traps and explosives, pistol shooting, four-wheel drive vehicles and briefings about the Cypriot culture (Appendix G). Lawrence Durrell's *Bitter Lemons* was almost compulsory reading. Decked out in their hastily prepared blue serge uniforms with Commonwealth Police flashes, the contingent flew out of Sydney late on Sunday afternoon on the first Qantas 707 flight to land in Cyprus. The members disembarked to the Cyprus heat and glare on the morning of 26 May. The Danish UNCIVPOL contingent arrived virtually at the same time. The Austrian UNCIVPOL had been in operation since 14 April and the Swedish UNCIVPOL since 5 May. The New Zealanders arrived on 21 May.

Superintendent Jim Hamilton, the Officer in Charge of the contingent, was almost immediately seconded to UNFICYP Headquarters as police supervisor in support of the Swedish Police Adviser, John Lundwall, previously the Chief Constable of Stockholm. Frank Holland's position as Acting Officer in Charge was confirmed about five months later when Lundwall returned to Sweden and Jim Hamilton was appointed Police Adviser, directly responsible to the Force Commander for the co-ordination of UNCIVPOL activity on the Island. The Adviser's major base was the Report Centre, manned twenty-four hours a day, located in Wolseley Barracks in central Nicosia.

The Australians found themselves without traditional police or law enforcement authority on a small island where the general crime rate was low but serious crime between the two communities of alarming proportions. The relatively low crime rate resulted from the fact that many young and middle-aged men were performing military duties and because the persistent



Disembarking in Cyprus: May 1964; L-R Bob Gillespie, Des Sheehan, Bob Knox (obscured), Ian Hardy, Eddie Delton, John Owens, Cliff Oakman, Ernie White (adjusting cap), Don Ritchie, Glen Hallahan

problems had engendered strong feelings of solidarity within each community.

Crime between these antagonists ranged from property offences such as looting, malicious damage and arson to personal violence including murder, grievous bodily harm and abductions. Reprisals and retaliation were commonplace. In May, for example, just before the Australian arrival, a number of Turkish Cypriots were abducted and killed after two members of the Turkish Cypriot Police Element at Famagusta shot dead two Greek Army Officers and Costas Pantelides a CYPOL member and son of the CYPOL Commissioner. During the Australians' first month of duty, four Turkish Cypriots were murdered and seven wounded in seven separate incidents. On May 20, the first UN fatality occurred, a Finnish soldier shot on the Kyrenia Road north of Nicosia.

Initially, the Australian UNCIVPOL were responsible for Famagusta and Larnaca Districts. As Headquarters, Famagusta comprised eighteen men under the command of Bill Hansen. Harry Brewer commanded twenty members in Larnaca, including Bob Giles and five men at Ayios Theodoros, a sensitive mixed village twenty-seven kilometres from Larnaca on the main Larnaca-Limassol Road. The village was the scene of extreme violence in April 1964, during which two Turkish Cypriots were killed. In the basic conditions, members were rotated each month. In Famagusta and Larnaca, the Australians were quartered in modern hotels. Overall, the contingent serviced one-third of the Island while thirty-four Austrian and forty-one Danish UNCIVPOL were stationed in Nicosia, thirty-nine Swedish members in Paphos District and twenty New Zealanders were located at Limassol.

Even before the Australians arrived, staff at UNFICYP Headquarters had set out the UNCIVPOL organisation, deployment and duties (Appendix H). Jim Hamilton later incorporated these in an Operational Directive (Appendix I). Their most important functions were tasks that required continuous co-operation and liaison with local police, including observation at check-points and in sensitive areas, mobile patrols and convoy escorts. The Australians also investigated incidents affecting the two communities and some missing persons cases. Ironically one of their first tasks was to search for Major Ted Macey (forty-four years) and his driver Leonard Platt (twenty-nine), both attached to the UNFICYP Headquarters, who disappeared near Galatia on 7 June 1964. Rumours circulated that both were buried in a well, that the Major had Turkish Cypriot sympathies and that CYPOL members knew more than they admitted, but none were established. Despite intensive inquiries neither bodies nor Land Rover was located. Digging out a series of wells in over forty-six-degree heat with dust, grime and sweat clogging every pore was a torrid introduction to peace-keeping, as Tom Tilbrook and Paul Witts soon found out. The impracticability of the Australian uniform was more than established.

The first contingent quickly settled down to the routine of peace-keeping. Observation at CYPOL check-points lessened tension as evidenced by a reduction in the frequency of incidents and allegations. Cypriot law required the public to carry identity cards. Drivers were required also to carry licences, insurance policies and road tax documents. At CYPOL road-blocks where these documents were checked and vehicles were searched the potential for humiliation was very high. The search of Turkish Cypriots, especially bus passengers, often resulted in allegations of rudeness, theft or unjustified damage or delay. The presence of UNCIVPOL observers offered support for members of the minority community and undoubtedly moderated CYPOL excesses. If an incident occurred, UNCIVPOL could take little direct action but would pursue the matter through the local CYPOL Commander, political leaders or UNFICYP Headquarters. In extreme cases, incidents might be discussed at the United Nations in New York.

CYPOL members tended to identify with the civilian police from around the



# MISSING

ANYBODY WHO HAS SEEN OR HAS ANY INFORMATION about  
**Major MACEY or Driver PLATT.**

should contact their Unit Headquarters Immediately.

These persons have been reported missing since SUNDAY 7 JUNE 1964.  
 The car in which they were travelling was a sand - coloured Landrover  
 with United Nations markings.

**No. 94 BP 21**



Missing person circular concerning Major Macey and driver Platt

world. The senior officers were a curious mix of policemen and politicians. The Australians benefited from language advantages (most CYPOL spoke good English) as well as from the fact that many CYPOL had relatives and friends who had settled in Australia, providing an immediate affinity and talking point. Some Cypriots expected their relatives in Sydney and Melbourne to be personally known to UNCIVPOL members from those 'villages'. CYPOL presented as being much more professional than members of the Greek Cypriot National Guard whom UNCIVPOL encountered less frequently. Many members of the Guard were youngsters, called up for two-year periods and inclined to be lightly trained, heavily armed and overly belligerent. UNCIVPOL often investigated complaints about Guardsmen stopping Turkish Cypriots and interrogating them about village conditions. The return of General George Grivas to Cyprus early in June, his strident calls for ENOSIS and subsequent appointment as National Guard Commander, only worsened the situation.

UNFICYP required all members to be armed while on duty. The Australians had been issued with relatively cumbersome .38 calibre revolvers, but these were soon left in the office safe. In September the Police Adviser delegated firearms policy to contingent Commanders and the Australians chose to be unarmed. The practice was well known to both Greek and Turkish Cypriots and was widely reported in the Australian Press. Jack Cannon, columnist of the Melbourne *Sun* and *Herald*, was the first Australian journalist to report from the Island. Local forces were mainly armed with vintage Sterling sub-machine guns, and misfires were not uncommon. There were surprisingly few offences actually directed at UNFICYP facilities or personnel.

The Australians soon became familiar with patterns of violence within the Greek Cypriot community. During August there were eight night-time bomb explosions in Nicosia, which resulted in one death and considerable property damage. Two months later a bomb exploded at the premises of *Makhi* the newspaper produced by the right-wing leader, Nicos Sampson, but no person was injured.

The 1960 Constitution had required CYPOL to be comprised of seventy per cent Greek Cypriots and thirty per cent Turkish Cypriots. In December 1963, when serious fighting erupted, each group joined its respective community. Members of the Turkish Cypriot Police Element, as it was known, policed the enclaves and were regarded as traitors by the Government forces and subject to arrest. While Element members co-operated with UNCIVPOL, they had limited means of lawfully bringing offenders to justice. Reports and other correspondence originated by the Turkish Cypriots received no attention from CYPOL even when channelled through UNCIVPOL. On the other hand, Turkish Cypriot leaders prohibited their community from complaining directly to CYPOL. Turkish Cypriots who failed to follow this policy risked death or injury from their own people. In October, a Turkish Cypriot who wished to return and resettle at the village of Mora allegedly was executed in front of many witnesses.

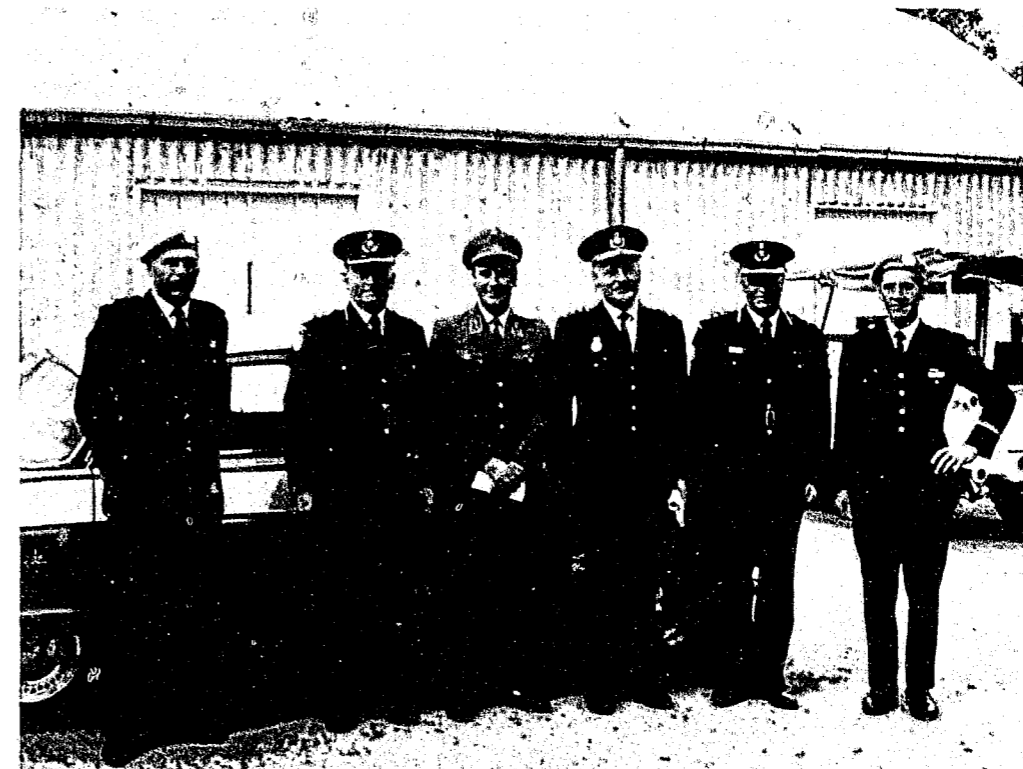
A small number of Turkish Cypriot enclaves controlled main roads, notably between Nicosia and Kyrenia and in the Kokkina-Mansoura area. The latter was one of the nearest points to Turkey and a centre for smuggling arms and personnel. In August, General Grivas launched a massive attack at Tylliria, overrunning a number of villages. After three days of heavy fighting the fall of Kokkina was only just averted by Turkish Air Force attacks with high explosives and napalm. At least 100 Greek Cypriots were killed and 200 wounded.

In the meantime tension throughout the Island increased markedly. UNCIVPOL prepared withdrawal plans in case an invasion occurred. The Turkish flights ceased after the Security Council decided they violated Cyprus airspace. In a rebuff to the Government, the Security Council also called a stop to the attacks on Turkish Cypriot positions. The tension subsided but the area became the source of a significant refugee and health problem. Although stocks of food were short, the Turkish Cypriots refused to return to their villages while they were controlled by the National Guard. Food, fuel and water blockades on a number of Turkish Cypriot towns and enclaves were only slowly lifted.

The haste in which the contingent was assembled inevitably resulted in problems on the Island. July and August were the hottest months in Cyprus, with an average daily temperature of thirty-two to thirty-five degrees Celsius and some days in excess of forty degrees. The uniform had to be worn at all times and its heavy material was soon found to be unsuitable. Change was slow, possibly because there were constant rumours that the three month mandate would not be renewed on its expiry in September. Australia, where supply decisions were made, was also a long way away although Foreign Affairs had improved communication considerably by providing a diplomatic bag for letters to and from Cyprus. Australian postage rate only was required, quite a saving when compared with direct airmail rates. In August, the issue of lightweight grey trousers and desert boots relieved the discomfort and provided the working dress of subsequent contingents.

Lieutenant General Gyani, the Force Commander, relinquished command on 8 July 1964, confident that the ground had been prepared for the parties to resolve their differences undisturbed by violence and loss of life. The Commander was replaced by General Kodendera Thimayya whose term was to be sadly shortened by his death on 18 December 1965. General Thimayya was an experienced Indian Officer with service in Korea. He was replaced in May 1966 by Major General Ilmari Martola, a distinguished Finnish soldier who had advised the former Secretary-General Dag Hammerskjold in 1956 and 1957 about UNEF.

Australian UNCIVPOL members devoted much of their six days a week on-duty time patrolling in mixed villages and other areas, especially where properties had been abandoned during the fighting. The contingent developed close ties with UNFICYP army units responsible for military operations in their areas. The Headquarters of the 40th Irish Battalion was at Famagusta,



UNCIVPOL Contingent Commanders at Wolseley Barracks 1964; New Zealand (George Wells), Australia (Frank Holland), Austria (Captain Trapp), Police Adviser (Jim Hamilton), Denmark, Sweden (Cdr Lagerhorn)

while a unit of the Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards was located in Larnaca and the Life Guards at Zygi were responsible for the Ayios Theodoros members. An appreciation of the hours worked by UNCIVPOL members resulted in increases in overtime allowances from \$300 to \$800 for Officers and Senior Sergeants and from \$200 to \$600 for other ranks. The local allowance was also increased to two dollars fifty per day, all back-dated to 25 May 1964.

As police duty settled into a routine, members began to take short periods of leave to visit Jerusalem, at that time part of Jordan, and Beirut and even England. They were entitled to a concessional air fare to Rome not only to provide a break from the Island, but also in recognition of the unusually long term of duty—twelve months compared with six months for most of the other police and military personnel with UNFICYP. Some members managed to 'hitch' rides with Irish or English contingents returning home. Initially the police were expected to return to Australia first class direct from Nicosia at the completion of the twelve months, but after the usual bureaucratic wrangling this was changed to enable members who had not been able to take the concessional trip to receive the equivalent fare and return via London.

In June the Secretary-General indicated Turkish Cypriot agreement to withdrawal from the Nicosia-Kyrenia Road, which was to be placed under

UNFICYP control. The Kyrenia convoys became daily tasks for Danish and Austrian UNCIVPOL members stationed in Nicosia until July 1973 when a new road was opened through the Greek Cypriot village of Klepini. An attempt by the Secretary-General to extend the UNFICYP mandate to permit wider freedom of movement, to create buffer zones and enforce defortification foundered on the firm opposition of the Soviet Union and France.

The Force Commander inspected the Australians at the end of November and announced that the contingent and the Irish units it supported would swap with the Swedish contingent in Lefka and Paphos Districts where two UNFICYP armoured car crews had been arrested smuggling a large quantity of arms to the Turkish Cypriots. The Officers involved were cashiered and imprisoned by their national courts. The changeover occurred on 10 December when the Australians were deployed at Xeros, with twenty-two men under Harry Brewer; at Ktima, with seven men under Bill Hansen; and at Polis, with four men under George Hill. Frank Holland, now a Chief Superintendent, was also located at Xeros. The best accommodation was at the New Olympus Hotel, Ktima, with basic accommodation at the Akamas Hotel in Polis. The Cyprus Mining Corporation houses at Xeros were quite unsatisfactory, being almost completely without facilities including internal running water, kitchens and bathrooms. The Australians were stoical but relieved to move to the partially constructed Romantzo Hotel in Katakopia on 10 January 1965. The hotel would be contingent headquarters for the next four years. On a clear day the observer looking down the Solea Valley from the hotel balcony could see the mountains of Turkey.

In their new areas, the Australians' observational role was reduced but patrols and escorts increased. Responsibilities included the Kokkina enclave and Polis, both targets of Turkish bombing during August. Although the Island was becoming a huge arsenal, superficial tension was reduced by daily conferences with community leaders and with District Officers who were responsible for many local government activities. UNCIVPOL quickly learned that these functionaries were very conscious of rank, responding better to interviews with Commissioned Officers than to the suggestions of Sergeants and Constables. The error was understandable. While police and military ranks are not comparable, they look and sound the same and the Cypriots had been conditioned by exposure to a variety of military forces. The Australians tended to understate the importance of rank; but the difficulties were not beyond their ingenuity. Sergeant and First Constable chevrons were removed and each member referred to as a 'Police Officer'. Frank Holland suggested that all future Australians be classified as Officers. He also believed appointees should be mature, with at least ten years service, and preferably trained in investigation. He was supported by the Police Adviser, Jim Hamilton, who wrote in January 1965:

... The Australian Police have been deployed in support of military personnel from Ireland and also from England.

Conditions vary from day to day, place to place and situation to situation. It

is desirable therefore to have mature personnel who can quickly assess a changing situation and act accordingly. Upon the arrival of UN civilian police there was no precedent and a quick degree of adaptability was necessary. The Australian Police moved into this situation very well and quickly showed their versatility in carrying out investigations. Perhaps they were assisted in this regard by a better knowledge of spoken and written English than police elements from non-English speaking countries.

After almost eight months experience I think consideration might be given to a rotation of personnel after six months service with the option of extension with the approval of the Australian Police Commander.

Housing and transport facilities provided for the police have been excellent, likewise communications, but lack of variety of tasks and repetition of uninteresting tasks particularly observations at roadblocks in the extreme of summer, does tend to lower morale. It has been possible to overcome this to some extent by changing personnel from one post to another but it has not been possible to change individual officers from one military district to another as most countries contributing police personnel desire them to work in support of and with protection by the military contingents from the same country... Lack of outside associations in off-duty hours can also be trying. The situation does not allow social integration with either Cypriot community.

Another factor in... Cyprus is that as police officers we have no powers or authority similar to what is exercised at home. We merely act as observers, investigators and reporters and it is necessary to carry out these functions within the limits of diplomacy and tact... relying on the fact of being a police officer does not carry much weight in Cyprus; the aim must be to conquer the minds of men rather than to depend on the background of force. The mission is a combination of political, military and police effort. It would be impossible to carry out a purely self-contained police function. Tasks... in tense areas are not without danger, but a proper assessment of the situation... usually allows for armed protection from the military unit which the civilian police support... We have relaxed the original instruction for the compulsory carriage of weapons whilst on duty. This is left to the individual and to the Commander. The relaxation is not practised by other police elements to the same extent as the Australians, but no Australian Policeman has been confronted with a situation requiring the use of his personal arms to overcome. We feel in many instances that unarmed policemen travelling in distinguishable vehicles (painted white with UN markings) known to opposing factions, tend to relax tension in villages and areas more so than having armed military personnel patrol with a continued show of force.

The division of Cyprus communities has fostered great hatred between themselves and they are very quick to take offence at anything which they regard as criticism, whether just or unjust and will not hesitate to report any police officer who may have made an unguarded remark be it on or off duty. Wrong choice of words in a written submission is often sufficient cause to disregard the entire proposition.

I feel that if the role of the Australian Police Element in Cyprus is to be extended beyond one year, consideration should be given to the following points in selecting personnel; more mature personnel — not under ten years service; able to appreciate a changing situation; more experienced investigators;



Jim Hamilton and Laurie Connolly being presented to President Makarios

good negotiators; more men of Officer rank, even if brevet ranks have to be created; more men suitable for liaison at high level. A revision of some tasks agreed on with military authorities would be necessary to accommodate such personnel.

They should possess to a high degree the following qualities: versatility, patience, tolerance, diplomacy, tact, impartiality, balance, secrecy, and strict sobriety. They must regard themselves as international civil servants prepared to carry out their work at international standards and behave accordingly. A knowledge of the principles of the UN Charter would certainly be advantageous.

While acknowledging the value of UNICYPOL, the Force Commander did not think that anything would be achieved by increasing the number of mature police officers. He believed that the number of investigators might be reduced to two per contingent and that the average service of a constable should be not less than six years.

Although initially refused, permission was eventually granted for three Australians and a New Zealander to travel to Turkey in plain clothes for the

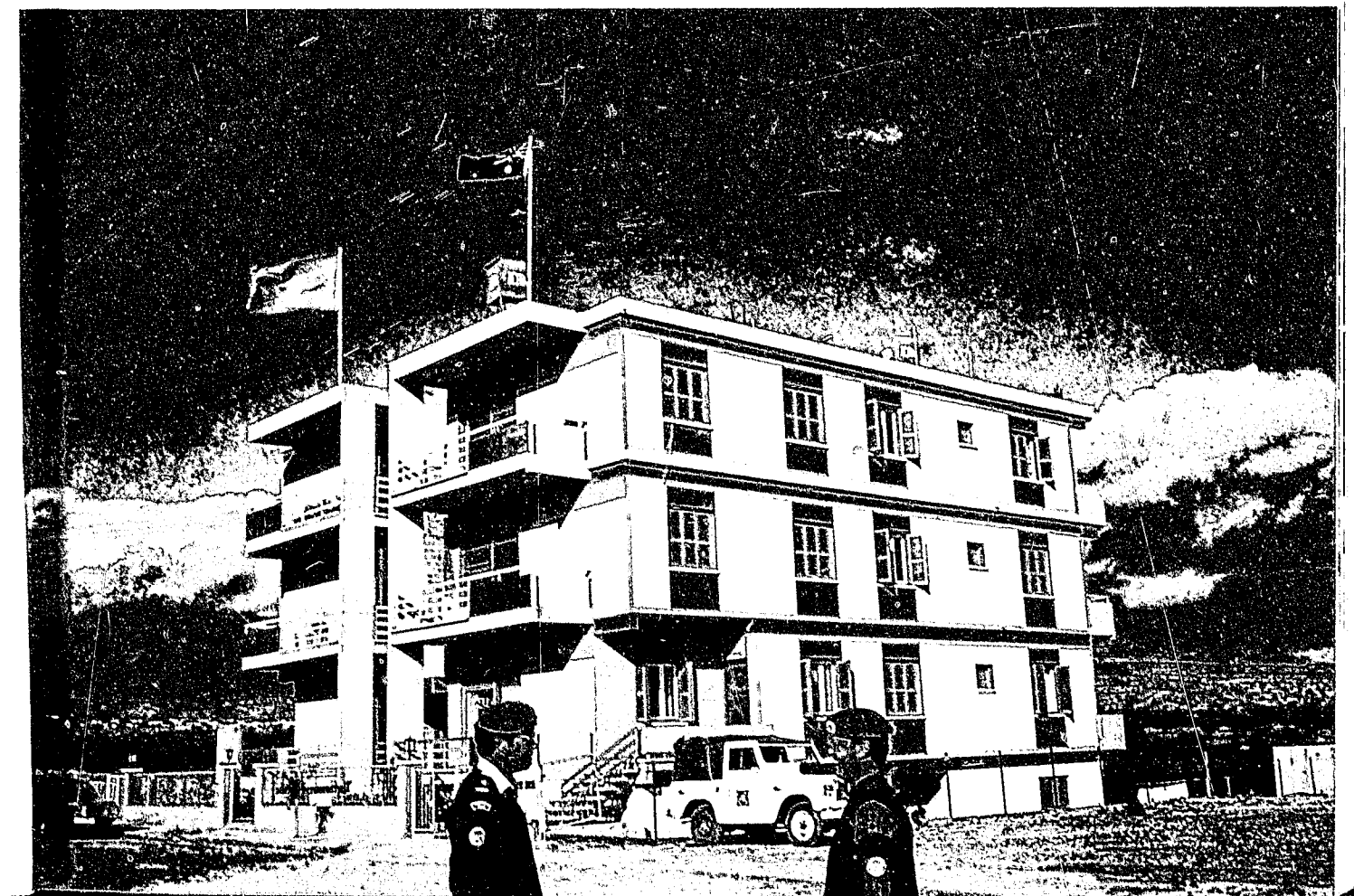


Paphos

Max 1.1.1975

Limassol, Berengaria Flats, John Weinert

Norm James 1976





Xeros

Kokkino Trimithia

1975

1975



Nicosia, Wolseley Barracks

Kyrenia

1968

1968





Kyrenia Harbour

Tony Allan 1961



Village Butcher

Anthony 1961



Women in field

Geoff Hammond 1968



*Merry Christmas*



Hand drawn Christmas card designed by Tom Tilbrook

Tom Tilbrook 1964

fiftieth anniversary of the Gallipoli landing, which was also attended by an Australian RSL contingent. Ernie White, whose father served in Gallipoli, Ian Hardy, whose uncle served, and Peter Berrill were the Australians and Graham Howard the New Zealander, who received VIP treatment during the five-day visit.

In the three months before their tour ended, first contingent members were concerned with travel-home arrangements. Even after the mandate was renewed until June, there was still uncertainty as to whether the contingent would last the twelve months. As with many following contingents, there was continuous speculation about whether replacements would be needed and, if needed, actually sent. Cyprus was generally quiet during the first months of 1965, although an incident in Lefka in March resulted in the deaths of a National Guardsman and of a 'freedom fighter' and a heavy exchange of fire. At the end of March 200 Turkish Cypriots and forty-two Greek Cypriots, three Britons (including Major Macey and Driver Platt) and a German national were listed as missing. Five of six Greek Cypriots and all eight Turkish Cypriots reported missing during the previous three months had been located. Ray Strong created a powerful precedent when he married a Greek Cypriot girl on the Island.

On 11 April, the bodies of a Turkish Cypriot trade unionist and a Greek Cypriot union official were found in a car on the Larnaca Road twenty kilometres from Nicosia. UNCIVPOL helped with the investigation of the crime, which appeared to be a warning against intercommunal co-operation. The Turkish Cypriot lived in the Government area and supported co-operation; however, the Turkish Cypriot leadership disassociated itself from the offence.

*The second contingent*

The second contingent advance party, Ted Bell and John Stanton, reached Cyprus on 25 May 1965. They were quickly briefed and sent to Ktima and Polis respectively where Bill Hansen and Clarrie Hill introduced them to police and other local officials. Frank Holland briefed the rest of the contingent four days later on their arrival at Wolseley Barracks. The forty members under Superintendent Aub Jackson had been hurriedly assembled. In Victoria, for example, applications had been invited on 14 May. The training period was even shorter than for the first contingent, although the recently returned Jack Vandenberg provided some authoritative advice. Possibly of significance, bombs and booby traps had been dropped from the training syllabus.

Most contingents started the same way—a long (twenty-seven-hour) flight with stops at Singapore, India and the Arabian Gulf, followed by the brilliant Cyprus sunshine. It was hard to know which was most destructive, the small-pox inoculations, the long flight, the lack of sleep or the complimentary liquor that was usually available. At Nicosia, without ceremony the Australians were driven in three-tonne trucks to the Report Centre for briefing and details of their postings, followed by a visit to the UN stores hangar for the issue of field caps and various badges including, the blue and white ONU (*Organisation des Nations Unies*) flashes which were relics of the Congo. The first contingent's experience resulted in all Senior Sergeants being 'promoted' to Inspector and appropriate pips were issued again without undue ceremony. Senior Constables and Sergeants were denoted by one or three bars on shoulder epaulettes, designations similar to those of Officers, especially around RAF establishments where Sergeants were treated as Squadron Leaders. First impressions of Cyprus usually centred on the traffic noise, especially the high pitched horns of the Mercedes diesel taxis, the many military vehicles including an assortment of UN Jeeps, Land Rovers and trucks and the heavily guarded buildings. Barbed wire, protected windows and bomb slits were very prominent.

For those who went to Paphos District the trip was broken by lunch with the New Zealanders at the Curium Palace Hotel at Limassol. This only served to highlight the relatively primitive conditions at Polis which was the end of the journey for four of the group. Between Limassol and Ktima the roads narrowed after 'Happy Valley', the recreation complex in the Akrotiri Sovereign Base Area. The spectacular blue Mediterranean, mountain goats, the donkeys and local drivers seemingly bent on suicide made the newcomers feel a long way from winter in Australia. Ktima was 160 kilometres by road from Nicosia, but lack of sleep, the road conditions and the sunshine made the journey a torrid affair.

The New Olympus Hotel at Ktima, home to a number of Australian contingents, was owned by an Americanised Greek who had returned to his native town after twenty-five years in America. He and his staff did their best

as the UN trade was vital because British tourists had by-passed Cyprus since the outbreak of unrest. In the early years, the inner man was looked after by George and Effstaff, two Greek Cypriot waiters until March 1966, when George was noticed carrying a pistol and was duly reported to CYPOL. A nearby CYPOL machine gun emplacement protected the house of the Turkish Cypriot doctor, Ishan Ali, an outspoken critic of his community leaders.

The men of the second contingent settled at Ktima under Ernie Aston and Ted Bell. Camp St Brendan, the Irish Headquarters, was located in a large house previously occupied by Turkish Cypriots, which commanded the main intersection on the Limassol Road. One of the first duties of the Australians was the joint patrol in which two CYPOL, an Army signaller and UNCIVPOL patrolled the Ktima-Paphos area. From time to time the patrol checked the Turkish Cypriot enclave, a number of narrow streets surrounding the mosque, from the minaret of which the recorded voice of the Iman called the faithful to prayer several times a day. Greek Cypriots crossed the 'green line' into the enclave at their peril. The joint patrol enabled CYPOL to be satisfied that overt fortifications were not being erected and the *status quo* was otherwise being maintained. The vehicle was only permitted to stop in an emergency and CYPOL were not permitted to display firearms while in the sector. The patrol originated in an agreement reached on 11 March 1964, after fighting in the town resulted in six deaths and twenty-three wounded. The joint patrol became a twenty-four-hour duty in 1966. During the day, the crew comprised two CYPOL and two UNCIVPOL members. During the night, an UNFICYP soldier replaced one of the Australians. On June 26 1965 the UN mandate was extended for six months rather than three months, which had previously been the case.

Village patrol was also a regular feature of duties at Ktima. A Swiss interpreter, Paul Gottraux, accompanied the Australians in the early days but later returned to Nicosia. In most villages an English speaker could usually be obtained. The patrol paid particular attention to mixed villages. Eledhiou, a Greek Cypriot village with forty residents, was separated by fifty metres from Turkish Cypriot Axylou (population 100). On most visits one or other community complained about their antagonist's behaviour. On one occasion the Greek Cypriots accused the Turkish Cypriots of damaging crops while the latter claimed that the Greek Cypriots at Armageti had cut off their water supply. Complaints of this type were taken up with various officials in Ktima, including two police officers (CYPOL Superintendent Papageorghiou and Turkish Cypriot Police Element Inspector Kemal Osman) who on many occasions rectified the situation fairly speedily. The Australians quickly discovered that returning a stubborn and hard-worked donkey to its rightful owner could be a painful experience. Identifying the Australian UNCIVPOL vehicles with stencilled red kangaroos received quite a response on village patrols especially from children after 'Skippy' became a favorite on Cyprus television.

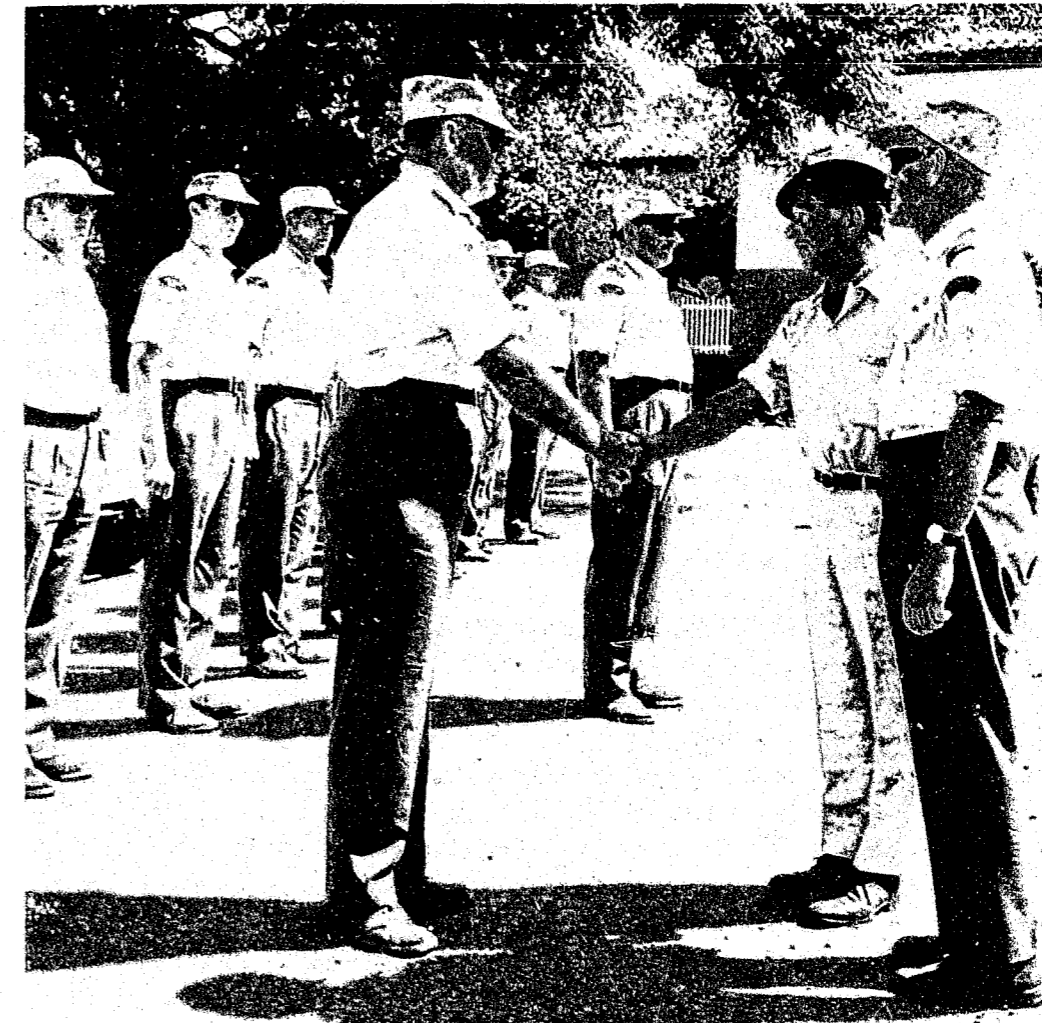
Ayia Vavara, a mixed village, was the scene of a shooting in March 1966

when a man was critically wounded by a fellow Turkish Cypriot. CYPOL surrounded the village and arrested the offender under the watchful eyes of Jack Carmichael and Roy Guest and an even more serious escalation was avoided. The following month, another shooting in which three men were killed resulted in a night trip to Stavrokono by Jack Carmichael, Graham Williams and Neil Plumb to check reports that the four offenders, all Turkish Cypriots, were to be executed. Fortunately, the rumour turned out to be false but exaggerated stories had the potential for converting the propaganda war to a shooting conflict. Irregulars on both sides tended to shoot first and ask questions afterwards making night travel a hazardous undertaking.

Paphos District members conducted escorts including that of the Turkish Cypriot doctor (Yaxil Dana) and the dentist, from Ktima twenty kilometres to Stroumbi where they were met by the Australians from Polis who continued the escort to that village. Distances may not sound great, but the narrow and twisting roads made most driving difficult and time consuming. Turkish Cypriots who owned property at abandoned villages such as Lemba (population 200) were escorted to their villages in order to satisfy themselves that theft or damage had not occurred. Again the dispelling of rumours was a major objective. Even the most minor incident could result in a palpable tension which was particularly evident to the joint patrol in the Turkish Cypriot area. Late in June shots fired near the Turkish Cypriot village of Mandria resulted in a particularly tense fortnight. The National Guard insisted on building five coastal positions adjacent to the village but UNFICYP successfully negotiated a reduction to one. For a period, additional UNFICYP observation posts were also established in the area.

Polis was a small mixed village about thirty-five kilometres from Ktima where the Australians lived in very basic conditions at the Akamas Hotel overlooking a hairpin bend in the main street. About 3600 Turkish Cypriots lived in seventeen villages in the area, the main ones being Polis, Yialia and Pelathousa. The four UNCIVPOL members provided an escort and patrol service and liaison with UNFICYP troops. A very friendly group of Limni Mining Company employees including Trevor Trennery, a Rhodesian, and Kevin Whitters, who came from Ballarat, provided some entertainment facilities, including motor boating and water skiing, which relieved the repetition and boredom of the posting. Ron 'Tassie' Cornish, one of the many Tasmanians to celebrate their twenty-first birthdays on Cyprus, was a regular visitor.

UNCIVPOL duty at Kakopetria, the Australian Headquarters, mainly involved escorting Turkish Cypriot vehicles (usually buses) from Lefka or Kokkina to the major CYPOL check-point at Astromeritis near Morphou. The towns were among those the Government had designated 'controlled areas' and severely restricted the entry of a wide range of supplies (Appendix J). Lefka, a heavily fortified town near Xeros was about twenty kilometres from Kakopetria but only a short distance from the Irish 42nd Battalion Headquarters under the black tailings bluff of the copper mine at Skouriotissa.



AUSTCIVPOL being introduced to Joe Gullett, Ambassador to Greece, Skouriotissa 1965; L-R Oscar Smith, Gavin Brown, Ross Lang, Jerry Jones (shaking hands), John Parker, Tony Peters, Bronte Nitschke, Joe Gullett, Jack Carmichael

Early in the morning the heavily laden buses were met at Lefka and under escort picked up more people, animals and baggage at Kalokhorion and other Turkish Cypriot villages before being checked by CYPOL at Astromeritis on their way to Nicosia. The inwards search was usually fairly quick, but on their return the search was more thorough, with seats, lights and other fittings occasionally being removed. From time to time the searches resulted in the seizure of documents or ammunition and the arrest of passengers. After Astromeritis, the returning buses were again escorted to Lefka.

The Limnitis convoy was even longer, almost fifty kilometres between Kokkina and Astromeritis through the National Guard/CYPOL check-point at Mansoura, one of the most sensitive areas outside Nicosia. Many Turkish Cypriot families in the enclave lived in tents under the most basic refugee conditions. Heavily armed 'freedom fighters' faced a ring of

National Guard soldiers and it was impossible not to feel some sympathy for the Turkish Cypriots' precarious position. Indeed the administration tended to play on the Australians' sensibilities with horrific stories of Greek Cypriot outrages. UNFICYP instructions strictly prohibited the carriage of any material, including food, into the enclave. In March 1966, four British Corps of Transport soldiers were court martialled and sentenced to imprisonment of between nine and eighteen months for carrying cement, uniforms and ammunition into Kokkina. The incident was one of the few blots on the overwhelming impartiality of UNFICYP.

In August the Limnitis Road patrol was intensified. Greek Cypriot vehicles passing through the area were searched and recorded at the UN check-point and timed to the next observation post. If they had not reached this within twenty minutes UNCIVPOL instituted a search. The operation lasted about two weeks, long enough for the particular complaint to subside. In October, more than 200 rounds were exchanged in a firefight near Limnitis. A daily summary of the number of shots fired (SHOTSUM) was compiled and passed to UN Headquarters in New York. During the same month most escorts were replaced by a static observation post at Astromeritis which UNCIVPOL manned in two six-hour shifts between 6.00 am and 6.00 pm. At other times, UNFICYP soldiers performed the duties.

Ambelikou was a very tense village near Lefka where a strong force of 'freedom fighters' was surrounded by the National Guard. An UNFICYP observation post on a nearby hilltop induced a grudging co-existence. For a time, UNCIVPOL escorted a doctor and a dentist from Lefka to and from the village. A Turkish Cypriot Family Court (judge and advocates) was escorted from Nicosia to Lefka and from Nicosia to Kokkina a number of times. For the 'other side', the Australians escorted the Cyprus Mines Corporation explosives trucks and pay vehicles from Skouriotissa to the Mavravouni mine.

Jack Carmichael, in charge of the Australians at Kakopetria for the first six months, was ably supported by Jerry Jones, Alan Ward, John Stanton and John Moscardini. Norm Webber and John Parker were feared Scrabble players but most social life centred on the Irish camp and its nearby Cyprus Mining Company complex where there were facilities for swimming, watching movies, playing badminton and other less strenuous pursuits. A wet canteen (the 'Roos Club') at Kakopetria ran at a handsome profit. Kevin Egan, an accomplished guitar-plucker, established quite a reputation as a 'wandering minstrel' particularly with the Irish. In July 1965, Canadians of The Queens Own Rifles replaced the Irish at Skouriotissa and the British contingent XIV/XXth Kings Hussars moved into Lefka where the UNCIVPOL radio base station 'five-zero alpha' was established. The Australians at Ktima worked closely with the 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards and, later, the 1st Battalion, the Royal Highland Fusiliers. Operating with military units had some side effects. The Officer in Charge, Aub Jackson, who was located at Kakopetria, assumed the title 'Commander' which was to stay with subsequent contingents. A less permanent innovation

emulated the radio call sign 'Sunray' used by the British Officer Commanding. Within a short time the Australian Commander was dubbed 'Sunray Major' and his driver, Tony Peters, 'Sunray Minor'. Armies survive on acronyms. Expressions such as BLR (Beyond Local Repair), which originally described a vehicle which required repair beyond the resources of the field camp, seemed particularly appropriate to describe the condition of those who may have over-imbibed the duty-free liquor that was available relatively cheaply.

A small group of Australians, initially Roy Guest, Norm Wilde, Pat Wilkinson, Alan Arthur and Frank Morgan, performed various duties in Nicosia, either at the Report Centre or at Paphos Gate CYPOL station, commanded by a Superintendent Georgidis, where UNCIVPOL had a small office. The Australians were quartered at the Atlanta Hotel, the Austrians at the Louis Hotel in Ledra Street and the Danes at the Saray Hotel in the Turkish Cypriot sector. A very important job on Sundays was consigning the Australia-mail and obtaining and sorting the inwards mail ready for the collection by a Kakopetria unit. Morale took a dive when the mail was delayed, an event which seemed to occur over-frequently.

The Nicosia Liaison Officer's day started at the Report Centre at 7.30 am to check the incident log and be briefed. John Van Oijen, a UN Field Officer permanently attached to the Centre, was supported by Swedish members including Ake Olsson whose radio accent ('nine zero') was a feature of working in the capital. Two New Zealanders, Bob Knox and John Scott-Davidson, also helped out. The Liaison Officer was kept busy running between the two communities. The Nicosia 'green line', a length of deserted street under the constant surveillance of troops in a variety of emplacements, was particularly prominent. The Turkish Cypriot sector was entered by carefully negotiating concrete-filled blue and white forty-four-gallon drums strategically placed by the Greek Cypriots, travelling across fifty to 100 metres of 'no mans land' and passing through a similar blockade decked in red and white and flying the red crescent and star. Only a small number of check-points existed, one of which was in the congested old city distinguished by its vast circular wall and eleven imposing bastions. In Venetian times, Nicosia could be entered through three fortified gates known as the Famagusta, Kyrenia and Paphos Gates. However, the moat has now been bridged in a number of places, including Metaxas Square, which leads into Ledra Street.

The UNCIVPOL Liaison Officer's daily rounds included collecting the English language newspapers, the *Cyprus Mail* in the Greek Cypriot area and the *Special News Bulletin* produced by the Turkish Communal Chamber. The latter was more overtly political, something akin to the *Cyprus Bulletin*, which was issued fortnightly by the Government Public Information Office. The *Bulletins'* strident tones gave some clue to the official inter-communal feeling and the issues that might be used to justify escalation of the conflict. The papers also recorded the faction fighting between the Greek Cypriot Govern-

ment and the Commander of the National Guard, General Grivas,—exploited to the full by the Turkish Cypriots.

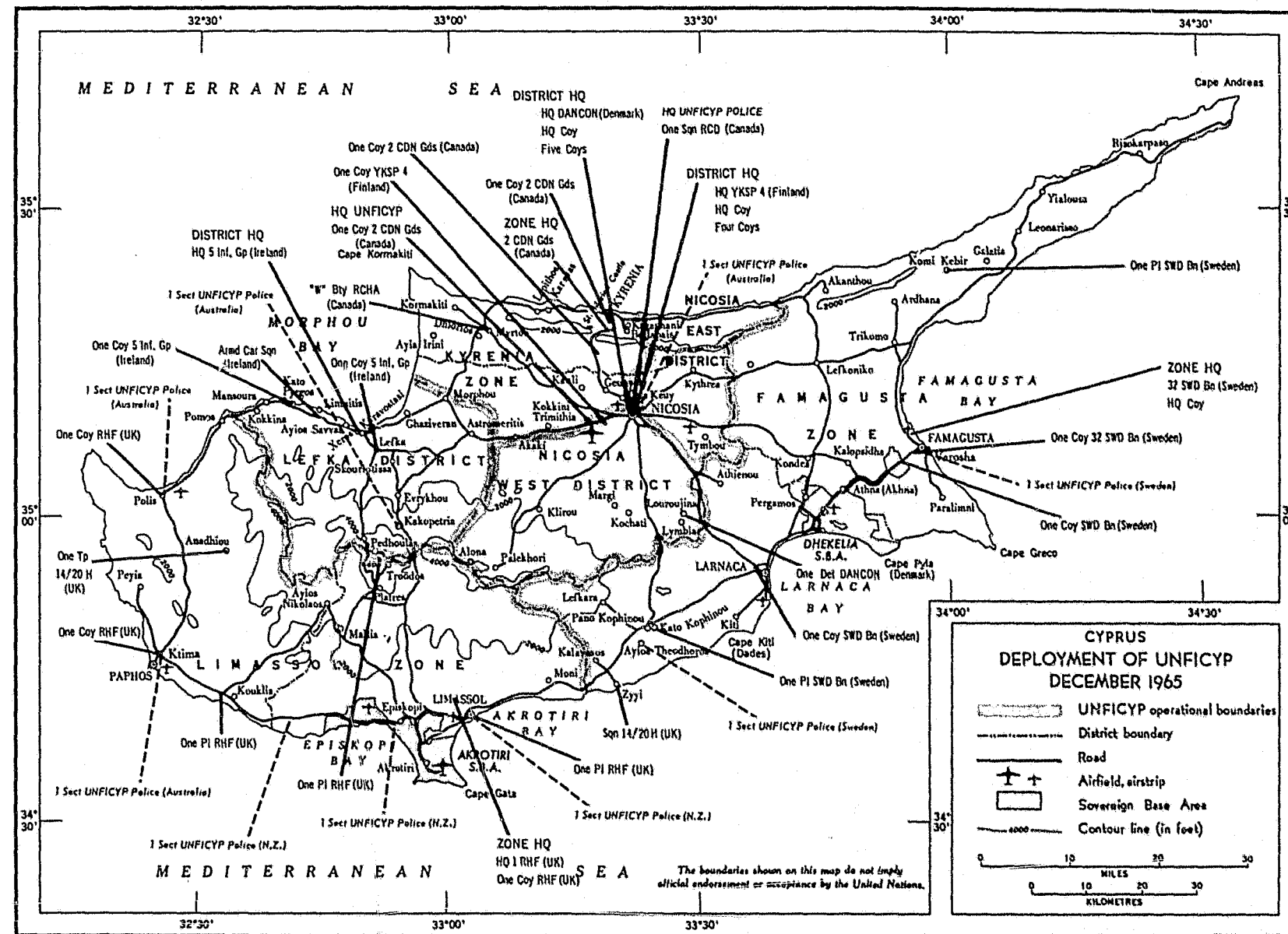
Early in October, masked and armed saboteurs using time bombs blew up part of the Shell Depot at Larnaca, with the loss of 8000 tonnes of motor fuel valued at \$500 000. CYPOL arrested a Frenchman allegedly paid by the Turkish Cypriots. During the same week, CYPOL found 2000 rounds of ammunition in a Turkish Cypriot truck at Astromeritis. Tension was also increased by Turkish Cypriots fortifying the Ormaphita police station area in Nicosia. Roy Guest and Gavin Brown were run off their feet between the Vice-President's Residence (known as 'The Kuchukery' in deference to Dr Kuchuck, the political leader of the Turkish Cypriots, who was assisted by a Liaison Officer, Mehmet Hassan), and Paphos Gate and other Greek Cypriot offices.

The two communities had a number of special holidays celebrated with military parades and other morale raising festivities. These included:

January	Makarios Name Day
March	Greece National Day
April	EOKA Day (Greek Cypriot)
April	Attaturks birthday (Turkish Cypriot)
May	Turkish Air Martyrs Day
August	Victory Day (Turkish Cypriot)
September	Ohl Day—to commemorate Greek rejection of alliance offers from Mussolini, specifically the 1940 refusal to permit his entry into Greece through Albania
October	Turkish Republic Day

Early in November, an eight-minute exchange of fire in the Salamis Road district of Famagusta left one Turkish Cypriot dead and three National Guardsmen wounded, and forced the withdrawal of Swedish UNFICYP troops. A top-level conference at Nicosia involved Polycarpis Georghadjis, Minister of the Interior; General George Grivas, National Guard Commander; General Thimayya, UNFICYP Commander; and the UN Special Representative, Carlos Bernardes. The firing was repeated on a number of nights and the tension in Nicosia was palpable. Guards were doubled and movement over the 'green line' stopped. The Security Council called for restraint and intense negotiation resulted in the creation of a demilitarised area outside the walls of the old city. UNFICYP deployment in December 1965 is shown in Map 2.

January 1966 saw the first of the fourteen-day interchanges with other UNCIVPOL units, which were to become a feature of service on the Island and lead to lasting friendships. Mal Morris and John Moscardini at Kakopetria swapped with Austrians Fritz Muck and Alfred (Max) Kogler. Roy Guest and Tony Peters were the first Australians to interchange with the Swedes. The month saw another breakthrough in 'Operation Nightrider' by which 412 Turkish Cypriot students who had entered the Kokkina enclave during



MAP NO. 1528 REV.5 UNITED NATIONS  
DECEMBER 1965

MAP 2: UNFICYP deployment December 1965

the fighting in August 1964 returned to Turkey to resume their studies. The repatriation culminated intensive negotiations between the UN Special Representative and the Cyprus Government.

The Austrian UNCIVPOL had functional control of the Kyrenia Road convoy since November 1965. Australians on interchange became familiar with the routine of the convoys which occurred four times a day. UNCIVPOL were responsible for the operation of daytime check-points at Nicosia and Kyrenia, security and traffic control in the Turkish Cypriot suburbs of Orta Keuy and Guenyeli and the marshalling of vehicles. They also retained the right to search convoy users and to investigate accidents and other incidents on the road. Another Austrian responsibility was that of observing the movement of Turkish Cypriots travelling to and from Turkey through Nicosia Airport.

During the first six months of the second contingent's stay, UNCIVPOL throughout Cyprus conducted forty-four major investigations of incidents involving intercommunal strife, including twenty cases of homicide and attempted homicide and seventeen cases of shooting from vehicles passing through villages. Forty-three cases of damage to property (twenty-nine Turkish Cypriot and fourteen Greek Cypriot) and the arrest of thirty-one Turkish Cypriots by CYPOL, and 160 seizures at CYPOL check-points were also monitored. At the end of the year, 210 Turkish Cypriots, forty-one Greek Cypriots, three British nationals and a German national were listed as missing.<sup>28</sup> All the time, however, the antagonists were building up their forces in preparation for the seemingly inevitable climax. UNFICYP estimated that 10 000 Greek Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers had secretly landed. The Turkish Cypriots were also mobilised; however, their smaller number required four-year terms in contrast to the National Guard maximum of two years. The National Guard increasingly identified with the Greek army, displaying its flags and slogans.<sup>29</sup>

In 1965, Cyprus was in the jurisdiction of the Australian Embassy in Athens. The Ambassador, Joe Gullett, was a welcome visitor to contingents on a number of occasions. Hailing from the Snowy River district, he longed to be astride a horse, but the best UNCIVPOL could do was a moth-eaten donkey. The embassy organised Christmas greetings and fare for UNCIVPOL members, many of whom enjoyed a memorable Christmas dinner in the snows of the Troodos Mountains. Joe Gullett's successor, Francis Hall, continued the association and in June 1973 was appointed the first Australian High Commissioner to Cyprus.

During the second contingent's term, several marriages occurred on the Island including that of Dave Woolley who married a local girl at Ayios Yeorgios near Ktima. The long period of service made it inevitable that some members would experience domestic hardship, which unfortunately was exacerbated by the great distance from and the irregular communication with Australia. (By the twentieth contingent, members could dial Australia, ISD without any trouble whatsoever.) Both Jerry Jones and Dave Williams

returned to Australia at the end of March because of illnesses in their families.

Some second contingent members were lucky to leave the Island. The day before departure Terry Burke's vehicle ran off the road at Yeriskipos, although luckily no person was hurt. Earlier in the month, he was hospitalised for three days as a result of another accident near Lemba in which the groom-to-be, Dave Woolley, was the driver. Departure celebrations also took their toll of Jack Gartrell, Jack Stephenson and Neil Plumb who were all well bandaged when they boarded the flight to Athens. Ross Beer and John Moscardini also had sore heads after the farewell function that was the very antithesis of peace-keeping.

There continued to be no shortage of applicants for Cyprus duty, especially in Victoria where, in 1966, seventy-one members applied for the eight 'other rank' vacancies. In that State, preference was given to single members with five or six years service, although Barry Barker made history as the first married constable selected. Many unsuccessful applicants would be appointed to later contingents.

### *The third contingent*

The third contingent assembled in a bitterly cold Canberra for briefings, which included a taped message from Police Adviser Jim Hamilton, drill, a 1947 black and white film about Cyprus, a final round of injections and Land Rover instruction at Duntroon. The tax man and a customs man also came to say what could be done and definitely what should not be done. Details of current watches and cameras were recorded so that duty would not be levied on these articles when members returned. Aeroplane trouble delayed departure and members repaired to Canberra and Queanbeyan facilities amid rumours that the tour of duty had been cancelled. Eventually on Sunday afternoon the contingent flew to Mascot and left after midnight, bound for Nicosia via Singapore, Colombo, Kuwait and Damascus in a British Eagle Britannia prop-jet chartered for the purpose. First impressions were of the 'five fingers' (Pentadactylos) in the Kyrenia Mountains which many remembered from the opening scenes of the movie *Exodus*.

The third contingent under Chief Superintendent Jack O'Connor arrived in Cyprus early in the morning of 24 May 1966, thirty-seven hours after departure, including thirty flying hours. After being met and briefed by Jim Hamilton and Aub Jackson, four members stayed in Nicosia while twenty-three were taken to Kakopetria, nine to Ktima and four to Polis. Bob Amezdroz had sufficient radio experience to remain at Nicosia where he became the 'king' of radio 'nine-zero'. The Polis posting turned out to be short lived as the station was closed within two months because of the unhygienic living conditions at the Akamas Hotel. The Police Adviser, Jim Hamilton, who completed his two-year term late in June was subsequently

awarded an OBE for his outstanding service in Cyprus. Errol Canney, another Commonwealth Police Superintendent, arrived as the new Police Adviser.

The Australians settled in well. The most dramatic incident during the first month was Clem Millgate's delivery of a baby while on joint patrol at Ktima. A RAF couple were on the way to hospital when the birth became imminent and they called for assistance. Clem's dexterity in the emergency impressed the CYPOL members considerably. After Cyprus, Clem, who had served with the UN in Korea, joined the UN field service.

The Australians in Lefka District continued to have no difficulty co-operating closely with the Irish of the 6th Infantry Group notwithstanding Ron Laughton and Bruce Wilson taking on one of the Group's three-tonners on a blind bend near Limnitis. Luckily no-one was seriously injured. Ron Laughton, a very experienced and competent police officer, was probably the only Australian to be commissioned in the field. He was promoted to Inspector late in August, a belated recognition of promotional differences between the contributing forces.

Interchange with the Swedish UNCIVPOL resumed in June, with the Austrians in August and with the Danes in October. The Australian Headquarters at Kakopetria was regarded as the best posting on the Island during the summer months when the Celsius temperature in Nicosia ranged in the forties. The heat made delays at CYPOL road-blocks a source of even greater tension for Turkish Cypriots, especially if they were transporting perishables (including milk) or were crammed into buses. UNCIVPOL recorded the delay and the search times and strong protests based on these data resulted in some improvements.

Cecil Hartge, on interchange with the Swedes in Famagusta District, was on the spot when a confrontation occurred at Arsos following the arrest of a number of poachers. The establishment of a CYPOL check-point near the village was met by the deployment of Turkish Cypriot fighters. Shots were fired. Canadian and Swedish UNFICYP troops interposed, before discussions between Brigadier Michael Harbottle, UNFICYP Chief of Staff, and General Grivas the National Guard Commander permitted both communities to back down without loss of face. Superintendent Lagerhorn, the untiring and efficient Swedish UNCIVPOL Commander since 1964, also did much to relieve the situation.

During August, serious shooting incidents occurred at Peristerona, Mavrovouni, Limnitis, Ambelikou and Xeros. In Ktima, a seventeen-year-old unarmed Turkish Cypriot on watch-duty was shot dead apparently by a Greek Cypriot Special Constable. Turkish Cypriot fighters barricaded the streets and tension was high before the UNFICYP Chief of Staff again intervened successfully. The Australians, under Morrice Stanford, and members of the UNFICYP British Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, worked long hours during the six days of negotiations. While patrolling the 'green line', Tony Olsen and Tony Cunningham received quite a shock (and a polite



Australian farewell function Kakopetria; Bruce Wilson, Tony Cunningham, Lt Col James Beary (IRCON O. C.), Mrs Robyn Barker, Bill Burley, Morrice Stanford, Kon Belsky, IRCON sergeant Jack O'Connor, May 1967

request to move) when they inadvertently parked in front of a concealed machine gun.

Forest fires were a major problem during September. The Government blamed the Turkish Cypriots for a series of five fires in Lefka District which burnt out large areas belonging to both communities. Eighteen Turkish Cypriot villages including Lefka (population 7500) were blockaded for a week with a total prohibition on the passage of persons and vehicles. Jack O'Connor, Cecil Hartge and Clem Millgate conducted an exhaustive investigation but were unable to find evidence to support the Government's claim. Apparently as a reprisal, the water supply to Lefka, Ambelikou and Apliki was blown up. The Irish infantry carried domestic water to the villages during the eight weeks it took their engineers to repair the sluice gates, with a noticeable lack of Government assistance.

In the Lefka area during the same week, in separate incidents a Turkish Cypriot shepherd was murdered and a Turkish Cypriot mother of eight, including three blind children, was severely injured by a booby trap on the door of the shed in which she and her mother stored gardening tools. A similar device in a well killed a Turkish Cypriot shepherd two months later. UNFICYP personnel, including UNCIVPOL, gave thirteen pints of blood at the Cyprus Mines Hospital but the blast had caused massive injuries. The possibility of further booby traps was always a concern to those investigating such incidents. In October, the body of a seventy-seven-year-old Turkish Cypriot shepherd was found hidden in a drain near Lefka, apparently the victim of a

robbery. After assisting CYPOL, Jack O'Connor spent two days tracking the man's movements in 'no mans land' to locate his missing flock and establish that Turkish Cypriots had committed the crime.

On the afternoon of 8 September, two of four Turkish Cypriots returning from market day at Kykko Monastery were killed and the others wounded in an ambush in the Paphos Forest on the Milikouri Road near Kofina. Morrice Stanford, Tony Olsen, Jim Bramwell and Geoff Page were escorted by two armoured cars to the scene and began enquiries. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers Medical Officer, Captain Ian Haywood, was assisted by Neville Patterson at the post-mortem. Robbery was the motive and Tony Olsen gave evidence in the subsequent trial of three Greek Cypriots who were charged with the crime.

The 6th Irish Infantry Group rotated with the 7th Group under Lieutenant Colonel Kevin Hanley in October. The Australians were sorry to see the former leave. Lieutenant Colonel Jerry Walsh the Officer Commanding and Jack O'Connor, aided by Bruce Wilson the Liaison Officer, had worked closely together with very satisfactory results. In Ktima, Major Ken Battison of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers had a similar relationship with Morrice Stanford and his team. A similar rapport quickly developed with the newcomers, the 1st Battalion The Black Watch, led by Lieutenant Colonel Nichols, but the rotations always caused regret. The Australians' longer tours of service meant that they often provided operational continuity in their particular areas.

Major General Sean McEown, the Chief of Staff of the Irish Army, and the Minister for Defence personally thanked the Australians for their co-operation when they visited Cyprus to inspect the Irish troops. In a tangible gesture, permission was given for the Australians to travel to Ireland with the rotating contingents. Bruce Wilson, Tony Cunningham and Jack O'Connor were the first to spend several days in Dublin as guests of the Irish Army.

Medal presentations by the Force Commander, General Martola, occurred at Kakopetria except to the hospitalised Harry 'Father' Devine who received his medal later, before being repatriated in January. Joe Gullett, the peripatetic Ambassador to Greece, was again a welcome guest. Mrs Gullett and Australian Embassy staff in Athens had provided a hamper and other Christmas fare.

In Nicosia, Trevor Grenenger was commended for his work in supervising a team of ten, including two New Zealand UNCIVPOL members ('Tex' Glossup and Allan Harris), who had devoted four months to micro-filming over 6000 books and 8000 files of land records. The documents had been in Turkish Cypriot control because of the location of the District Lands Office and new transactions had been frustrated. Registers with currently valid registrations were retained by the Government while UNFICYP certified microfilm copies of relevant registrations were passed to the Turkish Cypriots. UNFICYP premises were also made available to

Turkish Cypriots to enable declarations and similar statements to be made before an appropriate official. The duplication of land records was a major step towards normalisation.

Partial restoration of the postal service which occurred in October after very lengthy negotiation was also a major breakthrough. Postage stamps, money orders, parcels, safes and money retained since 1963 by the Turkish Cypriots in Nicosia and Lefka were returned to the Government. For its part, the Government appointed Turkish Cypriot postal agents in those localities to operate the postal service. UNFICYP was responsible for the initial distribution of postal items.

Early in 1967, Carlos Bernardes, the Secretary-General's Special Representative, resigned to be temporarily replaced by Pier Spinelli, but high level negotiations did not seem very productive. The Island was unusually quiet for several months because the winter was the coldest and wettest for fifteen years. Some areas where rainfall averaged forty centimetres received over three times that amount. Mount Olympus, behind Kakopetria, was covered by over two metres of snow, while Kakopetria registered over twenty centimetres. Two British servicemen lost their lives in the snow on the Troodos Mountains. A new radio relay station (call sign 91) sited on Troodos and manned by New Zealanders was almost snowed-in a number of times, but the installation greatly improved UNCIVPOL communications throughout the Island. UNFICYP contingent Commanders' vehicles were fitted with radios on the UNCIVPOL net, which also provided a second channel for emergencies.

Kophinou and nearby Ayios Theodoros occupied strategic positions on the main Limassol-Nicosia Road near the Larnaca turnoff. The Turkish Cypriot villages were commanded by a Turkish Army Captain, of impulsive disposition, who had goaded the Greek Cypriots since his appointment early in the year. Greek signs were replaced by Turkish ones and buses were intercepted. On 26 January, General Grivas deployed a National Guard Battalion supported by armoured cars in the vicinity. The Chief of Staff, Brigadier Michael Harbottle, and Errol Canney the Police Adviser hurried to negotiate. The resultant delay enabled UNFICYP units to interpose, and the National Guard to withdraw. From then, additional UNFICYP troops were placed in the Turkish Cypriot police station which commanded the main intersection at Kophinou.

The UNFICYP compound in the police station and an observation post nearby were overrun in March. About eighty 'freedom fighters' armed with axes and pick handles broke through the security wire with a truck and engaged in hand-to-hand fighting with a detachment of the Black Watch. A number of minor casualties occurred before reinforcements reached the area. The action and the consequent eviction of Turkish Cypriots who used a part of the station was a cause of serious hostility for a long time.<sup>30</sup>

The *coup D'etat* in Greece on 21 April 1967, which placed the Colonels in power, led to even greater numbers of Greek troops being sent to Cyprus. Colonel Papadopoulos, the new Prime Minister, had himself served in

Cyprus with the Greek Intelligence and favoured a hard line against the Turkish Cypriots.

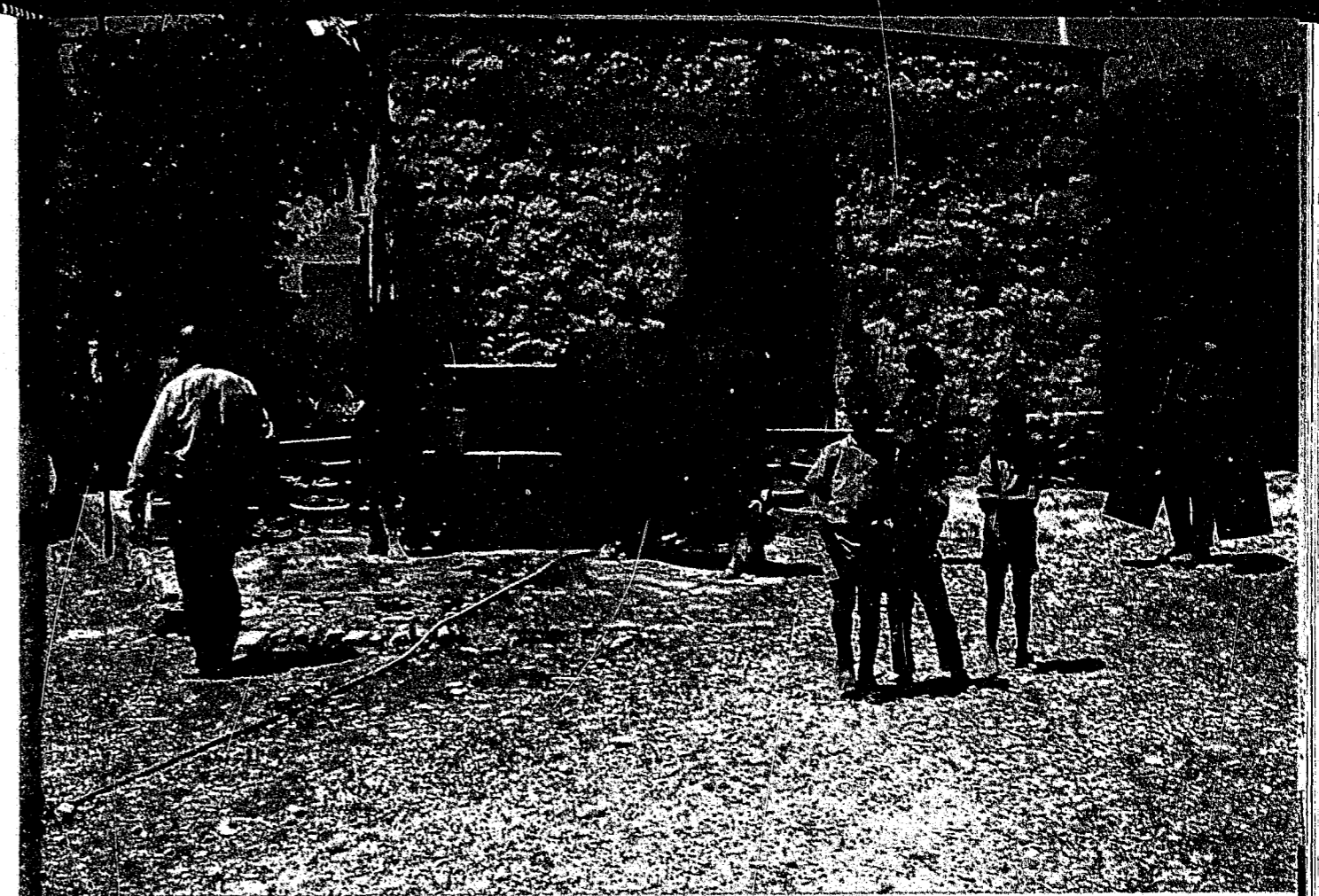
During May, a plane carrying mainly German and Swiss tourists diverted to Cyprus in bad weather, crashed on a hill near Nicosia airport killing all but four of the 120 persons on board. Medical teams from the Austrian Field Hospital and members of other UNFICYP units assisted Cypriot authorities to cope with the disaster. President Makarios personally urged on the rescuers in the gristly search for survivors.

On the morale front, Jim Andrews was active in organising cricket matches. Tony Williams was another Tasmanian to celebrate his twenty-first birthday on the Island. Such occasions were marked by the presentation of a set of cuff links and a tie bar with the Cyprus motif. Graham Taylor continued the precedent by marrying an English girl he met while in Cyprus. Brian Illingworth dominated most darts competitions. Inter-contingent competition was also good fun. Ktima members watched the latest movies at Camp St. Patrick, projected onto a screen of bed sheets hung down the side of a British three-tonne truck. The Irish dispatched the film, the projector, a projectionist, and a driver to 'Kaka' where the screening took place in the hotel lounge.

The third contingent's driving record was excellent. Only four minor accidents, one causing slight injury, occurred in 500 000 kilometres travelled on duty mostly in mountainous country and over poor and narrow roads. In only one of these was the driver to blame. One member suffered a broken collar bone and concussion in the only accident involving the use of a private vehicle. Mal Grant was most fortunate when part of the roadway collapsed under his Land Rover. The vehicle, at a precarious angle, slid down the mountain side before a tree stopped it poised over a 100-metre drop. It was eventually extricated after several hours of hard work and the use of heavy equipment.

### *The fourth contingent*

The fourth contingent commanded by Inspector Noel Smith arrived in Cyprus a day late on 26 May 1967 via Istanbul. The New South Wales members had been farewelled in style by the Force's pipe band because Angus Graham, the pipe-major, was included in the group. A month later Australia provided an additional ten police to compensate for half the New Zealand contingent, which had not been replaced in June 1967. A Victorian Inspector who withdrew during the Canberra training programme was replaced by Inspector Bill Caldwell who also joined the June group. At 58, he may well have been the most grizzled veteran to have made the trip. The additional members enabled the Australian contingent to service about half the Island from bases at Kakopetria (under Ron Lawlor), Limassol (Dave Coombe), Ktima (Bill Caldwell) and Ayios Theodoros (Alan Woollard). Three members manned the radio relay station at Mount

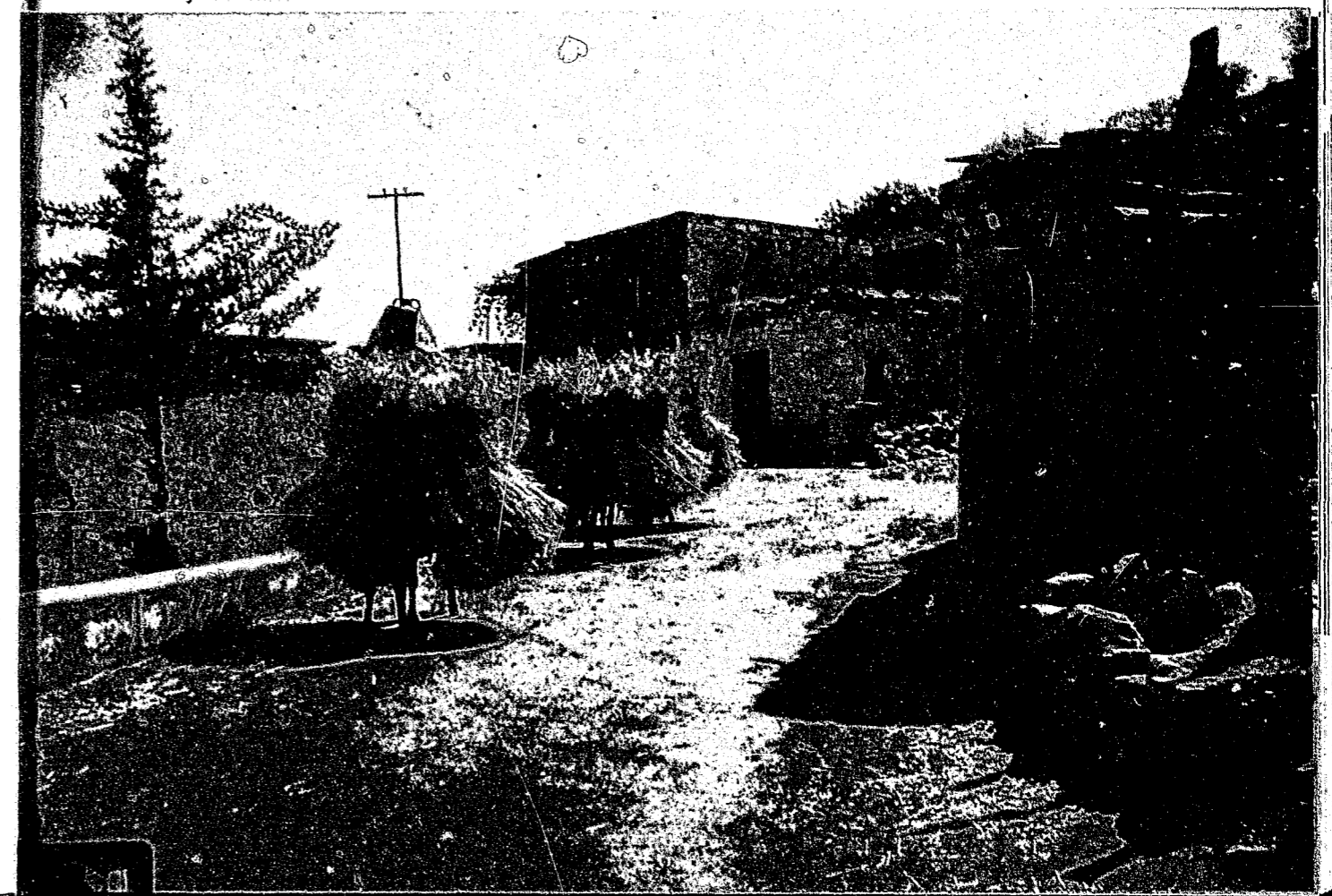


Village life

Mal Morris 1965

Donkeys at Stalos

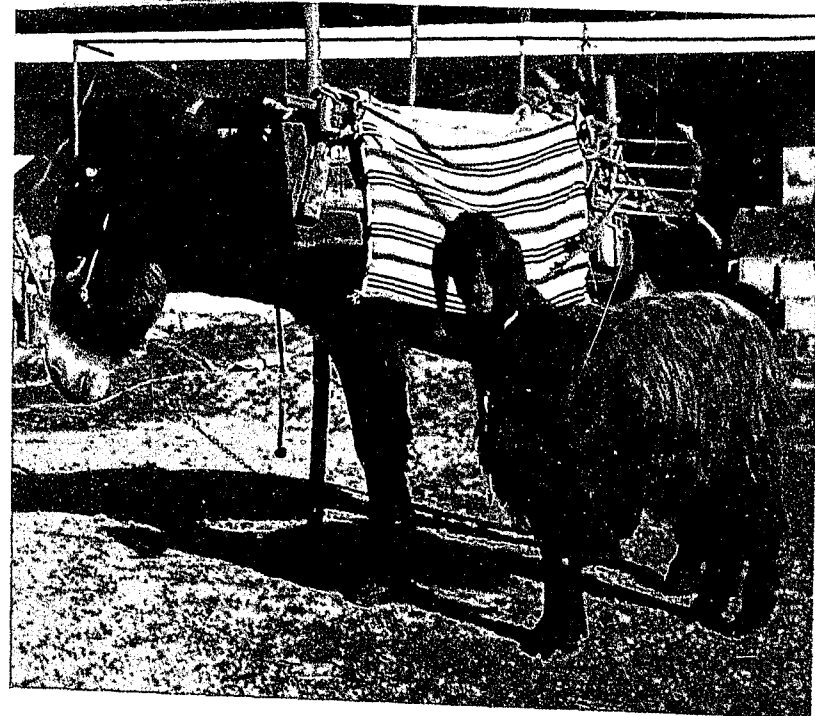
Gavin Brown 1965





Camel plough

Photo: [illegible]



Donkey and goat at Kakopetria

Photo: [illegible]



Donkey and Ox

Photo: [illegible]

EOKA statue Nicosia ('Ian Meckiff')

Photo: [illegible]



Petrol delivery at Limassol

Photo: [illegible]



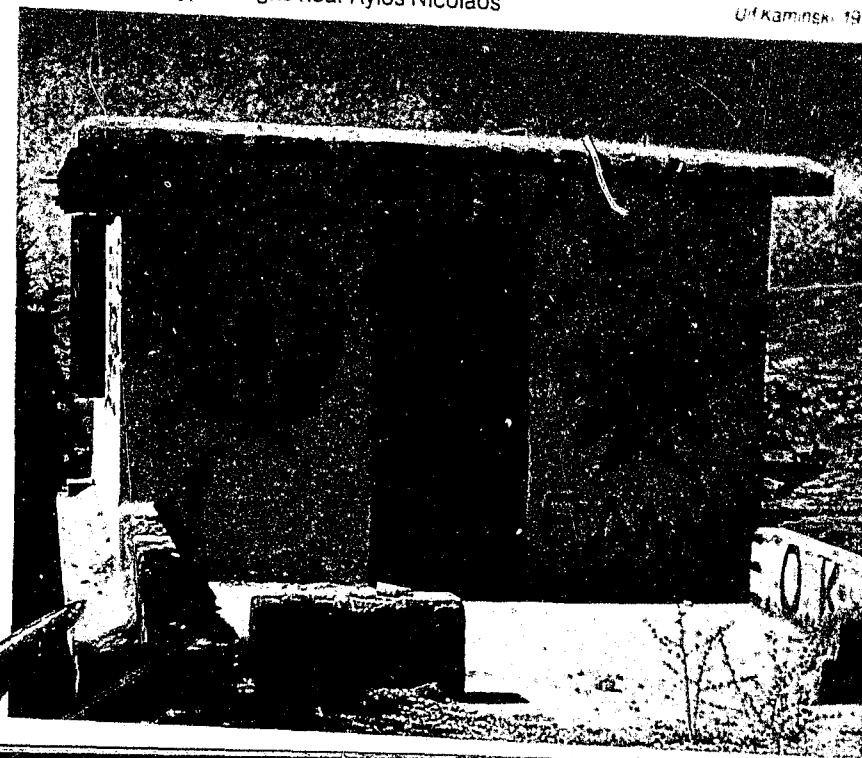


Green line Nicosia, Ken Hamilton, Bob Austin, Angus Graham



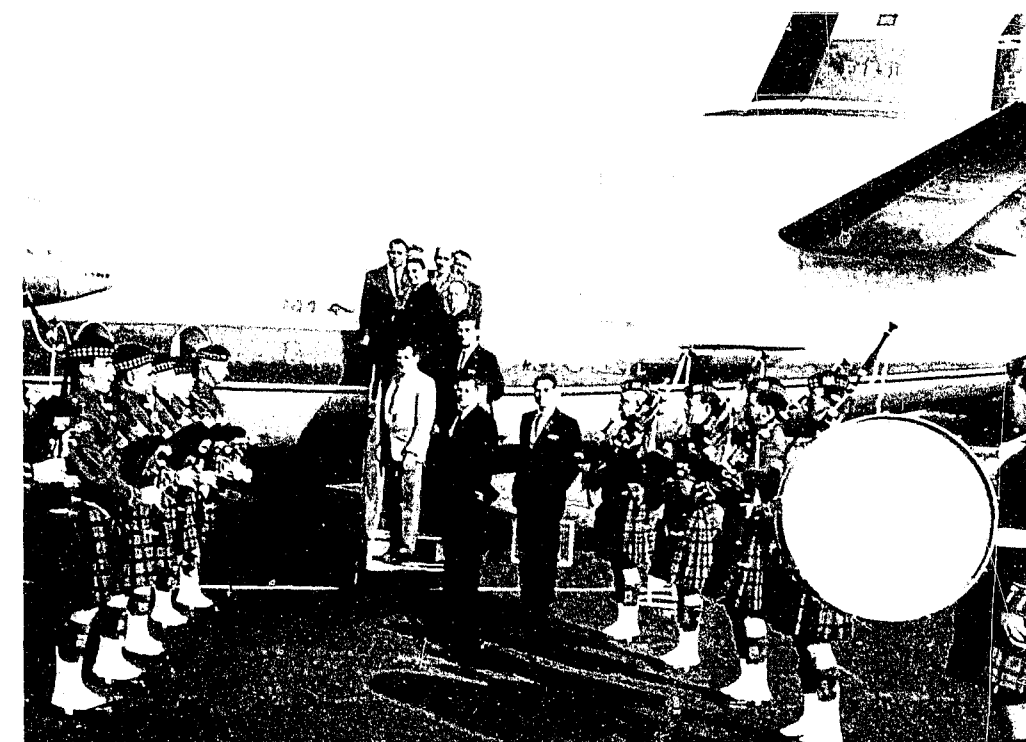
Green Line Nicosia, Angus Graham, Bob Austin, Ken Hamilton

Greek Cypriot signs near Ayios Nicolaos



Utkaminsk 1975

Grape juice road hazard



Departure of NSW Fourth Contingent Sydney

Left side bottom to top: Geoff Chester, Roy Farmer, George Bies, Joe Bourke (obscured)

Right side bottom to top: Angus Graham, Max Hodges, Wolfgang Umlauf, Don Hodge, Alan Woollard, Don Manewell

Angus Graham May 1967

Troodos in one-week shifts. This was the first of four terms with UNCIVPOL for Ron Lawlor, the first two while part of the South Australian Force, the final two (1977-79) as a Commonwealth Police Officer.

At Ktima, the UNFICYP military presence was provided by a variety of historic regiments from the United Kingdom. The 1st Battalion, the Duke of Wellington Regiment was led by Major Peter Hoppe, a former boxing champion and a fine leader held in high regard by his men. UNCIVPOL were often guests at the evening meal, which was followed by the quaffing of cold beer from the beautifully engraved regimental silver goblets which had been a gift from Queen Victoria to the Duke himself all those years ago. The 'Duke's' were replaced by The Royal Green Jackets under Colonel Frank Kitson MC, very ably assisted by Major Phillip Windsor-Aubrey.

The first contact the Australians at Ktima had with The Royal Green Jackets was when four advance party members walked into the New Olympus Hotel demanding to play two-up. The unit had served with Australian forces and believed that the game was to be found wherever Australians were gathered. In the interests of international relations a game was quickly organised.

Motor transport was supplied, serviced and fuelled by the British Army. The Land Rovers were showing signs of many hard mountain treks and also some very rough driving. The contingent's monthly 'mileage' was in excess of 40 000 kilometres, much of that over narrow, second-class roads.

In Ktima, the Australian Commander's day consisted of a visit to the Turkish Cypriot leader, Kemal Osman, the former CYPOL Inspector who 'split' at the outbreak of trouble taking forty-five colleagues into old barracks in the Turkish Cypriot Sector. He was a humorous little man who lived with a price on his head and the problem of seeing that his segregated community was able to survive. CYPOL Superintendent Phassas commanded the police station in the centre of Ktima. He and his second-in-charge, Inspector Galanus, always made the Australians welcome with a cup of coffee and asked that greetings be given to their former workmate Kemal. There was little time for social niceties, however, when the District suffered an unprecedented wave of violence.

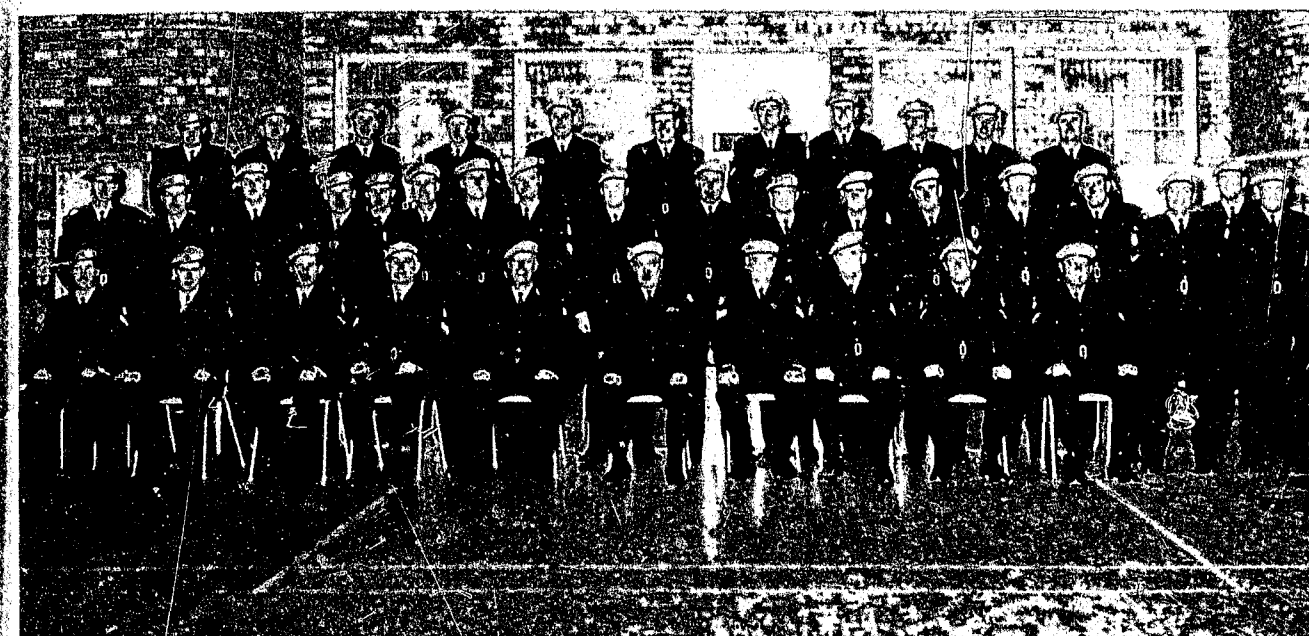
A Turkish Cypriot shepherdess, who kept sheep in a bombed-out house on Fella Oglu Street (the 'green line') was found among the animals with her throat cut. Apparently she had passed the time of day with CYPOL Detective Inspector Kiperos in the street and it was widely believed that her own people murdered her for giving information to the enemy.

Two Turkish Cypriot youths who set out to pass through Greek Cypriot territory en route to Ayios Ioannis were shot in an olive grove and their bodies dismembered and hidden under stones in the bed of the dry Xeros River. The killers reckoned without Ted Hearnden, a bushman from Western Australia, who noted the interest of a couple of vultures and discovered the burial place. A wall of silence prevailed and the actual killers were never identified.

Another Western Australian, Robert Terms, achieved fame for a different reason. His prowess with the pipes was soon noised abroad and the Black Watch, who were located at the Sovereign Base Area, issued him with the full dress of the famous regiment and took him in. Just as well, because the piper had few friends at the New Olympus Hotel when he sought to practise in the early hours of the morning.

In another incident in Paphos District, a wedding was being celebrated near Koloni Mosque when a car load of Greek Cypriots raced through the village wildly firing shots. The best man and his aunt were fatally wounded. The offender became the second person whom UNCIVPOL evidence helped to convict. (Tony Olsen of the previous contingent was the first, having given evidence in the hearing of murder charges following the killings near Kykko Monastery). The Koloni offender was sentenced by Nicosia Supreme Court to four years hard labour, only to be released by presidential amnesty six months later. He was talked into going to Greece to live as it was rumoured that several Turkish Cypriots were very interested in his health. UNCIVPOL had escorted the witnesses to Nicosia. The Government publicised the case as an important indication that the legal system was able to transcend the intercommunal strife.

On the lighter side there was the bull of Axilou. In small farming areas such as Axilou one bull was kept on a community basis to service all the cows. The Turkish Cypriot doctor, Dr Yaxil Dana, received word through the



Fourth Contingent Canberra — various ways to wear a beret

Back: Wayne Yelland, Roy Farmer, Ron Lawlor, Leo Duckett, Max Hodges, Geoff Chester, Ron Cronin, John Burr, Rodney Paddon-Jones, Robin Vanderwolf, Don Hodge  
Middle: Glen Lawrie, Ian Bond, Eddie Cock, Bruno Lux, John Walker, Bob Austin, Wolfgang Umlauf, Angus Graham, Peter Vaughan, George Beis, Keith Smith, Ken Hamilton, Alan Woollard, Jack Brauman, Tom Feige, Vic Hoy, Paul Cumming, Ken French  
Front: Jock Terms, Tony Grey, George Puckey, Ted Hearnden, Noel Smith, David Coombe, Joe Bourke, Bob Stewart, Max Rickman, Don Manewell

Bob Stewart, May 1967

'grape vine' that the bull was ill and off his oats. The road lay through Greek Cypriot country and the good doctor took his life in his hands when he was taken by Land Rover over the thirty-six kilometres of the steepest roads on the Island. Roy Farmer drove while Bill Caldwell kept a lookout. They duly arrived to find the trouble. Drought conditions had given the cattle a diet deficiency which induced them to eat anything. El Toro had tried to meet his craving by chewing an old radio battery and had horribly burnt his tongue with acid. He was gagged and painted out so that he was soon back to work. Another sortie in which Dr Dana was called out was to the vineyards north of Polimi where a sixteen-year-old girl had died suddenly in the orchard. She had been spraying with a highly dangerous spray but, knowing no English, she had not been able to read the warning on the drum.

Dr Pedros Theodelides, the Greek Cypriot doctor, was also highly respected and well liked by the Australians. He was so concerned about the condition of Tom 'Cat' Feige who had a 'touch of sun' that he stayed the night to watch him. His great aim was to marry into a wealthy Greek family so that his wife's dowry could set him up in his own practice.

An unusual case occurred in Ktima in June when CYPOL arrested and charged a Turkish Cypriot with firearms and explosives offences as a result

of observations in the Turkish Cypriot enclave while on joint patrol with UNCIVPOL. In September the defendant was sentenced to two years hard labour and UNFICYP came under increasing pressure from Turkish Cypriot leaders who claimed that the joint patrol agreement had been misused. Representations to the Government secured the offender's early release.

The known killings in the Paphos District during July and August reached twelve and five Turkish Cypriots disappeared without trace. The victims were seven Greek Cypriots, including two women, and five Turkish Cypriots (one a woman). Some incidents have already been described. In another case near Stavrokono, three Greek Cypriots died while bringing a youth with appendicitis from Timi to hospital at Ktima. The victims included the taxi driver and the boy's mother. UNCIVPOL found the taxi, a Russian Volga, riddled with bullets, with the three bodies inside. Community life and movement in the District were paralysed by the killings and Brigadier Harbottle the Chief of Staff instituted special measures including sixteen meetings of headmen aimed at restoring normalcy.<sup>31</sup>

Bob Stewart and George Puckey were sent from Kakopetria to assist the Ktima Australians with their inquiries into the murders. The investigators spent from dawn to after dark in the chalky hills around Paphos. On one occasion, they took a Turkish Cypriot woman in a serious condition after a miscarriage on a five-hour dash to Limassol. The Australians also organised a protected convoy to return villagers to their homes so that persons missing could be identified.

UNCIVPOL prevented a more conventional crime when the Australians learned that the Limassol Deputy District Officer going to the Turkish Cypriot village of Kato Arodes was to be ambushed by a gang waiting under a bridge. Timely intervention by CYPOL dispersed the offenders before their plan could be put into effect.

Limassol—inherited from the New Zealanders—had its moments. Late in August, shooting lasted most of a night and, although the casualties were not disclosed, a cease-fire was negotiated on condition that the situation be policed by CYPOL-UNCIVPOL joint patrol. During the following months, tension was reduced by the Cyprus Government's 'peace offensive' by which a number of CYPOL check-points were removed, the prohibition on materials was eased—including restrictions on building material and farm machinery—and travel restrictions were lifted. Some Turkish Cypriots, including Inspector Kemal of Ktima, travelled outside their enclaves for the first time in four years. The withdrawal of the National Guard from Ambelikou allowed the main industry, a limekiln, to resume production. Unfortunately these encouraging signs were not reflected in tangible advances in the inter-communal negotiations. The Turkish Cypriot leadership did not reciprocate by easing restrictions on Greek Cypriots passing through areas under their control.

Many times, dangerous situations were allowed to develop with no real thought as to who would be the victims. In one case, the road taken by the

joint patrol was strewn with steel 'porcupines' designed to puncture the tyres of the UNCIVPOL vehicle. The local children walked barefoot along the road to school and Dr Dana treated quite a number for nasty injuries. The UNCIVPOL patrol went unscathed. A similar situation applied to mines and booby traps. Major Michael Pritchard-Davies, of the British contingent, lost a foot trying to render safe a mine on a road near Apliki. After the explosion he was given first-aid by Mick Raw and John Walker who risked their lives as there were other mines in the area, including one recovered nearby by Major Phil Easterby which was an American demolition charge with pieces of reinforced steel taped to the sides. The wounded Major was rushed to Pendaria Hospital where he recovered from his wounds. The members' actions were commended by Brigadier Michael Harbottle, the Acting Force Commander.

In the same month, August 1967, three children and two adult Turkish Cypriots were killed and another child blinded by a booby trap on a road at Alaminos near Ayios Theodoros. The children took a brightly wrapped parcel they had found to their father who started to open the package and set off the explosive. The consequent intervention by CYPOL and increase in tension were capably handled by Alan Woollard and Jack Brauman. A week later two Turkish Cypriots were seriously injured when their tractor set off a mine in the same area. This time, however, a time bomb exploded nearby while the first matter was being investigated. Clearly rescuers were the target of the second explosion. The following day another device was located attached to a water pump near the village. Major Phil Easterby of the British Army Ordnance Corps again turned out to deal with suspicious objects and unexploded bombs.

Kophinou and Ayios Theodoros nearby were the site of bitter fighting in the middle of November. Following a long-term dispute about access rights and alleged firing on a CYPOL patrol on the Skarinou Road, the National Guard under General Grivas attacked the villages, resulting in twenty-five Turkish Cypriot fatalities and at least one Greek Cypriot killed in the twelve-hour battle.<sup>32</sup> Alan Woollard, Jack Brauman, Tom Fiege and Glen Lawrie had lucky escapes. Damage to property and stolen articles amounted to over \$100 000. Bob Stewart, Bob Austin and four Swedish police officers were sent to Kophinou shortly after the battle to investigate property losses and help with the recovery of bodies. The dead included two Turkish Cypriots, both shot at close range through the head in their house near the Australian station. One, a tailor, had sewn emblems on UNCIVPOL uniforms. His body was booby trapped with a primed hand grenade. Vic Hoy was sent to Ayios Theodoros as a reinforcement. As a safety precaution, the Australians at Kakopetria moved to the 9th Irish Infantry Group camps at Xeros and Lefka. All leave was cancelled and troops and police placed on 'Stand To'. UNCIVPOL worked long hours, mainly on additional patrol duty.

During the fighting, over fifty refugees took shelter in the UNCIVPOL building at Ayios Theodoros. The village water supply was blown up. The

Green Jackets under Major Bob Pascoe were without water for five days but put up a fierce resistance when the National Guard tried to remove them in the early stages of the fighting. Some UNFICYP soldiers, however, were disarmed and a UN radio disabled. The incident, the most serious since the Turkish bombing of the Island in 1974, was debated at the highest levels and was the subject of a special report by the Secretary-General, which strongly criticised the Government's actions. President Lyndon Johnson sent Cyrus Vance, a former deputy Secretary of Defence, to the area while U Thant sent Jose Rolz-Bennett, and even NATO Secretary-General, Mario Brosio, tried his hand at peacemaking. The Secretary-General addressed urgent appeals to President Makarios and the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey asking them to exercise the utmost restraint and offering to assist them in any initiatives.

Fortunately the rest of the Island did not erupt and Turkish threats of invasion did not materialise, possibly because freak storms in the Eastern Mediterranean upset the Turks' timetable. The anniversary of the battle, however, would be the source of considerable tension during the following years. Alan Woollard and Jack Brauman served at Ayios Theodoros for virtually the twelve-month term, having gone there with Geoff Chester and Wayne Yelland on 10 June when the Australians took over from the Swedes. The station was a two-storey tumbledown villa without electricity when they arrived, but some improvements were made. The two Australians got on well with both communities and suggestions of transfer were met with considerable local resistance. The only longer serving member was 'Hassan' the Turkish Cypriot cook who prepared breakfast and lunch at the station.

The Kophinou incident was a military victory, but a political disaster for the Greek Cypriots. The over-reaction of the National Guard under the personal direction of General Grivas was manifest. The General was recalled to Athens within the week. Greek National Army troops, secretly brought to the Island during the previous four years, also returned to Athens leaving only authorised Officers in Cyprus. Within a month, the Government offered considerable concessions to the Turkish Cypriots.<sup>33, 34</sup> On 28 December, Turkish Cypriot leaders, however, formed a 'transitional administration' to have jurisdiction over 'Turks' in the 'Turkish zones' of Cyprus.

Christmas at Ktima started with a splendid champagne breakfast at the Green Jackets Officers' Mess. Porridge and champagne were followed by fruit with champagne, eggs and bacon with champagne and of course toast, jam and champagne. Bottles of champagne were opened in the traditional way, the blunt edge of a sword run up the neck of the bottle connecting with the silver wrapping and cork in the process. A memorable Christmas away from home was topped with cigars from a Christmas parcel supplied to each of the South Australians by their Commissioners.

Intra-communal strife was blamed for the loss of a British Airways Comet near Rhodes en route from England to Cyprus. All sixty-seven persons on board were killed. A bomb placed in the cabin at Athens is believed to have



Major Phil Easterby displaying ammunition, Kophinou

Bob Stewart, November 1967

exploded at 10 000 metres apparently in an effort to assassinate General Grivas who was mistakenly believed to be on the plane. Ian Bond had cancelled a booking on the plane and returned to Nicosia a day earlier. Grivas was an enigma with many enemies. His implacable opposition to any accommodation with the Turkish Cypriots resulted in the National Guard being controlled by Athens and in animosity towards UNFICYP.

Community life in the Sovereign Base Areas was well developed and included such services as hospital, dental, schooling, supply, housing, NAAFI as well as social, church and other facilities. Limassol was the main commercial port although even there ships had to stand off and be loaded and unloaded from lighters. The British at Akrotiri, Episkopi, Berengaria and Polemidhia soon provided an active social life at Limassol. A number of Australians found life partners in the ranks of teachers, nurses and other girls in the various services. George Puckey was the only Australian to marry a CYPOL member—Angelici—whom he met while Liaison Officer in Limassol.

As their tour drew to a close the Australians looked for a suitable way to repay the friendship, hospitality and kindness shown to them. Anzac Day, 25 April, synonymous with comradeship of men and women in uniform was chosen for the donkey derby, a day-out to remember. Preparation was intense. A site was chosen near Limassol. Organising, swapping and trading overcame logistical problems. Irish strawberry jam was swapped for English lamb chops, Danish aquavit for Canadian steaks. The barbecue plate was

fashioned from a one metre by three metre piece of shipbuilding steel. As dawn broke, a hotel bath was full to the rim with fillet steaks and lamb chops and several trailers were loaded with Carlsberg, Heineken and Lowenbrau beer.

The main problem, the rank consciousness engrained in military life, was soon overcome. Some Turkish Cypriot friends had brought a number of donkeys and soon these were fighting out close finishes in the UNICYPOL Cup, the UN Stakes, the Anzac Weight for Age and the UNICYP Handicap. 'Honest' George Puckey equipped with an umbrella and Qantas bag was every punter's friend: minimum bet 100 mills, maximum bet 100 mills. Because of the form revealed in the first two events, Bob Stewart the chief steward decreed that race numbers be allocated after the close of betting. Jockeys? Anyone game enough qualified. Thus was the donkey derby launched as an Australian *tour de force* and a highpoint in UNICYPOL life on the Island.

### The fifth contingent

The medal parade of the fifty-member fourth contingent took place on 19 May in the presence of the Force Commander, General Martola, the Police Adviser Errol Canney and Joe Gullett. The new contingent arrived within the week, at a time when Greek Cypriot concessions had been rebuffed, at least by the Turkish Cypriot leadership. The search of a vehicle in Nicosia had revealed machine guns and ammunition, an indication that the Turkish Cypriots were probably exploiting the 'peace offensive' to reinforce defences. The efforts of the new United Nations Special Representative, Bassilio Osorio-Tafall, were also being frustrated although the general level of violence on the Island had been reduced.

The selection and training of the fifth contingent struck few of the difficulties encountered by earlier contingents. By now there were sufficient UNICYPOL repatriates to provide a thorough and relevant briefing in Canberra. The contributing forces also received earlier advice as to the need for replacements. Prior experience had also resulted in some changes to the terms and conditions of service. For example, members were required to take ten days leave using the concessional air fare during their twelve-months on the Island.

The main group, thirty-seven men under the command of Inspector Guy Habermann, arrived on the Island in the early hours of 24 May 1968. Nine additional members arrived on 25 June together. Inspector Graham Davidson (Victoria Police) who replaced Errol Canney as Police Adviser arrived on 12 July, his birthday. In June 1969, the latter was awarded an OBE for his service in Cyprus. The arrival of the replacements coincided with a general lessening of tension and a scaling down of UNICYPOL military forces. A twenty-five per cent reduction between April and October was achieved

by removing fifty of the UNICYPOL force. The remaining force was assigned some previous military tasks.

During the twelve months the Australian contingent remained at Limassol, Ktima, Ayios Theodoros and Nicosia. In December a reinforcement of the Danish civilian police and Leifur Jónsson at Nicosia resulted in the closing of the Kakopetria station and the resumption of P.O. which caused one of the very popular posting. During quiet periods such as these contingents were changes and sporting grounds became even more active. In May of the Island. In September an Australian team comprising Alan Davis, Bill Lane, Maurie Ryan, Norm Alden and Geoff Feilding, finished runners-up in the Light Infantry to the falling plate competition at Parnassos.

Fact-finding village patrols were the main duties of the Australian. Familiarity with routes of papers with in Australia remained active. Because the comprehensive records maintained by UNICYPOL were being commended. Much of the contingent's mission involved the use of a 100 and metres resulted from these patrols. The road was often congested and Barry Bennett had a hair escape during September when he and John Ryan ran off the Kakopetria-Troodos Road and finished 100 metres from the embankment. A special maintenance check during the first week of the month put all the vehicles at Limassol, Ktima and Ayios Theodoros of the road for a period. The Australian arrived in Nicosia during the middle of the Turkish National Contingent at the end of September and witnessed a number of minor demonstrations against the UN presence during which UNICYPOL vehicles were bashed with sticks and stones and later were set on.

Serious incidents during October included the wounding of an Australian Kato Arodhes and the murder of an eight-year-old Turkish Cypriot, Ayia Varvara. Osman, the brother of Police Inspector Kenna at Ktima was the victim of a family feud. The older man was killed in a land dispute and walked through his front gate apparently in relative confidence that he was to give a \$30 000 dowry to his adopted daughter.

General Martola the Force Commander and Graham Davidson the Police Adviser presented medals at a ceremony at Wembley Barracks on 15 November. The month was marked by the resignation of Parnassos Georgiadis, which increased tension among Greek Cypriots. The 100 anniversary of the Kofinou attack, however, was an uneventful affair restricted to that locality. An Australian Rules Football game and a rifle shooting competition with members of The Royal Hampshire Regiment provided entertaining breaks.

The football match was associated with an elaborate home of members of the Royal Hampshire Regiment whose rugby team had been challenged to accept a challenge to the Australian game. The contest was preceded by considerable hype, including training sessions for New South Wales and others more familiar with different codes. Ron Clarke even managed to obtain Channel Seven (Melbourne film of rugby action) including some of

fashioned from a one metre by three metre piece of shipbuilding steel. As dawn broke, a hotel bath was full to the rim with fillet steaks and lamb chops and several trailers were loaded with Carlsberg, Heineken and Lowenbrau beer.

The main problem, the rank consciousness engrained in military life, was soon overcome. Some Turkish Cypriot friends had brought a number of donkeys and soon these were fighting out close finishes in the UNCIVPOL Cup, the UN Stakes, the Anzac Weight for Age and the UNFICYP Handicap. 'Honest' George Puckey equipped with an umbrella and Qantas bag was every punter's friend: minimum bet 100 mills, maximum bet 100 mills. Because of the form revealed in the first two events, Bob Stewart the chief steward decreed that race numbers be allocated after the close of betting. Jockeys? Anyone game enough qualified. Thus was the donkey derby launched as an Australian *tour de force* and a highpoint in UNFICYP life on the Island.

### *The fifth contingent*

The medal parade of the fifty-member fourth contingent took place on 19 May in the presence of the Force Commander, General Martola, the Police Adviser Errol Canney and Joe Gullett. The new contingent arrived within the week, at a time when Greek Cypriot concessions had been rebuffed, at least by the Turkish Cypriot leadership. The search of a vehicle in Nicosia had revealed machine guns and ammunition, an indication that the Turkish Cypriots were probably exploiting the 'peace offensive' to reinforce defences. The efforts of the new United Nations Special Representative, Bassilio Osorio-Tafall, were also being frustrated although the general level of violence on the Island had been reduced.

The selection and training of the fifth contingent struck few of the difficulties encountered by earlier contingents. By now there were sufficient UNCIVPOL repatriates to provide a thorough and relevant briefing in Canberra. The contributing forces also received earlier advice as to the need for replacements. Prior experience had also resulted in some changes to the terms and conditions of service. For example, members were required to take ten days leave using the concessional air fare during their twelve-months on the Island.

The main group, thirty-seven men under the command of Inspector Guy Habermann, arrived on the Island in the early hours of 24 May 1968. Nine additional members arrived on 25 June together. Inspector Graham Davidson (Victoria Police) who replaced Errol Canney as Police Adviser arrived on 12 July, his birthday. In June 1969, the latter was awarded an OBE for his service in Cyprus. The arrival of the replacements coincided with a general lessening of tension and a scaling down of UNFICYP military forces. A twenty-five per cent reduction between April and October was achieved

by removing fifty of the 135 observation posts, redeploying troops and assigning some previously military tasks to UNCIVPOL.

During the twelve months, the Australians remained located at Limassol, Ktima, Ayios Theodoros and Nicosia. In December, a redeployment of the Danish civilian police into Lefka District at Xeros resulted in the closing of the Kakopetria station and the reopening of Polis, which turned out to be a very popular posting. During quiet periods such as these, contingent interchanges and sporting pursuits became even more significant in life on the Island. In September an Australian team comprising Athol Gazey, Bill Lane, Maurie Ryan, Norm Alden and Geoff Fielding finished runners-up to the Light Infantry in the 'falling plate' competition at Polemidhia.

Fact-finding village patrols were the main duties of the Australians. Familiarity with reams of paper work in Australia probably helped here, because the comprehensive records maintained by UNCIVPOL were highly commended. Much of the contingent's monthly 'mileage' of 45 000 kilometres resulted from these patrols. The roads were often treacherous, and Barry Bennett had a lucky escape during September when his Land Rover ran off the Kakopetria-Troodos Road and finished 100 metres down an embankment. A special maintenance check during the first weeks of the same month put all the vehicles at Limassol, Ktima and Ayios Theodoros off the road for a period. The Australians assisted in security during the rotation of the Turkish National Contingent at the end of September and withstood a number of minor demonstrations against the UN presence during which UNCIVPOL vehicles were bashed with sticks and stones and their crews spat on.

Serious incidents during October included the wounding of Ali Osman at Kato Arodhes and the murder of an eighty-six-year-old Turkish Cypriot at Ayia Varvara. Osman, the brother of Police Inspector Kemal at Ktima, was the victim of a family feud. The older man was killed by a hand grenade as he walked through his front gate apparently by relatives concerned that he was to give a \$30 000 dowry to his adopted daughter.

General Martola the Force Commander and Graham Davidson the Police Adviser presented medals in a ceremony at Wolseley Barracks on 13 November. The month was marked by the resignation of Polycarpus Georghadjis, which increased tension among Greek Cypriots. The first anniversary of the Kophinou attack, however, was an unexpectedly quiet affair restricted to that locality. An Australian Rules Football game and a rifle shooting competition with members of The Royal Hampshire Regiment provided entertaining breaks.

The football match was associated with an elaborate hoax on members of the Royal Hamshires whose rugby team had been courageous enough to accept a challenge to the Australian game. The contest was preceded by considerable hype, including training sessions for New South Welshmen and others more familiar with different codes. Ron Clarke even managed to obtain Channel Seven (Melbourne) film of recent action, including shots of

popular footballers in full flight. Blackboards and other training aids were used to hammer home the essential points. Ground marking and the erection of unfamiliar goal posts added considerable interest. As the great day approached, Penny Plummer, an Australian, was crowned Miss World in London. Rumours soon swept the Island that Miss World would visit Cyprus on her way home and in fact had agreed to bounce the ball to start the match. British dress jackets were aired and other impedimenta polished up for the occasion. Graham Davidson received 'Miss World' (alias John Pilgrim) and her Arab driver (also known as John Studd) for a triumphal drive to Akrotiri. It was only on the ground that the horrible truth was revealed. John Pilgrim decamped at great speed to avoid summary retribution. Several hundred British troops watched the ensuing match and were treated to a great display, especially the marking and kicking abilities of Paul Hanvin. By agreement, the record of the results was expunged forever.

A far-reaching change occurred in the domestic arrangements at Limassol during December. The indigenous cooking at the Curium Palace Hotel eventually became too much for the Australians and, after a check of the economics, approval was obtained for them to move out and fend for themselves. The near-by St Gregory Maternity Clinic was vacant and UNCIVPOL moved in for the next seven years. A competent cook was obtained along with the services of three cleaners. Peter Stevens was appointed the first Imprest Officer. Morale soared, when the Australians had a place of their own, and the change to greater privacy and more familiar food. Increased tourism had filled the hotel with outsiders, cramping the style of the Australians who wanted to treat the accommodation as home. Ktima members were to follow suit three years later.

The reopening of the Polis sub-station appeared well justified by a January incident at Meladhia, an isolated Turkish Cypriot village. A section of UNFICYP soldiers, who accompanied CYPOL to the village to investigate a reported shooting, disarmed a villager who had killed three compatriots including a woman. A tug-of-war followed with CYPOL insisting on detaining the offender and the villagers insisting that the matter should be dealt with at that level. Tempers flared and weapons were produced. Just as night fell to complicate the matter, agreement was reached that UNCIVPOL would take the man into protective custody. The offender was escorted to Limassol where Tom McGrath was detailed to ensure that he did not escape. A routine search revealed an efficient looking knife which was quickly confiscated. The following day, despite government and CYPOL protests, the offender was handed over to the village headman.

In December, the Leader of the Federal Opposition, Gough Whitlam, visited Cyprus on his way to Tel Aviv, to be met by Graham Davidson and the Force Commander. He visited a number of Australian stations courtesy the UN helicopters of No. 72 Squadron RAF. The usual demand for compensation was made by Polis residents who routinely complained of damage allegedly caused by the helicopter landing in a dry creek bed near the village.

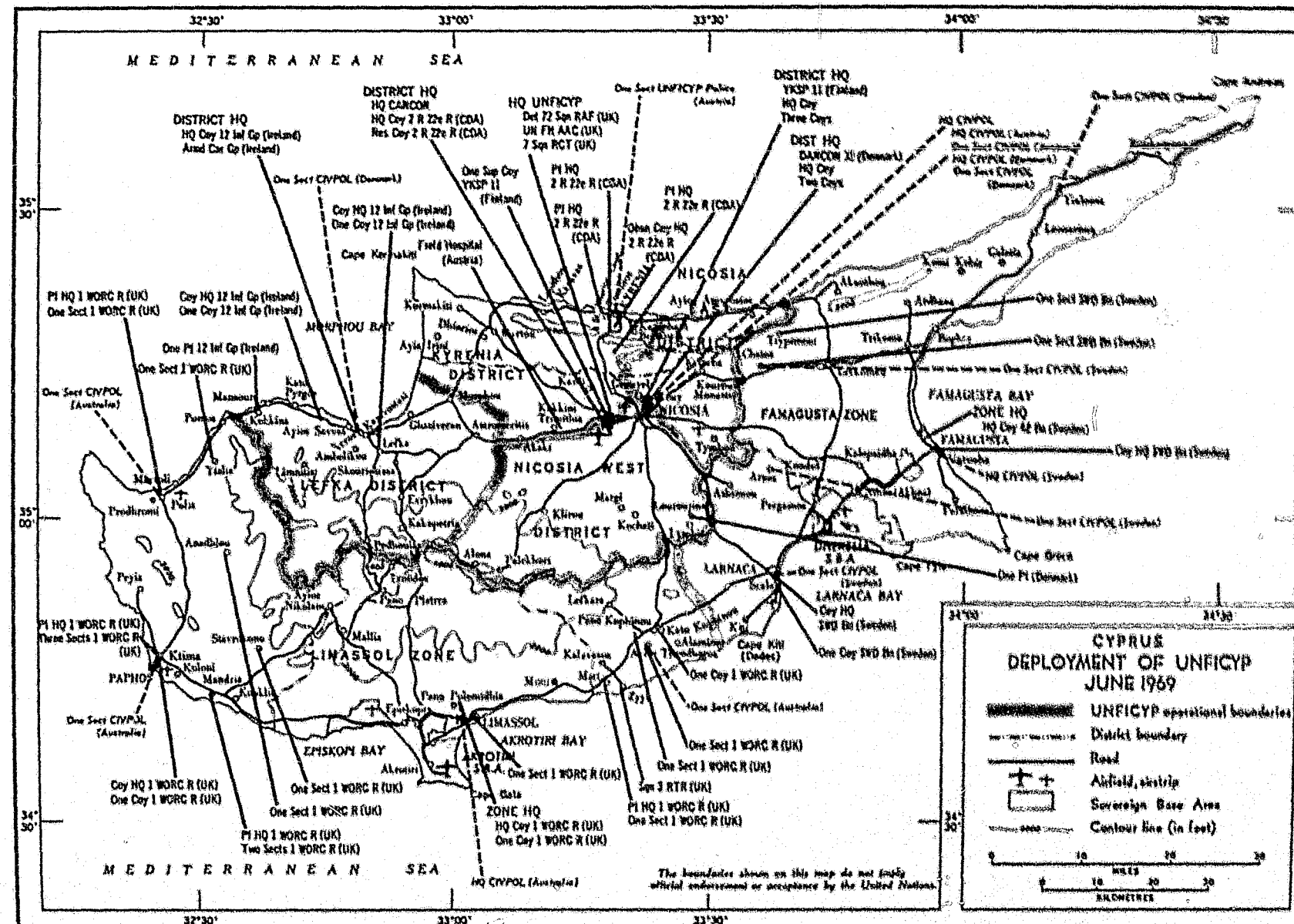


Australian visitors to UNFICYP HQ; Brigadier Leslie (Chief of Staff), Guy Habermann (Contingent Commander), Gough Whitlam, Graham Davidson (Police Adviser), Mrs Whitlam, Barry Boyce, Graham Sinclair

Guy Habermann, December 1968

The fifth contingent's tour of duty saw a decrease in serious crimes needing inquiries but a marked increase in investigations of property offences and deaths and injuries resulting from traffic accidents and hunting incidents. UNCIVPOL also helped to suppress the illegal excavation of antiquities, almost a concomitant aspect of their extensive patrol activity. Many reports of the erection of fortifications in the Turkish Cypriot area on investigation turned out to be due to amateur archaeologists hoping to make a profit.

Graham Davidson and Guy Habermann were instrumental in a number of changes which reached fruition in the following contingent. The first related to the hoary problem of relative status with CYPOL. As a result, the minimum 'Island rank' was Sergeant designated by three stripes worn on the epaulettes. Secondly, a lightweight blue uniform was developed with a distinctive shoulder flash depicting a map of Australia and flag edged in red together with a white lanyard. Some design assistance was obtained from a ski badge sent from Australia. The inadequacy of various parts of the uniform had been a consistent complaint by the Commanders and members of each of the preceding contingents. Members with 'non-standard' physiques often received their uniforms in dribs and drabs after arrival on the Island.



MAP NO. 1328 REV.14  
JUNE 1969  
UNITED NATIONS  
MAP 3: UNFICYP deployment June 1969

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 4**

During the last months on the Island the Australians were involved in complex investigations at Ayios Theodoros where Turkish Cypriot fighters re-established a camp on Forbidden Hill, cutting off access to the track to Kophinou. CYPOL also established a new police station in Ayios Theodoros and the appearance of Turkish Cypriot police in uniform across the Black Bridge brought a strong protest. At the start of March, Hassapis, the CYPOL Commissioner, was shot and wounded near Morphou, apparently a consequence of the internal conflict.

The lull in serious intercommunal conflict was matched by increased co-operation between the communities particularly in efforts to restore economic conditions, to help refugees and to restore public services to normal. In Famagusta, with UNFICYP assistance, a team of Greek and Turkish Cypriots repaired parts of the mediaeval St Nicholas Latin Cathedral, now the Lala Mustafa Mosque. The Intercommunal Talks between Glafcos Clerides and Rauf Denktash seemed at last to be on the verge of significant achievement. The major talking point of the Australians was whether they would be sent home before their year was finished. They were not, and at the end of their tour the cost of UNFICYP since its inception was \$US102 865 000 of which \$94 805 736 had been provided or pledged by forty-seven member States and four non-member Governments. UNFICYP redeployment had settled down, with the Australians supporting the 1st Battalion, Royal Worcestershire Regiment in Limassol Zone (Map 3).

## CHAPTER FIVE

### The Second Five Years (1969-1974)

Along with the military there exists a small civilian police component . . . In all respects it is impartial, acting as an effective team of investigators, observers, negotiators, mediators, reporters, and father confessors. It mans police posts in sensitive areas, provides liaison officers . . . carries out . . . patrols and helps to supervise the harvesting and cultivation of crops by one community in areas adjacent to or under the control of the other. The performance of this unique band of international policemen did much to assist in reducing the tension and establishing a calmer atmosphere. In contrast to a soldier, a policeman is often better suited to deal with situations that arise when matters of civil law and civil rights are concerned. In Cyprus UNCIVPOL has certainly gained a highly respected reputation which it thoroughly deserves.<sup>35</sup>

Michael Harbottle  
*UNFICYP Chief of Staff 1966-68*

My contacts with the (Turkish Cypriots in January 1968) were mainly limited to those occasions when a UN patrol, usually a couple of Australian police sergeants, would turn up to make inquiries about the Turks and I would be asked by the Greeks to translate. I would explain to the police that the UN couldn't take my word for the satisfactory condition of the Argaki Turks, and would lead them to the Turkish schoolteacher . . . who did not seem to speak much English and was not from Argaki. He was a 'spy' some of the villagers told me, there to report back to Denktash . . .<sup>36</sup>

Peter Loizos

### *The Sixth Contingent*

The majority of the sixth Australian contingent, thirty-eight members led by Superintendent Kevin Carton, arrived in Cyprus in May 1969 on Qantas Flight 175, a Boeing 707 charter flight. Eleven members arrived a month later. A Tasmanian, Tom Lahl, arrived in January as a replacement for Michael Otley. The step off the plane after the long flight from the Australian winter into a heat wave of over forty-six degrees Celsius was an experience few would forget. Nicosia was a light coloured city set in a yellow plain, possibly the reason why some Greek Cypriots called it Levcosia from the Greek root for white. Graham 'Slippery Sam' Davidson, the Police Adviser from the Victoria Police, was already on the Island.

The idea of a six-month rotation raised by Jim Hamilton and others had been rejected on financial grounds. Fourteen years later that proposal would be adopted for some members of the twentieth contingent. For the moment, the relative status had been clarified by approval to use brevet ranks without equivalent pay increases. The authorisation was based on considerations of rank consciousness of CYPOL, of the civil administration and of the various military units on the Island. The equivalent ranks and insignia were:

<i>Substantive</i>	<i>Brevet</i>	<i>Insignia</i>
Commander	Superintendent 1st	Crown and two stars
Inspector	Superintendent 3rd	Crown
Sergeant	Inspector 1st	Three stars
Senior Constable	Inspector 2nd	Two stars
First Constable/Constable	Sergeant 2nd	Three chevrons

Sixth contingent members were deployed at Limassol (fourteen men led by Ron Lawlor) Ayios Theodoros (Ken Hauser and four others), Ktima (fourteen members under Neil Hogan) and Polis (Joe Smith and nine members). Kevin Carton and his driver were also located at Limassol. Five Australians, Pat Hearn, Merv Powell, Colin Creek, Kevin Watson and Cyril Magdalinski were stationed at Wolseley Barracks and accountable to Graham Davidson for liaison duties and for work in the Records Office and other administrative areas. The Records Office was staffed by a cosmopolitan group comprising police from each UNCIVPOL contingent. A large Dane was in charge of the Missing Persons Bureau, often a thankless and frustrating task. The Australians were accommodated in the Saray Hotel in the Turkish Cypriot enclave of the old city and were quickly warned by experienced hands such as Jack Testro and Graham Sinclair about how best to resist the management's attempts to have them double-up in the spacious single rooms.

Priorities soon began to appear. Shortly after their arrival the Australians relocated the UNCIVPOL bar from the top floor of Wolseley Barracks ('too hot') to the more spacious and much cooler area of the Barracks' gaol. Many willing hands assisted in the renovations while gifts of art works created a bright atmosphere. The main area, appropriately called the Alcatraz Bar, was

a popular stopover not only for UNCIVPOL but also for members of the British contingent and RAF Nicosia, especially crews from 72 Squadron, the hard-worked helicopter flight.

In Limassol, the intercommunal strife required more urgent attention. UNCIVPOL supported British and Canadian troops at the Ayios Antonios Church just inside the Turkish Cypriot area. Turkish Cypriots had disrupted a Church Service attended by the CYPOL Superintendent and other officials on the pretext that it breached an agreement that worshippers be restricted to a maximum of five. Kemal Pars, the political leader and his police chief, Inspector Hussain Yussuf, confronted CYPOL shortly after a visit from Rauf Denktash. After negotiations, order was restored and the incident was not repeated. CYPOL patrols were a continuing cause of tension in the enclave.

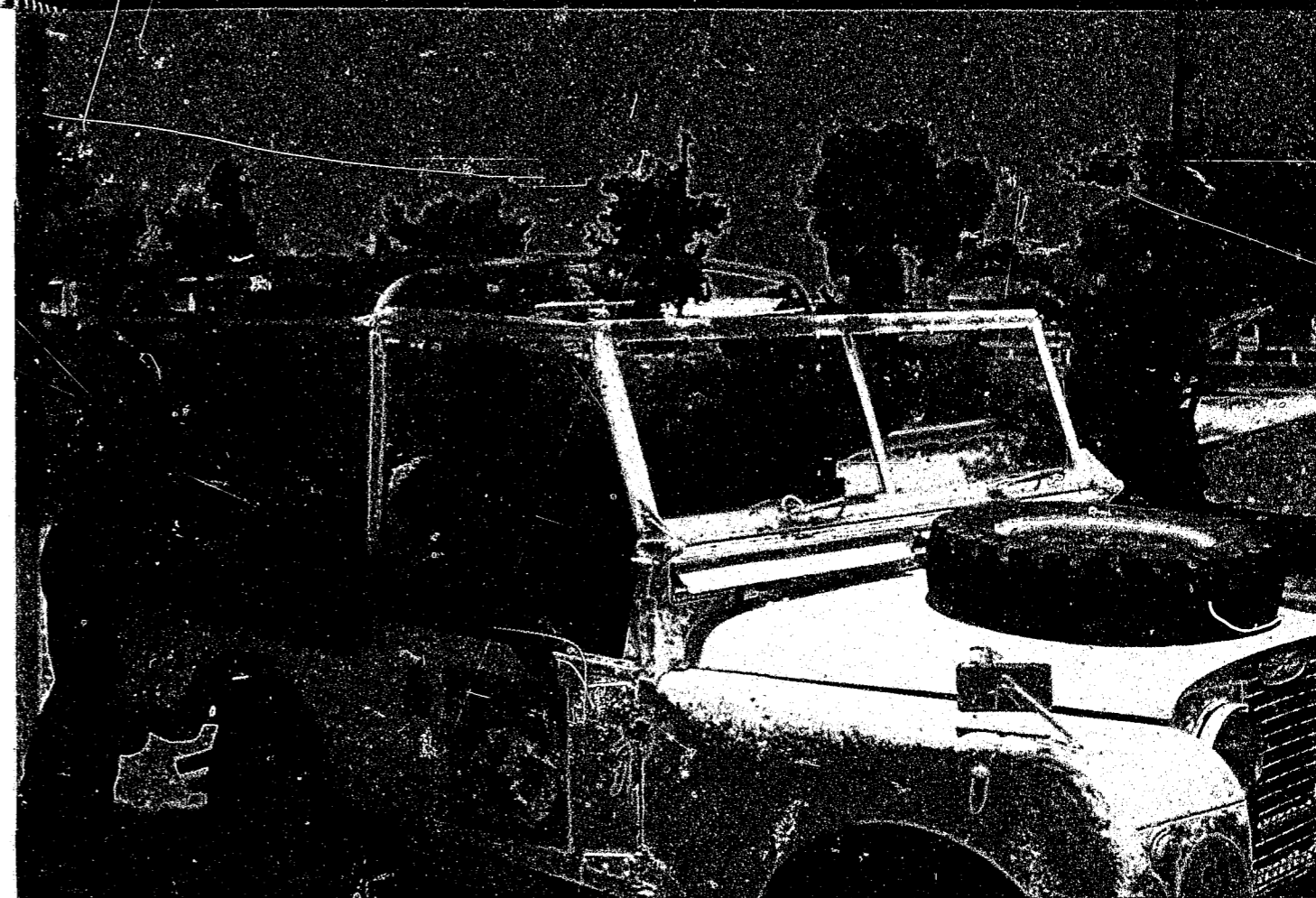
Tragedy struck the Australians for the first time on 26 July 1969 when Sergeant Lew Thomas, a South Australian, was killed in a motor car accident at Mari twenty kilometres from Limassol while returning from the previous day's water polo match between UNCIVPOL and RAF Nicosia. A memorial service at St Georges RAF Church, Berengaria village conducted by Rev. Peter Clemmett was attended by General Martola, the Force Commander, and representatives of all UNFICYP contingents. Musicians of the 1st Battalion, The Royal Worcestershire Regiment played a special tribute. Lew Thomas was later posthumously awarded the UN Cyprus medal.

Trevor Couch the South Australian replacement was unlucky. On the day of his arrival he was involved in a serious accident near Limassol but fortunately escaped with minor injuries. Don Paterson, the driver, was more seriously hurt and one of the new Vauxhalls written off. A number of the white Land Rovers, the epitome of the UN in operation, had been replaced by the sedans.

The 'green lines' were probably the most sensitive areas, especially in Nicosia. Although well marked, it was not unusual for pedestrians to enter areas controlled by the opposing community especially after drinking. The wanderers were usually detained by the local police and escorted back by UNCIVPOL. Two National Guardsmen who strayed were returned minus their weapons, which became the subject of protracted discussions conducted through UNCIVPOL. When CYPOL at Paphos Gate (Nicosia) arrested a fifteen year old Turkish Cypriot boy for burglary, UNCIVPOL were asked to notify the parents to go to the police station and secure his release.

Lottery tickets were a continuing cause of friction which often required UNCIVPOL mediation. The Turkish Cypriot leadership conducted a lottery which of course was not recognised by the Government. CYPOL frequently confiscated tickets found on Turkish Cypriots in government controlled areas. The leadership threatened to do likewise with government issued tickets and in most cases the 'illegal' tickets were returned.

Grazing rights also resulted in confrontations and occasionally CYPOL requests requiring UNCIVPOL intervention. Permits were required in certain government areas including forests. In other places, long standing agree-

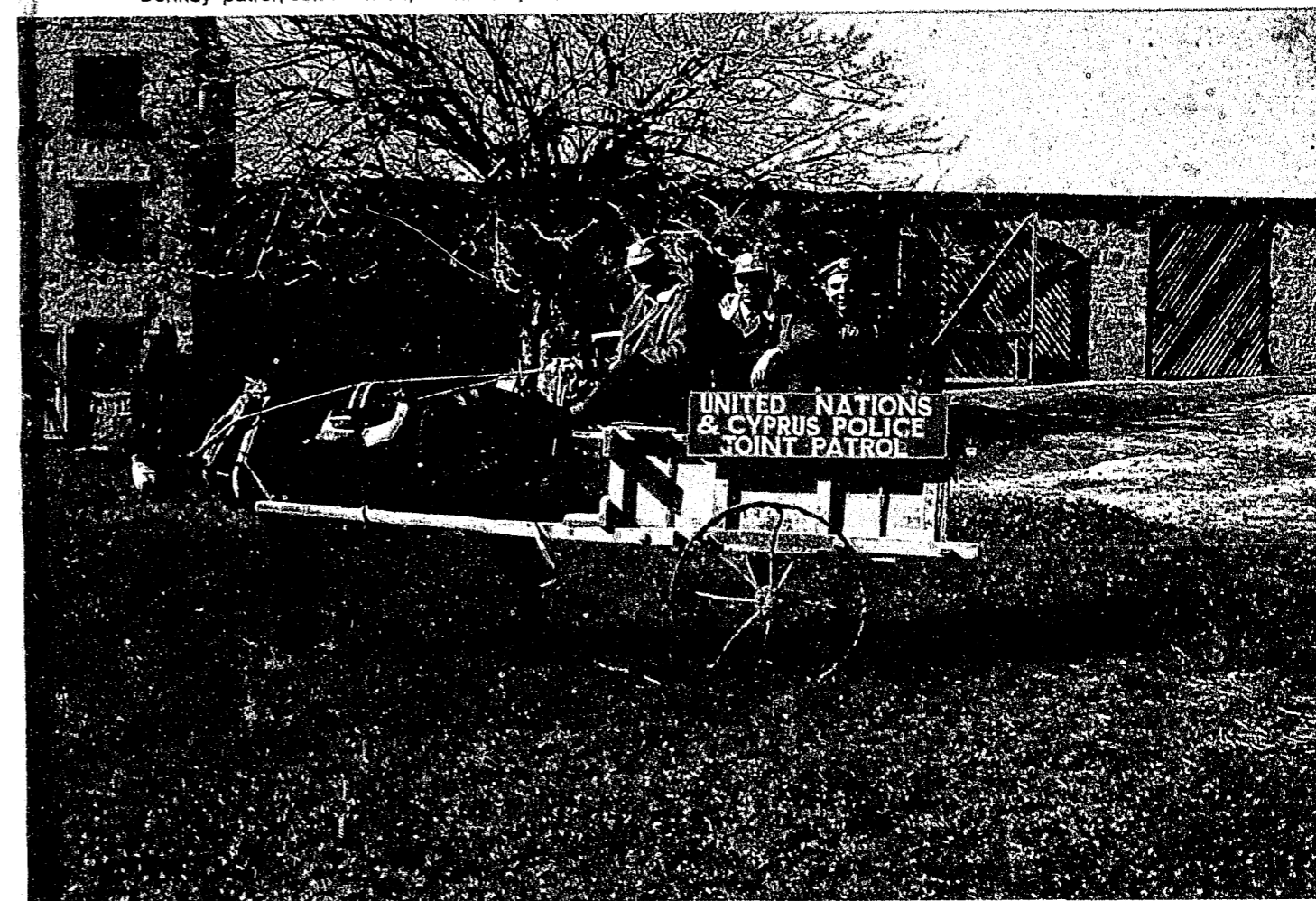


Ktima, Norm Webber, Mal Morris with CYPOL

Mal Morris, 1965

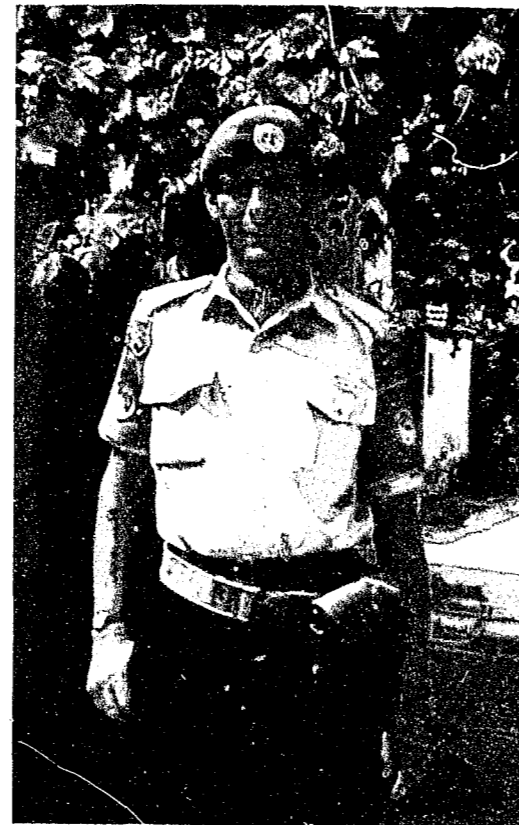
Donkey 'patrol', John Walker, Bruno Lux, SWEDCIVPOL

Bruno Lux, 1968





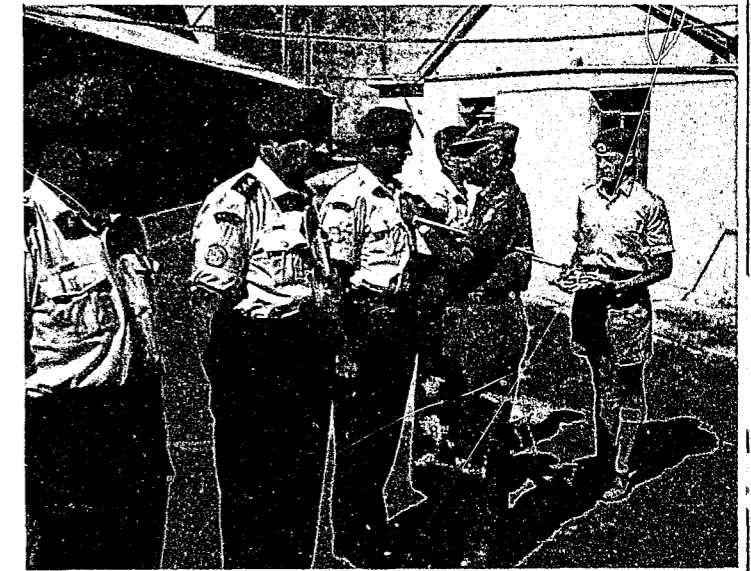
Hotel Atlanta Nicosia, John Rice, Declan Keeghan, Ernie White, Bob Knox  
*Ernie White 1964*



Original uniform, Don De Brouge at Ayios Theodoros  
*Lee Macdonald 1964*



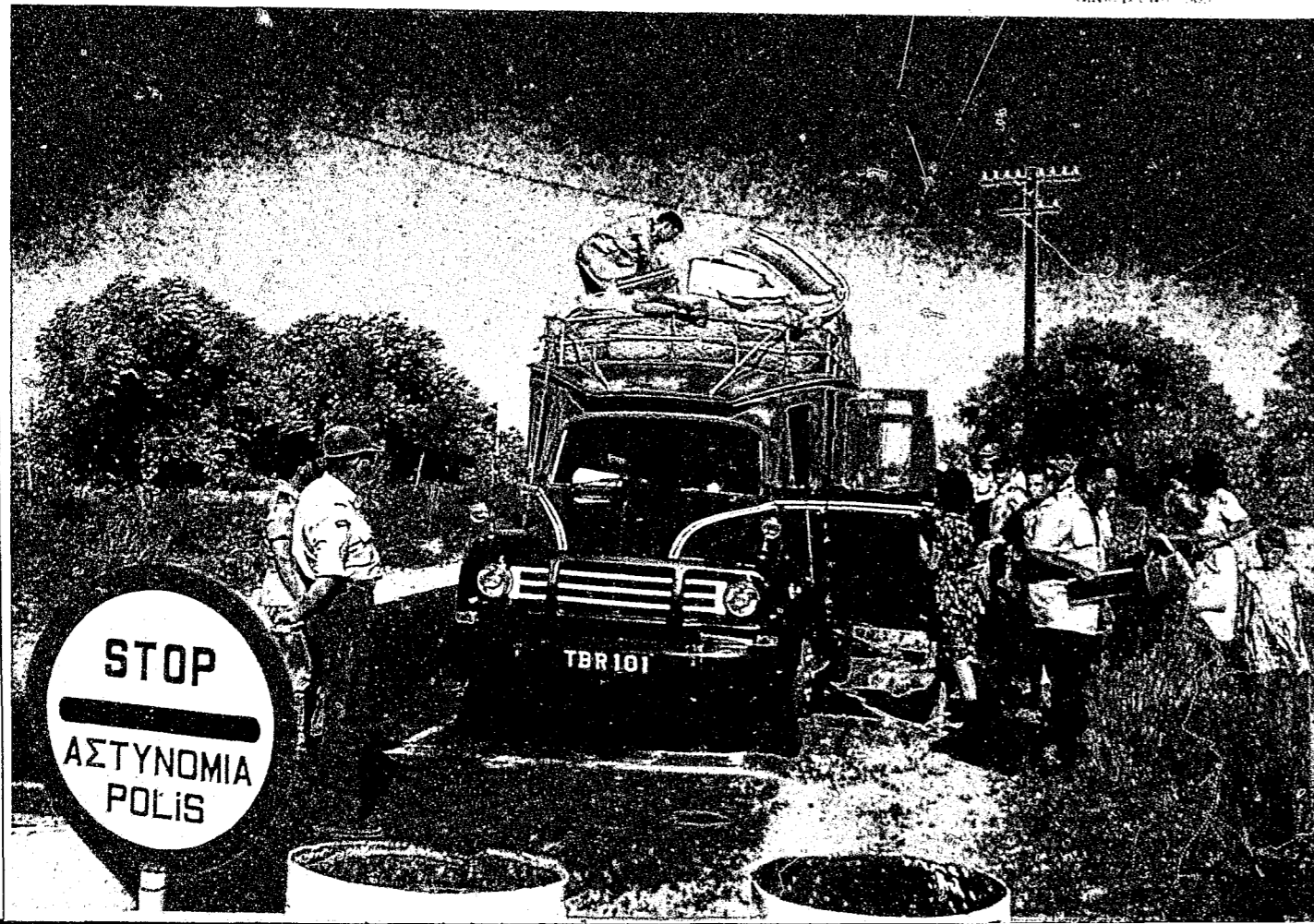
Waiters George and Elstaff with Jack Carmichael and Roy Guest, New Olympus Hotel  
*Mal Morris 1966*



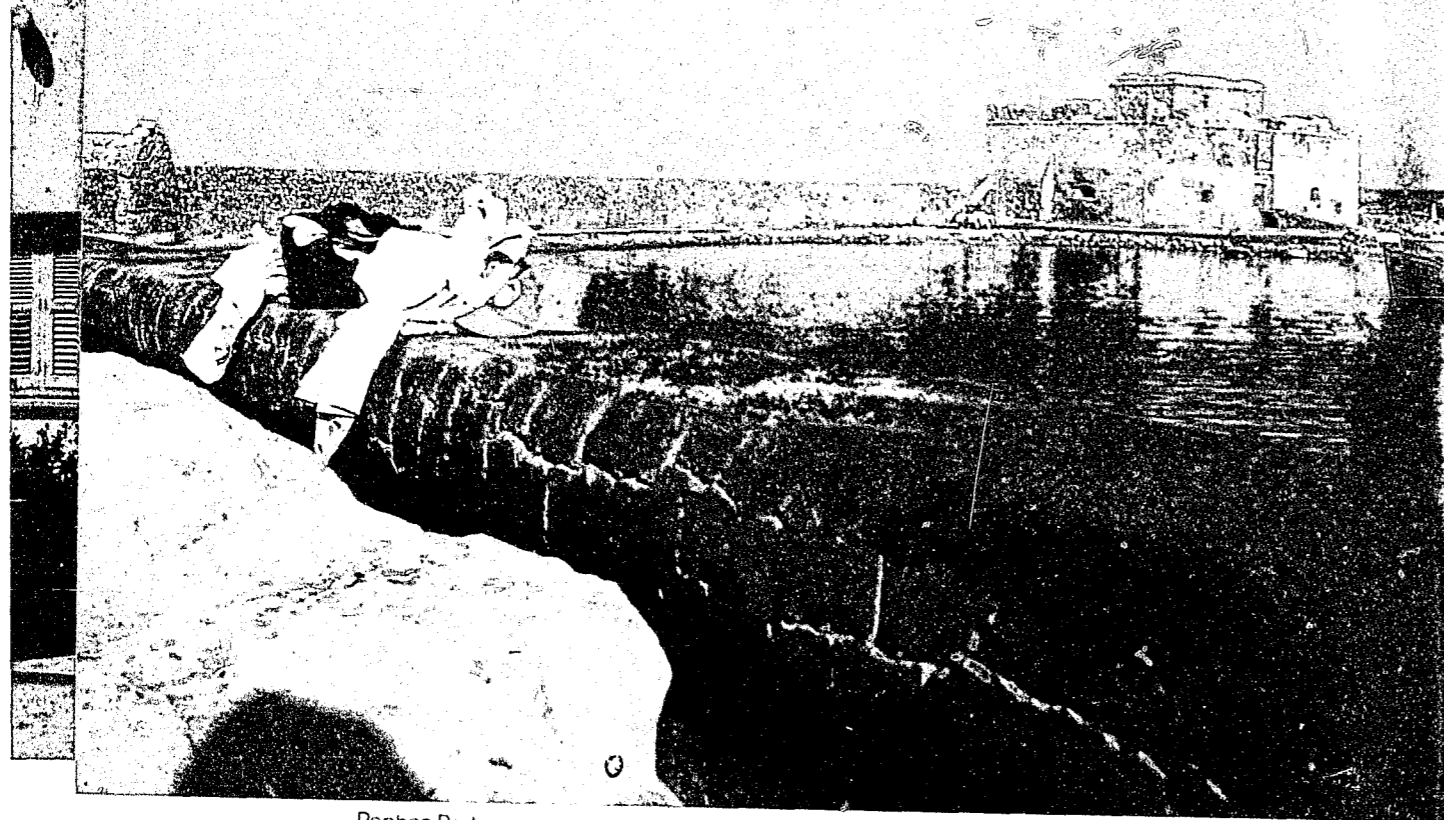
Medal presentation Wolseley Barracks; Roy Guest, Jerry Jones, Mal Morris, General Thimayya.  
*Mal Morris 1965*

Astromeritis Checkpoint, Oscar Smith

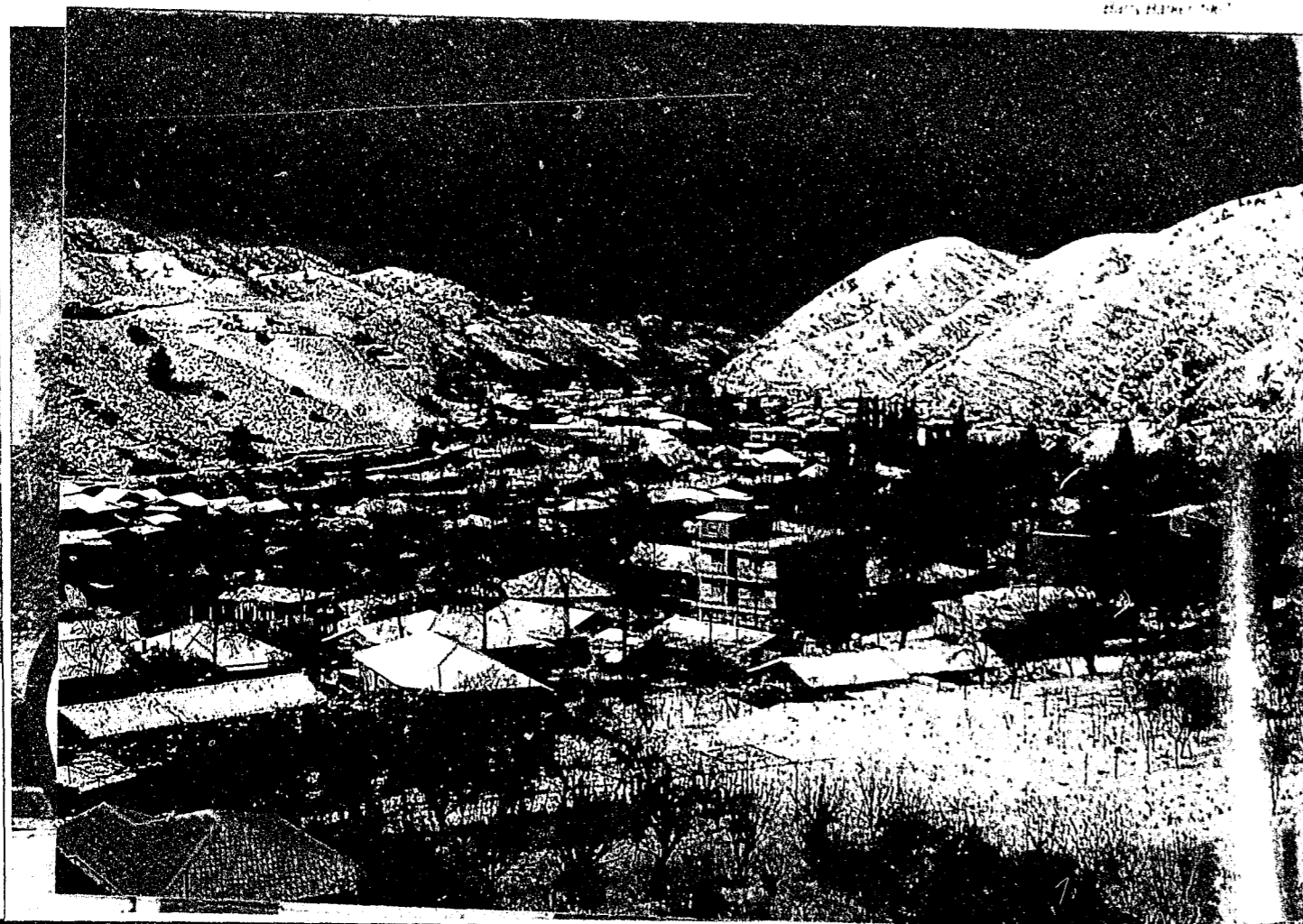
*Gavin Brown 1965*



Dave Woolley wedding; Terry Burke, Roy Guest, Dave Woolley, Ron Cornish, Brian Archman  
*Jack Carmichael 1966*



Paphos Port



Kakopetria snowfall

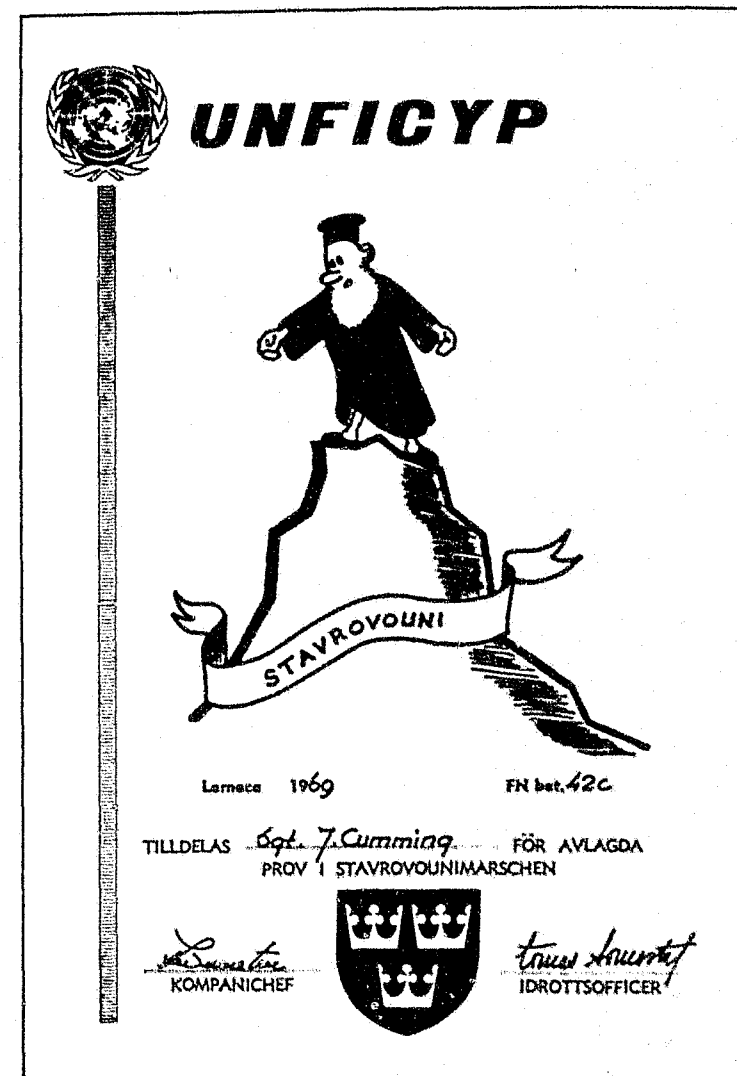
ments existed between villagers. An incident at the mixed village of Ayia Irini was based on an agreement allegedly reached in 1924. Similar access disputes arose during olive and carob harvesting seasons. UNCIVPOL provided the communities with a face-saving mediator. Access to fields was a frequent subject at UNCIVPOL discussions with village leaders. The informal approach often worked best. While at Polis Pat Hearn received a Turkish Cypriot complaint that 'opposition' goats had damaged a crop and compensation was in order. A discussion with CYPOL resulted in lunch with a 'Zorba' type Greek Cypriot owner, the ingestion of copious amounts of wine, and an agreement to pay up.

In the villages secular life for the men centred on the coffee shops in the main square. Strong turkish coffee was always available although in Greek Cypriot villages it was often diplomatic to order it by a different name (*ena cafe parakalo*). The coffee was served with a glass of water. A fruit drink or cola was also available. In the flatter country the tractor had replaced the light wooden scratch-plough, the direct descendant of the roman 'ard'. In steeper areas a cow and a donkey might pull a heavier plough, reputedly a more productive arrangement than using two animals of the same species. Oxen were seldom put to work although a few were still to be seen throughout the Island. Many families still had three or four goats and a few donkeys, the latter under the charge of the women and children. Goat's milk was used in the production of 'halloumi' a very popular white cheese.

Not all problems were intercommunal. A tornado struck Limassol District three days before Christmas causing three deaths and extensive property damage. Roofs and debris were seen spiralling towards the top of Troodos. UNCIVPOL helped with rescue work. Ironically, in meeting the threat and repairing damage, Greek and Turkish Cypriots worked side-by-side without incident.

The rented accommodation continued to be a great success notwithstanding that one Imprest Officer (Vince Walker) went missing for two days after going to Limassol for stores. He claimed to have been trapped by Swedish hospitality. The contingent entertained a number of Australian politicians who visited the Island. Swimming was popular. Alan Murphy was the hero of a gallant four-by-fifty metre relay squad which was just nudged out of first place in the UNFICYP Championship in Nicosia by a British team which had been together for some five years. Chester Schmerl, Kevin Hayward and Roger Sievwright were the other team members. Chester Schmerl's father Ron, also from South Australia, had served in the previous UNCIVPOL contingent.

Roger Sievwright achieved some fame by organising a 'surf carnival' suitable for the total lack of surf on the Island's beaches. With Ian Dalrymple and Bill Oosting, he also put his swimming prowess and search and rescue experience to good effect in August, helping to recover the body of a thirteen year-old Turkish Cypriot girl who had drowned off Paphos beach. Personal tragedies know no national boundaries. December saw UNCIVPOL members



SWEDCON certificate presented to John Cumming

John Cumming, 1969

donating blood to help Greek Cypriots injured in a bus and truck crash at Ypsonas which claimed thirteen lives and caused a large number of casualties.

'Force of Origin' promotion examinations could be taken on Cyprus although the study environment was far from ideal. The exams were supervised by the Police Adviser or the contingent Commander.

Members' general health was looked after by the British staff from the Sovereign Bases or, for members in Nicosia, by doctors at the Austrian Field Hospital. The latter was a fairly forbidding place set in a camp which had housed EOKA internees during the emergency, but the treatment was first class. The medical and dental staff were completely professional and could not do enough for the Australians. In 1970 a flu epidemic swept the Island

and UNFICYP members aged forty-five and over were required to be inoculated.

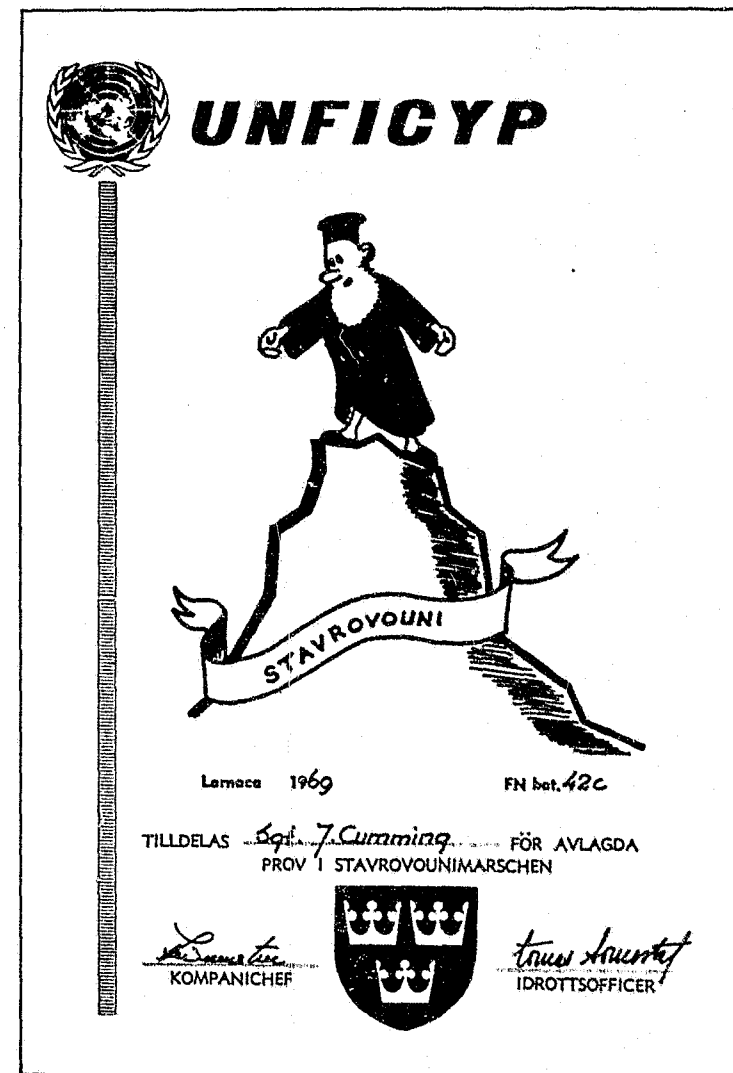
Although Famagusta and the Swedish UNCIVPOL were relatively close, Ayios Theodoros continued to be an outpost well away from most temptations and entertainments. Mount Stavrouvouni rose nearby with its monastery perched on the summit and quaint warnings about cats stealing food from open cars. The Swedes, a fit lot with a craze for athletics, conducted a 'jog' up the mountain which John Cumming managed to complete and be presented with the obligatory certificate. Unfortunately the Swedes were also very competitive and an article in *Blue Beret*, the UNFICYP weekly journal, was enough for the social outing to take on the trappings of an Olympic event.

Polis District was the scene of high farce in November. A convoy of seven British Army trucks taking Sandhurst trainees from Dhekelia to the Akamas Training Area was refused permission to use the only route back when the Turkish Cypriot villagers along the way learnt that the drivers were Greek Cypriots in British employ. After an UNCIVPOL escort was refused, British drivers had to be flown in by helicopters, which also took the original drivers out. Polis duty was a hard stint in many ways, but the Greek Cypriot cook Frisco was a loyal friend and excellent chef. He had many years experience with the British Army. Xeros, the Danish UNCIVPOL station commanded by Henry Petersen, was an hospitable resting stop on the one hundred kilometre drive from Polis to Nicosia.

Lieutenant General Ilmari Martola, the Finnish UNFICYP Commander, relinquished command on 20 December and was succeeded by Major General Prem Chand of India, a former ONUC Commander. The General visited UNCIVPOL establishments late in January. Financing the Force was a continuing challenge. In September, a Headquarters Survey Team from New York led by the Deputy Controller, William McGraw, inspected Force facilities with a view to reducing expenses, especially in the military sphere. The Team later reported that UNFICYP was a relatively cheap military operation because many costs were absorbed by nations contributing contingents.

The Survey Team also warned that the Force could not be removed without grave threat to peace and advised against a reduction in strength and effectiveness based on the prevailing calm which was largely attributable to UNFICYP efforts. Economies suggested included restructuring the Scandinavian contingents and reducing the role of the Austrian Field Hospital. The Report noted that the Australian Government's contribution to UNFICYP over six years was nearly one and a half million dollars. The Team considered, but rejected, the idea of a greater deployment of UNCIVPOL in confrontation areas and commented *inter alia*:

The intercommunal situation throughout the island, although it has greatly improved, still gives rise at the local level to a series of problems any one of which might be the starting point of a serious intercommunal incident. The good offices of UNFICYP and especially of the civilian police element, in these day-to-day intercommunal problems are unquestionably a valuable con-



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tribution to the normalisation process and to reviving some degree of confidence between the two communities themselves.<sup>37</sup>

The Team's report resulted in redeployments. The Irish 18th Infantry Group moved to Larnaca District. Ayios Theodoros again became the responsibility of the Swedish UNCIVPOL. Tension in the village had eased. Electricity had been reconnected and worship at a long abandoned mosque on the 'green line' had also recommenced. The change, however, was to be short lived because in October 1970 the Australians were once again deployed in Larnaca District. In the meantime they supported the British contingent in Limassol Zone (Map 4).

At Limassol the Australians' close liaison with the 'Pompadours', as the men of the 3rd Battalion, Royal Anglian Regiment were known, was to lead to an unexpected triumph. The Pompadours invited the Australians to compete in a shooting competition in which members of each military contingent would participate. Sergeant Terry 'Geordie' Cathrae, the Regimental weapons instructor, took the Australians under his wing with the result that the team finished a very creditable third in the overall competition. The biggest upset, however, was in the pool bull shoot in which contestants competed against the clock in a sequence of ducking and weaving which ended in dropping, loading and firing at a distant target the size of a two-cent piece. Loud were the cries of amazement when Kevin Watson hit the target with his first shot. Trevor Couch later also hit the target which gave the honours to UNCIVPOL and a handsome trophy for the Limassol Headquarters.

Internal conflict among Greek Cypriots was increasing throughout the sixth contingent's tour of duty. During October bombs exploded outside the Presidential Palace in Nicosia, and at Limassol a CYPOL Constable was seriously wounded as a reprisal for prosecuting another Greek Cypriot for distributing National Front literature. Bomb explosions damaged British installations in Limassol. CYPOL arms and ammunition were stolen in raids on a number of police stations. The Government responded with a crackdown on the illegal possession of firearms. In August the National Front had been proscribed. The following January police powers were increased to enable suspects to be detained for up to three months. The new laws, which closely resembled the emergency powers the British used to repress EOKA, caused considerable alarm in the Turkish Cypriot community.

On the last day of 1969, a large quantity of explosives was stolen from the Hellenic Mining Company at Kalavassos. The material was later used in bombings and in an armed raid on the Limassol Port police station. During the last half of January, UNFICYP personnel were placed on 'blue alert' the second of four stages of readiness which called for increased patrols and greater vigilance. The Australians were warned to thoroughly check vehicles for explosives. A senior Officer (who shall remain nameless) heard ticking while travelling from Nicosia to Limassol. Bathed in perspiration he cau-



Kevin Watson (right) and other contestants after the pool bull shoot

Kevin Watson, 1970

iously checked the vehicle but found nothing. The ticking continued as the Officer restarted and it was some time before a faulty indicator switch was found to be the cause of the noise.

The internal conflict exploded in the attempted assassination of President Makarios on 8 March, and with the killing of former Minister for the Interior, Polycarpus Georgiadis, a week later. The attempted assassination, in which a group of men opened fire on the Presidential helicopter as it rose from the palace grounds, followed Makarios' declining support for ENOSIS in favour of non-aligned independence and fears among right-wing National Guard and CYPOL members that the policy would be abandoned altogether. Three CYPOL Officers and three civilians were charged with the offence. In November, four were sentenced to fourteen years hard labour. The forced deportation of one of the acquitted men led to the Acting Chief Constable Savaas Antoniou and a number of other officials being fined for contempt of the Supreme Court which had stayed the deportation while the implications of the man's dual nationality (Greek and Cypriot) were considered.

The murder of Georgiadis was a clear reprisal for his alleged involvement in the assassination attempt. A former EOKA leader, Georgiadis had been named in the August 1968 conspiracy to assassinate the leader of the military junta in Greece.<sup>38</sup> UNFICYP personnel were placed on the third

stage of readiness ('orange alert') and special efforts were made to minimise the tension which was exacerbated by the normal rotation of the Turkish Regular Army unit. Fortunately the Island remained calm but the Turkish Foreign Minister warned that any attempt to carry out a coup on Cyprus would be resisted with military force.

Relations between CYPOL and their erstwhile colleagues policing the Turkish Cypriot areas were always fairly strained. In April CYPOL charged three Turkish Cypriots at Lapithou with 'carrying arms to terrorise'. Inspector Kemal at Ktima then arrested the Turkish Cypriot Mukhtar (village leader) for advising CYPOL of the local trouble rather than his own police element. CYPOL Superintendent Galanos of Ktima issued a warrant for Kemal's arrest. The complex situation was only resolved after UNCIVPOL intervention obtained the release of the three men and the withdrawal of the warrant. Tension over the incident, which lasted several days, was only eased by visits from the UNFICYP Commander and Peter McAulay, the Police Adviser. Members of the Turkish Cypriot Police Element were paid monthly from Turkey and it was not unusual to hear that late payments had added to the obvious frustrations of their situations.

### *The Seventh Contingent*

The seventh contingent under Superintendent Bob Walton arrived in Cyprus during May and June 1970. The earlier group was welcomed on 13 May by members of the Royal Scots Greys and, two days later, by the Force Commander. Officially the newcomers took over on 18 May, manning stations at Ktima and Polis (both under Bill Frendin) and at Limassol under Lindsay Patterson. Early in June the lot of the Ktima members improved considerably when they moved from the New Olympus Hotel to a rented house where they enjoyed much greater control over their day-to-day living. Demographic statistics of Limassol Zone are contained in Table 3.

The Limassol members were quickly introduced to political realities when Turkish Cypriots erected a breeze-block wall across Lycurgas Street. The construction was alternatively described as a chicken coop and a defensive barrier. After negotiation, the leadership agreed to replace it with a rattan fence. The brick construction, however, would appear mysteriously from time to time leading to the inevitable protests and negotiation.

Only ten days after the May contingent's arrival, forty armed and masked National Front members raided the Limassol Central Police Station and stole vehicles, arms and ammunition. The President himself led a team of police and other officials investigating the incident. Over seventy suspects were detained. Twenty-one were charged and some months later pleaded guilty to armed assault receiving four to five year prison sentences. The case had special implications for the Australians. While the Government was being pressured for early release of the prisoners, UNFICYP was placed on 'blue

**Table 3 — Limassol Zone Demographic Statistics**

District	Limassol	Paphos	Polis	Total
Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	1494	748	748	2990
<i>Population</i>				
Greek Cypriots	92850	32676	17753	143279
Turkish Cypriots	21300	10618	6504	38422
Other	14500	—	750	15250
<i>Total</i>	128650	43294	25007	196951
<i>Villages</i>				
Greek Cypriot	95	50	47	192
Turkish Cypriot	12	17	19	48
Mixed	9	5	3	17
Abandoned	2	4(a)	5(a)	11

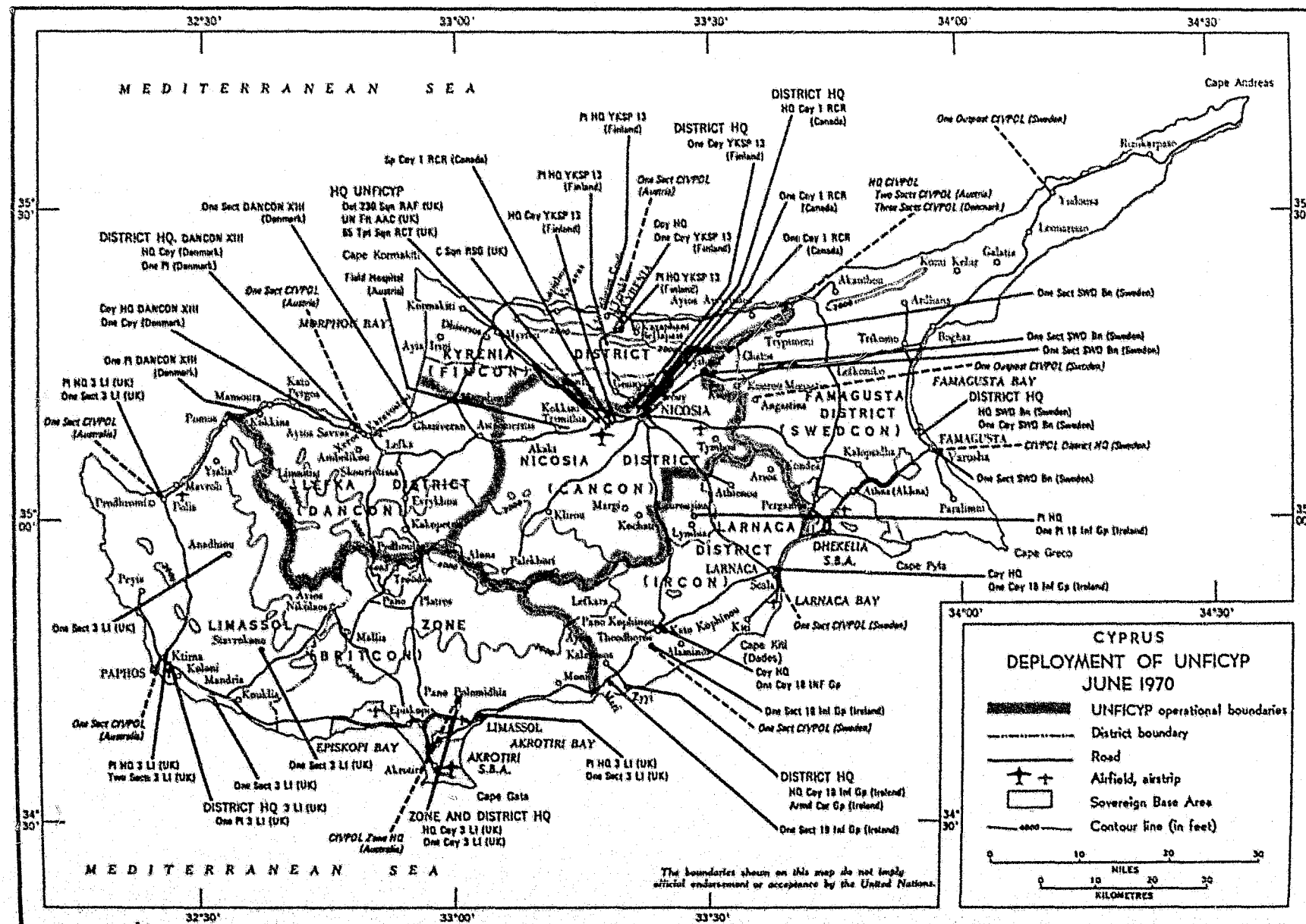
(a) Includes two Turkish Cypriot villages.

alert' because information was received that a member would be kidnapped by the National Front and held hostage for the release of their compatriots. UNCIVPOL personnel were specified as a particular target. For twelve days the Australians were heavily armed while on duty, and off-duty movement was restricted to groups of four. The crisis passed after Presidential clemency was exercised on 19 January. The Turkish Cypriots compared the early release very unfavourably with the long sentences imposed on members of their community for seemingly less serious offences. To disperse criticism, the Government released a Turkish Cypriot who had been sentenced to four years imprisonment for possession of a machine gun near Polis.

The period leading up to the elections for thirty-five Greek Cypriot members called for particular vigilance although the elections passed without incident. Doctor Glafcos Clerides, the principal Greek Cypriot negotiator in the Intercommunal Talks, was appointed Leader of the House of Representatives after his Unified Party won fifteen seats. In contemporaneous elections Rauf Denktash was returned as Chairman of the Turkish Communal Chambers. At the time the contrast between the booming economy of the Greek Cypriots and the relatively hand-to-mouth existence in the Turkish Cypriot enclaves was a sure warning of the upheaval to come if meaningful advances in the negotiations were not made.<sup>39</sup>

Early in June UNCIVPOL were refused access to Limassol docks while military stores were unloaded. The Government, which had permitted previous inspections, now claimed that the UNCIVPOL responsibility was solely to be satisfied that the agreed number of Greek soldiers was not exceeded. Overall the issue remained unresolved. Further trouble at Limassol resulted from the resumption of land for the construction of the port. A serious clash was averted only after the Government agreed to pay special compensation.

In December a tense situation occurred when religious ceremonies were held concurrently at the Ayios Antonios Church and the Kimi Jedad



Mosque about eighty metres apart in the Turkish Cypriot area. UNFICYP and UNCIVPOL personnel were deployed in large numbers but there were no incidents despite strong rumours that violence would occur.

The monthly exchange with the Swedish UNCIVPOL at Famagusta was quickly resumed with John Moore and Neil Alsop going to sub-stations at Angastina and Yialousa. There they performed village patrols and checked intercommunal activities for changes in the *status quo* which might breach the conditions of the mandate. In Famagusta District, armed clashes were narrowly avoided after an incident at Trikomo in which the National Guard shot three Turkish Cypriots, killing one and permanently paralysing another. The shooting, in which a machine gun was used, appeared unjustified and only intensive negotiation by UNCIVPOL and UNFICYP and a government agreement to pay \$50 000 compensation and conduct an early inquest averted reprisals. Early in September, a Greek Cypriot coroner found that the deceased was shot after escaping from lawful arrest and having been challenged to stop. Ironically, on the same night as the shooting, National Guard soldiers from the same camp fired on and damaged a car carrying seven Turkish Cypriots. The soldiers were later sentenced to short terms of confinement on disciplinary charges.

Jack Davis, the Commissioner of the Commonwealth Police, and Noel Wilby, the Chief Commissioner of the Victoria Police, inspected UNCIVPOL facilities and held discussions with the Force Commander and the CYPOL Commissioner in October. A month later, twenty RAAF members under Squadron Leader John Houlbert, together with their families, arrived at Episkopi for special training. Very cordial relations were established, including a Christmas celebration at the Cafe Elysee at Limassol.

The ambivalence associated with the establishment of two separate police forces was evident in an incident at Ktima towards the end of 1970. A Greek Cypriot tractor driver ploughing Turkish Cypriot land near Phalia severed a water main to that village and to Lemona. An argument developed between two Turkish Cypriots, the owner of the land who employed the tractor driver and another man. The latter returned with a rifle and shot the land-owner dead. The tractor driver ran away. When the Australians from Ktima arrived, Superintendent Galanos of CYPOL and Inspector Kemal of the Turkish Cypriot Police Element had attended and jointly carried out an investigation, recovering a number of cartridge cases at the scene. The offender meanwhile had given himself up to the Ktima Turkish Cypriot Police Element where he was questioned and charged with murder. A short time later he escaped from custody and was arrested and charged with the same offence by CYPOL.

Tom Lahl, a popular member who completed his twelve months in January 1971, made a unique contribution to the British Wireless Appeal for the blind conducted by the British Forces Broadcasting Commission at Akrotiri. Callers paid six hundred dollars to have his rendition of 'Don't Forget To Remember' alternatively taken off air or reinstated.

The new year saw the United States pressing hard for a solution to the Cyprus problem. UNFICYP was in debt to the tune of nine million dollars. As a consequence of scaling down the military presence, UNCIVPOL Commanders began attending the Force Commander's fortnightly briefings and other conferences held by the Chief of Staff and by the various Zone Commanders. Military personnel were withdrawn from celebrations such as those on EOKA and Independence days while UNCIVPOL maintained a high profile.

CYPOL was in a cleft stick as far as conventional law enforcement was concerned. Political pressures invariably resulted from increased road-blocks and consequent arrests even though the main targets were the trade in antiquities, drug trafficking or drunk driving, each of which was a significant problem on the Island. Turkish Cypriot leaders complained loudly when the checks were established and even more loudly when searches revealed 'postal items', lottery tickets, firearms and other illegal items. In their turn UNCIVPOL investigated the complaints and here the police experience was indispensable in identifying operations of dubious law enforcement validity.

Limassol District was chosen as the site of an ambitious resettlement project designed by the Government to help Turkish Cypriots made homeless in 1963. In March, however, the political climate deteriorated, the Inter-communal Talks broke down and the inherent difficulties of settling an unwilling community became abundantly clear. While Rauf Denktash visited Turkey, the Australian Ambassador to Ankara Sir Alan McNicoll and Frank Milne his First Secretary visited Cyprus for briefings. Doctor Robert Guyer, United Nations Under-Secretary for Special Affairs, was also comprehensively briefed when he visited Cyprus at the end of April to inspect UNFICYP positions with the Special Representative and to meet community leaders. The tense situation led to the Australians being issued with nine-millimetre Browning automatics for emergency use. It was some consolation that an Australian team comprising Denis Dunn (whose twin brother Tim was also with the contingent), Jim Keelan, Terry O'Brien, John Kelly and Phil Merchant finished third in the falling plate competition at Dhekelia rifle range against eighteen other units.

Bill Frendin, Terry O'Brien, Rod Leffers and Bill Riley inquired into a serious incident at Larnaca in which CYPOL shot a Turkish Cypriot allegedly trafficking in marijuana near the 'green line'. Two other Turkish Cypriots escaped and their community strongly protested the CYPOL action.

Arni Noll, an accomplished artist from the Danish contingent, presented UNCIVPOL with a painting of the landing at Sydney Cove as an Australia Day gift. The picture had pride of place in the UNCIVPOL bar at Nicosia until it was moved to the Australian Headquarters where it still graces the wall behind the Commander's desk.

### *The Eighth Contingent*

The eighth contingent under Superintendent Andy Fry was the first to benefit from the six-month staged rotation. Twenty members arrived in May 1971, the remainder followed in November. Twenty-five volunteers from the previous contingent served up to eighteen months on the Island to make the transition possible. The eighth contingent was unique in other ways. Queensland had withdrawn from supplying police and, secondly, following the inspection by Commissioner Jack Davis, the strength of the Australian contingent was reduced from fifty to forty members. The adjusted quota was New South Wales twelve, Victoria ten, South Australia six, Western Australia four, Tasmania three, Commonwealth three, ACT and Northern Territory one each.

The smaller Australian numbers resulted in redeployment on the Island. Austria provided an additional ten men to those already working in Kyrenia and Nicosia Districts. The Danes moved to Xeros District while the Swedes remained in Famagusta and resumed responsibility for Larnaca District, including Ayios Theodoros, from the Australians.

Because of the Austrians' greater number, the Commander of their contingent, Colonel Dr Hans Wagner, was appointed Police Adviser when Peter McAulay's term expired in January 1972. Peter McAulay had served with four Australian contingents and enjoyed the confidence of all UNCIVPOL Commanders.

Selection of members for the Australian contingent still varied considerably between forces. Victoria preferred experienced single members. Tasmania tended to select young constables while both New South Wales and Western Australia selected some married members with young families. Operational results tended to be ambiguous. Young Tasmanians such as Pat McMahon, Steve Dale and Les Ranson compared very favourably with more experienced members from other forces.

Andy Fry and Len Dingwell journeyed to Canberra two days before the others for a special briefing. The distribution of Commonwealth Police ranks immediately caused problems. Salary scales in the Commonwealth and South Australian Forces had fallen behind the other contributing forces, but the ranks were according to previous salary. Victorian First Constables were appointed Inspectors, young Constables from Tasmania were made Sergeants; but an experienced Senior Sergeant from South Australia ended up a Sergeant. The anomaly was not rectified although it was protested at the highest level.

The November section faced a similar problem in reverse. A policy change tied Cyprus ranks more closely to Commonwealth Police ranks and members who would have been Inspectors in the May group arrived as Sergeants. They were at an immediate disadvantage in being denied access to Officers' Messes in the various contingents, especially at the Blue Beret Camp in Nicosia. Problems also arose in relation to the Nursing Sisters at the RAF



Miss Australia 1971 and admirers: Peter Marshman, Don Westwood, Pat McMahon, Ian Pine, John Kelly, Pat Gibson (chaperone), John Murray, Les Ranson, Mal Lynch  
Front: June Wright, Jack Cook

Jack Cook August 1971

Hospital at Akrotiri, all of whom were Officers. Functions at the Hospital often were for 'Officers only'. Relativity between police and military ranks posed real and long-term difficulties on Cyprus, but these were difficult for the generally egalitarian Australian at home to appreciate.

The contingent flew with Qantas to Bahrein, with Middle East Airlines to Beirut and by Cyprus Airways to Nicosia. The members were not permitted to wear UN uniform at Beirut, although they were expected to arrive at Nicosia in full uniform. Accordingly the Australians changed into grey trousers and desert boots at Beirut and kept shirts and berets handy. As the plane got airborne for the short trip to Cyprus, mild panic was created among other passengers as twenty or so burly Australians stood up and shed civilian shirts in favour of military shirts and berets.

The initial postings saw Len Dingwell in charge of Paphos, Neville Carmady at Polis and Colin Stevenson at Ayios Theodoros until the Swedish UNCIVPOL took over in June. Jack Cook was initially appointed Welfare Officer, for which he had considerable experience. Danny Dahlitz, was appointed Staff Officer to the Commander.

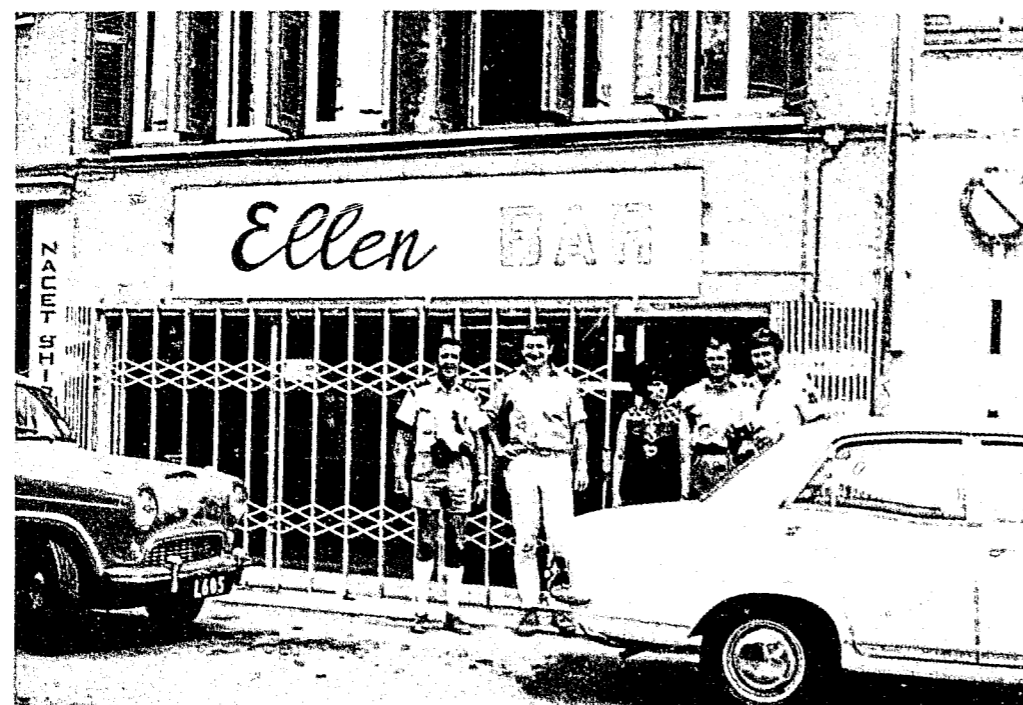
The value of retaining experienced members from the previous contingent was immediately apparent and the newcomers quickly became familiar with

patrol and liaison duties. Obtaining replacements for well-worn uniforms of the eighteen-month members did provide some difficulties. The first six months of the tour of duty were marked by increased tension and military build-up, particularly in the Turkish-Cypriot enclaves, where UNCIVPOL reported extensive training activity. At one period, an emergency plan was prepared for the rapid evacuation of the Australians and their dependants.

In Limassol the wearing of hats by 'freedom fighters', and illegal connections to the electricity supply, resulted in frequent complaints of breaches of the *status quo*. In many situations the *status quo* was difficult to verify, the fine detail of agreements being lost in the frequent rotation of UNFICYP units. Alleged breaches were most frequent when a new UN military contingent arrived. The Turkish Cypriots delighted in provoking CYPOL by a game of 'grandmother's footsteps'. A 'freedom fighter' on guard at a certain street corner would extend his patrol from time to time by a small margin until he was at the next corner. When noticed, CYPOL would protest to UNFICYP. On investigation, the response of the Turkish Cypriot leadership would invariably be 'But we have always had a sentry on that corner. It is all part of the *status quo*'. This assertion would be denied by CYPOL and seemingly endless negotiations would be carried out with varying degrees of success. CYPOL, on the other hand, kept the pot boiling by increasing patrols in sensitive areas and by road-blocks allegedly to control drug trafficking, check road traffic requirements or detect illegal arms.

The need to maintain accurate village files, particularly about the *status quo*, was highlighted by an incident in June. CYPOL arrested a Greek Cypriot lorry driver in possession of twenty-eight sheep in the vicinity of Aphrodite's Rock. As a result of inquiries CYPOL entered the Turkish Cypriot village of Alekhtora at night and arrested two villagers for sheep stealing. Some days later, on attempting to re-enter the village, CYPOL were stopped by a road-block and warned that they would be shot if they proceeded. CYPOL withdrew, but they did not permit UNCIVPOL access to one of the prisoners whom the Turkish Cypriots claimed had been beaten. Tension increased and the matters were taken up at a high level while an UNFICYP observation post was established. A check of the village files permitted accurate evaluation of the incident and the *status quo* regarding CYPOL access to the village. These discussions resulted in an undertaking at a high level that CYPOL could have access. Locally, however, the decision was not well received and CYPOL did not attempt to force the issue.

In September, the Intercommunal Talks received an impetus when the Foreign Ministers of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey met with the Secretary-General, but overall progress remained painfully slow. That month UNCIVPOL intervened at Episkopi when uniformed members of the Turkish Cypriot Police Element intercepted Turkish Cypriot vehicles apparently to check drivers' licences and insurance documents issued by the leadership. The checks, which were conducted in the predominantly Turkish Cypriot sector of the village, interfered with traffic on the main Limassol-Paphos road.



Jim Keelan (left) Bob Hancock (right) with DANCIVPOL and a Nicosia identity

John Kelly, 1971

In another incident, Turkish Cypriot Police Element documents were confiscated from a bus at Paphos.

Interchanges with the Danish contingent recommenced in July. These were most popular although not all aspects of Danish culture were uplifting. Some Danes placed bottles of aquavit, a spirit drink of almost pure alcohol, in the deep freeze overnight. Next morning, before breakfast, a generous slug was poured and then downed in a gulp, apparently as a 'heart starter'. The Australians decided that the habit was one they could do without.

The Australians closely supported a number of British UNFICYP military units. The 1st Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John McMillan, was based at Polemidhia. The Colonel's stone residence was known as 'Kitchener Cottage' because it had been occupied by Lord Kitchener while a subaltern on Cyprus. Official functions of the Highlanders were events not easily forgotten. Some, but not all, of the Regimental silver provided centrepieces for the tables. The main centrepiece was a beautiful sterling silver statuette of 'Angus', a Highland ghillie with his pony with a stag across the pommel, said to have been bought in a Dublin pawnshop by an Officer of the Regiment for five pounds. The Highlanders had with them their drums and pipes band and their military brass band, both world class. Recitals at the Curium Theatre, a restored amphitheatre near Limassol, were memorable events.

During September General Grivas returned to Cyprus secretly to continue the struggle for ENOSIS. A large quantity of Czechoslovakian arms and ammunition was secretly imported by the Government but the shipment was disclosed. Both the Greek and Turkish Government protested to the United Nations and after considerable negotiation the material was placed under UNFICYP supervision.

The Highlanders were followed by the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rangers, a combination of several discontinued units led by Lieutenant Colonel McCord. They were followed by the 3rd Battalion, The Paratroop Regiment, under Colonel Lorimer. The 'Paras' had recently endured a torrid time in Northern Ireland and found it difficult to adjust to the less demanding peace-keeping duties.

Some Regimental silver which had gone AWOL from the Officers' Mess of the Ulster Rifles, now the Royal Irish Rangers, provided Jack Stanley at Limassol with an opportunity to display his liaison skills. An Officer of the Unit noticed on a shelf in a bar in a mountain village, a silver tankard which he recognised as one missed from his Mess some years before. The bar owner claimed that he had bought the piece from a British soldier for three bottles of brandy, and refused to hand it over. CYPOL were not prepared to take any action so the Officer contacted the Australians. Jack Stanley persuaded the bar owner to return the relic to the Rangers. The handing over ceremony took place at the Unit's medal parade at which the Australians and the bar owner were given red-carpet treatment.

Although the co-operation between the British and the Australians was particularly close, the regular liaison meetings between the District Officer, the UNCIVPOL Commander and the British Contingent Commander always tended to be slightly uneasy because of the British presence. It was hard for Greek Cypriots to forget that many British troops served in Cyprus during the EOKA emergency. British objectivity may have been influenced by such incidents as the forest fire in the Troodos Mountains allegedly lit by supporters of General Grivas who was being hunted in the area. Twenty British servicemen lost their lives. There was also the incident at Lefkoniko where a drinking fountain near a football field used by the British was booby trapped. Two members of the Highland Light Infantry were killed and four others injured in the resulting explosion.

Obtaining a shipment of two kangaroos for a gift frustrated the Australians for a number of years. Andy Fry had promised to obtain a pair of the animals for the Limassol zoo after being approached by Mayor Nicos Pattichos and the Manager of the Chartered Bank of Cyprus, Demetrios Messios. The latter was of particular assistance to the Australians in all banking matters even cashing members' personal cheques drawn on local Australian banks. An enclosure was constructed and a suitable notice placed in the zoo publication in anticipation of the arrival of the kangaroos. Alas, the export proved no easy task and the shipment took several years to arrive, many plaintive pleas being sent to Canberra in the meantime. After Andy

Fry left, Roy Farmer, Alex McDonnell and Marc Kelly had all kept the pressure on Canberra to export the much-awaited marsupials.

Ruth Dobson attached to the Australian Embassy at Athens visited Cyprus during October. The Leader of the Federal Opposition, Gough Whitlam and family, visited the Island on Boxing Day. The following day, Mr Whitlam and his secretary, Richard Hall, toured the Australian stations and met Len Dingwell and a number of other members whom they knew. Another New South Welshman, Colin Stevenson, was the last Officer in Charge at Ayios Theodoros before the station was returned to the Swedes on 10 November.

A number of the November section arrived on the Island without blue uniforms, preventing them from taking part in official functions hosted by other units. Efforts were made to hasten delivery of the uniforms, which eventually were dispatched on a RAF flight, with instructions to deliver the goods to Akrotiri. Also on the flight was a crate of 'good cheer' with the compliments of Commissioner Jack Davis. Unfortunately the goods were over-carried to the United Kingdom where they were unloaded, somewhat to the embarrassment of the Base staff. Frantic signals were sent from Cyprus to try to trace the uniforms. The RAF replied that they would be glad to return the case of 'uniforms' as there had been a breakage and some of the contents had leaked on to the tarmac. Both the uniforms and the 'Christmas cheer' arrived five days before Christmas, which was the main thing.

The Secretary-General U Thant, who retired in 1972, wrote in his final report about the peace-keeping operation:

It will be one of my lasting regrets that I cannot report . . . that there has been found "a peaceful solution and an agreed settlement of the problem confronting Cyprus, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, having in mind the well-being of the people of Cyprus as a whole and the preservation of international peace and security."

I remember well the hopes and expectations engendered by the unanimous adoption of the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964. It provided both for a United Nations Peace-keeping Force and for mediation. The Force, intended to be of only the most temporary nature—indeed three months—was "to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of the fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions". The mediator, in the meantime, was to "use his best endeavours with the representatives of the communities" and with the Governments concerned to achieve the peaceful solution and agreed settlement to which I have already referred. Not only did the mediation called for by the Security Council meet with no success, but it also proved impossible to resume the search for an agreed solution in full measure.

Thus the hopes and expectations of 1964 are yet to be fulfilled. After nearly eight years, the solution of the Cyprus problem is still not in sight, conditions on the Island remain precarious and I have to come once more before the Security Council—in fact for the twentieth time to recommend a further extension of the



Wolseley Barracks Arrival

Bruno Lux, 1967

Kophinou, water carrier relief; Tom Feige

Bob Stewart 1967



Sunday mail exchange Mallia, Max Hodges

Bruno Lux, 1968





'Internationals' soccer team  
Back L-R: AUSCIVPOL, Angus Graham, Peter Vaughan, AUSCIVPOL, Max Rickman, AUSCIVPOL, AUSCIVPOL, AUSCIVPOL, IRCON.  
Front: IRCON, Paul Cumming, AUSCIVPOL, Walter Pirka (AUSCIVPOL), IRCON, DANCIVPOL  
umpire, Australians with Irish assistance defeated the Austrians 4-1  
*Bruno Lux 1968*

Donkey Derby Anzac Day: Bob Stewart (on donkey), Roger Neild UN secretariat — Rump  
slapper, 2 BRITCON soldiers, Ron Lawlor (on donkey)  
*Bruno Lux 1968*



Above: Inspector Kemal Osman and Ted Hearnden at Klima  
*Bill Caldwell 1967*

Right: Donkey Derby: George Puckey, Geoff Chester, Max Rickman, Tom Bunnell  
*Bob Stewart 1968*

Below: Greek Cypriot wedding. Don Nicholson, Ted Hearnden, Bill Caldwell  
*Bruno Lux 1968*

Below Right: Barry Bennett's accident; Guy Habermann  
*Tom McGrath 1968*





Australian rules football match — Miss World exposed! (Australians, yellow and black squares) Peter Stevens, Barry Bennett, Graham Davidson (umpire), Jack Pilgrim (jumper off), Ron Schmerl (back to camera), Vern Aberle  
Tom M. Grath 1968

Famagusta Town Race: Alan Murphy, Ivan Dean, Ian Dalrymp, Darryl Lacey, Ron Smith, Barrie O'Brien, Merv Powell, Chester Schmerl, Kevin Hayward  
Roger Seawright 1970



mandate of UNFICYP. It is obvious that this situation cannot continue indefinitely, to the detriment of the people of Cyprus and as a lingering threat to international peace and security.

Despite the difficulties involved, I am deeply convinced that, given the necessary goodwill, the Cyprus problem is capable of solution. It is my earnest hope that, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, the parties to this problem will soon find it possible, in the interest of the well-being of the people of Cyprus and the cause of international peace and security, to make those necessary compromises and accommodation without which no settlement can be achieved.<sup>40</sup>

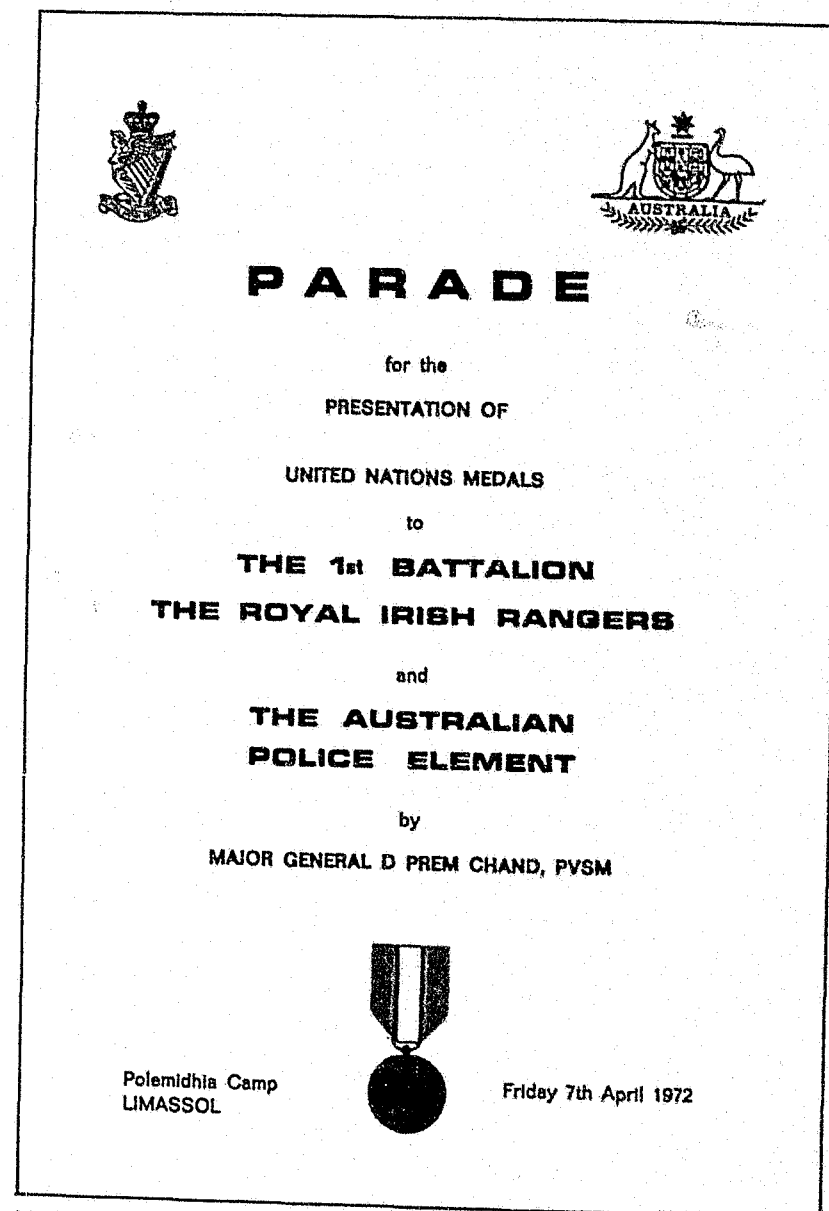
In the first half of 1972, an additional Austrian UNFICYP military unit provided to compensate for reductions in the Irish contingent was deployed in Paphos District where the troops were supported by the Australians at Ktima and Polis.

Motor transport was one of the most difficult problems for the Australians. The hired Vauxhall Viva sedans were well worn and poorly maintained. The Commander's car, an ancient and unreliable Volvo, was replaced by a Ford Zodiac which, although roomier and more comfortable, mechanically was little better. The vehicle compared very unfavourably with that of the Swedish UNCIVPOL Commander who was issued with a Volvo 'police special' fully fitted out with emergency equipment. Supplied by the Swedish Police Force, the vehicle was regularly replaced and maintained in impeccable condition.

The red 'Skippy' kangaroos stencilled on the side of the Land Rovers were good public relations and especially well received by villagers. An international incident was only narrowly averted when some exuberant Australians after an inter-contingent function stencilled similar Skippys on several Irish vehicles. The Irish replied with green shamrocks and peace-keeping talents were quickly called for. Early in the tour the Land Rovers were travelling over 35 000 kilometres and the sedans about 30 000 kilometres a month but for various reasons including economy these figures had been reduced for both types of vehicle to about 20 000 kilometres at the end of the twelve months.

By Australian standards even the main roads were narrow and not well constructed. Many village and mountain roads were narrow and winding, often leaving little room for error between a rocky cliff and a precipitous drop. Few fields were fenced, and grazing animals such as sheep and goats were shepherded in small flocks. Stray animals were frequently struck by cars and even shepherded animals came to grief from time to time. The crew of one UNFICYP vehicle which killed a female donkey, part of a gypsy caravan, was faced with a very large bill for damages which kept growing as the value of her potential progeny was taken into calculation. Needless to say, the animal just happened to be the best in the tribe.

'Road slippery with grape juice' was an unusual warning sign near Aphrodite's Rock. In the harvest season, juice spilled from trucks loaded with



Medal Presentation Programme

Denis Percy, 1972

grapes as they rounded a bend in the road. A member who overturned a sports car in the vicinity finished within centimetres of a very long drop.

June and July were accident-free months for the Australians but this came to an end tragically in the early hours of Sunday 29 August 1971 when Inspector Pat Hackett from New South Wales and stationed at Polis was killed in an accident near Stroumbi. He had picked up the Diplomatic Bag mail at Nicosia and was returning to Polis via Ayios Theodoros, Limassol and Paphos. The vehicle left the road on a sharp bend three miles north of Stroumbi, turned over and landed on its roof fatally pinning the driver. A

Requiem Mass held at Episkopi and a memorial service at the UN chapel at Blue Beret Camp were attended by the Force Commander and members from each contingent.

The fatal accident resulted in the postponement of the scheduled medal parade, which was eventually held at the Limassol Headquarters on 15 October. Len Dingwell accepted a posthumous award for Pat Hackett. The medals were presented by the Force Commander and music was provided by the RAF Akrotiri Pipe Band with the addition of Cedric Savage, one of the eighteen-month members. Medals were presented to the November group in a combined parade with the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rangers at Polemidhia in April.

The rules governing motor vehicle use were tightened after Pat Hackett's death. Members were forbidden to travel alone at night. Despite continued calls for care, three accidents involving Australian UNCIVPOL members were reported in September. Fortunately, only one member suffered injuries, and they were minor. Representations for seat belts were made but, although supported by the UNFICYP Chief Medical Officer, met with little success. By December, UNCIVPOL generally had slipped from having the second-best accident record to the worst. The Force Commander was worried enough to warn all UNFICYP members that drastic action would result from road accidents in which UN drivers were at fault. Two soldiers were repatriated as a result of separate accidents during November. Although generally the UNFICYP driving record was poor, the Australians were involved in only one other accident between November and June. The Paphos joint patrol was struck by a vehicle which failed to stop at a 'stop' sign and the CYPOL passenger was able to verify the total innocence of his Australian driver.

Sporting facilities were rather scarce in Cyprus, but the British complex at Happy Valley left little to be desired. In June 1971, Bob Hancock and John Moore were the stars of an exciting cricket match against a team from the RAF Bomber Wing, which the Australians won by four runs. The following month, after a disastrous start in which UNCIVPOL were three wickets for seven runs, the Australians had an easy victory over the RAF Service Police.

Swimming pools were very scarce and most swimming was done in the open sea from stony or coral beaches. The UNFICYP Swimming Carnival was held at Nicosia and the UNCIVPOL team comprising Australians, notably Ross Lang, Steve Dale, Peter Marshman and Brian Graham, and a Dane were beaten by one point by a British contingent team. Prince Michael of Kent, who was among the onlookers, later congratulated the Australians at a barbecue hosted by his Regiment, the Hussars.

Paul Butler was the best performed Australian in a 10 000 metre cross country event at Polemidhia. The Famagusta road race was won by the Canadians; however, the Australian police performed very creditably. Les Ranson ran well and Neil LePage put in a lion-hearted effort on the last leg to collapse several metres short of the finish before staggering to his feet and completing the distance.

### *The Ninth Contingent*

The May group of the ninth contingent flew to Cyprus in relative luxury, first class on a BOAC Jumbo. Although the trip was delayed by a bomb scare at Perth, the Australians showed themselves more than capable of meeting the challenge of complimentary liquor plyed by the cabin crew. The Australians' enthusiasm was undaunted by the temporary loss of five of their number in Bangkok and the prohibition on their turning the plane's economy-class area into a version of the Melbourne Cricket Ground. At Lod Airport, Tel Aviv, the contingent was brought back to reality by having to board an El Al Electra for the final stage of their journey. (A fortnight later the Airport was the scene of the Red Army massacre.)

The Island situation was generally quiet when Superintendent Russ Hildebrand and his team arrived and were posted to Nicosia, Limassol, Ktima and Polis. Accommodation at the first three was good; however, at Polis the town water supply was supplemented by an Austrian water tanker, later replaced by a new ground-level tank and pump. John De Kruiff, Rod Power and Ron King were selected for special training in liaison officer duties.

The perennial problems associated with the six hired Vauxhalls and ten Land Rovers were immediate causes of concern. The vehicles were frequently unavailable because they were undergoing repairs and these themselves often left a great deal to be desired. In the first six months of 1973, for example, the sixteen vehicles overall spent 2500 days on the road and 396 days (fourteen per cent) off the road. In December 1972, UNFICYP contingents were asked to reduce 'mileage' and restrictions were placed on Sunday and recreational driving, for which a charge of about fifty cents a kilometre was proposed.

Group transport (eight or more members) attendance at official functions and journeys within fifteen kilometres of the vehicle's base were exempted, but the imposition was still greeted with indignation by most contingents. UNCIVPOL morale dropped because the exemptions had little relevance to small contingents such as those of the civilian police. Eventually UNFICYP Headquarters relented by exempting UNCIVPOL where the vehicle transported four or more members.

In the first months after their arrival, the Australians dealt with a number of minor incidents. At Limassol, the Turkish Cypriot leadership took action against a number of their young people after a bus carrying Greek Cypriot girls was stoned. A Greek Cypriot complained of being threatened near Pissouri by a Turkish Cypriot armed with a pistol. A more serious confrontation occurred at Paphos where CYPOL established a police station in Neapolis Street overlooking the Turkish Cypriot enclave. The Turkish Cypriot leadership countered with their own police post in Lanzana Street about 100 metres away. UNFICYP intervened, but tension was high. Dave Howard, the Officer in Charge at Ktima, briefed the Force Commander when he visited the area. After protracted negotiations both stations were closed at midday on 22 September.

The recently appointed Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, who visited the Island from 6-9 June, inspected UNFICYP facilities and met Russ Hildebrand at the Austrian camp at Anadhiou. After meeting community leaders, Dr Waldheim visited Greece and Turkey for discussions which resulted in the recommencement of the stalled Intercommunal Talks. Australians with special responsibilities during the Secretary-General's visit were Roy Harper, Peter Toy, Ron King, Carl Sloan and Ainsleigh Morrison.

Poachers presented a continuing problem for UNCIVPOL because CYPOL often detained Turkish Cypriots for the offence. In August, CYPOL fatally shot one of four poachers detected at Kato Arodhes near Polis. Accounts varied, but a comprehensive investigation by Dave Howard and Wally Horsnell indicated that the death had not been intentional. UNFICYP members were placed on standby for twenty-four hours in case retaliation occurred.

During September, CYPOL again complained about being denied access to Plataniskia through Alekhtora. Investigations indicated a communication breakdown at the local level. During the following March the problem was temporarily overcome when pro-Grivas supporters blew up the police station at Pissouri where the Alekhtora patrols started. Episkopi was also the site of tension when the Turkish Cypriots conducted water boring operations, with the approval of their leadership, but without government authority. An UNFICYP paratroop section patrolled the area and the work was completed without the threatened CYPOL intervention. In another incident, a Turkish Cypriot farmer lost the sight of an eye when shot near Anoyira, a Greek Cypriot village. The victim declined to help with UNCIVPOL investigations.

In the same month, Keith Proctor was lucky to avoid injury when his Vauxhall Viva was forced off the road and into a banana plantation near Kouklia. The vehicle was not damaged. A Land Rover driven by George Hubbard was badly damaged in another accident near Yeriskipos. The UNFICYP road record caused the Force Commander to direct contingents to convene Boards of Inquiry to investigate certain accidents. In small contingents such as each of the UNCIVPOL units, creation of such a Board presented logistical and morale problems. Any Board would have puzzled long over an incident in April near Polis. Ainsley Morrison was checking beaches when his Land Rover ended up in the Mediterranean. Luckily the vehicle was undamaged but the largest tractor in Polis took four hours to effect the Land Rover's extraction.

Mandria was the centre of a land dispute in the months leading up to October when the Turkish Cypriot leases expired and the Greek Orthodox Church and Greek Cypriot farmers threatened to resume the properties. The dispute was taken up by the Chief of Staff and the Senior Political Adviser at UNFICYP headquarters as well as the Ktima UNCIVPOL, and was temporarily resolved when the tenants agreed to rent increases.

Ten Australians and five Land Rovers were deployed to help Swedish UNCIVPOL at Angastina to cope with the biennial rotation of 330 members of the Turkish Regular Army. The long day began at 4.00 am, but passed with-

out incident. Lessons learnt resulted in the Swedes requesting Alec Towerzey to operate the Angastina radio on the following rotation. His was a competent performance and a long day.

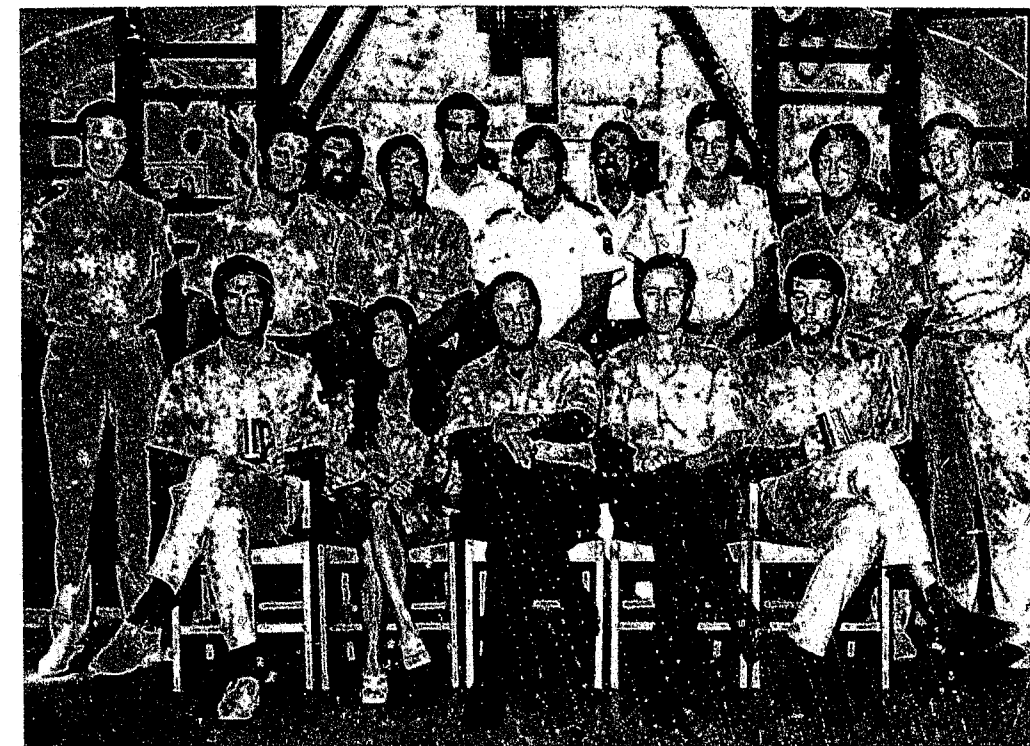
A joint medal presentation with members of the 3rd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment was held at Polemidhia at a colourful evening parade which included Trooping the Colour and a *feu de joie* in which arms were discharged into the night air. The 'Paras' were a tough unit, but not beyond a little skulduggery. Co-operation was high notwithstanding their souvenir-ing of the Australian flag from its pride of place across the ceiling of the Mess at UNCIVPOL Headquarters at Limassol. The diversionary tactics were so skilful that the loss was not noticed for several hours. The 'Paras' Sergeants' Mess Ball provided an appropriate opportunity for retaliation. Keith Proctor kept the British occupied while Haydn Schobel and Ron King spirited the Regimental Sergeant Major's trophy, a silver paratrooper, from the table and back to the top of the refrigerator at UNCIVPOL headquarters at Limassol. Russ Hildebrand paled perceptively when he discovered what his troops had been up to. The piece was later exchanged for the Australian flag.

While Liaison Officer at Limassol, John De Kruiff noticed several large crates marked 'Agricultural Machinery' being transported out of the CYPOL Headquarters. Inquiries indicated that the containers held four Humber armoured cars illegally imported by a dealer. After considerable negotiations, the Australians escorted the vehicles to CYPOL Headquarters at Athalassa near Nicosia where they were immobilised and stored under continuing UNFICYP supervision.

Denis Percy was unusual in that he served an eighteen month tour of duty. His fiancée in South Australia thought he might return after twelve months and Denis decided to fly back to Australia and get married during his leave in September. His plans resulted in a formidable 'bucks night' in Paphos, which culminated in a flour and water battle between about forty UNFICYP members which raged for over an hour. Haydn Schobel was the only casualty, having landed heavily while escaping from an upstairs window. No doubt the groom was relieved to make it to the wedding on time several weeks later. Luckily Russ Hildebrand and Les Charge did not decide on a snap inspection the day following the 'battle', when the quarters were in total disarray.

The eighteen members of the second group led by Roy Farmer arrived on 9 November, to be fully briefed, not only by Russ Hildebrand, but also by the Police Adviser and his Executive Officer. Some members were detailed to Polis where they helped two United States academics conducting an archaeological survey of the Khrysokhou River. Peter Toy, Colin Woolford, Graham Galloway, Geoff Hodgson, Warren Magnusson, Terry Page and Len Senior were all involved in arranging suitable introductions and security.

By November the paratroopers had been replaced by the 3rd Battalion, The Queens Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Tarver MBE. On Christmas eve the Regimental Band played carols in various parts



Police Adviser's staff, UNCIVPOL Headquarters Australians in back row 5. Tom Williams, 6 Roy Harper, 7 Ron King. Police Adviser Dr Hans Wagner middle front

Denis Percy 1972

of Limassol before arriving at UNCIVPOL Headquarters. At an early hour on Christmas morning the Regimental Sergeant Major and four buglers turned up for more carols. Resisting members including Don 'Pancho' Shearer suddenly found themselves subject to the blast of four bugles sufficient to bring the proverbial walls of Jericho down. It was not until some weeks later that the Australians learnt that the Colonel himself was the instigator of the bedlam.

The early months of 1973 were marked by a very significant escalation in intra-communal conflict. On one day in February, twenty CYPOL stations were raided. Three others, and two Land Rovers, were damaged by explosives. In the six months to May, fifty-nine police stations were raided, blown up, or both. Archbishop Makarios publicly condemned the illegal importation of arms into Cyprus. The escalation was linked to the Presidential elections held in February, when the Archbishop was returned unopposed. Early in that month a bomb exploded outside the house next to the UNCIVPOL office in Paphos, which was owned by Dr Nicolaides, a Member of Parliament.

In Limassol, tension increased when Turkish Cypriot police were seen in uniform for the first time, a clear breach of the *status quo*. A confrontation between members of the Police Element and CYPOL was only avoided with

UNFICYP intervention. The Lycurgas Street wall reappeared in brick only to be demolished after UNCIVPOL mediation.

Australia Day celebrations comprised a donkey derby in a bush setting about eight kilometres from Limassol where a racetrack was cut out of local scrub. Finishing posts, a barbecue and plenty of seats were installed. Seven donkeys were hired from a Greek Cypriot and about 150 Australians and friends celebrated the national day with a six-race meeting. Steele Waterman performed creditably as a bookmaker, recovering from an early loss with a game of two-up. A Finnish Corporal and a Canadian soldier were lost for part of the day when their donkeys took fright and headed into the bush.

A more cerebral event took place at Polemidhia Camp when an Australian team comprising Keith Proctor, Steele Waterman and Dave Howard finished runners-up in a quiz competition. A similar result occurred in a second competition, at which Ken Smith took Dave Howard's place.

All was not fun and games. The CYPOL Sergeant at Mamonia was a case of the wrong man, in the wrong place at the wrong time. A colleague and he had been detained in the Turkish Cypriot village of Ayios Nicolaos, always a tense area, and later released after UNCIVPOL intervention but with their firearms confiscated. The Sergeant claimed that \$120 had been taken from him, but an UNCIVPOL investigation failed to find supporting evidence. In the meantime the Sergeant detained a number of Turkish Cypriots and reprisals threatened to escalate the disagreement into a full-blown incident. Fortunately, tension eased after long negotiation and shortly afterwards the Sergeant was transferred.

Deputy Commissioner Davies of the Commonwealth Police visited the Island in the middle of April to inspect the contingent and have discussions with senior Australian, UNFICYP and CYPOL representatives. The visit was timely, occurring shortly after a 'Black September' bomb attack on the Israeli Ambassador's residence and an attack on an El Al plane at Nicosia Airport in which a 'guerilla' was killed and three others wounded. The inspection also lifted morale during a period of intense intra-communal hostility. During one night in April, twenty-five bombs exploded at Paphos. In addition, General Grivas was believed to be hiding in the Limassol area where violence was also frequent.

Sport was a welcome relief from Cyprian troubles. The Australians took part in tennis, swimming, volley ball, rugby, soccer and bicycle polo competitions, but cricket was a major enjoyment. In the first weeks after their arrival, an Australian team was soundly beaten by a RAF Akrotiri team. Ken Waterhouse captained a number of teams against the 'Paras', and the honours were even at one game each. In July, UNCIVPOL played a RAF team at Nicosia in a dustbowl. The ground had no vegetation and consequently a very fast outfield, with which the RAF members were very familiar. Australia lost by sixty runs. Unfortunately, the backbone of the team, Ken Waterhouse, Roy Harper, Wally Horsnell, Neil LePage, John McCoy and Neil Burgoyne, had returned to Australia in November. In a winter game in

Akrotiri, Australia humbled a team from The Queens Regiment thanks to the prowess of Steele Waterman and Rod Power.

Ken Smith was also a very keen cricketer. Long was the celebration when a good friend, Dr Eddie Fitzgerald of The Queens Regiment, attempted to hit Ken out of the ground, only to be caught by Keith Proctor deep in the outfield. Other prominent cricketers were Graham Galloway, Laurie Melling, Ainsleigh Morrison, Roy Farmer, Warren Magnusson, and Alec Towerzey.

### *The Tenth Contingent*

Choosing members for Cyprus duty was a much more knowledgeable process by the time the tenth contingent was selected in 1973. In Victoria, for example, the selection board for the Officer in Charge comprised three senior members of previous contingents, (Frank Holland, Jack O'Connor and Lindsay Patterson) whose recommendation was ratified by Deputy Commissioner Jack Carmichael who served with the second contingent. Alex McDonnell, the successful applicant, then replaced Jack O'Connor on the panel, which then chose the other nine members. The first nineteen replacements arrived in Cyprus on 10 May after the usual orientation in Canberra.

The tenth contingent marked a change in the routine of Australian Commanders. Superintendent Roy Farmer commanded the contingent from May until his term expired on 8 November, when Alex McDonnell took over for the following six months. The new Commander's period as understudy to the previous Commander allowed the smoothest possible transition over the May and November rotations. Roy Farmer had served with some distinction as a member of the New South Wales element of the fourth contingent, but in the interim had joined the Commonwealth Police.

The newcomers were soon 'umpiring' a dispute about whether CYPOL or the Turkish Cypriot Police Element would direct traffic at an intersection on the Limassol 'green line'. On-the-spot inspection by UNCIVPOL and Officers of the British UNFICYP contingent was interrupted by a shower of rocks thrown by a crowd of about 400 Turkish Cypriot youths, objecting to the CYPOL presence. Roy Farmer, Colin Woolford and Ken Steer worked hard to resolve the matter.

A lull in intercommunal tensions was more than matched by increased conflict within the Greek Cypriot community. President Makarios was under particular attack from a number of Cypriot Bishops who demanded that he resign the Presidency or his ecclesiastical position as Primate of the Church in Cyprus.<sup>41</sup> In July, the Minister of Justice was abducted by masked men in military uniforms and was not released for a month. There were no fewer than thirty-two separate explosions during one July night in Limassol. Each had to be checked by UNCIVPOL to ensure that the two communities were not involved. In one case, Alex McDonnell and Fred Taylor were close

enough to the major explosion at CYPOL Headquarters to be the first to call the fire brigade. A 'Tactical Reserve Unit' established as an elite CYPOL strike force only added to UNCIVPOL difficulties. During one period in August, Famagusta was placed out of bounds to UNFICYP while the Reserve conducted a number of raids.

The Intercommunal Talks involving the Special Representative, the Prime Minister (Glaucos Clerides) and the Turkish Cypriot leader (Rauf Denktaş) and constitutional experts from Turkey and Greece, resumed in May concentrating on issues of local autonomy. Discussions moved very slowly, although they received some impetus from a visit by the Secretary-General late in August. Unfortunately, both communities soon retreated to unacceptable positions. In an exchange of documents during December, the Government made eight pages of demands, while the Turkish Cypriots presented twenty-eight pages. The November overthrow of the Colonels' junta in Greece by a military regime resulted in little change to their Cyprus policy.

Alekhtora continued to be the scene of confrontation between CYPOL and 'freedom fighters', but early in 1974 some promising signs appeared. CYPOL were permitted to patrol once a month through a number of villages and, although 'freedom fighters' made a display of strength by marching and carrying arms, a serious incident did not eventuate. In May 1974, CYPOL refused to give the necessary warning of the intended patrol through UNCIVPOL and problems of access flared again. A heated exchange at a subsequent Joint Liaison Meeting may have been designed to impress the British UNFICYP Commander and Superintendent Marc Kelly, both of whom had recently arrived on the Island.

The CYPOL administration sometimes helped in unexpected ways. Information about a member of the Turkish Cypriot Police Element, detected in Limassol stealing a hub cap while intoxicated, remained confidential notwithstanding that the event could have been used for political purposes. On other occasions, of course, when the operational status of the Element was involved, the official CYPOL attitude was intransigent.

UNFICYP was involved in a major redeployment late in October when soldiers of the Austrian, Finnish, Irish and Swedish contingents were sent to Egypt to form the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). The first elements arrived within twenty-four hours of the adoption of the Security Council Resolution. The Austrians, Finns and Swedes were replaced, but, except for a handful of administrative personnel, the Irish of the 25th Infantry Group were not. Ironically, both Cypriot communities agreed not to take advantage of the three-week hiatus while the UNFICYP troops were replaced.

As a result of the consequent redeployment, the Australians again found themselves supporting the British contingent in the form of the 5th Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, an armoured unit in an infantry role, in both Limassol and Paphos Districts. Also during October, the Austrian Field Hospital was replaced by a small medical centre. Significant medical treatment and operations were to be carried out in the Sovereign Base facilities.

Overall, however, improved relationships between the two communities and the comparatively low level of violence during the previous two years led the Secretary-General in December to declare that UNFICYP might be reduced in strength if deconfrontation occurred. In such an environment, the Force role would be to emphasise preventive action, negotiations and persuasion rather than the interposition of military forces on the ground.<sup>42</sup>

Negotiation and compromise were the key factors in UNCIVPOL duties. When the Commander of the Limassol National Guard complained about a Land Rover containing armed Turkish Cypriots being driven provocatively near a Greek Cypriot position, British UNFICYP and UNCIVPOL negotiation was able to obtain an assurance that the 'patrols' would be stopped. During the same week, UNCIVPOL were able to secure the release of a Turkish Cypriot from Nicosia arrested by CYPOL at Akhelia after being found in possession of forty sets of 'freedom fighter' uniforms.

The Australians at Polis entered into intensive negotiations with Inspector Necat of the Turkish Cypriot Police Element after Greek Cypriots protested about an arch bearing the outline of a 'freedom fighter', and the inscription 'Proud to be a Turk' erected across the main road near Polis. The sign was clearly provocative, and negotiations resulted in its removal at midnight five days after its first appearance. Another Turkish Cypriot village near Polis, Khrysokhou, was also a flashpoint, especially when CYPOL established road-blocks on the main road nearby. University of Pittsburgh archaeologists conducted their second annual survey near the village in December. The Americans stayed at the Akamas Hotel and shared many evenings with the Australians, even identifying the bar door prop as a pre-historic implement for grinding grain.

An incident near Paphos in January involved allegations of CYPOL body stealing. A Turkish Cypriot from Pitargou died in the Turkish Cypriot Hospital at Ktima as a result of head wounds received in a village argument about the grazing of goats. CYPOL intercepted the body en route to the village for burial and insisted on its return to Ktima for a second post-mortem, this time at the Greek Cypriot Hospital. Strong protests were lodged at Ministerial level and the body was returned as soon as the autopsy was completed.

A serious incident was averted in February when CYPOL detained Chief Inspector Houssein and three constables of the Turkish Cypriot Police Element who had tried to arrest a Turkish Cypriot near the Greek Cypriot Village of Timi. The four were detained for twenty-four hours until UNCIVPOL representations secured their release. One, however, was rearrested for the same incident two days later and charged with abduction and, four days later, released on bail.

Limassol members were outclassed by the Parachute Regiment at the 'falling plate' competition at the Dhekelia Rifle Range, although the Australians had more success in competitions against the British Marine Craft Unit which provided healthy competition in a number of sports.

Evenhandedness had to be 'seen' as well as 'done'. The official farewell to

the November members of the ninth contingent took place at a very enjoyable evening at a Greek Cypriot discotheque in Limassol. The replacements were welcomed at Mehments, a Turkish Cypriot restaurant.

The social and sporting highlights of the first months of 1974 included a donkey derby, and barbecues for Australia Day and for Anzac Day. The derby programme consisted of six races, each with eight donkeys and riders. The feature race, the Australia Day Cup run over four laps, was won by Bill Cummins riding Skippy. The race afforded plenty of excitement for spectators when a number of donkeymen lost control and their mounts charged the onlookers. In April, the 'Ashes', which had long been a proud possession of the Australians, took up residence in the Sergeants' Mess of the 'Skins', after the Colonel's Eleven proved superior to the UNCIVPOL side. A later match against the West Indies (of the RAF at Akrotiri) also resulted in a loss to the Colonials.

The Astir Hotel, Limassol was the venue of the tenth contingent medal presentation by the Force Commander on 29 March. A member from each contributing Australian Force received the medal from General Prem Chand. Alex McDonnell had presented each of the November group with the medal at a formal parade at UNCIVPOL Headquarters earlier in the evening.

Greek Cypriot faction fighting continued. In October, President Makarios was the target of an attempted assassination when four bombs exploded under a roadway near Famagusta. During the following month, a CYPOL guard at Platres was wounded and nearly 30 000 sticks of dynamite, over 30 000 metres of fuse and 40 000 percussion caps stolen from the mine store. The availability of explosives was one of the major subjects of Alex McDonnell's briefing of the November members.

The UNCIVPOL role was made more difficult by accusations in a pro-Grivas newspaper that UNFICYP was actively assisting President Makarios in the suppression of the Grivas forces and the swing from ENOSIS. The Turkish Cypriots waited in the wings. In January they staged a Stand To which involved strengthening fortifications and emphasising the military presence especially in Limassol. The Greek Cypriots reacted angrily, sealing off the quarter, refusing access to foreigners and deploying the Police Tactical Unit. The reaction was a clear indication of how close to the surface lay the seeds of disaster. The tension was eased slightly by the death of General Grivas from natural causes on January 27 at the age of seventy-five. The body lay in state for three days before being buried in a tomb in the garden of a Limassol villa where Grivas had hidden during his original EOKA campaign against the British. About 50 000 people attended the funeral ceremonies but President Makarios was not represented.

Following the General's death, the President released fifty political prisoners and granted a five-day amnesty with free pardon, during which members of EOKA B could surrender their arms and return to their villages. There was virtually no response to this offer. The General's Deputy rapidly took over

EOKA B but almost immediately fled to Greece. Violence continued at a reduced level, although large demonstrations by students and other Greek Cypriots followed the official outlawing of EOKA B. A march at Limassol was averted from the Turkish Cypriot quarter although anti-Turkish banners were prominently displayed. During the following months large quantities of arms were 'stolen' from National Guard camps including the training centre at Yeriskipos near Ktima. A Ministry of Education circular banning students from political activities resulted in rioting in a number of Famagusta schools. Electric prodgers and batons were used to quell the disturbances in which a number of police and about fifteen students were injured.

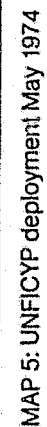
In April, relations between Greece and Turkey became strained over disagreement about the continental shelf. Tension in Cyprus increased and the Intercommunal Talks broke down over Turkish Cypriot demands for a Federal system of government. Efforts by the United Nations Assistant Secretary-General, Dr Robert Guyer, with conferences in Nicosia, Ankara and Athens, met with little success. The Special Representative, Osorio Tafall, was replaced by Louis Weckmann. The Turkish Prime Minister, Bulent Ecevit, declared his Government's support for an independent Cyprus and its opposition to both partition and ENOSIS.

In Nicosia, UNCIVPOL members, including a small number of Australians, were responsible for monitoring arrests, by both CYPOL and members of the Turkish Cypriot Police Element, which might have intercommunal significance. In April 1974, for example, twenty-five Turkish Cypriots were arrested for offences ranging from housebreaking to illegal shooting, failure to carry an identification card, absconding from bail, unlawful fishing with dynamite, and homosexual matters. During the same month, seven Greek Cypriots were detained by Turkish Cypriot police, mainly for entering their 'controlled area'. The Austrian UNCIVPOL were managing the Kyrenia Convoy which operated four times daily. During 1973, 256 519 people in 74 495 vehicles were escorted to and from Kyrenia.

The May members of the tenth contingent were farewelled at the Coliseum Youth Club Hall in Limassol on 4 May. Alex McDonnell and his men were highly praised by the Police Adviser. Afterwards the many guests and friends made short work of a smorgasbord prepared by the civilian staff. The following day, Frank Hall, the Australian Ambassador to Greece, visited the contingent and handed over films and visual aids for lectures about Australia conducted by UNCIVPOL. Tony Wright was in great demand on that score.

The November group of the tenth contingent created something of a record. Six of the nineteen members married girls they met on the Island. Leon Kemp and Max Hibbert married on Cyprus. Bill Cummins, Col Zadow, Allan 'Biggles' Woolcock and Bob McDonald married in the United Kingdom, as did Graham Gill of the May group and John Marre of the May group of the following contingent. UNFICYP deployment at the start of the Force's second decade is shown in Map 5.





## CHAPTER SIX

## The Third Five Years (1974-1979)

It was in Limassol that Kajis (a Greek Cypriot) heard that Argaki (his village) had been taken by the Turkish army, and his response, so he told me, was to go and shoot an elderly Turkish woman. 'And I'd have got one of their 'hojas' (Muslim clerics) too if a UN bugger hadn't stopped me'. Let no one say the UN peace forces can do no good in a war, for there are always numbers of men like Kajis, killing promiscuously.<sup>43</sup>

Peter Loizos

The July 1974 coup against Makarios by the Greek led National Guard ... unleashed a chain of events which included the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, the fall of the Ioannides and Sampson juntas in Greece and Cyprus respectively; and nearly caused a Greco-Turkish war over Cyprus ... external powers completely dominated the crucial days of July-August 1974.<sup>44</sup>

Van Coufadis

## The Eleventh Contingent

The Greek Cypriot internal conflict climaxed shortly after the first sixteen members of the eleventh contingent led by Superintendent Marc Kelly and Inspector Norm James arrived on the Island in May 1974. The group had little time to settle in before a six-day inspection by the Commissioner of the New South Wales Force, Fred Hansen, which included discussions with senior UNFICYP officials and a meeting with the President.

It seems incongruous to record that strong sporting links continued in a number of venues. Norm James won a handsome trophy in a golf challenge against a joint Army-RAF team in which the Australians also took out the team event. A return cricket match against the West Indians of Akrotiri RAF resulted in another defeat, notwithstanding strong barracking from a group of admirers. Within a month, both venues would be refugee camps.

The West Indians apparently believed the Australians to be top cricketers and flew in two bowlers and a batsman to improve their chances. In fact only John Marre, Robin Bailey and Alan Hart had played the game. The West Indian edge was evident from the warm-up. The opposition were resplendent in whites while the Australians were a motley lot in towelling hats, 'T' shirts and thongs. UNCIVPOL opened in the thirty-over match. Robin Bailey avers that he did not see a ball of the first over. John Woolcott made a stand, but the West Indies had no difficulty in making an early start on the after-match celebrations. The RAF cricket ability was matched by their hospitality.

June was marked by rallies and demonstrations in support of President Makarios and by accusations against the 650 Greek Officers in Cyprus pursuant to the treaty, of undermining the loyalty of the 10 000 strong National Guard and turning it into an army of occupation. In a strongly worded letter to President Gizikis of Greece, Makarios accused persons in the Greek Government of 'weaving plots' and 'seeking to cut short my existence'.<sup>45</sup> His demand for the Officers' repatriation angered the junta and led to clashes between the CYPOL Tactical Reserve and members of the National Guard. The President ruled that the former be increased in strength while service in the latter be decreased from two years to fourteen months in order to reduce the number and influence of Greek Officers.

The arms theft at Yeriskipos and the arrest of a Greek Officer and a number of prominent Paphos citizens was followed by a purge on the outlawed EOKA B organisation. Limassol, the strongest EOKA B area, was the scene of four killings during June and many attempted murders and bashings. A union secretary was killed and two CYPOL with him wounded as they left a restaurant at Zakaki. A CYPOL patrol killed one of a gang who ambushed their car. Two Greek Cypriots were killed in another ambush. CYPOL made a number of arrests.

Not all victims of violence were Cypriots. Michael Howe, a thirty-two year old British National, was killed and his wife and two companions wounded at Zakaki in a shooting involving members of the Tactical Reserve Unit. The victims' Land Rover, which had been bought recently from a Turkish Cypriot, was fired on by the crew of the approaching CYPOL vehicle. Because the incident was not intercommunal UNCIVPOL had no authority to conduct an investigation; however, the results of the Australians' initial inquiries differed significantly from the official account.

On 7 July, UNFICYP personnel for a time were placed on 'blue alert'. The alarm was repeated on Monday 15 July, but this time it was the real thing. Ten minutes later, at 9.30 am the first shots at Limassol were fired at CYPOL Headquarters. Simultaneously, National Guard tanks attacked the Presidential Palace in Nicosia. 'Operation Aphrodite' had begun. Casualties were heavy and the Palace was razed. Confusion followed a radio announcement of the President's death because the Cyprus Broadcasting Commission station had been seized by the National Guard. Announcements of a military coup were interspersed with martial music. Three hours later news was



John Kelly, Noel Wilby (Victoria Police Chief Commissioner), John Moore at Ktima

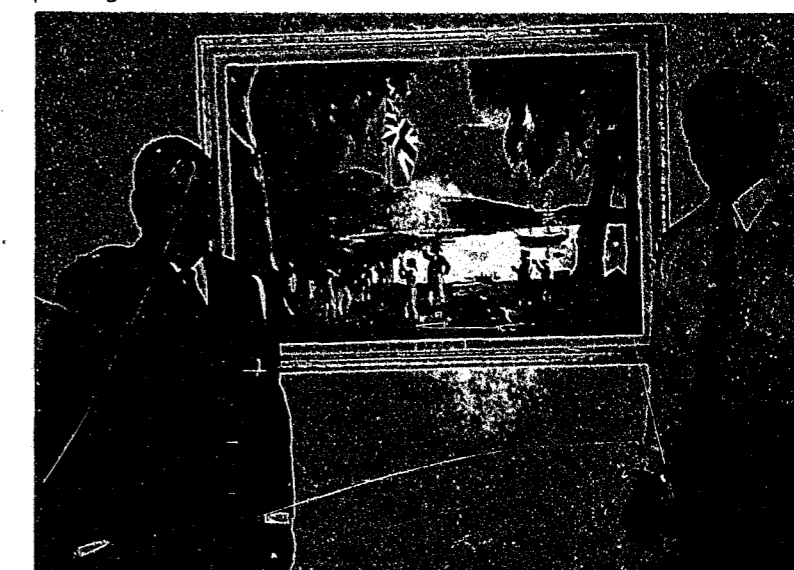
John Moore, 1970

'Just friends!' Tom Marshall, Ian McEwan at Paphos

John Cumming, 1970

Laurie Jones, Les Lidbury with Arni Noll painting

Laure Jones 1971





Famagusta Town Race; Ross Lang, Les Ranson, Peter Marshmann, SWEDCIVPOL, Pat McMahon, SWEDCIVPOL, Steve Dale, SWEDCIVPOL, SWEDCIVPOL, Peter McDonald, SWEDCIVPOL



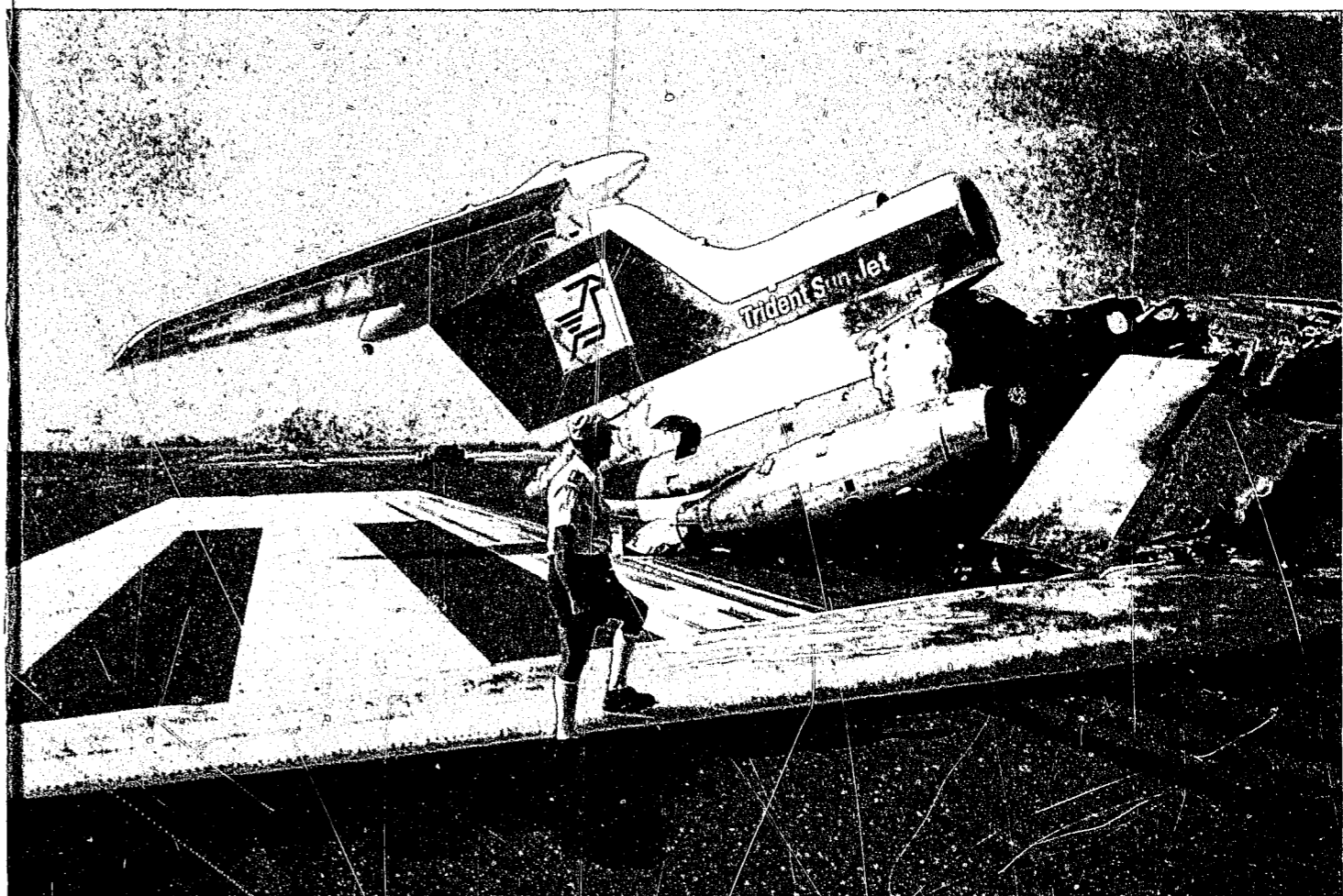
Fighters Casino Kokkina

Ken Tuckwell 1974



Liaison duty near Polis, Keith Proctor

Keith Proctor 1975



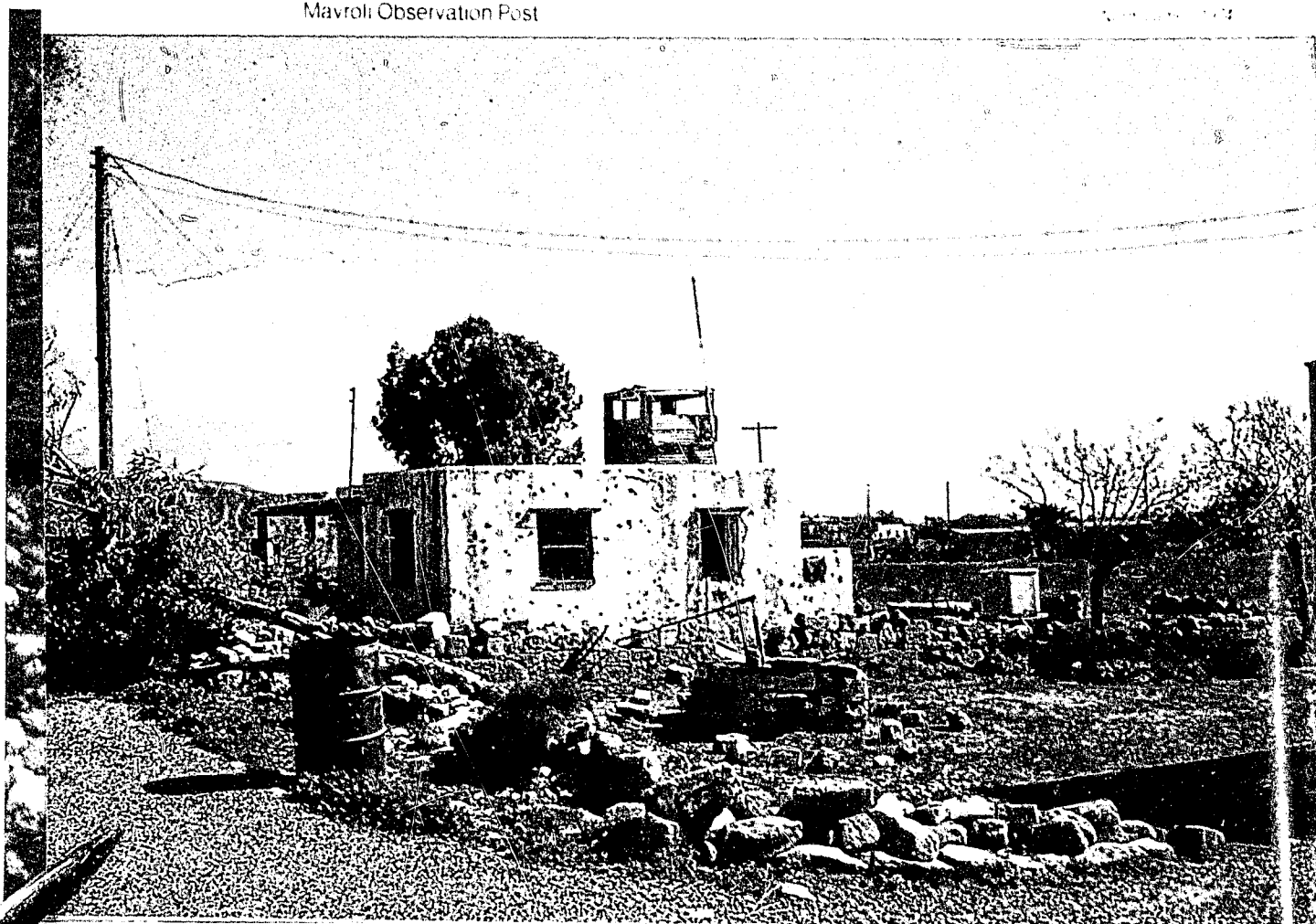
Nicosia International Airport; Norm James

Norm James 1974



Limassol HQ mess. Max Hibbert, Marc Kelly, Ken Millar, Dick Wile, John Power

Mavroli Observation Post



received from Ktima that the President was alive and well. At 8.00 pm Makarios arrived at St Patrick's UNFICYP camp at Ktima, having crossed the island via Kykko Monastery and Pano Panayia. From Ktima the President was flown by helicopter to Akrotiri and then via Malta to London. The following day he flew to New York where he presented his case against Greece to the United Nations Security Council on July 19.

In Nicosia, EOKA B leader Nicos Sampson declared himself President. Savage reprisals against members of the Tactical Reserve Unit and other government supporters followed, many being gaoled. Ironically, within a week the prisoners would be released to repel the common enemy after the Turkish invasion. In the meantime Turkish Cypriot fighters, police and others stood-to, strengthening fortifications and barricading their streets. Although assured otherwise, Sampson's vicious attacks on Turkish Cypriots ten years before left them in no illusions that an onslaught would follow.

President Makarios enjoyed strong support in Paphos District, his birth-place. The local radio station called for volunteers to rally at Ktima for an attack on EOKA B supporters in Limassol. By midday, however, travel was severely restricted by a variety of road-blocks manned by supporters of each faction and by the Turkish Cypriots. That evening, while returning the Greek Cypriot cook to his home, Max Hibbert and Ernie Tyrell had a lucky escape from sporadic machine-gun fire. Ken Millar and Brian Pearson had a similar experience. The incidents led to additional United Nations flags being prominently displayed on the Australian vehicles. While UNCIVPOL theoretically enjoyed freedom of movement, it was dangerous to travel after dark. In the first days, a strict curfew was imposed and death threatened for curfew breakers and critics of the new regime. National Guard members were ordered to report to their units under pain of court martial.

After dark on the first night, heavy fighting broke out between the Paphos men and the National Guard at Kolossi. CYPOL stations at Central Limassol and at Ayios Ioannis were under siege. The gutted shell of the latter was taken on the morning of the second day, as the National Guard had supremacy in Limassol. There was little sleep for the Australians on the first night as bullets passed over the Headquarters, one round even going through Leon Kemp's open bedroom window. In Paphos, the Archbishop's supporters held the upper hand. Near noon on the second day, National Guard gun boats shelled the Bishop of Paphos' Palace. National Guard troops also rushed from Limassol armed with field guns and recoilless rifles. Amazingly no one was wounded when the re-inforcements clattered through Ktima, passing in front of the Australian station, discharging weapons into the air and singing patriotic songs.

On the second day, UNCIVPOL were called to Evdhimou, a Turkish Cypriot village, to convey to safety four Greek Cypriots who had sought refuge from the Kolossi fighting. The nearby CYPOL station at Episkopi was taken by the National Guard after heavy mortar fire and hand-to-hand fighting. Greek Cypriot casualties in Limassol were at least thirty dead and

sixty-four wounded. UNFICYP investigated, as well as possible, reports of executions in a number of villages. Undoubtedly many old scores were settled. An uneasy calm settled over Cyprus for three more days while the Greek Cypriots, the United States, United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey were involved in intensive negotiations.

Early in the morning of the sixth day, UNFICYP personnel were placed on 'orange alert'. Some hours later, at 7.00 am 20 July, Turkish paratroopers dropped near Nicosia, and the International Airport came under fighter attack. The National Guard and Greek Cypriots were soon locked in a bitter fight with Turkish troops and with Turkish Cypriots. In a frenzy of activity, the United Nations called for a cease-fire and the withdrawal of unauthorised foreign troops. The UNFICYP Force Commander did likewise.

Many refugees in the Kyrenia area where the invasion occurred took refuge in the Dome Hotel. Foreigners were evacuated to the British aircraft carrier *Hermes* and the frigate *Andromeda* lying offshore. Most male Greek Cypriots were captured and imprisoned, although the town did not come under Turkish control until the seventh day after sea and air strikes. UNFICYP was gradually denied access to areas under Turkish control. The Red Cross carried some supplies to the Dome Hotel. The attitude of senior Officers of the Turkish Police Element in Nicosia cooled and they requested the suspension of the UNCIVPOL liaison meetings.

In Limassol, the crew of a United Nations Ferret scout car was forced to open fire to extricate the vehicle from a cross-fire. The National Guard attacked Turkish Cypriots at Kato Polemidhia, about two kilometres from UNCIVPOL headquarters. A three-hour cease-fire allowed the evacuation of Sovereign Base families. At its peak, over 5300 Turkish Cypriots sought refuge in the Akrotiri and Episkopi Bases. UNCIVPOL, meanwhile, were placed in a precarious position by National Guard claims that Turkish Cypriots were wearing United Nations uniforms.

In Nicosia, Turkish reinforcements, both paratroops and soldiers, landed by a flotilla of helicopters, gained the upper hand. In Limassol and Paphos Districts, however, the Turkish Cypriots were heavily outnumbered and UNFICYP mediated their surrender. Over 1000 Turkish Cypriot males were marched to a detention camp at the Stadium. Norm James and Ken Millar stayed at the camp to ensure that the prisoners were correctly treated. Sporadic fighting continued for some time near the Keo factory, where casualties were heavy.

At 2.45 pm on 20 July, the Australians at Limassol withdrew to the UNFICYP camp of the 2nd Battalion, The Coldstream Guards at Polemidhia. At Ktima, following a mortar attack on the Turkish Cypriot enclave, the Australians withdrew to the Coldstream Guards Camp St Patrick. In the process, a British UN Land Rover was blown up but there was no casualty. In both places personal possessions only could be taken, unfortunately for Gary Maloney at Limassol whose brand new trail bike disappeared during the fighting. The Polis staff also arrived at Camp St Patrick on the sixth day,

after a torrid time which had culminated in their taking refuge at the British contingent observation post. Geoff Baker and John Weinert were confronted on separate occasions by armed National Guard troops and by Turkish Cypriot fighters. The National Guard also set up a machine gun post on the roof of the Akamas Hotel where UNCIVPOL were quartered. After a night at the observation post close to both antagonists, the word to withdraw was received in the early hours of the morning. Shortly after withdrawal, aeroplanes and anti-aircraft fire were seen over the District. When UNCIVPOL returned four days later, the Australians found Chris Dunn's private car had been used in a road-block and was extensively damaged. For the next fortnight, the Australians worked in over forty-six degree heat, calming the Cypriots but also very conscious of their worried relatives back home. Mail had been diverted via England and telephone calls were not possible.

At Ktima, UNCIVPOL members under Ray Walters also had their moments of excitement. When the Turkish troops invaded Nicosia, tension increased dramatically in the town. The Turkish Cypriot leaders were particularly apprehensive of their vulnerable position surrounded by a sizeable and well armed Greek Cypriot force. To allay their fears and keep in touch with the UNFICYP Commander, Ian Hill was detailed to set up a radio post inside the administration building. Shortly afterwards the area was caught in the middle of heavy mortar and machine gun fire. Crouched in a passage, he reported while the other Australians were evacuated to Camp St Patrick. After about an hour a cease-fire was arranged and that position and the nearby Mavroli observation post were evacuated. A disembowelled donkey, its charred carcass covered in white lime, marked a grenade explosion on the 'green line'.

At first light the following day, under a cease-fire, Ray Walters, Ken Tucknott and Allan Mitchell accompanied the UNFICYP District Commander into the enclave to bring out the Turkish Cypriot leader to the CYPOL Headquarters to surrender. It was a tense moment. A momentary burst of gunfire led to the withdrawal of UNFICYP troops, but calm settled and all went well after that. After the surrender, UNCIVPOL monitored the collection of Turkish Cypriot weapons, a hazardous job as the fighters emotionally smashed their firearms down, often without unloading them. Their carelessness had tragic consequences for a young British soldier sitting near a truck into which the arms were being loaded. He died when the trigger of a loaded Sterling caught on another weapon and discharged a shot.

Ken Tucknott was responsible for escorting the Turkish Cypriot leader and reporting by radio to Camp St Patrick. A nasty moment occurred in the afternoon when the National Guard moved the prisoners to an open area near the administration building. Some believed that they were to be executed and hysteria set in. The National Guard were of little assistance especially when they too panicked at the sight of a number of Turkish aeroplanes over the port.

On the following day an attempt to re-establish the joint patrol was discon-

tinued after the Greek Cypriots claimed that the Turkish Cypriots had not surrendered all their weapons. UNCIVPOL mounted reassurance patrols of the enclave and surrounding villages. The Australians also checked the passports of foreign nationals leaving Ktima in convoy to Limassol or the Sovereign Base Areas. Ian Hill, John Humphrey, Ken Tucknott and Tim Allen had some anxious moments at Phasoula convincing a fighter with a hand grenade that the UNCIVPOL Land Rovers did not hold a swarm of National Guardsmen. The next day, Allan Mitchell and John Woolcott negotiated the surrender of Turkish Cypriots at Phalia.

Although not attacked, the Blue Beret Camp separated the disputants, and a number of casualties resulted from overshooting and misdirected bombs. Elsewhere in Nicosia, the Presidential Palace was severely damaged and the International Airport was also out of action. Only the tail remained of a Trident jet which had been placed across the runway to prevent a Turkish landing. In all, three Tridents were damaged. Repairs to two would take nearly three years to complete. The remaining aircraft would never fly again.

Serious fighting continued in Nicosia and Kyrenia on the sixth day. At Polis the UNFICYP observation post was reduced to rubble. With Turkish troops in control of one-third of the Island and no possibility of direct military intervention from Greece, little wonder that on the following day Nicos Sampson resigned as self-appointed president, and Glafcos Clerides, the Speaker of the House, became Acting President, a change that was welcomed throughout the Island. With the prospects of a permanent cease-fire, each side tried to gain maximum territorial advantage, and heavy fighting occurred in the United Nations Protected Area near the airport. By the eleventh day, however, UNFICYP were re-negotiating observation posts at Evdhimou and Episkopi. At the latter, Brian Pearson and Ernie Tyrell were involved in an ugly confrontation with the National Guard while investigating complaints that Turkish Cypriot women and children had been intimidated.

UNCIVPOL only were permitted access to the Limassol Detention Camp, where 1757 Turkish Cypriots were held at the Stadium and, later, at the Limassol High School. Lists of prisoners were prepared and attempts made to notify relatives. The Australians also inquired about dead, injured and missing persons. Looting and malicious damage were problems. Only after CYPOL took over from the National Guard and from irregulars was a semblance of order obtained, although in a small number of areas CYPOL checking appeared needlessly provocative. In the northern parts of Cyprus under Turkish control, UNFICYP freedom of movement was curtailed and even food supplies and other emergency relief virtually prohibited.

The cease-fire agreement signed in the early hours of 30 July 1974 stopped all troop movements on Cyprus and provided for a buffer zone between the two communities, supervised by the United Nations. On the same day, the first Turkish Cypriots, mainly older men, children and the sick, were released

from the detention camps. Many atrocities were reported from both sides. The tourist industry, so essential to the Island economy, was in ruins. The RAF had flown many tourists to safety in England. The bitter fighting had divided the Cypriot community virtually beyond reconciliation.

Detainees were outnumbered by refugees who fled to the safety of the Sovereign Base Areas. Over 5000 refugees lived in a tent city near Episkopi which George Puckey (ex-fourth contingent) helped to organise. George Puckey had been on holidays on the Island, and was unable to leave when the crisis occurred. Permission was obtained from the Victoria Police Chief Commissioner for Senior Sergeant Puckey to be attached to the Australian contingent for the duration of the troubles. About three weeks later, the Puckey family were required to live in the refugee camp in order to be officially classified as refugees and eligible for RAF transportation to London. All civilian flights had been stopped. At least 100 refugees owed their freedom to quick work by Wayne Wright and Norm James and to the fact that they held dual nationality — Cypriot and British.

With much of the Island under Turkish control and backed by 30 000 regular troops and 300 tanks, Rauf Denktash could argue from a position of strength. He warned Greek Cypriots about the dangers of continuing a guerilla war and threatened a complete takeover by Turkish forces, something clearly within their capabilities. Denktash also called for UNFICYP personnel to leave areas under Turkish control, claiming that the community could handle any law enforcement problems that might arise. In the meantime, the UNFICYP strength had been increased by 2078 to 4444 personnel.

In the middle of August, however, talks in Geneva broke down and Turkish troops moved to extend the thirty-two per cent of the Island under their control. The codeword 'PICNIC' rather incongruously alerted UNFICYP contingents to stand to in barracks in case evacuation was necessary. Turkish troops surrounded the UNCIVPOL station at Kyrenia and ordered the Austrians at gunpoint to leave the station. They were escorted to Nicosia. The Swedish UNCIVPOL stations at Angastina and Leonarissa closed down in front of the advancing Turkish troops. The United Nations flag was left flying at each station and its replacement at Leonarissa by a Turkish flag was the subject of a strong and successful protest. At Dhali, the Austrian sub-station opened two days previously was closed for a week. In heavy fighting the Turkish troops extended the area under their control by a further ten per cent, bringing it to forty-two per cent of the Island including the panhandle and the rich farming land near Morphou. The Security Council called for a cease-fire, deploring the UNFICYP casualties, which stood at seven killed and sixty-one wounded, and urging that members of the Force not be further endangered. During the fighting, Tim Allen, Peter Lock and Tony Wright manned radios, documented information and logged calls in the Joint Operations Centre at UNFICYP Headquarters.

In Paphos and Limassol Districts, the Australians were often confronted by hostile Cypriots demanding that the United Nations actively support



Force Commander General Prem Chand with AUSTCIVPOL Commander Marc Kelly (right) and staff officer. AUSTCIVPOL HQ (Berengaria Flats) Limassol

Ray Leister 1974

their particular side. UNCIVPOL worked long hours on reassurance patrols and investigating complaints of violence or property damage. Between 140 000 and 200 000 people had been displaced by the month of fighting. At Paphos, after a Turkish air attack, Ian Hill and Ken Tucknott had the unenviable job of investigating the deaths of six Turkish Cypriots, including a three-year-old girl, and a Sergeant in the Police Element, shot by National Guardsmen in a sweep through the enclave at Ktima on 14 August. The shootings had occurred while members of the British UNFICYP contingent were in the vicinity, a clear indication of the erratic behaviour involved. A comprehensive report was passed to CYPOL.

By written agreement with the National Guard, UNFICYP troops took temporary control of Evdhimou, Alekhtora, Plataniskia, Ayios Thomas, Mandria and Kouklia. They were too late at Ayios Ioannis. An attack by the National Guard and irregulars resulted in the deaths of four Turkish Cypriots. Ken Tucknott and John Humphrey arrived at the village shortly afterwards, disturbing looters in the process. There was little they could do but view the bodies and the various scenes of death, circulate the registration

numbers of nine cars, three lorries and three buses allegedly stolen from the village, and prepare a report for UNFICYP Command and for transmission to CYPOL. Two months earlier the Australians had been at the village for the very happy wedding of a Turkish Cypriot who had worked in Australia for several years. It was not until many months later that they learnt that the newlyweds had fled north and were quite safe.

The search for missing persons was an UNCIVPOL responsibility which underscored the worst features of intercommunal violence. The Australians discovered a number of mass graves. CYPOL were notified after three bodies were found in a blown-up cave. Towards the end of August, a large number of shell cases were found near what appeared to be a freshly dug grave. The UNCIVPOL members called for UNFICYP troops, but the National Guard refused to allow the Coldstream Guards Colonel, Hec Willoughby, to go to the scene because of impending 'night exercises'. The position was a standoff until the Australians were withdrawn at midnight, after spending an uncomfortable eight hours in the middle of the 'exercise'. UNFICYP Command ruled that the notification to the Government precluded further investigation. The bodies were probably those of ninety Turkish Cypriots who disappeared from Tokhni in Larnaca District and according to an eye witness were executed near Ayia Phyla north of Limassol on 20 July.

A mass grave near Maratha in Famagusta District held the bodies of eighty-six Turkish Cypriots. Another sixty-three villagers were killed nearby at Sandalaris and Alodha. Atrocities were not confined to one side of the conflict. The Swedish UNCIVPOL operated under severe difficulty conducting investigations in the Turkish controlled areas of Famagusta District. A grave near Ayios Memnon contained the bodies of twenty-five Greek Cypriots. Eight Greek Cypriots, including two invalids, were shot dead in a house at Kyretha.

Greek Cypriot faction fighting emerged when overt conflict between the communities began to subside. Attempts to disarm irregulars met with little success. Greek Officers associated with the coup were replaced. On 30 August the leader of the left wing Union Party, Dr Vassos Lyssarides, a personal friend of Archbishop Makarios and opponent of EOKA B, narrowly escaped assassination by gunmen in Nicosia. His driver was killed. On 19 August, the United States Ambassador, Rodger Davies, was killed in an attack on the embassy in Nicosia. In another incident, a truck delivering newspapers from Nicosia to Limassol was stopped by armed men and all pro-Makarios publications removed.

At the end of September, the Secretary-general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, visited the Island for wide ranging talks which resulted in a number of meetings between the two leaders, Rauf Denktash and Glafcos Clerides. In the introduction to his report on the work of the United Nations during 1974, the Secretary-General wrote:

The tragic developments in Cyprus during this summer have radically changed the circumstances in which the Cyprus problem has been considered by the

United Nations for more than 10 years. Before these events, efforts were being made to regain the momentum of the intercommunal talks, although already at that time the progress of the talks had been hampered by political developments not directly involving the conflict between the two communities in Cyprus. . .

The Cyprus crisis was a classic example of a problem which United Nations peace-keeping always face in times of crisis, namely the problem of credibility. Although these operations are set up on a voluntary basis with very limited mandates and very limited means, when a crisis develops the world at large expects them to play a major role in solving it and to perform functions which were never envisaged or authorized when they were set up. In such situations, I believe strongly that the United Nations should make the maximum effort to deal with the situation as it develops and I believe that, in spite of its extremely small size—some 2300 men at the beginning of the fighting — the Force displayed great devotion and ingenuity in its efforts to alleviate the appalling situation which prevailed in Cyprus during the latter half of July and in August.

The Cyprus crisis also poses the question of the relationship of United Nations peace-keeping to the process of peace-making. A peace-keeping operation, no matter how successful and efficient, cannot provide the solution of a political problem. It is only a means of keeping that problem under control, maintaining reasonably normal conditions of life for the people of the area, and creating a situation in which a lasting settlement can more fruitfully be sought. It would seem, however, that all too often, as was the case in Cyprus, the sense of urgency necessary for reaching an agreed settlement of the underlying problem tends to diminish as soon as a peace-keeping operation has been established and is functioning effectively.

There was no lack of instrumentalities in Cyprus for negotiating a settlement; nor was there a lack of human effort and ingenuity in tackling the problems involved. What was lacking was the political will to arrive, through mutual compromise, at an agreed solution that would be acceptable to both parties and show due regard to their vital interests and aspirations.<sup>46</sup>

The Island gradually returned to a degree of normality during the last three months of 1974. Commissioner Jack Davis of the Commonwealth Police made a morale boosting visit to the Island and inspected Australian stations. Many Turkish Cypriots wanted to live in the north of the Island even leaving their property and possessions to do so. A demonstrating group of 8000 refugees at Episkopi demanded to be sent to Turkey. The Government issued passes to limit movement to the north, but the Australians noted a decreasing number of Turkish Cypriots in the Limassol enclave.

A prisoner exchange involving 3308 Turkish Cypriots and 2487 Greek Cypriots was completed at the end of October. Over 3000 Greek Cypriots were officially listed as missing. UNCIVPOL established a two member Bureau which worked closely with the Red Cross. In the first two months, the Bureau received reports of 2300 missing persons, of whom 700 were located. Austrian UNCIVPOL established a sub-station at Tokhni where about ninety Turkish Cypriots had disappeared after their detention by the National Guard. In October, the 313 remaining villagers were escorted in convoy to the Turkish Cypriot controlled area and the station moved to Mari. The

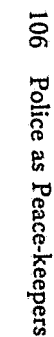
establishment of an UNCIVPOL sub-station at Athienou was followed by the return of 600 Greek Cypriots. The Australians were also kept busy by student exchanges and by escorts for food and other materials.

In the north of the island, the Turkish Cypriot administration consolidated quickly. Greek names and signs were removed and Turkish money circulated although the more stable currency from the south was in higher unofficial demand. UNFICYP movement was heavily restricted although the Australians moved freely in the Greek Cypriot area. Early in October, the (May) members were presented with UN medals by the Force Commander, but in much subdued ceremonies at Limassol and at Paphos.

The closure of Nicosia Airport meant a circuitous route to Cyprus for the second half of the eleventh contingent led by Merv Beck. Although it was not known at the time, conditions on the Island and consequent reduction in UNFICYP strength would make this the last November rotation. The group left Sydney on 6 November and were welcomed some days later at Akrotiri after flying with Qantas to London then busing to the Brize Norton RAF Base near Oxford and thence via Malta to Cyprus. RAF flights were 'dry' and the seats faced the rear, so the Australians appreciated the traditional welcome at Limassol Headquarters. The newcomers 'pumped' the old hands for news of the war while they themselves were pressed for information about events in Australia. The new arrivals were soon split up. Ray Leister was assigned Control Room duties while others went to Ktima and Polis.

After only five days on the Island the unthinkable happened near a road-block approaching Lefka. Ian Ward, a replacement from New South Wales, was killed and John Woolcott injured when their Land Rover detonated a land-mine in an unmarked field. The Australians were conveying a Turkish Cypriot family from Ayios Nicolaos to the Turkish Cypriot controlled area at Lefka and one of the four passengers was killed and the other three seriously injured. The fatality cast a pall over the contingent. A number of moving ceremonies were held before his body was flown home to Australia. Twelve months later a cairn was erected to commemorate the tragedy and each twelve months a short service is held near the memorial. Geoff Baker was a member of the Board of Inquiry convened under British military regulations to investigate the incident.

Land-mines were the major component of fortifications along the confrontation zone. UNFICYP had lodged a number of protests about mine-laying procedures and the fact that many fields were neither marked nor adequately recorded. UNFICYP began a special programme to remedy the deficiencies, but two UNFICYP soldiers were killed in similar circumstances during the following twelve months. In December 1974, Turkish forces controlled over forty per cent of the Island including the cereal growing plain of Mesaoria, the dense citrus groves around Morphou, the tobacco fields of the Karpas and two most important tourist towns, Kyrenia and Morphou. In the main, UNFICYP was deployed in the government controlled areas where the mix of communities posed the greatest potential for problems (Map 6).



MAP 6: UNFICYP deployment December 1974

The immensity of the Greek Cypriot refugee problem after the period of fighting can be gauged from Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's report of December 1974. After indicating that over twenty-two million dollars had been received in aid, he commented:

The situation of the displaced Greek Cypriots in the South has gradually improved. According to the latest Greek Cypriot statistics, the total number has declined from 203 600 on 1 September to 179 000 on 21 November, as some 24 000 returned to their houses in Nicosia or near the southern side of the line indicating the limit of Turkish control. Between the same dates, the number of displaced persons who are self-supporting increased from 26 300 to 41 600 and the number of displaced persons needing assistance in food and/or accommodation decreased from 177 000 to 137 800. These statistics also indicate that the number of such persons sheltered satisfactorily has increased since 1 September from 56 000 to 101 000; those in public buildings such as schools declined from 20 000 to 2 500, those in overcrowded housing from 81 000 to 53 000 and those in shacks remained at 8 500. Accommodation has been found for all the 33 500 who in September were living in the open. Thirteen thousand eight hundred persons are in tented camps. In addition, there are some 30 000 Turkish Cypriots in villages and enclaves in the southern area, including some 9 000 at the British Sovereign Base Area of Episkopi, some 11 000 displaced and some 7 000 needy Turkish Cypriots in the northern area, and some 15 000 Greek Cypriots in the northern area.<sup>47</sup>

On 7 December, Archbishop Makarios returned to Cyprus as President, to the adulation of a large number of Greek Cypriots. His return had been presaged by the white painted word 'Erchetai' ('He is coming') on buildings and hills. The Archbishop loomed large in the minds of the refugees and Greek Cypriots generally. The exchange of refugees continued but the issue of passes for other Turkish Cypriots to move north was severely restricted. Turkish Cypriot refugees in Sovereign Base Areas who came from villages in the south refused to return even under UNFICYP protection. Because the refugees were denied passes to the north, the Turkish Cypriot administration stridently accused the British of holding over 8000 refugees in 'concentration camp' conditions. A presidential visit to Turkish Cypriots at Paramali refugee camp was frustrated by a stone throwing and jeering crowd.

During December, the Australians at Limassol moved from St Georges clinic to a four storey block of eight flats opposite Berengaria Bridge on the road leading to Polemidhia Camp. The greatly improved premises provided ample accommodation, telephone facilities, and off-street parking. Wayne Wright, the Imprest Officer, was able to purloin a number of trucks and some furniture from the RAF to facilitate the changeover. A few months later the debt was more than paid after a British contingent ambulance had struck and killed a Greek Cypriot motor cyclist about 200 metres from the Australian Headquarters. An angry mob gathered and the driver was whisked to safety with UNCIVPOL. After all formalities were completed, the serviceman was repatriated to prevent retaliation.

In the same month, an Australian was detailed for duty at each of the

British contingent Operations Centres at Limassol and Paphos. That month, UNCIVPOL helped with the evacuation of 913 Turkish Cypriots and seventy-nine Greek Cypriots. The former included 546 Mandria villagers. CYPOL intercepted a further 495 Turkish Cypriots attempting to reach the north. All were released to UNCIVPOL and returned to their villages. These were time consuming duties when one considers the return journey from Paphos to Nicosia was over 300 kilometres. A curfew between 11.00 pm and 4.30 am enforced by numerous road-blocks applied to most of the south of the Island.

An announcement in January that the 8000 Turkish Cypriot refugees in Sovereign Base Areas would be flown to Turkey led to violent anti-British protests by Greek Cypriots who had wanted to use the refugees as 'hostages' for the 20 000 members of their community in the north. British servicemen and civilians were confined to the Bases. A number of British premises were damaged by bombs and by arson. Jim Furnell, in charge of Limassol, and his Liaison Officers helped to ensure fair selection and proper processing as well as escorting some Turkish Cypriots to Akrotiri. In contrast to the Greek Cypriots who had fled south during the invasion, the Turkish Cypriots moving north usually had some opportunity to wind up their affairs and assemble their more precious property. Some were reluctant to leave, symbolically taking earth in tin cans as an indication of their intention to ultimately return home.<sup>48</sup>

The death of a Greek Cypriot youth from injuries sustained when struck by a British contingent UNFICYP Ferret scout car further exacerbated the situation. Many vehicles were destroyed when a British convoy carrying food for refugees was set on fire near Akrotiri. UN movement was restricted and UNCIVPOL vehicles ran the gauntlet of stone throwing students. Finnish and Canadian UNFICYP personnel were sent to Limassol to emphasise the multinational character of the Force, but many students and others seemed unable to differentiate. On 19 January, a group of students assailed the UNCIVPOL Headquarters in Limassol, but were held back by CYPOL and the National Guard. The crowd dispersed when told that the Australians were not British! The Berengaria Camp opposite the Limassol UNCIVPOL Headquarters was evacuated and the personnel moved to Polemidhia Camp (three kilometres away) and to RAF Akrotiri. Students caused the most trouble, urged on and led by their teachers. Australian vehicles were turned back at new road-blocks hastily established by CYPOL and the National Guard. For a period they were confined to quarters. The Australians also worked three-hour shifts through the night patrolling the Turkish quarter and the closest mixed villages. The situation took on the air of a full-scale military crisis. Radio traffic increased and codewords were bandied about, totally confusing even the control room staff.

The Turkish Cypriot announcement of the formation of a separate 'Turkish Federated State of Cyprus' within the Republic attracted a hostile reaction in the south. Although Rauf Denktash denied that his community wanted partition, the announcement was roundly condemned by a large

number of countries as contrary to previous United Nations Resolutions calling for a return of refugees and the withdrawal of foreign troops. In response, the Turkish Cypriot administration conferred citizenship on the families of Turkish soldiers, providing them with houses and furniture that had been abandoned during the fighting. The organised looting of Varosha, the Greek Cypriot suburb of Famagusta, occurred over several months. For the Australians, rotations with the Austrian and Swedish contingents which resumed in February provided some relief.

The winter brought some of the heaviest rainfalls for many years, which quickly turned the countryside into a muddy morass. The Australians were continually wet, as the Land Rover canopies leaked like sieves; however, patrols had to be increased commensurate with greater National Guard activity. At Paphos, patrolling was on a four hours on — two hours off basis. Each crew took a thermos of soup and a packet of sandwiches on these patrols during the month that the emergency lasted. Even Merv Beck, the Deputy Commander, filled a spot on the roster. The civilian staff at Limassol, Zenon the cook and Despina (Aunt Helen) and Georgina, worked very loyally during various crises. They added a touch of home life to the place and performed prodigiously when social functions were conducted.

As an initiative towards normalcy, the Government permitted certain Turkish Cypriots, in the main the very young, the elderly and the infirm, to move to the north. The Australians devoted many hours to escorting approved refugees to Nicosia. En route the convoys negotiated a series of CYPOL road-blocks where the vehicles were checked and the passes treated with scepticism. On one occasion the coffin of a Turkish Cypriot was opened at each check-point to ensure that arms were not being smuggled.

A small number of Greek Cypriots profited by smuggling Turkish Cypriots to the north. In March, CYPOL shots killed an infant with its mother being smuggled north by a Greek Cypriot who failed to stop when called upon. In an earlier even more tragic incident, a Greek Cypriot who had been paid \$100 to smuggle out five Turkish Cypriot girls aged between three and twenty-three years murdered them all near Khalassa. The offender was later sentenced to death for the crime.

Some observers considered the conflict had set the Cypriot economy back for a decade or more. Ironically, the winter rains were particularly good but the war prevented their exploitation. Prices rose steadily. In February the Australians' morale was lifted when a new International Airport was opened at Larnaca and within two months was being used by 1200 passengers weekly. Over 15 000 tourists visited Cyprus during the first six months of 1975. Overseas Cypriots were encouraged to holiday on the Island. Turkish Cypriots operated flights from a smaller airfield in their territory. During the same period more than 3000 shooting incidents were recorded by UNFICYP. In twenty-four cases shots were fired at UNFICYP personnel. In another case, the Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture was shot and killed in Nicosia.

The annual fifty-kilometre, ten-kilogram Danish contingent (DANCON) march became such a feature of UNFICYP service that it later was held every six months. Completion of this blistering event permitted the finisher to wear the red and white march medal ribbon while serving in Cyprus. Peter Lock has provided this record of the event held on 8-9 March 1975:

By March the verbal invitations had passed around for the tough, gruelling DANCON Marchen, an epic test of human endurance hosted by the Danish military. On the eve of the event, the UNCIVPOL premises at Polis swelled by another 4 entrants, Jim Illfield, John Woolcott, Gary Maloney and Keith Jackson. I knew that determination and fitness were only part of the prerequisites for success. After quaffing about 30 pots (or middies) each, and devouring a table engulfed in carbohydrates, all starters eventually slumped into the sleeping quarters pondering whether to 'go missing' or react to the 6 am alarm.

Anyhow, after a dizzy four hours nap, I crawled out of the sheets and dreary eyed stumbled into the kitchen to gulp down an alka-seltzer or two. Alas, to my amazement, the other boys were wolfing into plates of bacon and eggs amid egotistical mutterings about their prospects. What's the difference, I thought. I was content to finish and complement my UN medal with a flash of red and white stripes.

We arrived at Dancon Military Headquarters, Xeros at about 8 am. Our gear was hurriedly off-loaded into semi-circular tin sleeping quarters (about 1 star accommodation). Donning our gear, we scrambled to the starting marshall to submit our names and receive stringent instructions. A fifty kilometre forced march over two days, encumbered with a ten kilogram pack of dirt or rocks. There would be track marshalls, medics and optional drink stops on the way (just cordial). Random checks of the packs would be made just in case a few kilos accidentally trickled out.

A sea of multi-nationals encompassed us. With a predominance of Danes, there was a more than adequate representation of Swedes, Austrians, Finns and Pommies. Those ... Danes, I thought, a home ground advantage added to a heavy physical program preceding the countdown. Most of the Australian build-up consisted of developing the connecting muscles of the humerus, ulna and radius bones of the arm.

Not long to go now before the 9 am starter's gun. It was quite a sight observing all the fanatical aspirants elbowing and jockeying for a front position. A couple of minutes to go and Maloney and Woolcott, the Aussie favourites looked the goods, both armed with a mad stare in the eyes and steam snorting from their noses. Keith Jackson looked a thoroughbred too. I thought it might be more advantageous to stick with Jim Illfield. Bang, off they go. Most shot off like a cheetah with an electrified rump. The majority toting packs over their backs full of sand, more comfortable than rocks piercing the skin. Some even wore weighted belts of lead.

The route of the march trailed along the coast towards Polis interspaced with Turkish Cypriot enclaves. The road being typically winding with gradual undulations of sparse bitumen. The first few kilometres were tolerable and not too many marchers shot passed in those early stages as our mammoth carbohydrate preparation kept us moving on schedule. I began to feel the hard surface through the leather soles of my boots. I should have worn a pair of soft runners in lieu of these black boots crafted by a Turkish shoemaker in Nicosia.

As I chalked up the kilometres my feet constantly reminded me of rest and rehabilitation. At the five kilometre check-point I crashed to the ground and frantically tore off those blister bringers and doused them in a pail of cold water, before applying the contents of a medicine chest to my feet and shoulders. I plodded on, and after four hours I was trekking alone with an occasional flash of foreign nationals accelerating passed me. Up and down, around and about with no apparent end in sight. I was cursing that I did not prepare myself a little better when news of the close proximity of the finishing line a kilometre away brought a new surge.

My feet were a mess. Blisters and peeling skin as steam poured out of the leather as I dunked my feet in a nearby creek. Maloney and Woolcott had finished about an hour before and looked remarkably fresh. Jackson fell in some time after and Jim Illfield trailed in my slip stream.

Upon arrival back at Dancon my body ached to lie laterally but I was verbally abducted by threats of having to down schnapps and half pints in the Officers' Mess. Being weak willed and with ten months of solid training behind me I deemed that a little alcohol and a few raw fish might ease the heartache/footache/backache of the grand finale tomorrow.

Sunday 7 am. Armed with a throbbing cranium, liquified alimentary canal and inflated pink feet I was rudely upturned from a tranquil position on the floorboards. The frantic screams of the marshalls were heard from the mess room as we scurried into the monstrous troop trucks to head off to the starting point. The Danes and Finns were easily recognizable by their level of fitness and fanatical attitude to succeed. To them, the weekend would be one of rest and relaxation from the normal stringent duties.

At the assembly point I settled for a position with the bulk of the plodders. My mental attitude was positive although my lower limbs screamed for a better deal. A loud shot broke the morning buzz followed by smart acceleration in front. I soon cursed not investing in a pair of quality track shoes. As I laboriously escalated up the undulating slopes, I had hoped that the return journey would miraculously be tapered to prevent an increase in the mortality rate. No such luck, those bends and hills seemed to grow in height. The sky beamed brightly as the hot sun rose. Anxious kilometres began to fall away somehow as I walked on the rims of my feet.

With my mind swimming in circles and having constant hallucinations I doggedly proceeded. The outskirts of Xeros vaguely appeared through the dust. It seemed about two kilometres away or half an hour as my feet were gone. Still, with purple welts cut into my shoulders, the aches were reasonably balanced throughout the flesh. I recall the racehorse, Gary Maloney approaching me with some necessary words of sympathy and encouragement. He had finished some time earlier and decided to trot back to pick up the wounded and despondent Aussie stragglers. Almost down the last straight I even nudged passed another poor cripple.

There were no electric clocks on this epic saga. I wearily paraded before the Dancon Major (Official Timekeeper) sputtered out my name, rank and serial number feeling an increased sense of well-being at my achievement. I vowed that I would never attempt such a demanding encounter without much improved preparation. After a brief recovery period, major surgery was just avoided, the loud hailer summoned the finishers to be presented with their reward. I was handed a scroll entwined with the Dancon medal and a diploma

of DANCON Marcher officially recognised by the UN. At least I would have another flash of colour on the tunic to complement the kebab (UN) medal.

Interchange duties resumed during March with Australians serving with the Austrians at the Carlton Hotel in Nicosia and with the Swedes at Famagusta. A limited number of exchanges occurred with the Danes at Mari and Ayios Theodoros. The schnapps and plumb brandy provided the usual sore heads. Eric Weilingers' sauna seemed to operate only at extreme temperatures. The April EOKA Day celebrations got out of hand along the Nicosia 'green line' resulting in the death of a Canadian UNFICYP Captain and bringing to ten the personnel killed since July (Canadian three, Austrian three, Danish two, British one, Australian one). During the same period sixty-five members were wounded (Canadian twenty, British nineteen, Finnish seventeen, Danish six, Austrian two and Australian one). During the same month, 200 Greek Cypriot women marched to Dherinia near the Turkish-Cypriot-held Famagusta calling for the 200 000 refugees to be permitted to return to their homes in the north. There were no incidents. Turkish Cypriot women in Limassol staged a counter-demonstration demanding that they be permitted to go to the north.

On Anzac Day, the Australians held the traditional donkey derby at Polemidhia, which was well attended. For the Danish Civilian Police, it was the last such occasion. Early in June the contingent under Chief Superintendent Jorgen Sandholt was withdrawn and their responsibilities in Lefka District assumed by the Austrians under Colonel Hans Fuchs.

Marc Kelly opened the derby on a very warm Friday morning. The Chief Steward Joe 'Tank' Miller inspected the mounts and gave the all-clear. Tim 'Honest Al' Allen took a fortune as big plunges were made on each of the eight starters. After the footballs and the cricket match were cleared, the race got under way with three laps of the course to be negotiated in various undignified postures. Jim Furnell and Geoff Baker took an early lead. John Marre's mount gave up under the heavy load. Dennis 'Gracie' Fields headed for the bush. Disgusted spectators piggy-backed as substitutes, but ended up in the dust. Geoff Baker took off the prize of two dozen bottles of Keo.

The Australians relied heavily on their colleagues in the British contingent, initially 41 Commando Group under Colonel Marchant and, after April, on the men of 1st Battalion, Royal Tank Regiment, led by Lieutenant Colonel Tony Walker. The Coldstream Guards were followed by a Unit of the Royal Irish Hussars whose Regimental Sergeant Major, Bill Stewart, was reputed to be the best 'warrior' dancer in the British Isles. Ted Joynston and Keith Jackson were among the Australians to suffer after imbibing his 'green lizards' and 'black Russians'. Cyprus was no holiday for the ordinary soldier, often enduring considerable privations without complaint. Outpost duty was basic, but the Australians were always warmly welcomed on their frequent visits. Sadly, some soldiers who worked with UNCIVPOL later lost their lives in the Falklands.

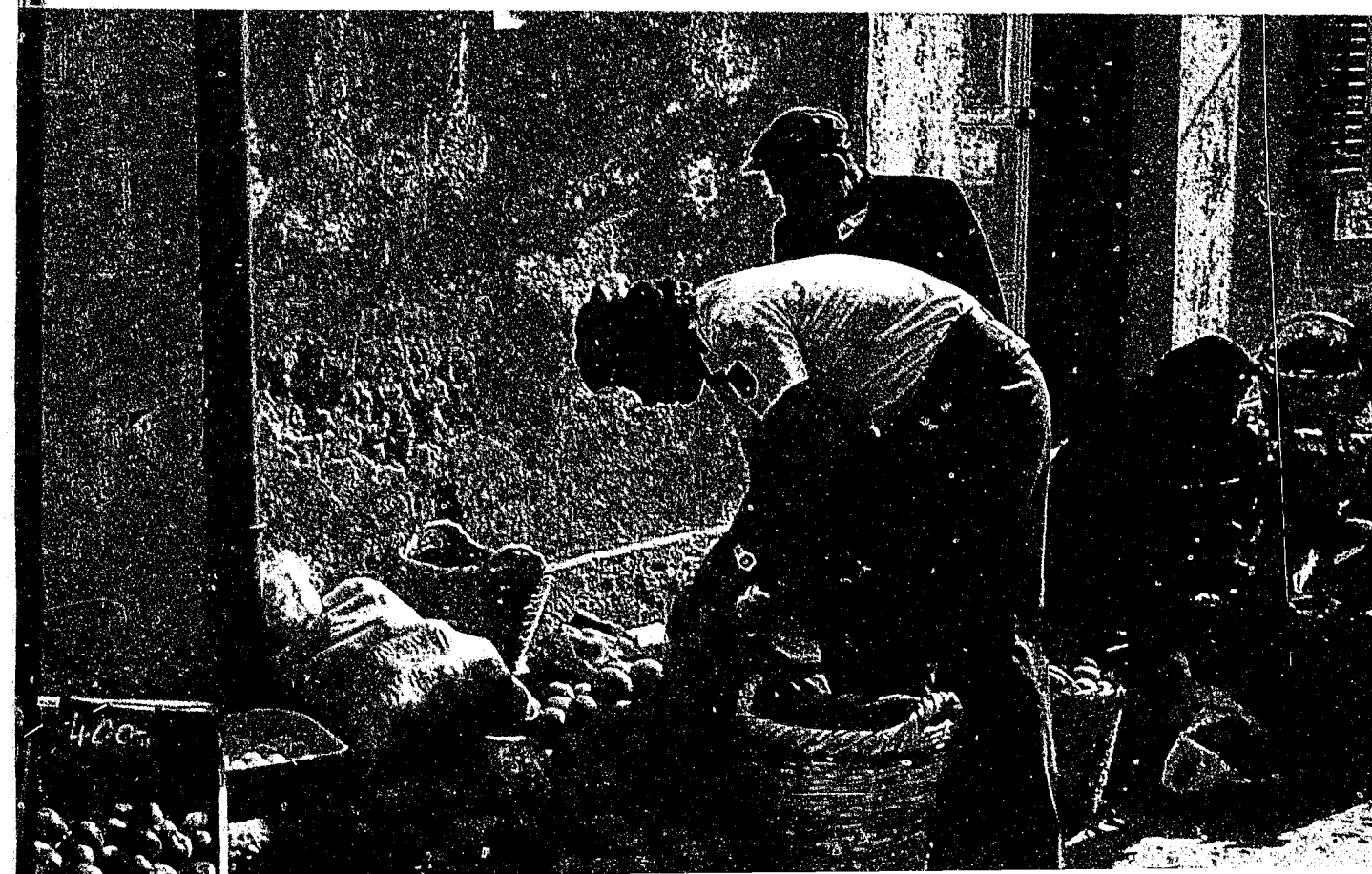


Medal Parade celebration, Limassol; Gary Maloney, Ted Joynson, Geoff Baker, Peter Lock (partly obscured), Ian Hill, Ken Millar, Norm James, Tim Allen, Robin Bailey, Marc Keily (seated), John Woolcott, John Humphrey, John Marre, Joe Miller, John Weinert

Robin Bailey 1974

Imprest Officer at Paphos market, Peter Magerl

Peter Magerl 1975





Ktima visitors; Merv Beck, Joy and Bill Sneddon, Keith Jackson, Paul Meehan  
Peter Magen 1975

SWEDCIVPOL Volvo (Commander's vehicle)  
Max Everett 1975



## The Twelfth Contingent

The first section of the twelfth contingent arrived on 3 May 1975 led by Max Everett. Cyprus duty was still very popular, notwithstanding the events of July-August of the previous year. In Victoria, forty-eight applicants had volunteered for the eight 'other rank' vacancies. The newcomers received special training in the identification of and action after encountering land-mines, in the main from Captain Paul Howe of the UNFICYP Mine Recording Team. One of their number, Warren Veitch, remained in Nicosia to make up the shortage caused by the repatriation of the Danish police. Extra commitments were more keenly felt now that the total Australian strength was thirty-five compared with forty-five Austrian and forty Swedish police.

The Intercommunal Talks reopened in Vienna early in June at the urging of the Secretary-General. Refugees, and the reopening of Nicosia Airport were high on the agenda. Even while the discussions were under way, the Turkish Cypriot community voted overwhelmingly in favour of a draft Constitution for a separate Turkish Federated State. Turkish forces also conducted large-scale exercises near Guenyeli, Aghirda and Dhikomo. Rumours of Turkish Cypriot resistance to mainland military forces especially in Nicosia and Morphou also gained prominence, although a degree of Greek Cypriot wishful thinking was probably involved. In the same month the Honourable Billy Sneddon visited UNCIVPOL establishments and fell victim to Terry Wright the contingent darts champion and the drink-mixing abilities of Jim Furnell. The ebullient Al Grassby arrived during September and strongly supported the Australians' efforts.

Late in July the perennial problem of Turkish Cypriots fleeing north reached a head when CYPOL detected forty-eight Turkish Cypriots near Kykko Monastery. After being returned to Ktima under UNCIVPOL escort, a number alleged assault and thefts by CYPOL. A UN medical examination established that twelve had sustained injuries ranging from bruising to a broken nose. Turkish Cypriot propaganda soon exaggerated the incident beyond recognition. Some CYPOL members were suspended and faced disciplinary proceedings. In a placatory gesture, the Government permitted twelve of the group and thirty-nine relatives to transfer to the north under UNCIVPOL escort.

Jim Hamilton took over as Police Adviser from Dr Hans Wagner during July. The Island scene had changed dramatically since the Australian had held the position in 1964-1966. One of his first tasks, with the Austrian Assistant Adviser Charlie Weiss and Merv Beck, was a helicopter inspection of the Australian stations where night patrols had recently been increased in order to monitor the arrest of Turkish Cypriots fleeing north. All Australian leave was cancelled during the first anniversary of the Turkish invasion. A curfew was set for 10 pm and night patrols conducted in major towns. Sixteen-hour shifts were the order of the day; but the days passed relatively quietly although a large rally was held in Nicosia in support of the President.

The continuation of the interchange with other contingents was fortunate for a thirteen year old Turkish Cypriot girl who got into trouble swimming near Xeros. Her plight was seen by Ken Sawkins, on interchange with the Austrians, who made a very competent rescue and became a local hero.

During July, UNCIVPOL assisted in the evacuation of 168 Turkish Cypriots including seventeen compassionate cases. Thirty Greek Cypriots were escorted south. A further 1000 were expelled from the Karpas area. The Australians investigated an increasing number of unjustified complaints against CYPOL and cases in which Greek Cypriots were detained without reason in the vicinity of the 'green line'. The Turkish Cypriot administration seemed intent on exerting leverage on the Greek Cypriots in order that greater numbers of their community might be permitted to travel north. The administration also rejected a large number of requests for compensation for loss of or damage to property owned by Britons in areas under Turkish control.

The most important result of the Vienna talks was 'Operation Mayflower', a massive task by which 7240 Turkish Cypriots were moved north during August. The parties also agreed that some 800 Greek Cypriots would also be permitted to return to the north while 10 000 others would be permitted to stay. The refugees included residents in unsundered villages. One of these villages was Stavrokono (population 562) where the Australians arranged a meeting at Phasoula between Chief Superintendent Fasas, the CYPOL Commander, and Colonel Aeyer, the Officer in Charge of the 'freedom fighters', which greatly eased travel restrictions in the area. The roads, however, remained much the same—little better than goat tracks especially on the round trip through Stavrokono to Ayios Ioannis, Ayios Georgios and Vretcha. Neville Thomas almost came to grief while on a road reconnaissance of the District.

The actual escort also involved checking to ensure that only property and goods permitted under the agreement were taken. In Limassol Zone Colonel Tony Walker of the Royal Tank Regiment was in charge of 'Operation Mayflower'. Merv Beck and Max Everett co-operated closely to ensure that everything ran smoothly. Errol Canney, former Police Adviser, was an interested spectator over a five-day period late in the month. The Australian planning required close liaison with Turkish Cypriot leaders, discussing details of the evacuation, the supervision of property, ambulance transport of the infirm and similar tasks. In the event, only minor incidents such as stone throwing by Greek Cypriots and attempts to smuggle arms, ammunition and other prohibited items by refugees marred the evacuation, but these difficulties were soon settled.

UNCIVPOL units led the sixteen convoys and also followed at the rear. Forty-four Turkish Cypriots were evacuated by helicopter. Convoy days usually meant turning out at 2 am and working until late at night in very hot and trying weather. In all, 747 lorries were used for personal property, 237 buses for evacuees, 237 private vehicles and 288 UNFICYP escort vehicles. The total distance travelled from loading points to destinations was 2855 kilo-

metres, taking an average five and a half hours for each convoy. Speed was restricted to a steady twenty-five kilometres per hour and convoys of up to 150 lorries and forty buses stretched for many kilometres.

'Operation Mayflower' required a stout heart. Some Turkish Cypriots had been in enclaves for eleven years and, with many others, were reluctant to move. Although they were restricted to taking only a bed, blankets and a suitcase, their worldly possessions were loaded into the trucks for the exodus. Language problems added to their apprehension, especially that of the children and the elderly. The resettlement of the evacuees in former Greek Cypriot houses led to retaliatory action in the south. CYPOL intervened pending discussions at the Intercommunal Talks in New York early in September. Unfortunately, the Talks collapsed at an early stage and guidance was not available. The Operation led the way to the most fundamental change in life on the Island since the troubles began. The Force Commander recorded:

On the successful conclusion today of Operation Mayflower I send you all my thanks and appreciation for the tremendous amount of work you have all undertaken during this major task. The fact that the movement of some 9 000 Turkish Cypriots together with their personal belongings has been successfully completed without any difficulties is a tremendous credit to the Force and all concerned. I appreciate that it has been in many ways a sad duty, but the cheerfulness, kindness and good humour of all United Nations personnel concerned has done much to sustain those being evacuated from their homes. Please convey to all ranks my appreciation and thanks on the job well done.

At the conclusion of 'Operation Mayflower' on 7 September, 9000 Turkish Cypriots had been relocated. Only 125 elected to remain in the south. Approximately 8000 Greek Cypriots had stayed in the Karpas area in the north. Over 2000 Greek Cypriots and 114 Turkish Cypriots were listed as missing. Although the division created a number of new problems, notably the security of tractors, vehicles and other property left behind, the Operation was the turning point in the UNFICYP effort. The Turkish Cypriot eighteen per cent of the population occupied forty-two per cent of Cyprus and were divided from their antagonists by a heavily fortified buffer zone running roughly south of Famagusta, through the middle of Nicosia, south of Morphou to the coast at Morphou Bay west of Lefka. The distance between the Forward Defence Lines (FDLs) varied between twenty metres (across a Nicosia street) and seven kilometres in the more rugged areas. The buffer zone occupied about three per cent of the Island. The UNFICYP role was redefined as:

- a preventing a recurrence of fighting by assisting pragmatically in the maintenance of the cease-fire
- b contributing toward the security and well being of minority populations in the north and south
- c contributing toward the humanitarian relief programme throughout the

Island, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Red Cross  
d contributing toward the restoration of normal conditions.

The revised UNCIVPOL role was described as:

- a liaison with CYPOL headquarters in Nicosia
- b liaison with local CYPOL members to prevent villagers from living in the demilitarised areas and from entering sensitive localities in the vicinity of the Forward Defence Lines
- c liaison as appropriate with the Turkish Cypriot Police Element
- d liaison with the International Red Cross regarding missing persons of both communities
- e escorts of UN food convoys and Medivacs to the Turkish Cypriot enclave of Kokkina
- f investigation of intercommunal problems at all levels
- g patrols of the demilitarised zone
- h joint patrols with CYPOL in the demilitarised zone during the hunting season
- i escorts as required.

Operationally, UNFICYP monitored the buffer zone from 108 observation posts and by thirteen standing patrols established along the 130 kilometres. The responsibilities required fewer personnel and, in a general reduction, the November replacement was cancelled. Australia agreed to provide sixteen civilian police instead of thirty-five, Austria thirty-two (previously fifty-five) and Sweden twenty (previously forty).

UNFICYP quickly deployed along the buffer zone. Polis was closed on 20 October 1975 and the members transferred to Xeros. Les Gorman and Keith Jackson were the last Officers in Charge of Polis after Warren Thompson, who performed very creditably for six months at the start of the year. Denis Fields, the Transport Officer, and Alan Hart who served eight months at Polis as Liaison Officer, were also highly regarded. Just before the station's closure, the latter wrote the following description in a letter home:

My home here at Polis is the Akamas Hotel, in terms of STAR rating, a MONSTAR. When it was built I don't know but the Aussies were here in 1968 and it was no Southern Cross then. The walls of local plaster are peeling and crumbling. The electrical wiring is nothing short of fantastic, plumbing is archaic and not far from Roman days (perhaps they built it?).

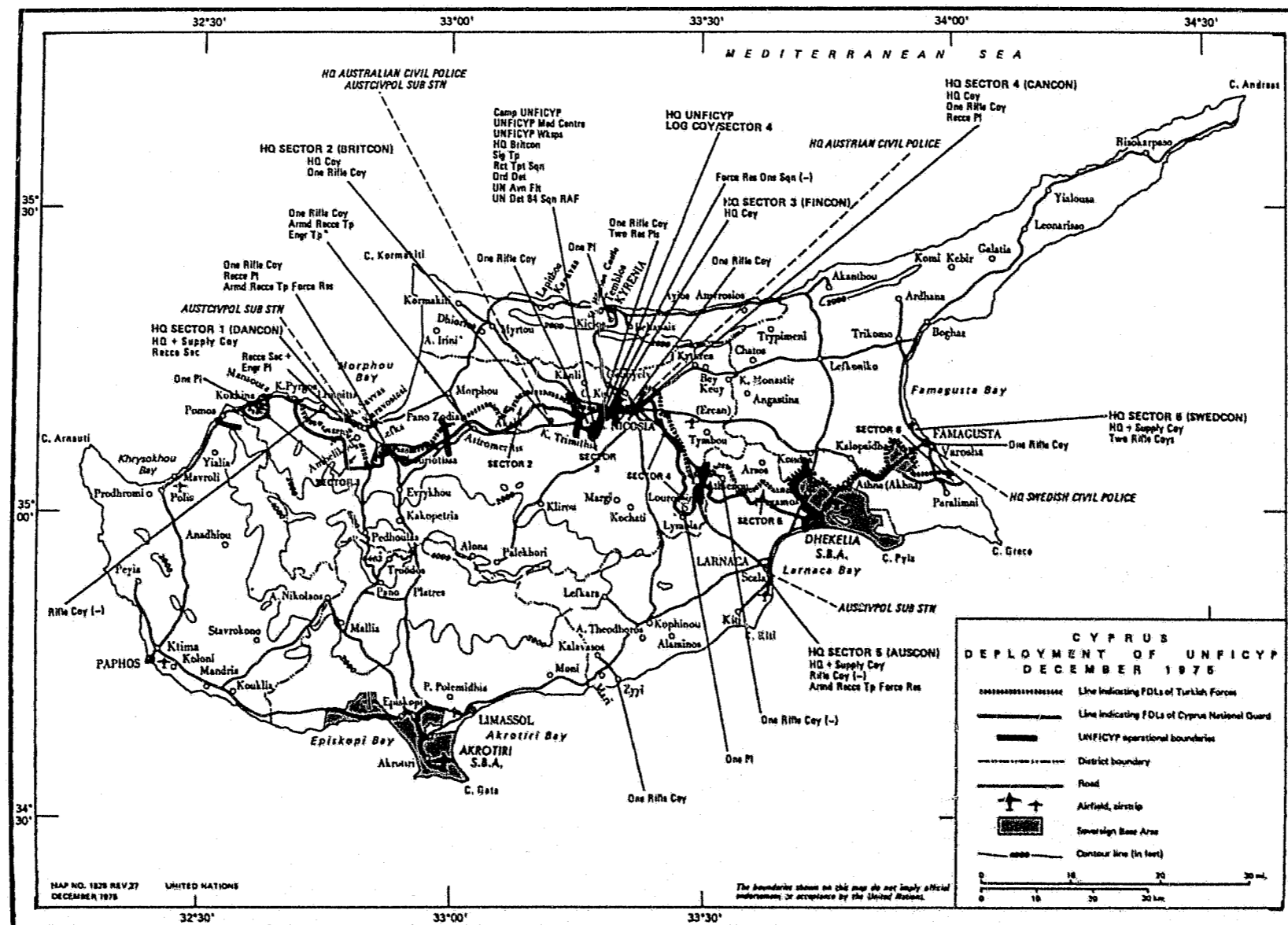
The Hotel actually functions as a hotel excepting that we have half the building to ourselves. We have six bedrooms, one laundry, an operations room, a kitchen area, a dining room and a bar cum lounge. The bedrooms have wooden floors and the remainder have a tile/marble floor. It is quite comfortable and has an atmosphere all its own. I'm enjoying my stay here. We do now have a base radio, a CYTA (Cyprus Telecommunications Authority) telephone and a landline to the UN British Camp, Polis. The CYTA line often malfunctions and even when it does function the line more often than not has a lot of static.



Dedication of Ian Ward memorial on the Pedhoulas-Lefka Road by Force Commander General Prem Chand  
Ray Leister, November 1975

Les Gorman, Phil Sherwood, John Crowley and Geoff Harris formed the first staff at Xeros where the main duty was to escort UN food convoys into Kokkina. The sector contained many Turkish Army troops openly antagonistic towards UNFICYP, and severe restrictions were imposed on the Australians' movements. Visiting coffee shops and other recreational activities were prohibited. The problem was exacerbated by the fact that the 'Status of the Force' Agreement (Appendix C) applied only in the government area. No similar agreement had been or was likely to be negotiated with the Turkish Cypriot administration for UNFICYP presence in the north. To add to the difficulties, in May the UN Medical Officer declared the water in the building unfit to drink and water containers had to be used.

On 28 October, General Prem Chand the Force Commander unveiled a memorial near Lefka commemorating the death of Ian Ward. Rev. John Murray dedicated the cairn and Merv Beck recited the *Ode to the Fallen*. The eighty persons who attended represented all contingents. The Paphos station at Ktima was closed on 6 November and the Limassol Headquarters on the following day. One of the last official functions was to farewell the November group of the eleventh contingent; this was held at the Appolonia Beach Hotel, Limassol. Sub-stations manned by other UNCIVPOL contingents at Dhali, Skouriotissa, Mari and Ayios Theodoros were also closed (Map 7).



MAP 7: UNFICYP deployment December 1975

The Australians initially were responsible for Sectors One and Two along the buffer zone. A new Headquarters was established at Kokkino Trimithia near the British contingent (The Welsh Guards) at Camp St David, formerly the Austrian Field Hospital. Lindsay Timothy was in charge of six men at the new Headquarters. One of their first duties was to survey the sectors and establish contacts with CYPOL, Turkish Cypriot leaders and local leaders. British contingent posts were visited each day. A sub-station was established at Xeros and three Australians were attached to UNFICYP Headquarters in Nicosia about twenty kilometres from Kokkino Trimithia.

The Austrians were deployed in Sectors Three, Four and Five with headquarters at Nicosia and a sub-station at Larnaca. Sector six remained the responsibility of the Swedish UNCIVPOL at Famagusta. That city had been emasculated and stood a vacant monument to political folly. Official looting by the Turkish administration was a continual and organised affair. Harassment of the Swedes was not uncommon. Turkish sentries were posted apparently to observe the UNCIVPOL offices and living quarters. Early in 1976, UNCIVPOL were subject to checks by Turkish soldiers and required to produce identification cards. Members walking between the offices and the quarters were frequently stopped. Despite the surveillance, however, a Turkish Cypriot broke into the quarters and stole cameras and transistor radios. Swift action by the Swedes and the Turkish Military Police resulted in his arrest and the recovery of the property. During September, sentry posts were established outside all United Nations establishments in the north except for the Australian UNCIVPOL office at Xeros, renamed Petamous tou Kambou. During October 1975, Javier Perez De Cuellar, the Permanent Representative of Peru and future Secretary-General, was appointed the Secretary-General's Special Representative.

After 'Operation Mayflower', UNCIVPOL movement in the north was restricted to the delivery of weekly pension and social welfare benefits in Karpas and Kyrenia and the escort of people from both communities needing to travel into opposing areas for humanitarian reasons. In October, this was extended to participation in the 'Northwind' patrols, which visited Greek Cypriots in twenty-eight villages in the north, on a weekly basis in the larger villages (Ayias Trias, Leonarissa, Rizokarpaso and Yialousa) and once a month elsewhere. The patrols were helpful in re-establishing links with members of the Turkish Cypriot Police Element because a primary function was to receive any complaints from the Greek Cypriot minority. These were usually taken up with members of the element. In one very serious case, three Turkish Cypriots received long sentences for robbery and rape offences committed against a Greek Cypriot family at Ayias Trias.

The 'Northwind' patrols did not stop the Turkish Cypriot administration, on various pretexts, from encouraging Greek Cypriots, especially those who might create difficulties, to move south. Community leaders were special targets. The Mukhtars of Lapithos, Karavas and Bellapais left the north. The Mukhtar of Ayios Epiktitos also moved south after a quantity of ammunition

was allegedly found in his garden. The loss of their leaders invariably led to increased movement by villagers which, in turn, resulted in a reduction in UNCIVPOL visits to distribute social services.

The transport of evacuees and the small amount of possessions they were permitted to take was quite a revenue raiser in the north. In July, for example, 664 Greek Cypriots paid nearly \$10 000 to be taken on the relatively short journey to Nicosia. Many evacuees alleged that they had been forced to sign an application for resettlement under threat of not being permitted to take their property. As it was they were forbidden to take furniture, vehicles and machinery or to give the property to other members of their community. Complaints of property being stolen were frequent, although much was impounded by the administration. During April 1976, 322 people were evacuated, leaving 7843 Greek Cypriots in the Turkish controlled area. By 1977, however, the exodus had slowed to a virtual trickle.

The Kokkina enclave provided the opposite problem for the Australian police and UNFICYP military in Sector One. Approximately 39 000 Turkish Cypriot refugees were displaced there, pinned down by Greek Cypriots on three sides and the Mediterranean to the north. Humanitarian escorts, food distribution and other assistance were ongoing responsibilities.

In January the members at Xeros reported some improvement in the attitude of the Turkish Cypriot liaison officers. Long delays still occurred at some check-points usually as a result of the soldiers insisting on every person in a vehicle producing identity cards. Ironically the tactics against UNFICYP were reminiscent of the humiliation and harassment for which UNCIVPOL had criticised the Greek Cypriots prior to 1974. Probably a case of absolute power corrupting absolutely. During the same month, 10 000 Greek Cypriots attended a memorial service to General Grivas and were addressed in inflammatory terms by Nicos Sampson. The theft of four truckloads of arms and ammunition gave rise to fears that further fighting might occur if the Intercommunal Talks broke down again. Sampson's speech resulted in the Government charging him with involvement in the coup for which he was later sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. The wheel had turned full circle for the killer who had been sentenced to death during the EOKA emergency.<sup>49</sup>

Surprisingly, the Intercommunal Talks were very fruitful, leading to a considerable lessening of tension. Optimism waned in March when the United States seemed likely to resume military aid to Turkey. EOKA C, an even more extreme organisation, was revealed publicly when several National Guard Officers were gaoled and thirty-eight CYPOL members placed on enforced leave as a result of supporting it. In Sector One, Greek Cypriots and Turkish soldiers exchanged about 4000 rounds at Skouriotissa not far from the Australian sub-station at Xeros. As a result of a member of the UNFICYP civilian staff being detected smuggling to the Turkish Cypriots, the Australians mounted a check-point at Pano Zodia to intercept UNFICYP vehicles.

Early in 1976, a Greek Cypriot farmer was killed by a land-mine in an unmarked field in the demilitarised zone. Not everything was mayhem. Contingent members took part in a number of sporting events. Terry Andrews justly deserved his reputation as the best squash player in UNFICYP.

### *The Thirteenth Contingent*

May 1976 marked the end of an era for the Australians. The personnel reduction placed the contingent within the staffing capabilities of the Commonwealth Police. The thirteenth contingent, led by Superintendent Fred Luther, comprised sixteen Commonwealth Police Officers who arrived on 18 April and took over on 1 May. The intervening weeks were devoted to learning about patrol, investigation, liaison and administrative duties from the outgoing members.

Fred Luther had served with UNFICYP in 1968 and also was an experienced Soldier. His team was selected from postings around Australia, but there is no doubt the character of the operation changed from a highly co-operative enterprise to a tour of duty with all the implications of a routine force posting.

The newcomers were soon operating effectively. Shepherds attempted to graze flocks in sensitive areas, farmers tried to till prohibited fields, bush fires extended across the zone. During hunting season the Australians were frequently called out to warn of imminent danger. On hunting days the Australians and CYPOL conducted joint patrols and were supported by an UNCIVPOL observer in the UN helicopter.

Kokkinno Trimithia was allocated two Mazda sedans, a Ford Escort and three Land Rovers. Xeros was issued with a Vauxhall Viva and two Land Rovers. In June the Turkish authorities imposed a dusk to dawn curfew on UNFICYP movement in Sector One ostensibly to avoid stone throwing by 'freedom fighters' but more probably in retaliation for a number of complaints laid by the Danish contingent.

Avlona was a particularly tense area with farmers from both communities attempting to assert their rights to work the fields. The former Greek Cypriot village was well outside the Turkish controlled area but this had been changed by gradual forward movement. Most of the citrus groves in the fertile locality were owned by Greek Cypriots. In June, Dick Allatson, Norm Millward, Colin Medlock and Clint Halloran were assaulted when they attempted to move a group of twelve Turkish Cypriots ploughing in the area. About eighteen other Turkish Cypriots attacked the Australians with a variety of weapons. Serious bloodshed was only averted by the intervention of UNFICYP soldiers and Turkish troops. Each of the Australians suffered bruising and abrasions, Clint Halloran being placed on light duty for seven days. The Turkish administration later apologised over the fracas.

A month later, three Greek Cypriots under UNFICYP escort were assaulted

by fifteen Turkish soldiers led by an Officer. A strong protest led to the latter being disciplined. In an attempt to stop the nonsense, a composite UNFICYP Force was mounted from sunrise to sunset, necessitating patrolling Avlona at 5 am. Three men and two Land Rovers were withdrawn from Xeros to enable the task to be completed. Later these were replaced by the two Australians from the Joint Operations Centre.

Incidents during August included the dispersal of about twenty-five Turkish Cypriots who had broken into a pump-house in the buffer zone and stolen property. UNCIVPOL recovered the material and dissuaded the would-be perpetrators from an attempt to steal a spray trailer left in a field. The following day the trailer was overturned, apparently in another attempt to make off with it. That day UNFICYP deployed a troop of scout cars of 'A' Squadron, The Life Guards, to meet an incursion by fifteen Turkish Cypriots with three tractors. A collision between a scout car and one of the tractors seriously damaged the latter and led to an attack with shovels on the scout car crew. The Lieutenant in charge received severe hand injuries attempting to close the hatch of his Ferret. Quick work by Peter Cole and Jim Cunneen resulted in his evacuation and the successful grafting of a severed finger at Dhekelia Hospital. The incident led to Greek Cypriot farmers demonstrating outside the Blue Beret Camp, demanding better protection, and to retaliation by the Turkish administration. Recreational trips to Kyrenia were prohibited for UNFICYP members and identity card inspections were tightened.

The Avlona incidents worsened during September, with Turkish Cypriots attempting to steal watermelons and till land owned by Greek Cypriots. Soldiers in a Turkish Force observation post fired fifty rounds over a scuffle between UNFICYP soldiers and about thirty-four Turkish Cypriots intent on illegal farming. Fred Luther, Dick Allatson, Peter Dodkin, Jim Jamieson, Clint Halloran, Dave Cottrell and Gary Brodie all attempted to encourage restraint, but the Greek Cypriots again demonstrated outside Blue Beret Camp. Although serious, the fracas should be viewed against the fact that Greek and Turkish Cypriots worked the land inside the buffer zone without incident in over 100 different locations. Commissioner Jack Davis, who visited Cyprus late in October, was fully briefed about the difficulties.

Greek Cypriots marked the anniversary of the Turkish invasion by demonstrations in support of President Makarios, calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops and gestures of faith in the United Nations. The consequences of the coup persisted. In September 1976, a Greek National Guard soldier was released by the Turkish Forces after twelve months imprisonment. During the following January, a number of senior CYPOL Officers were denied promotion because of their involvement in the coup attempt. During the same month, a Greek Cypriot was placed on a good behaviour bond for car theft after trying to register a Mercedes car stolen from a Turkish Cypriot during the 1974 fighting. The Government was determined to demonstrate responsibility and even-handedness. A Greek Cypriot convicted of a rape

offence committed against a Turkish Cypriot woman even received a longer sentence because the conduct tended to undermine relations between the two communities. CYPOL made frequent and well publicised arrests of EOKA B supporters in possession of weapons stolen during the attempted coup. Many were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. In February, six Greek Cypriots were charged in connection with the death of the United States Ambassador and later were acquitted of murder but sentenced to terms of seven and five years for participating in the riot and for using automatic weapons. The list of missing persons, especially Greek Cypriots, also provided an emotive reminder of the futility of the coup. Demonstrations about missing persons were not infrequent. UNCIVPOL helped with the release and disbursement of \$2000 to the heirs of a Turkish Cypriot butcher murdered by two Greek Cypriots in March 1974. The money, part of the proceeds of the crime, had been an exhibit in the Supreme Court trial which resulted in their convictions.

The September 1976 elections, the first for six years, resulted in the defeat of the nationalist Glafcos Clerides by a coalition, led by Spyros Kyprianou, which has been returned at a number of elections since. During this period Major General James Quinn of Ireland, who had previously served at UNFICYP Headquarters in 1964, was appointed UNFICYP Commander. Jimmy Carter's election to the Presidency of the United States increased Greek Cypriot hopes that their problems might soon be overcome.

December was the last month in which relatively large numbers of Greek Cypriots moved south. UNCIVPOL escorted 1038 villagers, leaving about 2000 in the north. Forty-three Greek Cypriot and 208 Maronite children were permitted to spend the Christmas holidays with their families in the Turkish controlled area. At Christmas, Maronites caused a problem congregating in the buffer zone near the Ledra check-point.

An article in the *London Times* quoting UNCIVPOL reports of organised looting in Famagusta by the Turkish Army and by Turkish Cypriots caused a furore when it was widely reported by the *Cyprus Mail* and other Greek Cypriot newspapers. In January 1977, the first meeting in thirteen years took place between President Makarios and Rauf Denktash at UNFICYP Headquarters. The discussions in the presence of the Special Representative Perez De Cuellar lasted for three hours and were hailed as a major breakthrough. On 12 February the two leaders held a further meeting at Nicosia together with Dr Kurt Waldheim, the UN Secretary-General. The Greek Cypriots were euphoric. Their hopes were raised even further by a three-day fact finding visit by Clark Clifford, President Carter's Special Envoy. Specific guidelines had been agreed to at the February meeting; however, hopes were dashed in March when the Intercommunal Talks ended in disagreement after only eight days.

In March the Australian sub-station at Xeros was closed and the members moved to a former British contingent observation post near Kokkino Trimithia. The Austrians reduced their strength from thirty-two to seventeen

and officially closed their sub-station at Leonarissa which had been unmanned since the attempted coup. Swedish UNCIVPOL took over the Austrian duties at Larnaca. The Intercommunal Talks at Vienna at the start of April were not promising. They were also overshadowed by the news that President Makarios had suffered a heart attack.

The mine-fields in the buffer zone continued to claim the lives of the innocent. On Christmas Day 1976, a Turkish Cypriot farmer was killed in the Austrian Sector when his tractor detonated a mine. During March a Greek Cypriot who ignored UNCIVPOL and CYPOL warnings was seriously injured when he set off a mine. Two months later, two Greek Cypriot children were killed near Lymbia. The following September, two Greek Cypriot brothers aged ten and fifteen years from Peristerona received fatal injuries while playing with a hand grenade. UNCIVPOL patrols kept rigidly to the tracks which, while avoiding mine-fields, passed perilously close to armed observation posts. During winter the tracks became muddy and virtually impassable, particularly to the scout cars.

The thirteenth contingent farewell dinner was held on 23 April at the Blue Beret Camp. Many of the 140 guests were entertained at Kokkino Trimithia for the Anzac Day celebrations two days later. At the same time it was mooted that, from July 1977, twenty Australians would form the only UNCIVPOL contingent on the Island.

### *The Fourteenth Contingent*

The fourteenth contingent led by Superintendent John Kelly arrived on 17 April 1977 and took responsibility for Sectors One and Two on 1 May. The fourteen day orientation period was devoted to briefings, inspection of patrol areas, introductions to various officials and familiarisation with imprest and other procedures. The contingent embarked on an intensive training programme to ensure functional interchangeability, and also instituted a series of random patrols some starting as early as 5.00 am. Co-operation with the UNFICYP military contingent in Sector Two, the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rangers, was at a high level, not least because the Commanding Officer Lieutenant Colonel Bill Clements had recently been seconded to the Royal Military College, Duntroon.

Unfortunately, the contingent's start was a troubled one. Ivan Neaves was repatriated in May after suffering a heart attack while on patrol. Ray Leister, his partner at the time, was commended for quick action that probably saved his life. John Kelly also returned to Australia after his family were involved in a tragic motor car accident. John Roche performed well as Acting Commander until Senior Superintendent Bill Bennett arrived in July. Ross O'Connor, who replaced Ivan Neaves, was himself injured in a serious car accident on the night of the October medal parade. After recuperation, he returned to Australia. The following January John O'Connell had a lucky escape when the UN vehicle he was driving was forced off the road by a sewerage truck.



Ross O'Connor advising locals against parking along the UNCIVPOL patrol route Jeff Brown, 1983

The highlight of the tour was a 'hungi' held to commemorate the Queen's Silver Jubilee. A secret Operation Order ('Operation Jubilee') was circulated and guests turned up at Bravo 26, the UNCIVPOL Annex, to find the Australians sweating in a huge hole in the garden. With due ceremony, corrugated iron sheets were raised to reveal roast pig and other goodies. The night was judged an outstanding success.

Bush fires continued to cause problems. The worst swept across the buffer zone setting off explosions in a number of mine-fields. Greek Cypriots joined with soldiers of the Turkish Force and UNFICYP military and police to bring the blaze under control.

The Austrian UNCIVPOL contingent was withdrawn on 26 July at which time the Australians also became responsible for Sectors Three and Four. The transition was smooth, mainly as a result of briefings by the Austrian Commander Gottlieb Latschenberger and his staff. Finnish UNFICYP troops were deployed in Sector Three and Canadians in Sector Four. The increased duties were facilitated by posting Ron Lawlor, Hans Schenk, John Streeter and Peter Watt to Nicosia and the arrival of four additional members, Ray Boyle, Rod Gibbs, John O'Connell and Alan Stevenson. The Austrians and the Australians enjoyed a high level of co-operation and a mutual respect for professional police work. The Austrians tended to be more meticulous and subdued than the Australians but there was genuine regret on both sides when parting occurred. Kokkino Trimithia was the scene of an evening function and exchange of gifts to mark the occasion.

Early in August 1977, Archbishop Makarios, the great survivor, died after suffering his second heart attack in twelve months. The sixty-four year old President, the Ethnarc of Cyprus for nearly twenty-five years, had survived brushes with death, exile by the British, and the debacle of the attempted coup, yet had not been daunted by the political and humanitarian problems that confronted him. Six months earlier, Makarios and Rauf Denktash, now the 'President' of the 'Turkish Federated State of Cyprus' had agreed on a set of guidelines for Cyprus to become an independent, non-aligned bi-communal Federal republic. The new President of Cyprus, Spyros Kyprianou, promised to continue these policies although the Talks were in a state of lapse. Bishop Chrysostomas of Paphos was elected the new Ethnarc.

During this period, economic growth in the south increased significantly mainly as a result of strong government leadership, an enterprising and well-educated population, high international prices and an influx of Lebanese refugees. Light industrial manufacturing and tourism replaced agriculture as the leading export earner. The inflation rate of seven and a half per cent compared with a rate of over 100 per cent in the north where the economy was tied to that of mainland Turkey.

The Federal Opposition Leader, Gough Whitlam, and Michael McKellar, the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, visited the Australians at Kokkino Trimithia while in Cyprus for President Makarios' funeral early in August.

The fourteenth contingent settled into routine while the Talks about the fate of the island dragged on. Among the solutions offered by President Kyprianou was a complete demilitarisation leaving the enforcement of law and order to a local mixed police force supervised by an international police force appointed by the UN. Although the United States arms embargo placed the Turkish Government under pressure to make an accommodation, the proposal was not accepted. Reinaldo Galindo-Pohl, the newly appointed Special Representative, applied himself to the task but with little result. In June, disagreement about the wording of the Resolution meant that the UNFICYP mandate was not renewed until five hours after its expiry.

The fact that the average age of the fourteenth contingent was thirty-eight did not help in the swimming carnival organised at Blue Beret Camp by Max Bond. Jack Thurgar received a gold medal from the Force Commander for a win in the fifty metres freestyle event. A week later, Commissioner Jack Davis visited the contingent for a five-day inspection, during which he was guest of honour at a number of functions. Luckily he had left when the contingent suffered a cricketing defeat at the hands of the 1st Battalion, The King's Regiment, although the day was rated a first-class social event.

Jim Hamilton retired as Police Adviser in November 1977. Serving over four years in Cyprus, he was highly respected, but the reduction in UNCIVPOL contingents made the co-ordinator's role redundant. Jim Hamilton's career had included twenty-four years in the Queensland Police Force, before joining the Commonwealth Police in 1962, from which he

retired at the rank of Assistant Commissioner. Bill Bennett, the Australian Commander, took over liaison with the CYPOL Commissioner Antoniou and with Kemal Hefti, the Head of the Turkish Cypriot Police Element, at a time when 182 000 Greek Cypriots were displaced and living in the south and 37 407 Turkish Cypriots lived in the north, supported in the main by food and basic supplies channelled through the UN assistance programme. Since August 1974, a total of 16 853 tonnes of relief supplies had been provided to Greek Cypriots and 15 698 tonnes to Turkish Cypriots. Since January 1975, UNCIVPOL had distributed 1 056 176 Cyprus pounds in social welfare payments to Greek Cypriots living in the north.

President Kyprianou's son, Achilleas, was kidnapped on 14 December allegedly by EOKA B supporters. His release four days later brought intense CYPOL efforts to a close, but sparked controversy about the kidnappers' identities and motives. During the incident more than 20 000 Greek Cypriots demonstrated in support of the President. Christmas 1977 came with the usual festivities. A Service held on 19 December at the bullet pocked Holy Cross Church in the buffer zone was a moving experience.

In February, Cyprus again was the centre of world attention when terrorists shot an Egyptian political figure in the foyer of the Nicosia Hilton. The terrorists and a number of hostages were flown to Tripoli, but refused permission to land. The following day their plane returned to Larnaca and a subsequent attempt by seventy-four Egyptian Commandos to rescue the hostages resulted in fifteen Egyptian deaths and months of acrimony.

Illegal arms continued to be a major problem. In May 1978 the Government increased the maximum penalties for carrying or using arms to life imprisonment and for possession of arms or explosives to fifteen years. The scope of the problem can be appreciated from the fact that during the concurrent arms amnesty, an anti-aircraft gun, two rockets, eight heavy machine guns, numerous handguns, 600 hand grenades and over 30 000 rounds of ammunition were surrendered.

A funny episode (in retrospect) occurred early in February when the contingent played host to the Force Commander and his good lady. The affair was to be a formal luncheon but somehow no one mentioned this to the Imprest Officer Ron Bartley who asked the cook Zenon Charalambous to prepare 'bangers and mash' for the lunch. Red faces were noted all around when the guests sat down at a table set for Royalty, only to be served with such basic fare.

### *The Fifteenth Contingent*

On 21 February, the Turkish Cypriot Liaison Officer advised that the Australians were not permitted to travel in the north, apparently in retaliation for Canberra refusing to recognise a document issued by the Turkish Federated State. Lengthy negotiations occurred during March while the Swedish Commander took over Bill Bennet's liaison duties with the Turkish

Cypriot Police Element. The ban was eventually lifted on 20 April 1978. Two days later the fifteenth contingent led by Superintendent Arthur Walliker and Harry Lowery arrived. The newcomers officially took over a week later after an induction course which included familiarisation with patrol areas; investigation of fires, unauthorised incursions, shooting incidents and thefts in the buffer zones; and information about anti-personnel bombs, map reading, mine-fields, codes, liaison and communications. The syllabus also included helicopter patrols along the buffer zone to identify the static posts and military positions. Ray Leister's marriage to a local girl early in May was an extra-curricular but well attended event.

In May, the Secretary-General reported that the Intercommunal Talks could not be started because there was no agreement about the basis for negotiations. The settlement of Varosha (Famagusta) and the reopening of Nicosia Airport had seemed items on which some progress might be forthcoming. Detailed Turkish Cypriot proposals for a bi-zonal, bi-communal Federation were annexed to the report.<sup>50</sup>

Early in June the Australians vacated the observation post annex in favour of a third flat at Headquarters which they painted out for a visit by the Australian High Commissioner, Leslie Johnson, and his Assistant, Erica Grimwade, who were frequent and welcome visitors. The flat was ideal as a communications, operations and investigation centre. Werner Schenk displayed his versatility by building a fine bar in the reclaimed recreation area.

The buffer zone continued to be relatively quiet, but sufficient incidents occurred to more than justify the 2500 men from eight countries who comprised UNFICYP. During one month the Australians investigated thirty-five separate incidents in Sector Two, ranging from shots fired by nervous sentries to an incident in which two CYPOL and four heavily armed National Guardsmen were discovered 1000 metres inside the buffer zone in the early hours of the morning. The explanation, that the National Guardsmen had been given a lift and the Land Rover had entered the buffer zone to turn around, was obviously untrue. Protests lodged with the CYPOL Commander led to disciplinary action against the members. Frequent meetings with the Police Commanders of each community facilitated positive action when local incidents threatened to get out of hand. During the same month the Australians, particularly Mike Coyle and Frank Jelen, devoted many hours to the investigation of a large bushfire which swept across the buffer zone destroying houses, farms and orchards. The possibility of future claims, including those against UNFICYP, required all losses to be detailed.

Organisationally, the Australians at Kokkino Trimithia were divided into Imprest Officer, Motor Transport Officer, Barracks Officer and Administration Officer. The remainder performed patrol or investigation duties. During the last six months of 1978, the Australians' five Land Rovers and five sedans travelled over 93 000 kilometres. Jim Cunneen, the Transport Officer, was commended for improvements in vehicle maintenance.



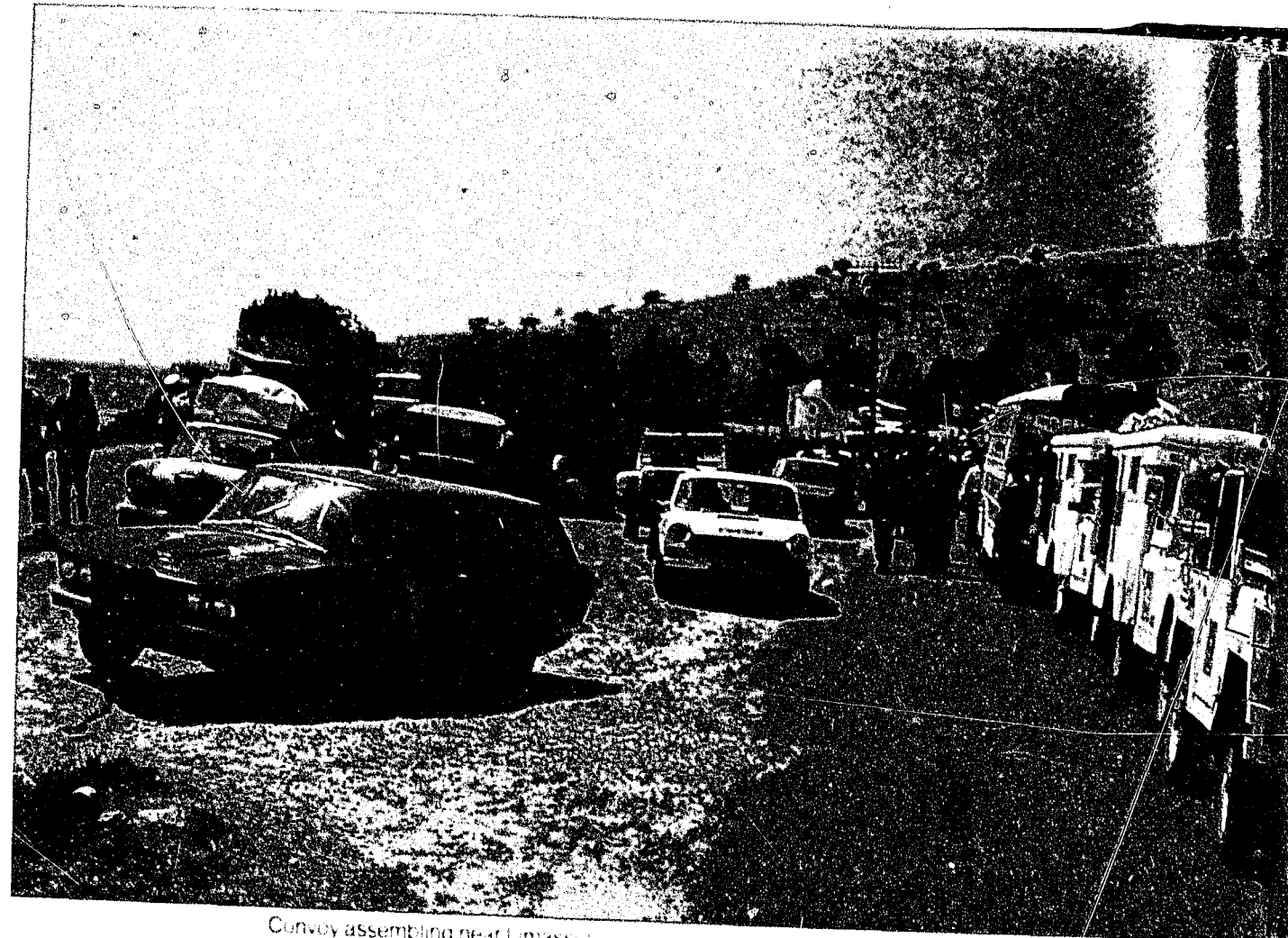
Presidential palace after coup

Ulf Kaminski, 1975

Stavrokono Turkish Cypriot village, Max Everett, Cdr. Aeyer and Nedjma

Max Everett, 1975





Convoy assembling near Limassol

Klima evacuation 'Operation Mayflower'



Memorial service to Ian Ward November 1978. Australians present: Mike Coyle, Harry Pearson, Frank Jelen, David Cottrell, Dennis O'Mara, Jim Cunneen, Robert Rose, Boris Baranovsky

The Australians attached to Wolseley Barracks attended daily briefings and supported UNFICYP troops in Sector Four and part of Sector Five. Each week members visited Kyrenia and Karpas to speak to Greek Cypriots and (each month) to deliver pension payments. The Nicosia staff also escorted permanent and temporary transferees through the buffer zone, checked applications for transit passes and helped to locate missing persons.

UNCIVPOL members at Blue Beret Camp comprised the Police Operations Officer (POLOPS) and four Duty Officers attached to the Joint Operations Centre (JOC). The Camp was also the site of the 'Copp-inn' or UNCIVPOL Club where many convivial hours were spent. POLOPS was alternatively an Australian or a Swedish Officer whose duties were to supervise the JOC members, to report incidents in the buffer zone, to co-ordinate UNCIVPOL operations, to liaise with other UNFICYP sections and with CYPOL and the Turkish Cypriot Police Element, to maintain the UNCIVPOL Registry and records and to receive assess and action reports.

The Duty Officers' tasks included monitoring UNFICYP Headquarters communication for operational matters relevant to UNCIVPOL and taking appropriate action, maintaining records and location boards, and advising

**CONTINUED**

**2 OF 4**

UNFICYP Staff Officers and POLOPS of all requirements for UNCIVPOL assistance and any occurrences involving civilians in the buffer zone.

Priamou Street in Dhometios, a suburb of Nicosia, presented a typical problem. Some houses were in the buffer zone and owners were only permitted one visit a month on a Sunday between 10 am and 11 am to water vines and trees. The Canadians supervised the entry gate but incidents involving difficult or emotional householders requiring considerable tact and discretion were not uncommon.

The 1978 anniversary of the Turkish invasion was a difficult period for the Government. Tasos Papadopoulos, the Greek Cypriot negotiator at the Inter-communal Talks, was dismissed. A number of prominent citizens were arrested for conspiracy against the Government. The President rejected a Turkish Cypriot proposal to place Varosha under an interim administration supervised by the UN, thereby resettling 35 000 refugees. The proposal, however, gave some hope that the Talks might recommence after the eighteen month lapse. In the meantime the excitement and colour of Famagusta had vanished, the city buildings smashed and looted, and the streets forbidden to all but Turkish troops and the soldiers of the Austrian UNFICYP contingent. Tufts of grass grew on roads, footpaths and buildings. Bomb craters and shell-holes remained since the fighting. The city had been renamed Gasi Magusa which means victorious Famagusta, but few hotels had reopened.

Elsewhere the north had been turned into a Turkish State. Road signs, travel documents, advertising, postage stamps, currency and other commodities were in Turkish. The new airport outside Nicosia was named Ercon after a Turkish Air Force fighter pilot killed in the invasion.

The Cyprus Government insisted on the return of land and property to the Varosha refugees as a prerequisite to negotiation. In July the United States Government repeal of the arms embargo against Turkey was a setback to the Government's cause, notwithstanding an amendment which called on Turkey to resume the stalled Talks and withdraw troops from Cyprus. That resolution, however, resulted in the return of a senior United States State Department official, Matthew Nemetz, who worked for a resumption of the Talks. The Security Council also renewed efforts to persuade Turkey to withdraw her troops.

The United States eventually submitted a plan for a Federal Republic of Cyprus with the two communities in distinct regions but with complete freedom of movement and the right to own property throughout the Island. The Federal Government would be competent in Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance, Communications, Customs and Civil Aviation while all other functions would be vested in two regional parliaments. As before, the President would be a Greek Cypriot and the Vice President and at least thirty per cent of the Cabinet, Turkish Cypriots. Varosha would be placed under United Nations control with Cypriot law in force. Except for an agreed-to contingent, Turkish troops would have to leave the Island. The American

plan resulted in considerable discussion and editorial comment, and led to renewed efforts to resolve the deadlock through the United Nations. The General Assembly's call for an independent investigatory body to discover the fate of over 2000 missing Cypriots was rejected by the Turkish Cypriots, who favoured a body comprising representatives of the two communities and the International Red Cross. The General Assembly adopted a second Resolution to that effect, but difficulties arose over the Red Cross role. The Resolution declared that the Chairman of the Committee should be a representative of the Secretary-General empowered to reach a binding decision when the community representatives were deadlocked. The Turkish Cypriots, however, vacillated on this proposal also. On 1 August the Turkish Cypriot civilian authorities took over from the military forces responsible for controlling access to the north.

In September, prisoners at Nicosia gaol armed with a smuggled handgun took hostages in an effort to escape. After four days the group surrendered, but UNCIVPOL Liaison Officers Ron Lawlor and Ross Jackson played a significant role in keeping UNFICYP Headquarters informed about the incident. The proximity of the prison to the buffer zone meant that the attempt created a serious threat to the *status quo*.

Movement of Greek Cypriots to the south decreased from 150 during the first half of the fifteenth contingent's tour to fifteen during the last half. UNFICYP attempts to persuade the Turkish Cypriot administration to permit a second teacher at the fifty-eight pupil school at Ayia Trias were unsuccessful notwithstanding that the primary school at Rizokarpaso enjoyed five teachers for 164 pupils.

Sport continued to provide much needed breaks in the peace-keeping routine. Henry Pearson and Dennis O'Mara were selected in the UNFICYP cricket team to play a combined Sovereign Base team. Others played volleyball or took part in more leisurely pursuits including games nights featuring darts, pool and dominoes. Swimming competitions were also popular, as was the Dancon March, by now a well-established biennial event. The contingent's medal parade at Kokkino Trimithia was attended by 168 guests including Galindo Pohl, General Ryan and Erica Grimwade, now the Acting High Commissioner. On 22 December the High Commission was the venue of a well-attended 'Australian Night.'

The first five months of 1979 were quiet, especially the early months while the buffer zone was almost impassable due to the weather. Both sides anxiously awaited the recommencement of the Talks, but a rumoured visit by the Secretary-General did not eventuate. The Anzac Day dawn service was an opportunity for Mike Coyle and Clint Halloran to be presented with National Medals. As the sixteenth contingent headed for Cyprus, UNFICYP deployment was as shown in Map 8.



## CHAPTER SEVEN

### The Fourth Five Years (1979-1984)

In my last report, I referred to the need to undertake as soon as possible a major effort of synthesis to develop an overall "package deal" and I suggested that with the necessary political will, this task could be accomplished. I further suggested that time appeared to be closing the "window of opportunity" to resolve the Cyprus problem. In an endeavour to arrest this continuing process of erosion, I have undertaken to strengthen my personal involvement within the framework of my mission of good offices . . . this personal recommitment on my part is intended to follow up the work done during the current phase of the intercommunal talks, give fresh impetus to the talks and pursue the search for a mutually acceptable, just and lasting settlement.<sup>51</sup>

Perez De Cuellar  
*UN Secretary-General 1 June 1983*

The UN Security Council resolution on Cyprus was wisely worded and leaves open the possibility of serious and active UN mediation . . . To the annoyance of the Greeks and Greek Cypriots the Council restricted itself to a cool condemnation of the Turkish Cypriot UDI . . . There is nothing to be gained by slagging off at Turkey in international forums. Turkey is not one of those ultra-sophisticated nations which react with a long-suffering smile to a round of orchestrated international ridicule and contempt. Quite the reverse. Either you insult Turkey or you attempt to do business. It is sheer folly to attempt to combine the two.

*Manchester Guardian 7 January 1984*

*The Sixteenth Contingent*

Negotiations between the two communities were at a stalemate when the sixteenth contingent commanded by Superintendent Ted Davis arrived on 24 April 1979. Almost immediately the Australians assisted with a visit by the Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim aimed at breaking the deadlock and bringing President Kyprianou and Rauf Denktash into private meetings. The visit was preceded by intense political activity by the Under Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, Perez De Cuellar, who shuttled between the communities in an effort to secure the summit meeting. The replacement of Greek and Turkish national flags by the Cyprus flag, usually flown only from CYPOL stations, was regarded as a good omen. The three day meeting resulted in agreement that:

- a the Intercommunal Talks would be resumed within a month at Nicosia and be conducted without delay in a continuing and sustained manner and deal with all territorial and constitutional matters
- b the basis of the Talks would be the February 1977 Makarios-Denktash accord and relevant United Nations resolutions
- c human rights and fundamental freedoms should be respected
- d the resettlement of Varosha would be given priority
- e all parties should abstain from action which might jeopardize the outcome of the Talks
- f the demilitarization of Cyprus is envisaged and would be discussed
- g the independence, sovereignty, territoriality and non-alignment of the Republic should guarantee against union with any other country and against any form of partition.

The Secretary-General's visit was a busy time for Dave Haynes, Jack Thurgar, Cedric Netto, Alan Barbour and Allan Sutherland who were assigned security tasks. The Talks chaired by Perez De Cuellar began at the Ledra Palace Hotel during June and collapsed a week later over whether bi-communal was the same as bi-zonal. The deadlock was followed by intense but frustrated political activity.

The Royal Australian Air Force detachment with the United Nations Emergency Force commanded by Wing Commander Peter Ring provided a welcome change to UNCIVPOL routine. A number of Australian police visited the RAAF base at Ismailia and airmen, including Lieutenant Commander John Brown RAN, stayed at Kokkino Trimithia. The Honourable Lionel Bowen also visited the Headquarters early in July. Commissioner Jack Davis of the Commonwealth Police made a five-day tour of inspection during the following month. Luckily he was not present for the humiliation when a British team beat the Australians at a boomerang throwing competition shortly after the Commissioner returned to Australia.

In August UNCIVPOL patrols were curtailed to curb UNFICYP spiralling fuel costs. Vehicle 'mileage' was cut by twenty-five per cent and the number of

vehicles were reduced in efforts to decrease costs. In September, a surveillance operation mounted by members of 41 Commando Royal Marines resulted in the detention of a twenty-six year old Turkish Cypriot who was part of a group of twenty involved in thefts from Greek Cypriot pump-houses in the buffer zone. The offender was turned over to the Turkish Cypriot Police Element, but the incident was widely reported in the south resulting in unprecedented co-operation for quite some time.

The following month, Australian stocks soared even higher after an incident at Ormaphita in Sector Four where Chief Inspector Jack Thurgar and Sergeant Stan Wilson were supporting Canadian soldiers in a confrontation between the communities about access rights. UNCIVPOL were escorting Greek Cypriot farmers through a National Guard post when a tractor-towing a plough drove some distance into an unmarked mine-field and detonated a land-mine. The driver, critically injured in the explosion, would have died but for Jack Thurgar walking to the tractor and carrying him to an area where helicopter evacuation was possible. Stan Wilson also helped, as did Bill Kendall at the Joint Operation Centre so that the evacuation occurred with a minimum delay. Jack Thurgar's heroism was recognised by bestowal of the Star of Courage in Canberra on 19 March 1980. A week earlier he had been officially commended by the President of Cyprus and by the Force Commander. In December, at the request of the Chief of Staff, Thurgar served a time with the Economics Branch in an investigatory role during which his knowledge of local conditions was a considerable asset. The citation accompanying the Force Commander's commendation for the October incident was as follows:

On 9 October 1979 Chief Inspector J D Thurgar of the 16th Australian Police Contingent was on duty in the United Nations Buffer Zone supervising the activities of a Greek Cypriot farmer who had been authorised to attend his fields in this very sensitive area. At 1150 he noticed another farmer on a tractor enter the United Nations Buffer Zone through the National Guard Cease Fire Line and head straight towards a minefield. Chief Inspector Thurgar moved by vehicle as quickly as possible in an effort to warn the farmer of the danger, but was unable to reach the area before the tractor struck a mine.

Chief Inspector Thurgar manoeuvred his vehicle as close as possible to the minefield and then, with complete disregard for his own safety and ignoring advice from a nearby National Guard Officer, proceeded on foot through the minefield towards the casualty. About 150 metres away from the severely injured farmer he noticed both anti-tank and anti-personnel mines around him. Without hesitation he continued his movement towards the casualty. When Chief Inspector Thurgar came to within 50 metres of the victim he noticed that the ground was greatly disturbed and it became impossible to tell where the mines might now be. Again, without hesitation, Chief Inspector Thurgar proceeded the final 50 metres to the injured man.

Upon reaching the casualty Chief Inspector Thurgar realized that the injuries were most critical and no time could be wasted in waiting for a safe lane to be cleared. He placed the injured man on his back and proceeded to carry



Canadian Contingent engineers checking minefield of the Thurgar rescue near Ormaphila  
INSET: Jack Thurgar with minefield victim Chrisostomos Seas of Athienou Jack Thurgar, October 1979

him out. The combined weight was now in excess of 300 lbs and again he had to walk over unproven ground. Both anti-tank and anti-personnel mines now became a threat to his personal safety. Chief Inspector Thurgar again acted without hesitation. Once in a safe area first aid was administered.

A Whirlwind helicopter landed nearby and Chief Inspector Thurgar supervised the loading of the critically injured casualty and insisted on accompanying him to hospital. Such was the severity of the farmer's wounds it was decided to land as close to the Nicosia General Hospital as possible. On landing, Chief Inspector Thurgar commandeered a UN vehicle and directed it to the Hospital where he again supervised the transfer of the patient.

The injured farmer was in hospital within twenty minutes of the mine exploding and subsequently recovered, losing only the lower part of one leg. Had Chief Inspector Thurgar not acted so quickly, the man would undoubtedly have died.

His cool and calculated reaction to the situation and his courageous decision to enter the minefield, well knowing the dangers, saved a life, was in the highest tradition of his Service, and is worthy of high official recognition.

During the same month, a large bomb, apparently dropped by a Turkish aircraft in 1974, was found unexploded near the Kokkino Trimithia Headquarters. Although a large area was evacuated, its subsequent detonation still caused damage to a number of houses.

On 19 October 1979 'amalgamation day' for the Australians arrived. The Commonwealth Police Force joined with the Australian Capital Territory Police to form the Australian Federal Police Force. Although well removed from the immediate politics of the change, UNCIVPOL members were curious as to the implications for their duties in Cyprus. Each member was required to take the oath and undertakings of the new Force. A visit by Assistant Commissioner Roy Farmer, a former UNCIVPOL Commander himself, assisted a proper understanding of the changes.

During the same month UNFICYP movement in the north was further restricted in the hours during which check-points could be used and also in the routes open to vehicles. On the other hand, the National Guard also interfered with UNFICYP access to the buffer zone on a number of occasions, although UNCIVPOL were not directly involved. During the first six months of the contingent, movement south increased to 118, including fifty-six children, leaving 1421 Greek Cypriots in the north. Greek Cypriot children were effectively prevented from returning north for the summer holidays when the administration required applications on a form headed 'Turkish Federated State of Cyprus'. In September, stamps bearing the same title had been declared invalid by the International Postal Union. In retaliation, the administration stopped Red Cross and UNFICYP from delivering all but emergency articles and insisted on Greek Cypriots in the north using the banned stamps.

During the last six months of the sixteenth contingent's tour of duty there was some reduction in restrictions on UNFICYP movement in the north. Ninety Greek Cypriots, including twenty-three children, moved south while sixteen Turkish Cypriots headed north. During April 1980 Hugo Gobbi replaced Reynaldo Galindo-Pohl as Special Representative. The same month saw several Turkish Air Force fighters fly over the cease-fire lines leading to strong protests from the Government. Intensive efforts to bring the two communities together to form a Missing Persons Committee were frustrated notwithstanding that both publicly claimed the innovation was necessary and the issues were not nearly as contentious as 'bi-zonality' and 'security of the Turkish Cypriot community'.

Billy Sneddon, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, again visited the Island in January 1980. Life was not meant to be easy in the north. In March the Turkish Cypriots suffered from a devaluation of Turkish currency. The official exchange rate of thirty-six Lira to the Cyprus pound compared unfavourably with 170-200 Lira offered on the black market. Police, civil

servants and others paid at the official rates were among the hardest hit. During the same month an influenza outbreak swept Cyprus, making life even more miserable for some.

### *The Seventeenth Contingent*

The seventeenth contingent led by Chief Inspector Dick Allatson arrived on 21 April 1980 to take over on 30 April. Only Murray Geale remained from the previous group. Dick Allatson was an Inspector in the first all-Commonwealth contingent, and was the only Contingent Commander to serve two terms as such. Seven others, Marzio Da Re, Ray Davey, Randall Gawne, Bob McLeod, Kym Moulds, Phil Turner and Peter Wise stayed with him in the eighteenth.

There were few major incidents during the first months. POLOPS was involved in the investigation of an attempted rape of an English girl on the Nicosia-Larnaca Road, which resulted in the arrest and conviction of the offender. Some progress occurred at the Intercommunal Talks which resumed in October, but it was heavy going. A traditional Melbourne Cup evening held at Kokkino Trimithia during November was attended by the Special Representative and also by Sir Geoffrey Yeend, the Secretary of the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, in Cyprus for the Commonwealth Conference.

During the last six months of 1980, a UN Secretariat Survey Team examined UNFICYP and made a number of recommendations designed to reduce the cost of the operation.<sup>52</sup> As a result, during the following year the Force strength (2381) was reduced by 110 and helicopter flights severely curtailed. The latter resulted in an annual saving estimated at \$500 000. During the same period, however, Turkish Air Force helicopter and fixed-wing activity increased. UNCIVPOL were the only contingents for whom reductions were not recommended.

The Australians initiated a 'headlights on' road safety campaign which met with some success. Garry Noble put plenty of work into teaching swimming to children in the UN Protected Area. The efforts probably contributed to his silver medal for the breast-stroke in the UNFICYP swimming competition. Contingent members worked closely with UNFICYP military units. Colonel Vernon, Commanding Officer of the Princess Patricia Light Infantry (Canadian) Unit, praised the efforts of Ray Wregg, Bob McLeod, Marzio Da Re, John Davidson and Chris Lines. The Commanding Officer of The Royal Green Jackets, Lieutenant Colonel John Foley, ensured that Kokkino Trimithia did not miss out on the nightly film run. The medal parade at Blue Beret Camp on 25 July was an impressive ceremony.

Working with the military units led to some unusual recreational pursuits. Kym Moulds and Phil Turner tried parachute jumping; unfortunately John Davidson, who tried to emulate them, ended up with a badly broken ankle. Others entered the ten pin bowling competition as 'the Wallies'. In February

1981, Ray Wregg and Ray Davey took part in the second Municipal Police skiing competition at Trento, Italy. Brian Graham was presented with a plaque by the Canadians for running 640 kilometres in three months.

The Intercommunal Talks made a little progress in October 1980. Thefts at Mammari kept the Australians busy. Sensors were installed to detect the offenders but they were also stolen!! On a very wet Christmas Day, several Australians were involved in straightening out an incident in which a British soldier was arrested at gun-point after wandering across the buffer zone and into the Turkish Forces cease-fire lines. UNCIVPOL were also menaced but eventually the soldier was released to his Officers. Two Greek Cypriot hunters also detained during the month were not released until three months later.

The cost of the Australian contingent during the 1980/81 financial year was calculated at \$523 000 made up of salaries \$433 000, fares \$58 400, uniforms \$12 000 and incidentals \$20 000. Interest in the Australian activities prompted a visit from an ABC *Weekend Magazine* team under Peter Munckton during January. Peter Wise and Ray Wregg almost deserved equal billing after helping with the production.

On 1 March 1981, Austrian Major General Gunther Greindl took over as Force Commander from the Irish Major General James Quinn. The first six months of the year saw more intensive discussions between the interlocutors at the Intercommunal Talks. In April the Special Representative announced agreement that the Missing Persons Committee would comprise a humanitarian representative from each community and a chairman selected by the International Red Cross with the agreement of both sides and appointed by the Secretary-General. Claude Pilloud was appointed Chairman, but the Committee deliberations which began on 14 July almost immediately ran into procedural difficulties similar to those encountered in the Intercommunal Talks.

### *The Eighteenth Contingent*

Twelve replacement members led by Inspector Bill Griffiths arrived in May 1981 to make up the eighteenth contingent. During their first six months there were forty-one incidents involving restrictions on UNFICYP freedom of movement of which thirty-five were attributable to action by the Turkish Forces or members of the Turkish Cypriot Police Element. These included further restrictions in the vicinity of Rizokarpaso and near Limnitis. On 29 August Turkish Forces fired warning shots near a Greek Cypriot supply vehicle in the buffer zone at Nicosia. In June and November Turkish jet fighters over-flew the buffer zone. During July and September, UN soldiers were seriously injured by mine explosions.

Greek Cypriots with foreign passports, including a number of Australians, were frustrated by not being permitted to enter the north to visit relatives. Between May and November, 547 Greek Cypriots visited the south for



Ross O'Connor assisting Turkish Cypriot patients after transport to the Nicosia Rehabilitation Centre  
 Jeff Brown 1983

family reasons and fifty-two for medical treatment. UNCIVPOL helped many of these. A total of ninety-six Greek Cypriots moved to the south permanently. By the end of the year, the number of pupils at the primary schools at Ayia Trias and Rizokarpaso had dropped to thirty-one and sixty-one respectively. UNFICYP operated 143 observation posts, including sixty-nine permanent positions, in the buffer zone. High powered binoculars and night vision devices enabled the cease-fire lines to be supervised continuously. In spite of the establishment of a light aircraft corridor between Larnaca and Latakia, over-flights of the buffer zone by a variety of aircraft remained a problem.

### *The Nineteenth Contingent*

The nineteenth contingent led by Harry Carveth and John Sharp arrived in May 1982. Unfortunately, the group was beset by morale problems requiring intervention from Australia. During the first months of 1983, however, many Turkish Cypriot restrictions on UNFICYP movement in the north were lifted, including travel on the Limnitis-Xeros Road and on a new road between Xeros and Skouriotissa. During March the Headquarters was transferred

from Kangaroo Town (Kokkino Trimithia) to premises in the United Nations Protected Area (UNPA) at Nicosia Airport which had been occupied by 84 Squadron. Paris, a loyal Greek Cypriot cleaner for many years, also made the change. Except for very limited UN traffic, the airport had been closed since 1974. Following the redeployment, the Australians were located at Wolseley Barracks (six men), the JOC (three) and POLOPS (one) with the remainder at the new Headquarters. Wolseley Barracks members were accommodated at the Ledra Palace Hotel while most of the others were quartered in a variety of UN residences including 'the Caves' at Blue Beret Camp (Officers) and 'the Rocks' at Jubilee Camp (Sergeants). Subject to flooding, the latter were fairly primitive dwellings deemed by the British contingent to be field conditions. The arrival of wives and families provided a welcome relief from the Mess rounds.

As a result of the Headquarters move, the Australians lost two of their cleaners, Despina and Irene, as well as the cooks, Charley I and Charley II. Paris stayed on to become the domestic powerhouse at the new complex. After about ten contingents, she was by far the most knowledgeable person in the Australian camp. Charley I married his Maria at Kokkino Trimithia and in due course produced a fine son.

The workload was fairly standard during the twelve months—investigating fires in Sector Two, checking incursions into the Buffer Zone, seasonal farming problems especially those created by recurring 'offenders', running medical supplies, escorting bodies and assisting resettlement as well as other humanitarian tasks.

A new road put Larnaca and Nissi Beach within commuting distance of the Lotharios in the contingent. The Australians also continued their highly successful Learn to Swim campaign. The British contingent 'Spring Fayre' was assisted by a cordon bleu kebab stand and a sweet stall. The latter was sponsored by the Australian wives whose presence added stability to a number of contingents. Vic Young, John Hoitink and Terry McCarthy starred as cricketers. The last two were also valuable members of a Canadian soccer team. Others, who shall be nameless, stuck to 'wet' events such as darts and ten-pin bowling. Brian Whinnen maintained tradition by marrying a British girl met on the Island. Acting Commissioner Johnson and Commissioner Gray were among the Australian visitors welcomed by the contingent.

The Australians at Wolseley Barracks monitored Ledra check-point, the busiest crossover between north and south. The group also carried out humanitarian functions including routine medical transfers (about 700 a month), medical evacuations and, with the assistance of the International Red Cross, supervised transfers. The members also investigated incidents and incursions in the buffer zone, checked pass applications, attended briefings of the Canadian contingent and assisted with the monthly 'Southwind' and 'Northwind' patrols. The 'Southwind' patrol visited Turkish Cypriots in the south, many of whom were elderly, single people who had been born and lived all their lives in Paphos or Limassol. A few were farmers



Paris at AUSTCIVPOL Headquarters

Frank Vlasich, 1983

and landowners with large holdings and hundreds of goats or sheep. A small number were young men attracted to the south by jobs in the construction business.

The patrols delivered mail, passed on information about friends and relatives and, on occasions, arranged for people to meet with relatives at the Ledra Palace Hotel under the supervision of the Australian UNCIVPOL members. Traumatic and emotional scenes often occurred as families were reunited for a few hours. Not infrequently, pressure was applied for the 'stay-aways' to rejoin their families.

A Turkish Cypriot who requested permanent transfer to the north was closely questioned to ensure that the decision was voluntary. If so, the person and belongings would be taken by UNFICYP transport to the Ledra Palace check-point for the Australian Police to provide an escort to the Turkish Cypriot area, from where he or she would be transported to Kyrenia. The 'Southwind' patrol also spoke to Greek Cypriot District Officers and senior CYPOL Officers.

The 'Northwind' patrol carried out similar functions for the Greek Cypriots in the north. Their situation remained difficult. Primary schools, only, were functioning, at Rizokarpaso and at Ayias Trias. The Australians made initial inquiries into complaints of attempted arson and other harass-

ment, but then passed these to the Turkish Cypriot Police Element for further investigation and possible prosecution. The progress of inquiries was monitored by the liaison officers at UNFICYP Headquarters.

Set in gum trees, the new UNCIVPOL Headquarters was near the main UNFICYP building. Members there were responsible for patrolling the buffer zone, for conducting investigations and co-operating closely with Danish and British troops. A member with Criminal Investigation Branch experience, designated the Operations Information Officer, was appointed to supervise complicated or unusual investigations and disseminate information to and from a variety of meetings and conferences.

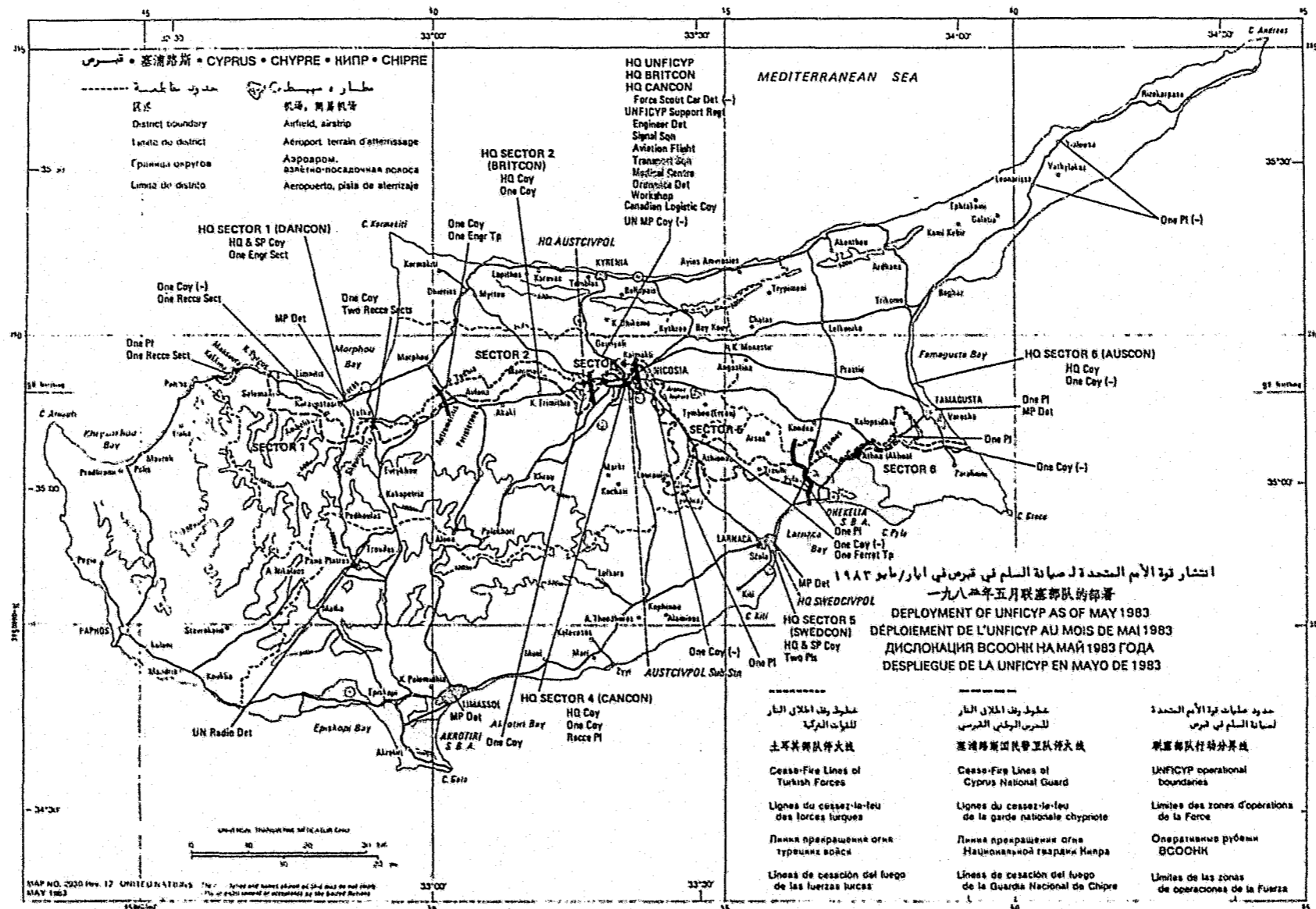
### *The Twentieth Contingent*

Chief Superintendent Don Morrison led the twentieth contingent which arrived in May 1983 to complete twenty years of Australian involvement in Cyprus. Don Morrison was an experienced Officer and his Deputy, Jim Jamieson, had served in Cyprus previously. UNFICYP deployment at the time is shown in Map 9. For one member, Mike Coyle, however, it was the fourth year on the Island. (Canberra expected his application for a transfer to CYPOL to arrive at any time!). Even before the contingent left, changes were made to the duration of duty. As a pilot scheme, Jeff Brown, Ian Finlayson and Ross O'Connor were to serve for six months while others were given the option of returning after that period. No one did. Twelve months still seemed to be the most popular term.

The contingent quickly settled down to business. Pomp and circumstance accompanied the capture of the 'Ashes' in the annual best of three cricket competition against the British. Tim Fisher and Laurie Pyne, together with Andy Crawford, UN helicopter pilot and a good friend of the Australians notwithstanding that he played for the other side, incinerated the existing 'handsome' trophy to add realism to the event. The deep culture of the Australians was put beyond doubt when *Blue Beret* featured articles about Jeff Brown's chocolate cake and Ian Finlayson's 'Australian Damper'.

The twentieth contingent was certainly a varied group. Don Morrison and Bob Aitken came from Melbourne. Trevor Sharp was a Detective in Darwin. Ross O'Connor hailed from Perth, Frank Vlasich from Sydney while the remainder were posted in various parts of Canberra.

The role of the Joint Operations Centre was changed in September when the three Australians were relocated at Headquarters. From that time, seven members performed duty from Wolseley Barracks mainly for the support of the Canadian Battalion in Sector Four. An Australian and a Swede operated as POLOPS while the remaining twelve members worked out of Headquarters and were responsible for activity and civilian complaints in Sectors One and Two. The rearrangement resulted from further reductions in the UNFICYP strength. The Swedes with their familiar Volvos continued to be based at



MAP 9: UNFICYP deployment May 1983



Medal Parade celebration; Back: Lindsay Timothy, Norm Hassell, Ulf Kaminski, Les Gorman, Mike McRae, Max Everett, Geoff Harris, Merv Beck, Paul Meehan, Barry Fletcher, Phil Sherwood, Wayne Robinson.

Front: Lionel Claydon, AUSCIVPOL, Terry Bessell, John Crowley

Max Everett 1975

Kiwi mascot Limassol

John Clark 1965





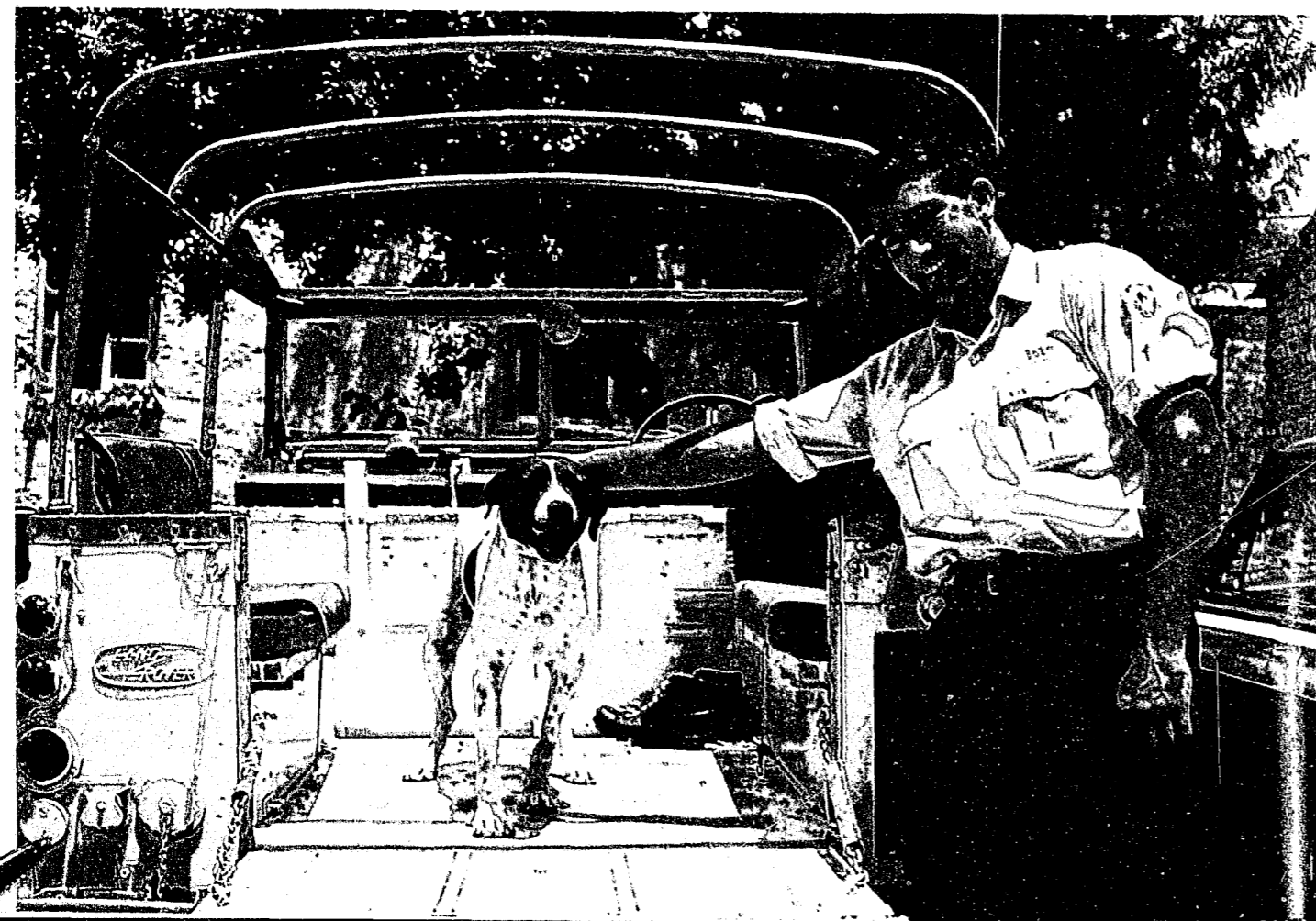
John Clark and friend

John Clark, 1965



Ross Crafter and Ted Deeker in the Joint Operations Centre

Jeff Brown, 1983



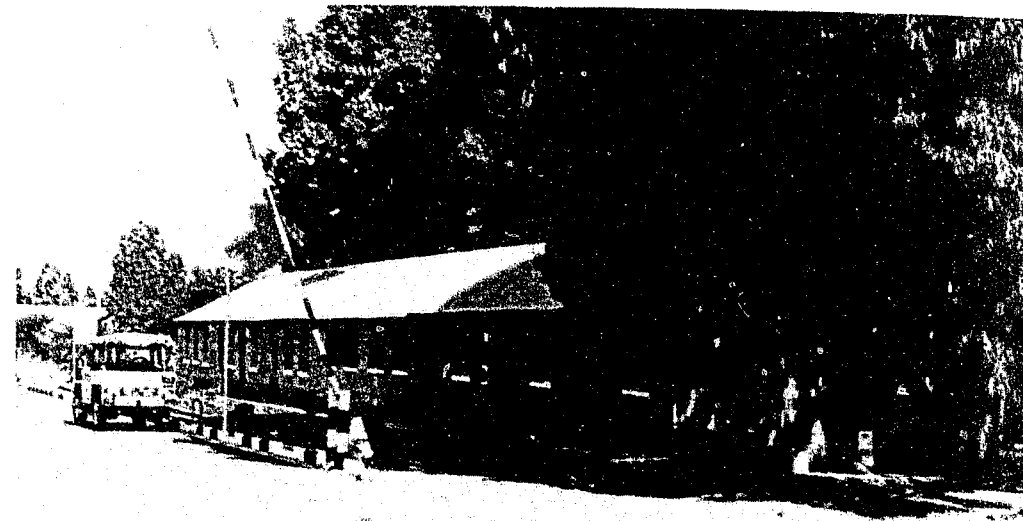
Gordon Glossop and UNO at Mallia

Tony Allum, 1967

Larnaca where twelve members performed duties in Sectors Five and Six. UNFICYP military Duty Officers took over the monitoring role previously performed by the UNCIVPOL Duty Officer (POLDO).

The spectre of partition was confirmed on 15 November 1983 when Rauf Denktash, leader of the 'Turkish Federated State of Cyprus', proclaimed an independent 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus', a move he had threatened since his objection to a UN General Assembly Resolution passed in May. The Federated State which had been declared shortly after the 1974 invasion, but had remained unrecognised by the world, had survived only by doing business in Turkish money, using the Turkish Post Office and similar facilities. The new Republic deplored by virtually all other countries was likely to continue the tradition.

Rauf Denktash and president Kyprianou addressed an urgent meeting of the Security Council which subsequently called for the rescission of the Unilateral Declaration of Independence. On Cyprus, tension was high. The Ledra check-point was closed for a period and large demonstrations held by each community. The Unilateral Declaration of Independence may have been designed to advantage the Turkish Cypriots in imminent discussions



Australian Headquarters, United Nations Protected Area Nicosia

Ted Decker, 1983

with the Cyprus Government, especially since it occurred during a transitional government in Turkey. Extreme measures, such as the cutting off of water, electricity and power lines, were not implemented, possibly because the Nicosia water supply originated in the northern part of the city.

The Australian Government condemned the Unilateral Declaration at both the United Nations and at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held two weeks later in India. That Meeting resolved that strong pressure be applied to the United Nations to ensure that the Declaration was withdrawn. With the Government of Nigeria, Zambia, India and Guyana the Australian Government formed a group to work with the United Nations to reverse the Turkish Cypriot strategy.

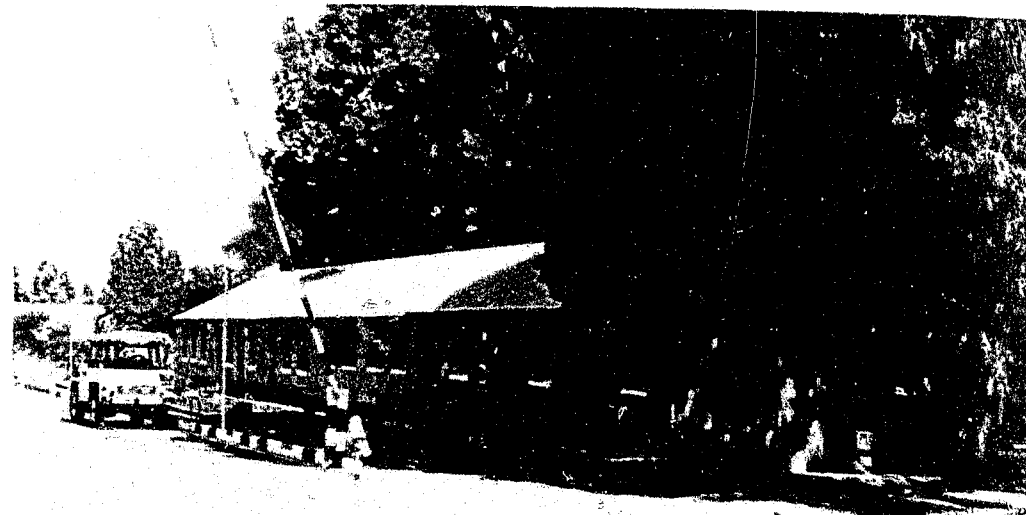
In the meantime, during the twenty years, the cost of maintaining UNFICYP to be met by the United Nations amounted to \$450 million, of which about \$350 million had been met by donations by member nations. The figures exclude about \$1440 million, a large proportion of actual costs, mainly pay and allowances, absorbed by countries contributing contingents.

Christmas and winter came with no real change in the Cyprus situation. The Australians were still able to do their morning medical escorts from north to south and back, but the number of patients dropped dramatically. Family reunions ceased and temporary transfers were suspended for a short time. Urgent ambulance escorts were a little harder to arrange, but the Australians eventually succeeded, especially in one case where Turkish

Cypriots in the north had to be brought to a hospital in the south where a young man lay dying as a result of a motor cycle accident.

Virtually only Turkey recognised the new 'nation' and there was some indication that even her Government had been taken by surprise by the announcement. Ken Baker, Frank Priest and George Switalski joined the contingent in December. Late in January 1984, four Australians returned to outpost 'Brava 26' near Kokkino Trimithia which the contingent had passed to the British UNFICYP on 9 June 1978.

Partition of the island is a tragic and impossible answer after twenty years of endeavour. The Cypriots and the United Nations deserve something better. Mistakes have been made by all parties. Those Australians still serving with UNCIVPOL, those who may be about to serve as well as those who have returned, earnestly hope and pray that a better settlement will be found. After twenty years, however, they could probably be excused if their optimism was slightly blunted.



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## CHAPTER EIGHT

### The New Zealanders (1964-1967)

When I met (Archbishop Makarios) the Cypriot leader—a tall, dignified, bearded man—I walked up to him and put out my right hand to shake his. He placed both his hands over mine and looking straight at me with those dark eyes, said, "It's so good of you lovely New Zealanders to come all this way to help Cyprus".

Gideon Tait<sup>53</sup>  
Commander 1965 NZ Contingent

New Zealand is withdrawing the police contingent from Cyprus mainly because of the shortage of police personnel in New Zealand . . . I had a very appreciative letter from U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, expressing his understanding of our termination of a contribution which lasted much longer than we undertook and intended, and his appreciation of the services given by our men over the three years.

Keith Holyoake (New Zealand PM)  
*Hansard 28 June 1967*

Keith Holyoake's New Zealand government received U Thant's request for civilian police in April 1964, at the same time as the Australian Government. At the time, the New Zealand Police Force strength of slightly more than 2500 gave that country one of the worst police-population ratios in Australasia, although the existence of a separate Traffic Authority reduced some enforcement responsibilities traditional in Australian Forces. An expert study several years later concluded that both the New Zealand Police Force and the Australian Forces suffered from a lack of manpower.<sup>54</sup>

The first New Zealand contingent of twenty police was formed quickly notwithstanding that 350 members applied for the Constable vacancies. Inspector George Wells led the group, which had an average age of twenty-eight years. Most were single. After a basic briefing and arms training (on nine-millimetre Browning automatics and machine guns which were



RNZAF Hastings transport to Cyprus

Brian Fahey, May 1964

taken to Cyprus), the contingent enjoyed a grand departure from Wellington at 8.00 am, 14 May 1964. The Prime Minister and senior police and government officials farewelled the ancient Royal New Zealand Air Force Hastings in which passengers sat rather uncomfortably facing the tail.

The first stop at Richmond near Sydney allowed a welcome from the New South Wales Police and a 'taste' of poker machines. Other stops were Darwin, Singapore, the Maldiv Islands (near Ceylon/Sri Lanka), Aden (where a dispute in the Yemen was a cause of excitement), Libya where George Wells had previously served, and thence to Nicosia arriving on 21 May. The new Zealanders stepped out into over-century heat in tunics and ties. Fortunately ex-Navy blue shorts had also been issued which, although initially the subject of considerable amusement among the locals, were cooler and much envied by the Australians and others.

The contingent stayed at the Acropole Hotel in Nicosia. Brian Fahey was appointed in charge of facilities, Arthur Colbourne was designated Liaison Officer to UNFICYP headquarters and David Wall made responsible for the transport. The short stay in the capital gave the newcomers time to become accustomed to the heat and be briefed on the prevailing situation including tours along the 'green line'. Some visited Kyrenia, twenty-six kilometres from Nicosia and the most popular resort for foreign settlers, especially English pensioners. The Lusignan Castle on the harbour was built between 1208 and 1211. St Hilarion, the Byzantine Castle overlooking the town, was pointed out as a Turkish Cypriot stronghold and the scene of bitter fighting a month previously. Bellapais Abbey nearby was probably the most beautiful of the medieval monuments in Cyprus.

The New Zealanders moved to Limassol on 1 June 1964 where they were accommodated at the Astir Hotel, a new building in the centre of the city. In August the contingent moved to relatively ideal accommodation at the

Curium Palace Hotel, named after the Roman ruins fifteen kilometres west of Limassol. Observation at CYPOL road-blocks and patrol were the main duties. The most important road-block, at Yermasoya on the main Limassol-Nicosia Road, was manned around the clock by eight hour shifts of two members. UNCIVPOL patrols aimed to ensure that the *status quo* was being maintained and to gather information relevant to the UNFICYP mandate. Few precedents existed, but the British Life Guards at Polemidhia were experienced and helpful. Arthur Rodgers and Brian Toomey, the two Detectives in the contingent, were kept busy investigating murders not only in the Limassol District but also in adjoining Districts where the Swedish UNCIVPOL occasionally encountered language difficulties.

Although Limassol District was not small and included seventeen CYPOL stations, the New Zealanders were considered lucky to be posted there. Sovereign Base facilities were close and the District was relatively quiet. Radios were soon fitted to each of the four Land Rovers linked to a console at the office. Blue brassards soon replaced the khaki ones carrying the 'N.Z. Police' and UN flash. The brassards were worn on the right shoulder. After a number of people translated the 'N.Z.' as 'neutral zone', urgent requests were sent to Wellington to change the design to spell out New Zealand in full.

The shotgun murders of two Turkish Cypriots in mid-June within five days of each other and at virtually the same spot near Yerovassa were the first major crimes to require New Zealand investigation. The results were inconclusive although the killings had all the hallmarks of intercommunal violence. The kidnapping of a Turkish Cypriot shepherd near Pissouri early in July also required investigation. CYPOL blamed the Turkish Terrorist Organisation (TMT), but there was no hard evidence to support this view. Co-operation between CYPOL and UNCIVPOL improved when Chief Superintendent Hadji Loizou arrived following the amalgamation of the Cyprus Police and the Gendarmerie.

A Unit of the Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards replaced the Life Guards late in July. The New Zealanders presented Lieutenant Colonel Scott, the Commanding Officer of the latter, with a carved walnut shield in the form of the New Zealand Police Badge and a silver tray for the NCO's Mess. The Guards had been unstinting in their support of the fledgling UNCIVPOL contingent.

Limassol Port initially presented the New Zealanders with more than a few headaches. Buses assembled during the day to await the arrival of liners which disembarked passengers only after the Port lights had been extinguished. The 'students' allegedly returning from Greece in fact were Greek troops who were quickly spirited off to unknown destinations. Attempts to follow the buses were always frustrated, usually at the National Guard checkpoint set up outside the Port, but also at CYPOL road-blocks.

U Thant protested strongly when UNFICYP were denied entry to the docks. The Cyprus Government replied that UNFICYP freedom of movement related to travel on roads and highways and did not confer a right of entry and

inspection of defence premises. Later, the President relented somewhat and suggested that 'sensitive areas' might be proscribed by agreement between the Force Commander and the Government. Eventually about one and a half per cent of the island was disqualified to UNFICYP, although even some of this area was open to inspection by the Force Commander. Maps showing sensitive areas were kept at UNFICYP Headquarters and CYPOL Headquarters, both in Nicosia. Steve Walsh had remained in Nicosia as Liaison Officer between UNFICYP and the New Zealand Headquarters at Limassol. In the latter city, a liaison officer was attached to the Central Police Station around the clock.

August, with the National Guard attack on Turkish Cypriots in the Kokkina enclave and the subsequent bombing by the Turkish Air Force, was the most difficult period of 1964. Tension in Limassol was very high, especially after a Greek Cypriot patrol boat (on loan from Greece) was blown out of the water at Xeros. A number of New Zealanders visited the area shortly after the fighting and attested to the extensive destruction.

Government, and therefore CYPOL, attitudes had so improved by October that the New Zealand UNFICYP were permitted to be present at Limassol Port whenever arms and equipment were being unloaded. Symptomatic of the change was the dinner to which CYPOL invited George Wells and senior Officers of the Cheshire Regiment, the UNFICYP Unit which had replaced the Inniskillings. Informal gatherings invariably improved co-operation between the various parties. The same month saw the rise of the 'Curium Kiwis', a feared force and formidable foe on the rugby field. The New Zealanders had a first-class relationship with the RAF who frequently fielded teams against them. The Commander in Chief (Middle East) was a guest at the first contingent's farewell function at the Curium Palace early in December.

There was a wealth of Cypriot culture to study. Religion was the most powerful influence keeping the communities apart. Inter-marriage was rare between the Greek Orthodox and the Moslem. Social life in both communities centred around the family, and relatives were expected to respond to problems within the families. Girls were generally protected from modern life and male influence by their mothers and arranged marriages were not unusual, particularly in the villages. Since the marriage was arranged, the father accepted responsibility for the future happiness of his daughter, as manifested by the substantial dowry—sometimes even including a house—given to the daughter on marriage. Attendance at elementary school was compulsory and fees were not required. About eighty per cent of children attended secondary schools known as 'gymnasiums' where fees were required. Cyprus had no universities.

Active recreation played an important part in the lives of most Cypriots, particularly in Limassol. Soccer was by far the most popular sport. Coffee shops were central to social life although many were furnished rather sparsely with simple rush-covered chairs which sometimes doubled as tables. The only concession to modernity was television, a focus of considerable attention

when news bulletins were screened. Open air cinemas mostly showed Greek films, often with Turkish, Arabic and French sub-titles.

The New Zealanders were invited to a number of village weddings, particularly of CYPOL members with whom they became friendly. As well as relatives and friends and other visitors, the village community were all invited. Weddings were usually held on Sundays, other days being considered unlucky. After the Church service, guests were invited to the new house and shown through each room. While the couple received their gifts, the guests retired outside to receive a glass of brandy and a piece of seed cake from the best man. Then the feasting began—goat, chicken, lamb, roast potatoes and salad, with quantities of beer and brandy. During the meal, and later, there was dancing accompanied by a band of accordeon, violin and drums. During the dance of the young couple, paper money was pinned to their clothes until they were completely covered.

Water was often a problem. The lack of perennial rivers meant that dams were few and far between. Most water came from boreholes and perennial springs. Mineral content was high and soaping and lathering difficult.

Although the New Zealanders had no serious accidents while on the island, members found road travel hazardous with most of the minor roads only one lane (three metres) wide. Roads to Turkish Cypriot villages were almost invariably unsealed unless on the main road or en route to a Greek Cypriot village. Off-street parking was unknown, with the result that the whole of the narrow road space was given over to vehicles, leaving little room for pedestrians. Bus services were very popular, carrying not only people but also chickens, goats, pigs, furniture, machinery, gas cylinders and anything else remotely portable including loaves of bread on the roof rack uncovered in the sun and dust.

The New Zealanders got to know Limassol well. The second largest town in Cyprus was geared for tourists with reasonably priced restaurants and sidewalk cafes, friendly banks, numerous gift and jewellery shops, traffic lights and peak period traffic jams. In short, all the trappings of a modern, enthusiastic city. Clothing stores sold the latest fashions. Some hotels were first class and night-life was well developed.

Many buildings were constructed of concrete and decorated with marble. Some looked unfinished because of steel reinforcing rods projecting from the supports. 'Unfinished' projects were subject to lower taxes than the finished product. Solar heating was common and effective.

Country life was much harder. Some villages (especially Turkish Cypriot) lacked electricity, and most had no piped water. The cultivators rose at 5 am and were in the fields by 6.30 am having taken their goats or sheep to graze. Farming employed about forty per cent of the labour force. Holdings were small (about fifteen acres) and scattered, with 70 000 holdings divided into some 660 000 individual parcels. This pattern resulted from the inheritance system where a man was legally obliged to leave his property in equal proportions to his sons. The day in the field was long, ending at about 6 pm.



Conference with Turkish Cypriot leader Kemal Pars, Limassol 1965, Laurie Grimwood, NZ  
Commander Gideon Tait

Gideon Tait, 1965

Many houses, especially in Turkish Cypriot areas, provided only the most basic accommodation. The Turkish Cypriots were in a cleft stick. While their political leaders spoke of partition they were discouraged from making many improvements. In both communities, animals represented the villagers' livelihood. It was not unusual for homes to be shared with livestock. The donkey was the greatest tool, on most occasions carrying prodigious loads or its owner (or both), with the rider perched precariously on the side-saddle. Dogs were relatively few in number because of their propensity to carry the fatal disease hydatids.

Grapes were one of the most important cash crops on Cyprus. The harvest extended between August and October and the Limassol wine festival held in late September to mark the end of the harvest was a highpoint. The Australians and New Zealanders came to know the many full-bodied wines on the island. Kokkinelli was popular, although after-effects could be devastating. Aphrodites White, Bellapais White, Othello Red and Afames Red also were in strong demand. Cyprus brandy, known as Zivania, was a crystal clear liquid with a kick like a donkey and was drunk from a liqueur glass. Rumour was that it could fuel kerosene lamps. Local beers were the fairly rugged Keo Beer and Carlsberg, made under licence. Imported beers included Tuborg, Heineken, Amstel, Tennets, Double Diamond and Harp. A variety of spirits and liqueurs were easily obtained.

Cyprus boasted two main breweries, Keo and Sodap. The Keo Factory at Limassol also produced Commandaria, reputed to be the oldest wine in the world and named after the Commandery of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem who owned Kolossi Castle and its estates just west of the city.

The second New Zealand contingent led by Superintendent Gideon Tait took over on 21 January 1965. The transition was smooth because five members had remained from the previous contingent. The duties at the Yermasoya road-block continued, although the emphasis had changed to monitoring the National Guard build-up in the District. UNCIVPOL increased the level of reassurance patrols during an Island-wide National Guard exercise.

On 19 July, as a result of military reductions, the New Zealanders took responsibility for Mallia observation post from the Grenadier Guards. The village had a small mixed population and a history of intercommunal incidents. The Sergeant and three men who patrolled the nearby Troodos foothills during the day, were quartered in a former butcher shop, with the kitchen where the slaughter-house used to be. Army rations were supplied from Polemidhia and members did their own cooking. The sub-station was in radio contact with the Limassol Headquarters, but overall conditions were basic and called for weekly rotations. The additional responsibilities necessitated the withdrawal of a Sergeant and three men who had been located in Nicosia. A large brown and white dog which lived in the telephone box at the front of the Mallia office was quickly named 'UNO' and became a firm favourite.

Bernie Kelly led the third contingent with Mark Burgess as his Deputy. The contingent, which occupied most of the first floor of the Curium Palace Hotel, was quick to find that the air conditioning was limited to the floors above. Life at the Curium, however, was not too bad and certainly justified the strong resistance to moves by the Australians to exchange Kakopetria for Limassol. Eventually the Police Adviser, Jim Hamilton, and General Thimayya, the Force Commander, ruled in favour of the *status quo*. The Commander's last official function before his untimely death was medal presentations to the New Zealanders at a parade on the hotel roof.

Relations with UNFICYP military contingents were excellent. A visit to the Yorkshire and Lancashire Regiment at Akrotiri turned up a forgotten piece of history. The Regimental silver, a magnificent collection, included an inscribed tray presented to the Unit by the citizens of Wellington—New Zealand—in gratitude for assistance during the great fire of 1846. Another accident of history resulted from the actions of their forefathers during two wars. As with the Australians, the New Zealanders were feted by the Turkish Cypriots because of Gallipoli and by the Greek forces because of the return of the 8th Army to Greece during the Second World War.

In one incident during the tour a Turkish Cypriot woodcutter was murdered by a shotgun blast which almost cut the unfortunate victim in half. CYPOL were not permitted into the enclave to investigate; however, when the New Zealanders arrived the Turkish Cypriots, while blaming Greek Cypriots, refused to permit an investigation until the weekend was over. On another Saturday morning, Bernie Kelly visited Kemal Pars to inquire into the whereabouts of a missing Turkish Cypriot. After a cup of coffee, he was

informed that it was lunch time and advised that he would be told the result of inquiries on the following Monday.

The New Zealanders made a kiwi stencil to identify their Land Rovers. That bird may have been flightless, but he certainly got around. A kiwi turned up on the mudguard of the vehicle used by the Commanding Officer of the Royal Highland Fusiliers. When it was next seen it was wearing tartan 'trews', white spats and a Glengarry cap. Another kiwi, a wooden model, was handcuffed to the roof of the Limassol headquarters well out of the way of marauding Australians and other souvenir hunters.

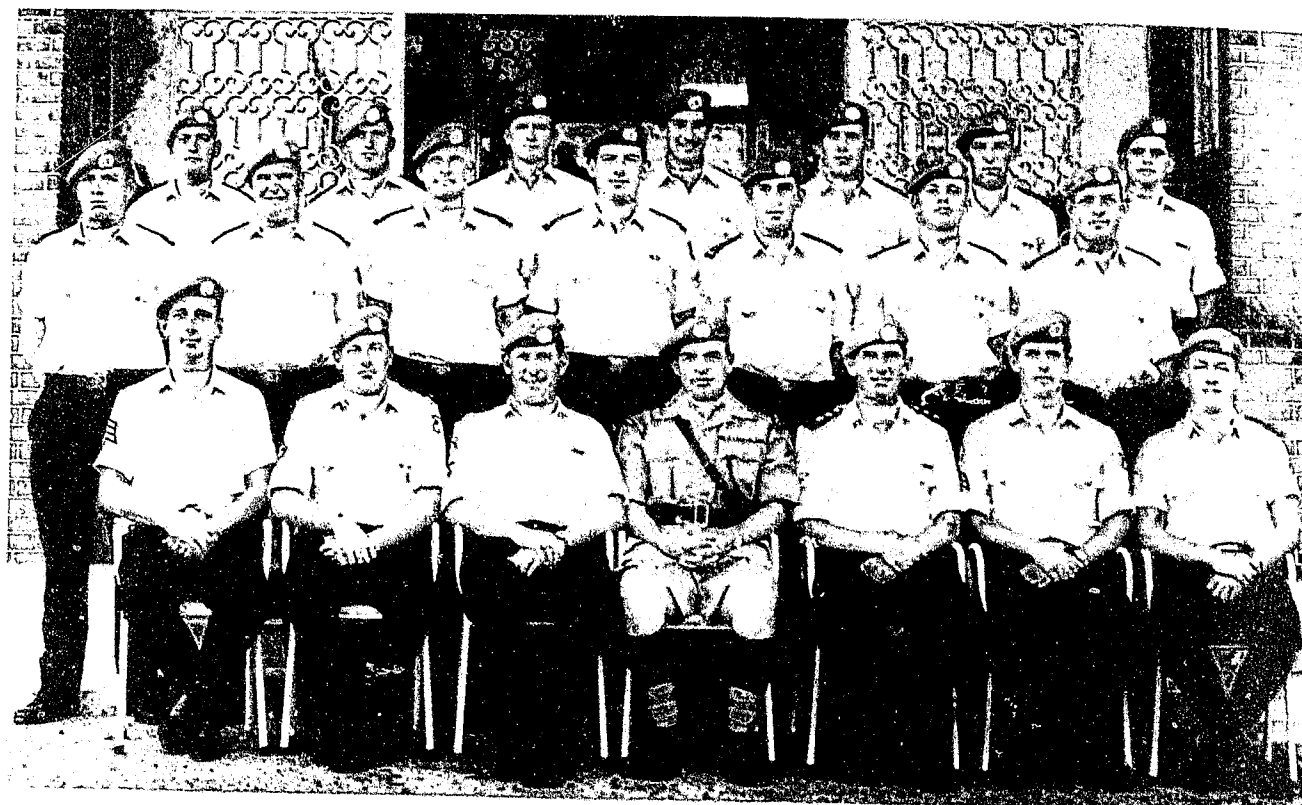
All but three members of the third contingent stayed on to form the following contingent under Superintendent Bob Moore. Although Limassol was generally quiet, Bob Moore, Mark Burgess and Jim Hammell had good cause to remember Anzac Day (25 April). They were investigating an explosion near the Technical School when a second bomb detonated, throwing shrapnel in all directions. The UNCIVPOL members escaped unhurt, although a pedestrian who was further away was seriously injured.

Peace-keeping soon slipped into routine. Most liaison work was carried out by the Commissioned Officers while other members performed patrol duties, crowd control and support activities. Paul Mears made short work of the administrative chores while Paddy McDonnell and Alan Monk attended to the transport. The Land Rovers were in less than perfect condition. The New Zealanders and the British contingent worked hard planning for the Turkish National Day in May, but the usual parade passed without incident.

During the first part of their tour, the New Zealanders worked closely with the Royal Highland Fusiliers. Colonel Pender, the Commanding Officer, presented each of the contingent with a Fusilier belt on the Unit's return to Germany. Flight Lieutenant Pat Hennessy of RAF Akrotiri was also a welcome visitor, arranging sporting meetings and other less arduous pursuits. Good relations were maintained with Jack Carmichael and other Australians in the adjoining Paphos District.

Early in May, Fletcher 'Turk' Clague-Christian, Bob Knox, Ian Hammill and John Clark at Mallia helped with the search for four British school children missing near the village. Fortunately, the group was located after a night in the open. Fletcher Clague-Christian married an English school-teacher, 'given away' in the absence of her parents by the New Zealand Commander, Bob Moore.

The fifth contingent, led by Ken Sykes, included twelve members of the previous group. In August 1966, the month after its commencement, a number of shooting incidents were investigated. Ken Sykes and John Janes inquired into three bomb blasts near the Central Police Station in the early hours of the morning. They were early signs of internal fighting by Greek Cypriots, although few realised how devastating that would eventually be. In another night-time incident, Ken Sykes was with Garry Gibbs and Doug Williams, both experienced members, inquiring into an allegation of shots being fired into the Turkish Cypriot quarter when more shots were fired into



New Zealand Sixth Contingent, Curium Palace Hotel, Limassol  
 Back: John McSkimming, Barry Anderson, Ian London, Gordon Glossop, Noel Hawkins, John Burn, Rex Cutler  
 Middle: Ron Burgess, Brian Walkinshaw, Evan Jordan, Colin McKay, Ian Kington, John Thurston, Allan Harris  
 Front: Don Corbett, Kevin Holland, Brian Dea D. Isles (BRITCON), Kevin Egan, Tony Allum, Ron Renz  
*John Thurston 1966*

the positions. Fortunately no one was wounded and the firing ceased immediately UNCIVPOL let their presence be known. During the same month, Allan Harris joined Ian London at UNCIVPOL Headquarters at the Report Centre in Nicosia. Positions in the capital rotated every four months. Gordon Glossop and Colin McKay served on interchange with the Danes.

The only serious incident in the last months of 1966 was the attempted murder of a Turkish Cypriot shepherd near Episkopi by three fellow-villagers. Negotiations with CYPOL dissuaded them from an armed entry to effect the arrest of the three alleged offenders, and warrants were eventually issued. The shepherd, who was not badly hurt, later returned to Episkopi after receiving assurances of protection.

The sixth contingent, led by Brian Dean, which arrived in Cyprus on 2 January 1977, included fifteen newcomers. Eleven members who had served in Cyprus for eighteen months or more returned to New Zealand with the previous group. Little wonder that farewells were protracted and excess luggage was a problem.

The new contingent almost immediately struck the tension associated with the developing situation at Kophinou which was to occupy the Australians in

November. On 26 January, a bus containing seventeen Greek Cypriots, mainly women, was stopped and detained for thirty minutes by freedom fighters at Kophinou. Prompt action by UNFICYP averted a major incident, but the area—only thirteen kilometres from the boundary of the New Zealanders' District—remained very tense. For some time they maintained twenty-four hour reassurance patrols in the locality. A Black Watch Unit commanded by Major Leslie took over the Kophinou Police Station but, as described in Chapter Four, even this position was over-run by freedom fighters on 11 March.

Sporting events continued as morale boosters. In January, Gordon Glossop, Ron Burgess, Ron Renz, John Thurston and Noel Hawkins formed a major part of a UN rugby team which was successful in Kuwait. The team included Trevor Grenenger of the Australian UNCIVPOL and a number of English and Irish players. Unfortunately, on arrival the Irish found that their passports were insufficient for entry into Kuwait and the players were clapped into gaol. Luckily the airport manager was a rugby official and the downcast Irishmen were allowed out to play the game. Afterwards they were even more despondent being returned to custody while the rest of the team celebrated. On Cyprus the New Zealand UNCIVPOL rugby team won eighteen of the twenty matches they contested. Evan Jordan coached a Black Watch basketball team. Ian Kington helped with soccer while Barry Anderson joined the Black Watch Search and Rescue Squad after completing a training programme at Kyrenia.

A dust-cart incident in March typified how incidents escalated. The vehicle, owned by the Turkish Cypriot Community in Limassol, was confiscated by CYPOL because it was unlicensed. The Turkish Cypriots insisted that they were not required to pay the 108 Cyprus pounds licence fee because the vehicle was exempt as community property. The Greek Cypriot dust-cart, which required no fee, was cited as an example. The Government, however, refused to recognise the Turkish Cypriot community and denied the exemption. While negotiations continued, the Turkish Cypriots dumped rubbish near Greek Cypriot businesses. Eventually the truck was returned to continue its unlicensed activities in the Turkish Cypriot quarter.

On 24 March, the Troodos UNCIVPOL relay station began operating. Kevin Holland was in charge of the three members who manned the station and lived in the nearby Troodos Hotel. The extra commitment was met by the recall of two New Zealanders from Nicosia and a reduction of the strength at Mallia from four to three men. Rotations at the relay station occurred every two weeks.

UNCIVPOL patrols along the main Limassol-Nicosia Road were increased after heavy firing between the National Guard and fighters manning heavily fortified Turkish Cypriot positions at Mari on 8 April. During the same month, the British Broadcasting Commission gave the first information of a firm decision that the contingent would be withdrawn in late June. The announcement was met with some regret although rumours had circulated

*The Commanding Officer and Members  
of the New Zealand Police,  
Request the pleasure of the Company of*

*at a Farewell Social and Dance to be  
held on the 23-6-67 at 8.30 p.m. at the  
Provest Security Services Polemidhia.*

*Admission with invitation.*

Invitation to NZCIVPOL Final Function

Tony Allum, 1967

for some time. The final months were marked by a large number of farewell functions. Interchange with the Swedish UNCIVPOL at Famagusta had to be cancelled after only three weeks to allow preparations for the withdrawal. The last week was particularly busy as gratitude was expressed to each of the communities, CYPOL Officers, the management of the Troodos Hotel and members of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, commanded by Colonel Isles, who had provided so much support and assistance over the difficult period. A Kebab meal with other UNCIVPOL Commanders was such a success that it was agreed to make the get-together a monthly event. The final farewell social and dance on 23 June 1967 at Polemidhia was a night to remember. Unfortunately, relations with the Curium Hotel management became a little strained during the final months.

The Troodos Communication Centre was handed over to the Australians on 19 June. The Limassol Headquarters and Mallia followed on 27 June. On that day, the contingent flew out of Akrotiri at 10 pm to eventually arrive back in New Zealand nine days later. While Brian Dean held some reservations about the effectiveness of civilian police without enforcement powers, he was in no doubt that his contingent had benefited from the experience and held their own with other UNCIVPOL units on the Island.

## CHAPTER NINE

### Overview

... the Survey Team noted that UNFICYP was being charged by both sides for water, electricity and garbage and sewage disposal. The amounts involved are of the order of \$500 000 per six-month period. The Team considered that services of this kind might appropriately be rendered to UNFICYP free of charge, bearing in mind, in particular, the extensive assistance rendered by UNFICYP to both sides in the upkeep of these services in various parts of the Island.

*UN HQ Survey Team  
1 December 1980*

The interlocutors have succeeded in arriving at common formulations of the "points of coincidence" in a number of cases ... The process is continuing at a deliberate but reasonable rate ... This does not mean that the well-known major substantive elements of the Cyprus problem are about to be resolved. They are, however, being systematically reconsidered, reformulated and reduced.

*Perez De Cuellar  
UN Secretary-General 1 June 1982*

Summarising the contribution of the Australian and New Zealand UNCIVPOL contingents is no easy matter. It may not even be appropriate. The UNFICYP mission is not complete and even a week is a long time in International Politics as the events of August 1974 clearly showed. In the short term, however, population profiles probably will not return to reflect the Greek Cypriot dominance that marked the first UNFICYP decade, 1964-1974.

The rather inappropriately named 'Operation Mayflower' marked a clear turn-around in Turkish Cypriot fortunes. That month of hard and emotion-draining work for the Australians and the rest of UNFICYP made partition of the Island a reality and permitted the Turkish Cypriots to repopulate the

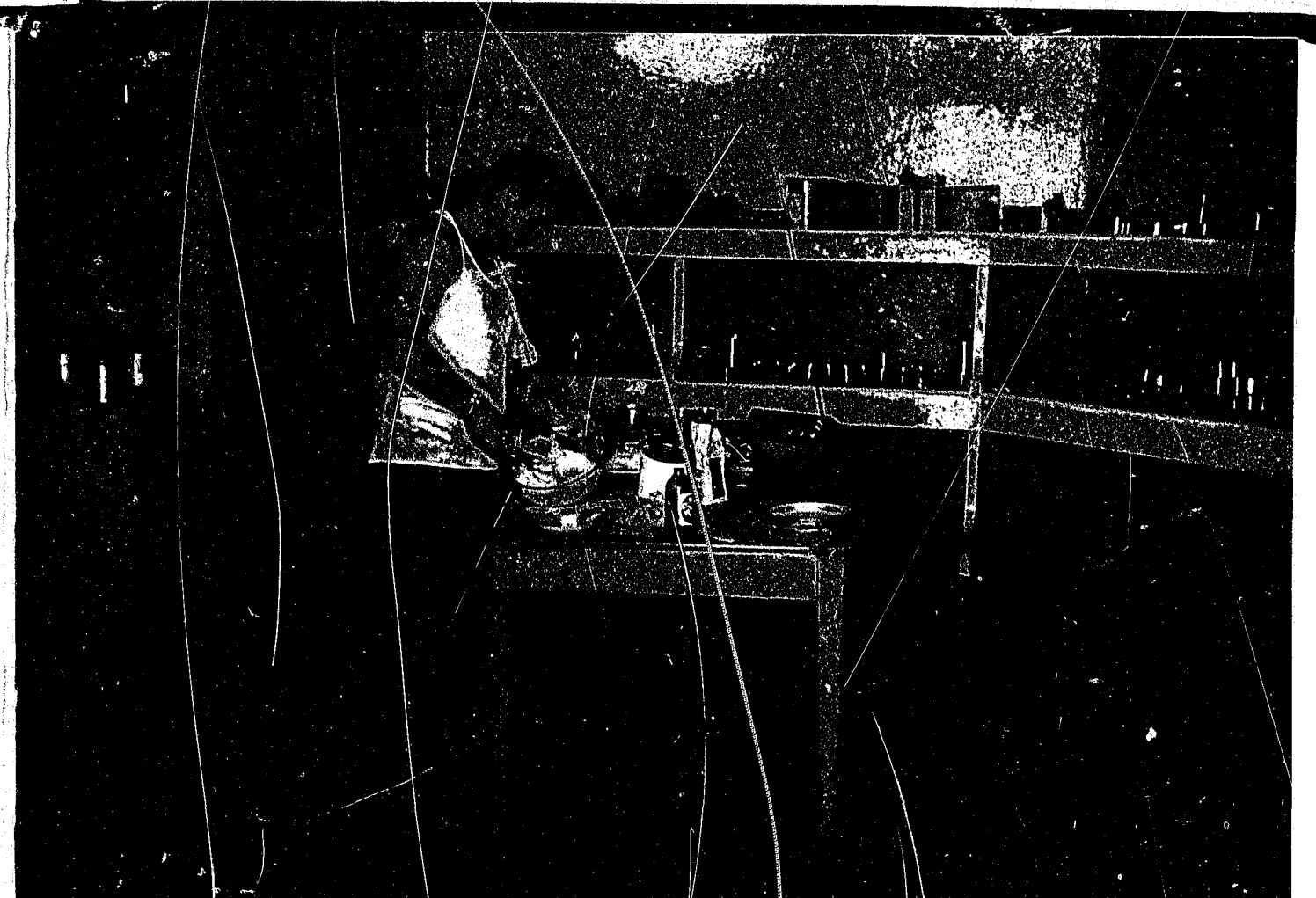
north at their leisure. It was not long before land was being assigned to retiring Turkish Forces personnel and to settlers from Turkey. The number of Turkish Cypriots might even increase to thirty to forty per cent of the population and reach a stage of political strength to survive as a larger minority group in a unified Cyprus without the need for the artificial and inherently unworkable supports that caused the 1960 Constitution to self-destruct.

The other alternative is that the buffer zone continue to divide the communities—one relatively prosperous but increasingly unhappy with partition, the other relatively happy with the division, but totally dependent upon the generosity, goodwill and military strength of the Turkish Government. In both scenarios, the urgency of UNFICYP tasks should gradually lessen and permit the Force to be disbanded.

On reflection, was it all worthwhile? Internationally, UNFICYP preserved NATO obligations at a time when skilled observers feared Turkey and Greece would go to war. That result no doubt was in accord with Australian and New Zealand foreign policy from which, in the broad view, the contribution of contingents should not be disassociated. On national levels, the contribution of police contingents provided a practical and continuing indication of support for the basic principles of the UN and particularly the Organisation's primary task—the preservation of international peace. Both Australian and New Zealand governments have espoused a strong commitment to United Nations operations. Notwithstanding changes of government in Canberra, there has been no public suggestion that the contingent should be withdrawn. Even the suggestion that Australia might supply the only UNCIVPOL contingent appears to have been met with acquiescence by Australian governments. In 1982 repatriation benefits were extended to serving and previous members of UNFICYP, which is probably an indication of official approval. Speculation about the withdrawal of the Australian contingent with the Sinai Multinational peace-keeping force early in 1984 does indicate that Australia's international contributions are never open-ended.

The effectiveness of Australian and New Zealand efforts in Cyprus cannot be separated from that of UNFICYP itself. At no time did UNCIVPOL form more than six and a half per cent of the Force, and most often its strength was a considerably smaller proportion, much nearer the one and a third per cent at the end of 1983. While few would have believed that the complex issues of Cyprus would be resolved in the three months of the first mandate, no one would have anticipated that UNFICYP would still be operating after two decades.

The creation of a civilian police unit within UNFICYP was an outstanding success. The comments of the former Chief of Staff, Michael Harbottle, have been quoted, but many others have also been eloquent in their praise. Official files show that other UNFICYP military Commanders have not hesitated to put their gratitude and well wishes in writing. In retrospect it is hard to imagine how UNFICYP could have operated as effectively without civilian police

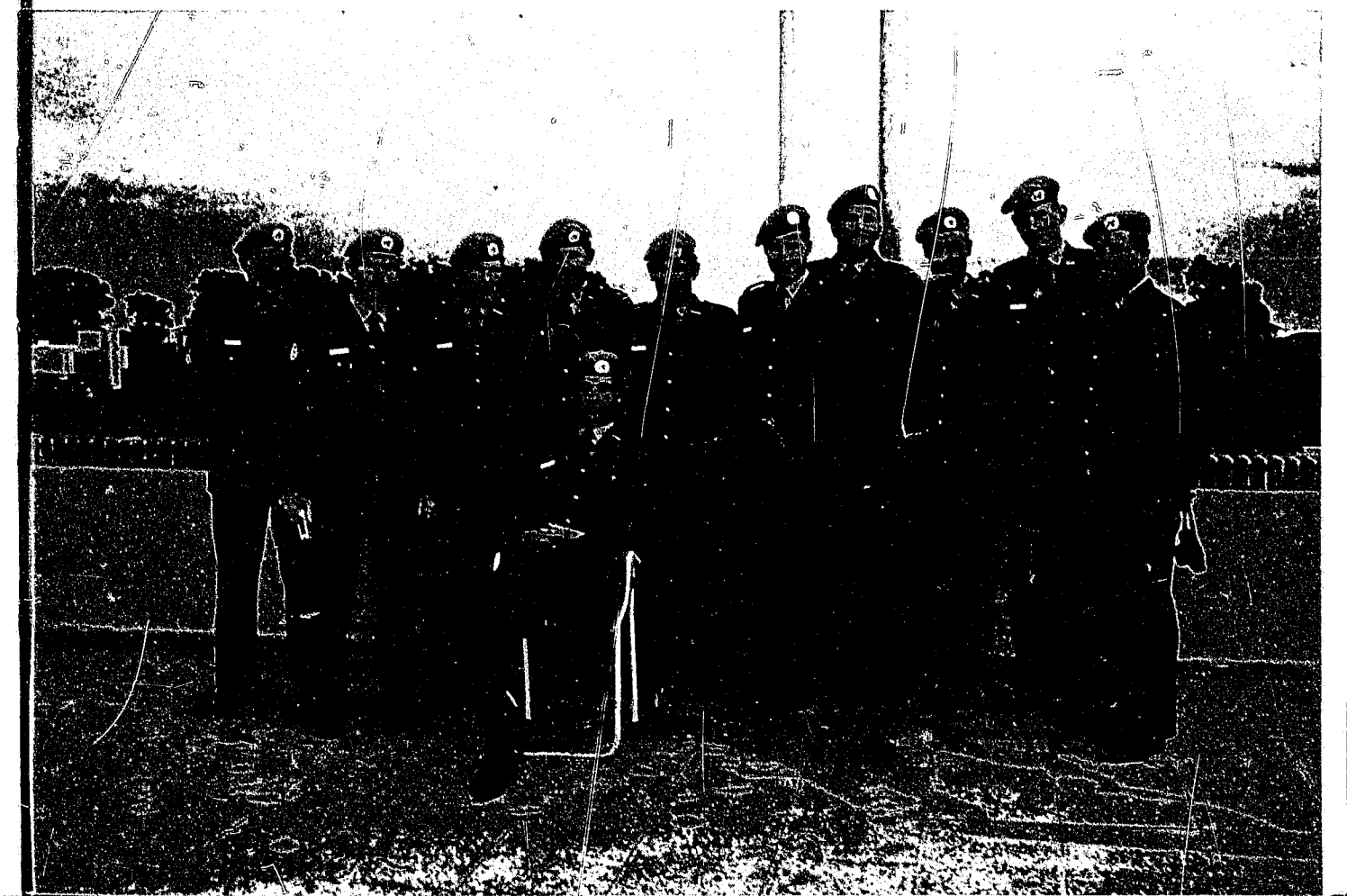


Jim Hamill at Mallia

John Clark 1965

Third NZ contingent arrival at Limassol

John Clark 1965



because of the critical position of CYPOL in the law enforcement and politics of the Island. The police sub-culture ensured that UNCIVPOL had a head start in their dealings with the local police. In the cases of Australia and of New Zealand, this was reinforced by common British origins in the development of the police forces and the legal systems.<sup>55</sup>

The Turkish Cypriot Police Element was another story. While individual co-operation occurred, before 1974 its members were constrained by political directives from both Nicosia and from Ankara and, outside the capital, by the absence of a credible judicial system and correctional process. After 1974 the Turkish Cypriots were in such an ascendancy after so many years, that their arrogance towards the Greek Cypriots frequently extended to UNFICYP.

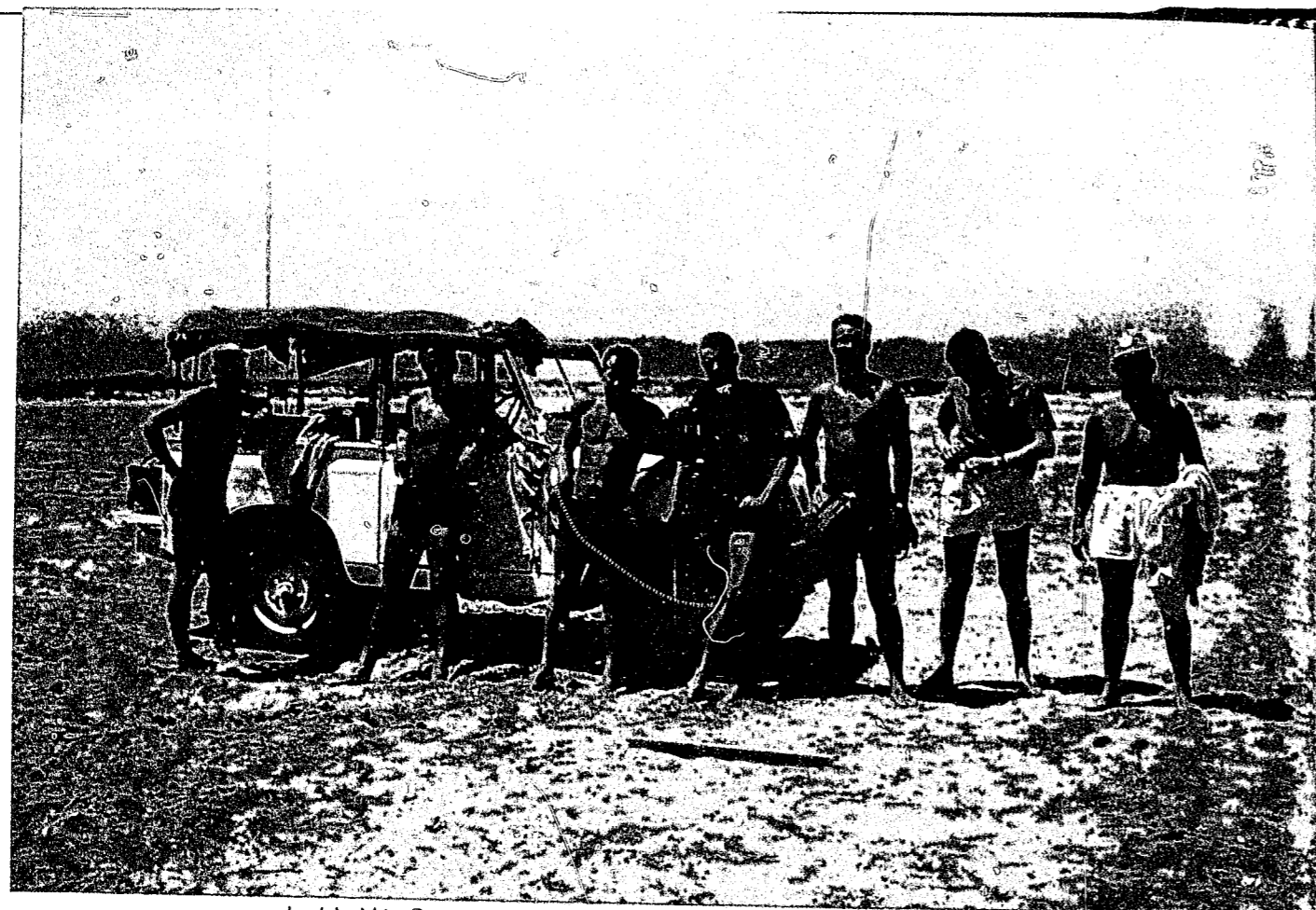
Of course the very rationale of UNFICYP—maintenance of the *status quo*—on many occasions appeared to favour the Greek Cypriot 'Government', rather than the minority. This view was clearly the message to members of the Turkish Forces who served in Cyprus after the attempted coup. The Australians' eighteen months at Xeros (1975-1977) seemed to indicate that obstructionism was the order of the day. The experience indicated how difficult peace-keeping becomes when operating in an overtly hostile environment.

When UNFICYP was first deployed, President Makarios believed that its law and order mandate required the Force to disperse Turkish Cypriot concentrations and return the refugees and evacuees to their villages. The President pointed out in a letter to the Special Representative:

In the Government's view, return to normality can be achieved if UNFICYP could ensure the following:

- a Lifting by the Turks of all restrictions upon the movement of their compatriots,
- b Cessation by the Turks of their preventing Greek Cypriots and Government officials from entering or moving within the so-called Turkish sectors and from using their properties freely,
- c Removal of all fortifications and armed posts throughout Cyprus in accordance with the Government's declared policy . . .
- d Abolition of the Green Line,
- e Evacuation and return to their rightful owners of the Armenian houses situated in or in the vicinity of Victoria Street and other places,
- f Return to the Government of stores, plants, machinery and other property seized by the Turks and worth at least £C 1 million,
- g Restoration of possession to the Government of its work-shops, installations and machinery in the vicinity of the old railway terminal,
- h Return of the records in the Land Registry Office, the District Office and other Government offices in the Turkish quarter and of the records and library of the courts and, generally, of all property of the Government.<sup>56</sup>

On the other hand, the Turkish Cypriots thought that UNFICYP should assist them in the partition of the Island. U Thant rejected those requests, viewing 'law and order' as a general sense of stability rather than a restoration of the



Lady's Mile Beach near Limassol. Ron Renz, Ian Kington, Noel Hawkins, John Thurston, Don Corbett, Colin McKay, Brian Dean  
Tony Allen 1967

NZ seven-a-side Rugby at Happy Valley

John Clark 1966



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1960 Constitution. If UNFICYP had undertaken any of those tasks it would have clearly been identified with one side of the conflict. Fortunately it did not and, in retrospect, the Force was very successful in reducing the fighting and creating a climate in which the negotiators could reach a political agreement free from the pressures of violence.

The fact that no settlement occurred was a result of intransigence on both sides, but, in the early years, particularly of the Greek Cypriots who held most of the initiatives. They eventually fell victim to their own internal conflicts, the ambitions of violent men and the machinations of the Great Powers. The community probably has a number of decades to regret the attempted coup which so often bordered on high farce.

Where does that leave the Australian and New Zealand police if peace-keeping was effective but mediation unsuccessful? The traditional police powers for law enforcement and ensuring public order were not available to UNCIVPOL. Cyprus duty would not add to their personal files details of cases in which their efforts had brought serious offenders to justice. Even in those cases where UNCIVPOL investigated traditional crime, their inquiries were, in an enforcement sense, stillborn. UNCIVPOL could not launch prosecutions and even in the most serious cases, such as the August 1974 killings at Ktima, could only pass on the results of their inquiries to CYPOL, understandably with little real confidence that justice would be done. Even if prosecuted and found guilty, a Greek Cypriot miscreant might be reasonably confident that presidential clemency would be extended. Of course, UNCIVPOL investigations always had a political cutting edge—neither side wanted to be caught out doing the wrong thing.

Table 4 — Tours of Duty in Cyprus by Force of Origin

Force of Origin	Months in Cyprus (a)						Total
	6	12	18	24	36	48	
Victoria	—	112	5	1	—	—	118
New South Wales	—	123	6	—	—	—	129
South Australia	—	57	3	1	—	2	63
Western Australia	—	39	2	—	—	—	41
Tasmania	—	32	1	—	—	—	33
AFP (before April '76) (b)	—	31	3	4	—	2	40
AFP (after April '76)	5	106	—	16	4	—	131
ACT	—	12	—	—	—	—	12
Northern Territory	—	10	1	—	—	—	11
Queensland	—	35	2	1	—	—	38
Australia	5	557	23	23	4	4	616
New Zealand	50	16	10	2	—	—	78

(a) According to Force and period of first tour. Not corrected for repatriations resulting from ill-health, compassionate reasons or disciplinary measures.

(b) Includes Commonwealth Police.

During the twenty years of Australian contingents, 616 police served in Cyprus. Thirty of these served more than one twelve-month term (Table 4). Three members were killed, one in a mine explosion while performing the humanitarian duties which epitomise the very essence of peace-keeping, the other two in road accidents. One member has been decorated for outstanding courage. Others have been commended at various levels in Cyprus or in Australia. During three years, seventy-eight New Zealanders also served, including twelve who remained more than twelve months.

The major personal benefits to the Australians and New Zealanders resulted from the experience of performing a quasi-military function in a politically unstable country and from their exposure to police and soldiers from a number of countries and political systems. Cyprus was (and remains) politically and economically a relatively advanced country, especially by Middle Eastern standards. Both Turkey and Greece had lower per capita incomes. Coming from politically stable systems, there was much to be learnt from working and living in a community under virtual martial law.

Members of all units serving under the blue UN flag adopted an internationalist outlook. It was impossible to do otherwise. This was particularly the case with the Australians who served with military contingents from a number of countries. Small numbers made each UNCIVPOL contingent entirely supportive of and dependent on the UNFICYP military forces in their Districts. Cultural and operational differences were not as marked where UNCIVPOL supported their own national contingent as was the case with the Swedish and Danish police. Those members had most to gain from the excellent interchange scheme which developed early in 1966. A number of larger UNFICYP military contingents supported by the Australians are detailed in Appendix K. The list is not exhaustive, but is intended to demonstrate the breadth of contact. It does not include RAF Akrotiri and specific RAF and military units, specialists or small groups such as the much vaunted Limassol Marine Craft Section, with whom the Australians co-operated equally closely. Many of these have been mentioned in earlier chapters.

Most Australians and New Zealanders tended to be well accepted. Most were relatively gregarious, with a sense of humour which appeared to appeal to the English and Irish particularly. Possibly there are more similarities between the philosophy and psychology of police officers and soldiers than either would care to admit. Members of both contingents accepted long hours without complaint and generally were effective in the field. The requirement to fully document incidents came much more naturally to police officers than to military personnel.

For their part, the Australian and the New Zealand police owed a great deal not only to other UNCIVPOL contingents and members of military units, but also to civilians in Cyprus, especially in the Sovereign Base Areas, around the Mining Company facilities and elsewhere. This record has certainly indicated the importance of sporting and social interaction in maintaining personal equilibrium on the Island. The relationship between UN

personnel and Cypriots was often tempered by the need for manifest objectivity in dealings with the communities. The closest rapport developed between the Australians and the staff at their stations, who were almost without exception particularly loyal and caring. During the first years at the various hotels, few incidents occurred to mar life so far from home. The deployment of the Australians and the New Zealanders is detailed in Table 5.

Of course incidents later regretted did occur. This record has chosen not to dwell on misdemeanours, regarding them as what one might reasonably expect over such a long period and among groups of mainly young men thrown into each other's company day after day in a foreign environment and subject to the additional stresses of intermittent danger and boredom. The very conviviality of the military contingents could also be a trap for the unwary. The following widely circulated form letter might contain more than a little truth in its black humour.

Issued in solemn warning  
to all relations, friends  
and acquaintances  
of the honourable.....

Rehabilitation Centre  
Limassol

/ /197

Soon the above named will again be in your midst. Although demoralized and slightly demented, he will be striving with renewed vigour to take his place once more as a human being, in pursuit of life, love, liberty and happiness. Before making your joyous preparations to welcome him back into society, be warned ... you must make allowances for the environments to which he has been subjected during the last year. In other words he may be slightly Mediteranianized, suffering from what is known as Cypriotitis, and he should therefore be handled with extreme care. You will find instructions below that will help you to help him.

Show no alarm if he greets you each morning with 'Kali mera' if he carries his mingi bag and toothbrush with him at all times, if he likes wearing baggy trousers, or even if he makes regular visits to the zoo to see his old friend the donkey. Don't be shocked if he drives his car along the street tooting the horn, swearing and yelling at everyone in sight, and then leaves it parked in the centre of the road. Keep cool if he drowns all his meals in Kokkinelli, and mixes kebabs with VSOP brandy. Be tolerant when he takes his mattress off the bed to sleep on the roof, and don't be surprised if he keeps irregular hours, sometimes not coming home for days at a time.

Never ask him about some of the ranking members of his contingent, as this may throw him into a violent rage, and for the first few months he is home, be especially watchful when he is in the presence of women. If they are beautiful, watch out ... his intentions are sincere although dishonourable. Just treat him with kindness, tolerance, and an occasional quart of Johnny Walker, and you will soon be able to rehabilitate this hollow shell of a once proud citizen.

So, send no more mail to Cyprus, fill the fridge with cold beer, and get out his civvies from their mothballs ... for he is coming home.

signed .....

Table 5 — Deployment of Australian and New Zealand UNCIVPOL (a)

AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT	
FAMAGUSTA	25.5.64 — 10.12.64
LARNACA	25.5.64 — 10.12.64, 30.10.70 — May 71
AYIOS THEODOROUS	25.5.64 — 10.12.64, June 67 — 23.2.70, 30.10.70 — May 71
KTIMA:	
'New Olympus'	9.12.64 — June 70
Own premises	June 70 — 6.11.75
POLIS	9.12.64 — May 66, December 68 — 20.10.75
LIMASSOL:	
'Curium Palace'	27.6.67 — December 68
Maternity Clinic	December 68 — December 74
Berengaria Flats	December 74 — 7.11.75
XEROS:	
CMC houses	9.12.64 — 10.1.65
(Sub-station)	21.10.75 — March 77
KAKOPETRIA	10.1.65 — December 68
KOKKINO TRIMITHIA	8.11.75 — March 83
UNPA (Nicosia)	March 83 —
NEW ZEALAND CONTINGENT	
LIMASSOL:	
'Astir'	1.6.64 — August 64
'Curium Palace'	August 64 — 27.6.67
MALLIA	19.7.65 — 19.6.67

(a) Excluding individual attachments.

Peace-keeping involved a web of 'agreements', 'arrangements' and 'understandings'. Agreements tended to be formal and written, such as the 'Status of Force' agreement between the UN and the Government of Cyprus. UNFICYP freedom of movement was also codified; however, actual movement was never absolutely certain throughout the Island. Arrangements were also in writing, and frequently delineated local operational requirements such as those governing the joint patrol in Ktima. Understandings were seldom in writing. They covered the day to day aspects such as those relating to some patrol routes and practices, local contingencies and fortifications. The farming activity along the buffer zone near Avlona which caused the Australians so much trouble in 1977 was an example of the wide implications lurking in seemingly logical and straightforward understandings. Interpreting and ensuring compliance with these rules frequently required fine judgments, especially from the Police Adviser (during the first thirteen years), but also by UNCIVPOL contingent Commanders and their senior Officers.

Negotiations with both communities required skill and diplomacy. The four Australian Police Advisers, who served an aggregate of ten of the

thirteen years the position existed, performed their duties with competence and professionalism. Harbottle has written:

UNCIVPOL had much to be grateful for to the two Australian Chief Superintendents of Police who commanded and directed their activities during these five years. Jim Hamilton and Errol Canney . . . Hamilton was the architect who laid the foundations of efficiency over the first two years, and built up UNCIVPOL into a co-ordinated whole . . . he impressed me as being a hard, forthright and determined police officer, who would stand no nonsense from anyone . . . His successor, Errol Canney, was a complementary character but in a different mould . . . his resilience largely resulted from his unflappability, and from a cheerful, friendly, and extrovert personality . . . His own tremendous popularity throughout the Force proved how successful he was.

Though commanding UNCIVPOL was their prime responsibility, both Hamilton and Canney were also the Force Commander's Police Advisers. As the soldier and policemen needed to work jointly on many of the problems arising on the island, it was vital that right down through the chain of command the police/military link was maintained.<sup>57</sup>

The Australian and the New Zealand contingent Commanders and their senior Officers also showed skill and imagination in their dealings with the communities, and leadership and personal integrity in obtaining the best results from their men. It was no small task to be responsible for a group of young men in a quasi-military setting thousands of kilometres from home, and the senior policy makers in the Federal Force to whom they were also accountable.

The efforts of the Australian and New Zealand police in Cyprus enhanced the professional image of the police forces of those nations that contributed to the contingents. Their endeavours provided a unique experience for police operating on an emergency basis in a foreign country which may well be invaluable in the future. Civilian police were part of the pacifying force in the 1983 United States foray in Grenada. Their use has also been suggested as part of a transitional programme in Namibia and in peace-keeping in other countries. Whatever the future holds, UNCIVPOL demonstrated that, while military forces cope with overt violence, well trained and well led civilian police have a distinctive and valuable role in peace-keeping operations.

## APPENDIX A

### Security Council Resolution Establishing UNFICYP

"THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

NOTING that the present situation with regard to Cyprus is likely to threaten international peace and security and may further deteriorate unless additional measures are promptly taken to maintain peace and to seek out a durable solution,

CONSIDERING the position taken by the parties in relation to the Treaties signed at Nicosia on 16 August 1960,

HAVING IN MIND the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and its Article 2, paragraph 4, which reads: 'All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.'

1. CALLS UPON all Member States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain from any action or threat of action likely to worsen the situation in the sovereign Republic of Cyprus, or to endanger international peace;
2. ASKS the Government of Cyprus, which has the responsibility for the maintenance and restoration of law and order, to take all additional measures necessary to stop violence and bloodshed in Cyprus;
3. CALLS UPON the communities in Cyprus and their leaders to act with the utmost restraint;
4. RECOMMENDS the creation, with the consent of the Government of Cyprus, of a United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus. The composition and size of the force shall be established by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom. The commander of the force shall be appointed by the Secretary-General and report to him. The Secretary-General, who shall keep the Governments providing the force fully informed, shall report periodically to the Security Council on its operation;
5. RECOMMENDS that the function of the force should be, in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions;

6. RECOMMENDS that the stationing of the force shall be for a period of three months, all costs pertaining to it being met, in a manner to be agreed upon by them, by the Governments providing the contingents and by the Government of Cyprus. The Secretary-General may also accept voluntary contributions for that purpose.

7. RECOMMENDS FURTHER that the Secretary-General designate, in agreement with the Government of Cyprus and the Governments of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, a mediator, who shall use his best endeavours with the representatives of the communities and also with the aforesaid four Governments, for the purpose of promoting a peaceful solution and an agreed settlement of the problem confronting Cyprus, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, having in mind the well being of the people of Cyprus as a whole and the preservation of international peace and security. The mediator shall report periodically to the Secretary-General on his efforts;

8. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to provide, from funds of the United Nations, as appropriate, for the remuneration and expenses of the mediator and his staff."

UN document S/5575  
4 March 1964

**APPENDIX B**  
**Annual UNFICYP Strength**  
by Contributing Nations (1964-1983)

	<i>December</i>									
<i>CIVILIAN POLICE</i>	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia	40	40	40	49	50	50	50	38	37	38
Austria	34	34	34	45	45	45	45	49	55	55
Denmark	41	41	40	40	40	40	40	41	40	40
New Zealand	20	20	20							
Sweden	39	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Total police	174	175	174	174	175	175	175	168	172	173
<i>MILITARY</i>										
Austria	66	52	49	54	55	53	55	56	338	264
Canada	1130	994	876	879	595	576	577	585	575	528
Denmark	985	1016	673	657	471	462	296	296	293	275
Finland	986	987	608	607	480	477	288	288	289	292
Ireland	1033	526	520	525	418	419	428	391	149	14
Sweden	803	953	618	614	424	420	285	286	283	240
United Kingdom	1034	1063	1092	1227	1090	1068	1078	1049	1054	944
Total	6211	5766	4610	4737	3708	3650	3182	3119	3153	2730

APPENDIX B Continued  
Annual UNFICYP Strength  
by Contributing Nations (1964-1983)

170 Police as Peace-keepers

CIVILIAN POLICE	December									
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Australia	34	16	16	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Austria	55	32	32							
Denmark	23									
New Zealand										
Sweden	40	20	20	12	14	14	14	14	14	14
Total police	152	68	68	32	34	34	34	34	34	34
<b>MILITARY</b>										
Austria	320	325	312	312	312	315	314	291	301	301
Canada	859	515	515	515	515	515	515	515	515	515
Denmark	420	375	360	360	360	365	365	341	341	341
Finland	599	425	290	12	11	11	11	11	10	10
Ireland	6	5	5	6	6	7	7	6	8	8
Sweden	569	547	425	425	427	427	429	381	378	378
United Kingdom	1410	809	823	826	817	817	817	795	761	761
Total	4335	3069	2798	2488	2482	2491	2492	2374	2348	2348

Sources: Secretaries-Generals' Reports to the Security Council.

## APPENDIX C

# Status of the Force Agreement

### STATUS AGREEMENT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS

Letter from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Minister for  
Foreign Affairs of Cyprus

31 March 1964.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the resolution adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations on 4 March 1964 (S/5575). In paragraph 4 of that resolution the Security Council recommended the creation, with the consent of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, of a United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus. By letter of 4 March 1964, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus informed the Secretary-General of the consent of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to the creation of the Force. The Force was established on 27 March 1964. I have also the honour to refer to Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations which provides that the Organization shall enjoy in the territory of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes, and to the Convention of the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations to which Cyprus is a party. Having in view the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, I wish to propose that the United Nations and Cyprus should make the following *ad hoc* arrangements defining certain of the conditions necessary for the effective discharge of the functions of the United Nations Force while it remains in Cyprus. These arrangements are set out below under the following headings:

#### DEFINITIONS

1. The 'United Nations Force in Cyprus' (hereinafter referred to as 'the Force') consists of the United Nations Commander appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964 (S/5575) and all military personnel placed under his command. For the purpose of these arrangements the term 'member of the Force' refers to any person, belonging to the military service of a State, who is serving under the Commander of the United Nations Force and to any civilian placed under the Commander by the State to which such civilian belongs.

2. 'Cypriot authorities' means all State and local, civil and military authorities of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus called upon to perform functions relating to the Force under the provisions of these arrangements, without prejudice to the ultimate responsibility of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus (hereinafter referred to as 'the Government').

3. 'Participating State' means a Member of the United Nations that contributes military personnel to the Force.

4. 'Area of operations' includes all areas throughout the territory of the Republic of Cyprus (which territory is hereinafter referred to as 'Cyprus') where the Force is deployed in the performance of its functions as defined in operative paragraph 5 of the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964 (S/5575); military installations or other premises referred to in paragraphs 19 of these arrangements; and lines of communication and supply utilized by the Force pursuant to paragraphs 32 and 33 of these arrangements.

#### INTERNATIONAL STATUS OF THE FORCE AND ITS MEMBERS

5. Members of the Force shall respect the laws and regulations of Cyprus and shall refrain from any activity of a political character in Cyprus and from any action incompatible with the international nature of their duties or inconsistent with the spirit of the present arrangements. The Commander shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the observance of these obligations.

6. The Government undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the Force as established by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964 (S/5575) and the international nature of its command and function.

#### ENTRY AND EXIT: IDENTIFICATION

7. Members of the Force shall be exempt from passport and visa regulations and immigration law and restrictions on entering or departing from Cyprus. They shall also be exempt from any regulations governing the residence of aliens in Cyprus, including registration, but shall not be considered as acquiring any right to permanent residence or domicile in Cyprus. For the purpose of such entry or departure members of the Force will be required to have only (a) an individual or collective movement order issued by the Commander or an appropriate authority of the Participating State; and (b) a personal identity card issued by the Commander under the authority of the Secretary-General, except in the case of first entry, when the personal military identity card issued by the appropriate authorities of the Participating State will be accepted in lieu of the said Force identity card.

8. Members of the Force may be required to present, but not to surrender, their identity cards upon demand of such Cypriot authorities as may be mutually agreed between the Commander and the Government. Except as provided in paragraph 7 of these arrangements, the identity card will be the only document required for a member of the Force. If, however, it does not show the full name, date of birth, rank and number (if any), service and photograph of a member of the Force, such member may be required to present likewise the personal military identity card or similar document issued by the appropriate authorities of the Participating State to which he belongs.

9. If a member of the Force leaves the service of the Participating State to which he belongs and is not repatriated, the Commander shall immediately inform the Government, giving such particulars as may be required. The Commander shall similarly inform the Government if any member of the Force has absented himself for more than twenty-one days. If an expulsion order against an ex-member of the Force has been made, the Commander shall be responsible for ensuring that the person concerned shall be received within the territory of the Participating State concerned.

#### JURISDICTION

10. The following arrangements respecting criminal and civil jurisdiction are made having regard to the special functions of the Force and to the interests of the United Nations, and not for the personal benefit of the members of the Force.

##### CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

11. Members of the Force shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of their respective national States in respect of any criminal offences which may be committed by them in Cyprus.

##### CIVIL JURISDICTION

12. (a) Members of the Force shall not be subject to the civil jurisdiction of the courts of Cyprus or to other legal process in any matter relating to their official duties. In a case arising from a matter relating to the official duties of a member of the Force and which involves a member of the Force and a Cypriot citizen, and in other disputes as agreed, the procedure provided in paragraph 38 (b) shall apply to the settlement.

(b) In those cases where civil jurisdiction is exercised by the courts of Cyprus with respect to members of the force, the courts or other Cypriot authorities shall grant members of the Force sufficient opportunity to safeguard their rights. If the Commander certifies that a member of the Force is unable because of official duties or authorized absence to protect his interests in a civil proceeding in which he is a participant the aforesaid court or authority shall at his request suspend the proceeding until the elimination of the disability, but for not more than ninety days. Property of a member of the Force which is certified by the Commander to be needed by him for the fulfilment of his official duties shall be free from seizure for the satisfaction of a judgement, decision or order, together with other property not subject thereto under the law of Cyprus. The personal liberty of a member of the Force shall not be restricted by a court or other Cypriot authority in a civil proceeding, whether to enforce a judgement, decision or order, to compel an oath of disclosure, or for any other reason.

(c) In the cases provided for in sub-paragraph (b) above, the claimant may elect to have his claim dealt with in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraph 38 (b) of these arrangements. Where a claim adjudicated or an award made in favour of the claimant by a court of Cyprus or the Claims Commission under paragraph 38 (b) of these arrangements has not been made satisfied, the Government may, without prejudice to the claimant's rights, seek the good offices of the Secretary-General to obtain satisfaction.

##### NOTIFICATION: CERTIFICATION

13. If any civil proceeding is instituted against a member of the Force before any

court of Cyprus having jurisdiction, notification shall be given to the Commander. The Commander shall certify to the court whether or not the proceeding is related to the official duties of such member.

#### MILITARY POLICE: ARREST: TRANSFER OF CUSTODY AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

14. The Commander shall take all appropriate measures to ensure maintenance of discipline and good order among members of the Force. To this end military police designated by the Commander shall police the premises referred to in paragraph 19 of these arrangements, such areas where the Force is deployed in the performance of its functions, and such other areas as the Commander deems necessary to maintain discipline and order among members of the Force. For the purpose of this paragraph the military police of the Force shall have the power of arrest over members of the Force.

15. Military police of the Force may take into custody any Cypriot citizen committing an offence or causing a disturbance on the premises referred to in paragraph 19, without subjecting him to the ordinary routine of arrest, in order immediately to deliver him to the nearest appropriate Cypriot authorities for the purpose of dealing with such offence or disturbance.

16. The Cypriot authorities may take into custody a member of the Force, without subjecting him to the ordinary routine of arrest in order immediately to deliver him, together with any weapons or items seized, to the nearest appropriate authorities of the Force: (a) when so requested by the Commander, or (b) in cases in which the military police of the force are unable to act with the necessary promptness when a member of the Force is apprehended in the commission or attempted commission of a criminal offence that results or might result in serious injury to persons or property, or serious impairment of other legally protected rights.

17. When a person is taken into custody under paragraph 15 and paragraph 16 (b), the Commander or the Cypriot authorities, as the case may be, may make a preliminary interrogation but may not delay the transfer of custody. Following the transfer of custody, the person concerned shall be made available upon request for further interrogation.

18. The Commander and the Cypriot authorities shall assist each other in the carrying out of all necessary investigations into offences in respect of which either or both have an interest, in the production of witnesses, and in the collection and production of evidence, including the seizure and, in proper cases, the handing over, of things connected with an offence. The handing over of any such things may be made subject to their return within the time specified by the authority delivering them. Each shall notify the other of the disposition of any case in the outcome of which the other may have an interest or in which there has been a transfer of custody under the provisions of paragraph 15 and 16 of these arrangements. The Government will ensure the prosecution of persons subject to its criminal jurisdiction who are accused of acts in relation to the Force or its members which, if committed in relation to the Cypriot army or its members, would have rendered them liable to prosecution. The Secretary-General will seek assurances from Governments of Participating States that they will be prepared to exercise jurisdiction with respect to crimes or offences which may be committed

against Cypriot citizens by members of their national contingents serving with the Force.

#### PREMISES OF THE FORCE

19. The Government shall provide without cost to the Force and in agreement with the Commander such areas for headquarters, camps, or other premises as may be necessary for the accommodation and the fulfilment of the functions of the Force. Without prejudice to the fact that all such premises remain the territory of Cyprus, they shall be inviolable and subject to the exclusive control and authority of the Commander, who alone may consent to the entry of officials to perform duties on such premises.

#### UNITED NATIONS FLAG

20. The Government recognizes the right of the Force to display within Cyprus the United Nations flag on its headquarters, camps, posts or other premises, vehicles, vessels and otherwise as decided by the Commander. Other flags or pennants may be displayed only in exceptional cases and in accordance with conditions prescribed by the Commander. Sympathetic consideration will be given to observations or requests of the Government concerning this last-mentioned matter.

#### UNIFORM: VEHICLE, VESSEL AND AIRCRAFT MARKINGS AND REGISTRATION: OPERATING PERMITS

21. Members of the Force shall normally wear their national uniform with such identifying United Nations insignia as the Commander may prescribe. The conditions on which the wearing of civilian dress is authorized shall be notified by the Commander to the Government and sympathetic consideration will be given to observations or requests of the Government concerning this matter. Service vehicles, vessels and aircraft shall carry a distinctive United Nations identification mark and licence which shall be notified by the Commander to the Government. Such vehicles, vessels and aircraft shall not be subject to registration and licensing under the laws and regulations of Cyprus. Cypriot authorities shall accept as valid, without a test or fee, a permit or licence for the operation of service vehicles, vessels and aircraft issued by the Commander.

#### ARMS

22. Members of the Force may possess and carry arms in accordance with their orders.

#### PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE FORCE

23. The Force as a subsidiary organ of the United Nations, enjoys the status, privileges and immunities of the Organization in accordance with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. The provisions of article II of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations shall also apply to the property, funds and assets of Participating States used in Cyprus in connection with the national contingents serving in the Force. The Government recognizes that the right of the Force to import free of duty equipment for the Force and provisions, supplies and other goods for the exclusive use of members of the Force, members of the United Nations Secretariat detailed by the Secretary-General to serve with the Force, excluding locally recruited personnel, includes the right of the Force to establish, maintain and operate at head-

quarters, camps and posts, service institutes providing amenities for the persons aforesaid. The amenities that may be provided by service institutes shall be goods of a consumable nature (tobacco and tobacco products, beer, etc.), and other customary articles of small value. To the end that duty-free importation for the Force may be effected with the least possible delay, having regard to the interests of the Government, a mutually satisfactory procedure, including documentation, shall be arranged between the appropriate authorities of the Force and the Government. The Commander shall take all necessary measures to prevent any abuse of the exemption and to prevent the sale or resale of such goods to persons other than those aforesaid. Sympathetic consideration shall be given by the Commander to observations or requests of the Government concerning the operation of service institutes.

#### PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF OFFICIALS AND MEMBERS OF THE FORCE

24. Members of the United Nations Secretariat detailed by the Secretary-General to serve with the Force remain officials of the United Nations entitled to the privileges and immunities of articles V and VII of the Convention of the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. With respect to the locally recruited personnel of the Force, however, who are not members of the Secretariat, the United Nations will assert its right only to the immunities concerning official acts, and exemption from taxation and national service obligations provided in sections 18 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

25. The Commander shall be entitled to the privileges, immunities and facilities of sections 19 and 27 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. Officers serving on the Commander's Headquarters Staff and such other senior field officers as he may designate, are entitled to the privileges and immunities of article VI of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. Subject to the foregoing, the United Nations will claim with respect to members of the Force only those rights expressly provided in the present or supplemental arrangements.

#### MEMBERS OF THE FORCE: TAXATION, CUSTOMS AND FISCAL REGULATIONS

26. Members of the Force shall be exempt from taxation on the pay and emoluments received from their national Governments or from the United Nations. They shall also be exempt from all other direct taxes except municipal rates for services enjoyed, and from all registration fees, and charges.

27. Members of the Force shall have the right to import free of duty their personal effects in connexion with their arrival in Cyprus. They shall be subject to the laws and regulations of Cyprus governing customs and foreign exchange with respect to personal property not required by them by reason of their presence in Cyprus with the Force. Special facilities for entry or exit shall be granted by the Cypriot immigration, customs and fiscal authorities to regularly constituted units of the Force provided that the authorities concerned have been duly notified sufficiently in advance. Members of the Force on departure from Cyprus may, notwithstanding the foreign exchange regulations, take with them such funds as the appropriate pay officer of the Force certifies were received in

pay and emoluments from their respective national Governments or from the United Nations and are a reasonable residue thereof. Special arrangements between the Commander and the Government shall be made for the implementation of the foregoing provisions in the mutual interests of the Government and members of the Force.

28. The Commander will co-operate with Cypriot customs and fiscal authorities in ensuring the observance of the customs and fiscal laws and regulations of Cyprus by the members of the Force in accordance with these or any relevant supplemental arrangements.

#### COMMUNICATIONS AND POSTAL SERVICES

29. The Force enjoys the facilities in respect to communications provided in article III of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. The Commander shall have authority to install and operate a radio sending and receiving station or stations to connect at appropriate points and exchange traffic with the United Nations radio network, subject to the provisions of article 47 of the International Telecommunications Convention relating to harmful interference. The frequencies on which any such station may be operated will be duly communicated by the United Nations to the Government and to the International Frequency Registration Board. The right of the Commander is likewise recognized to enjoy the priorities of government telegrams and telephone calls as provided for the United Nations in article 39 and annex 3 of the latter Convention and in article 62 of the telegraph regulations annexed thereto.

30. The Force shall also enjoy, within its area of operations, the right of unrestricted communication by radio, telephone, telegraph or any other means, and of establishing the necessary facilities for maintaining such communications within and between premises of the Force, including the laying of cables and land lines and the establishment of fixed and mobile radio sending and receiving stations. It is understood that the telegraph and telephone cables and lines herein referred to will be situated within or directly between the premises of the Force and the area of operations, and that connexion with the Cypriot system of telegraphs and telephones will be made in accordance with arrangements with the appropriate Cypriot authorities.

31. The Government recognizes the right of the Force to make arrangements through its own facilities for the processing and transport of private mail addressed to or emanating from the members of the Force. The Government will be informed of the nature of such arrangements. No interference shall take place with, and no censorship shall be applied to, the mail of the Force by the Government. In the event that postal arrangements applying to private mail of members of the Force are extended to operations involving transfer of currency, or transport of packages or parcels from Cyprus, the conditions under which such operations shall be conducted in Cyprus will be agreed upon between the Government and the Commander.

#### FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

32. The Force and its members together with its service vehicles, vessels, aircraft and equipment shall enjoy freedom of movement throughout Cyprus. Wherever possible the Commander will consult with the Government with respect to large movements of personnel, stores or vehicles on roads used for general traffic. The

government will supply the Force with maps and other information, including locations of dangers and impediments, which may be useful in facilitating its movements.

#### USE OF ROADS, WATERWAYS, PORT FACILITIES, AND AIRFIELDS

33. The Force shall have the right to the use of roads, bridges, canals and other waters, port facilities and airfields without the payment of dues, tolls or charges either by way of registration or otherwise, throughout Cyprus.

#### WATER, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES

34. The Force shall have the right to the use of water, electricity and other public utilities at rates not less favourable to the Force than those to comparable consumers. The Government will, upon the request of the Commander, assist the Force in obtaining water, electricity and other utilities required, and in the case of interruption or threatened interruption of service, will give the same priority to the needs of the Force as to essential Government services. The Force shall have the right where necessary to generate, within the premises of the Force either on land or water, electricity for the use of the Force, and to transmit and distribute such electricity as required by the Force.

#### CYPRIOT CURRENCY

35. The Government will, if requested by the Commander, make available to the Force, against reimbursement in such other mutually acceptable currency, Cypriot currency required for the use of the Force, including the pay of the members of the national contingents, at the rate of exchange most favourable to the Force that is officially recognized by the Government.

#### PROVISIONS, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

36. The Government will, upon the request of the Commander, assist the Force in obtaining equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods and services required from local sources for its subsistence and operation. Sympathetic consideration will be given by the Commander in purchases on the local market to requests or observations of the Government in order to avoid any adverse effect on the local economy. Members of the Force and United Nations officials may purchase locally goods necessary for their own consumption, and such services as they need, under conditions not less favourable than for Cypriot citizens. If members of the Force and United Nations officials should require medical or dental facilities beyond those available within the Force, arrangements shall be made with the Government under which such facilities may be made available. The Commander and the Government will co-operate with respect to sanitary services. The Commander and the Government shall extend to each other the fullest co-operation in matters concerning health, particularly with respect to the control of communicable diseases in accordance with international conventions; such co-operation shall extend to the exchange of relevant information and statistics.

#### LOCALLY RECRUITED PERSONNEL

37. The Force may recruit locally such personnel as required. The terms and conditions of employment for locally recruited personnel shall be prescribed by

the Commander and shall generally, to the extent practicable, follow the practice prevailing in the locality.

#### SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES OR CLAIMS

38. Disputes or claims of a private law character shall be settled in accordance with the following provisions :—

- (a) The United Nations shall make provisions for the appropriate modes of settlement of disputes or claims arising out of contract or other disputes or claims of a private law character to which the United Nations is a party other than those covered in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) following.
- (b) Any claim made by
  - (i) a Cypriot Citizen in respect of any damages alleged to result from an act or omission of a member of the Force relating to his official duties;
  - (ii) the Government against a member of the Force; or
  - (iii) the Force or the Government against one another, that is not covered by paragraphs 39 or 40 of these arrangements,

shall be settled by a Claims Commission established for that purpose. One member of the Commission shall be appointed by the Secretary-General, one member by the Government and a chairman jointly by the Secretary-General and the Government. If the Secretary-General and the Government fail to agree on the appointment of a chairman, the President of the International Court of Justice shall be asked by either to make the appointment. An award made by the Claims Commission against the Force or a member thereof or against the Government shall be notified to the Commander or the Government, as the case may be, to make satisfaction thereof.

- (c) Disputes concerning the terms of employment and conditions of service of locally recruited personnel shall be settled by administrative procedure to be established by the Commander.

39. All differences between the United Nations and the Government arising out of the interpretation or application of these arrangements which involve a question of principle concerning the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations shall be dealt with in accordance with the procedure of Section 30 of the Convention.

40. All other disputes between the United Nations and the Government concerning the interpretation or application of these arrangements which are not settled by negotiation or other agreed mode of settlement shall be referred for final settlement to a tribunal of three arbitrators, one to be named by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, one by the Government and an umpire to be chosen jointly by the Secretary-General and the Government. If the two parties fail to agree on the appointment of the umpire within one month of the proposal of arbitration by one of the parties, the President of the International Court of Justice shall be asked by either party to appoint the umpire. Should a vacancy occur for any reason, the vacancy shall be filled within thirty days by the method laid down in this paragraph for the original appointment. The Tribunal shall come into existence upon the appointment of the umpire and at least one of the other members of the tribunal. Two members of the tribunal shall constitute a

quorum for the performance of its functions, and for all deliberations and decisions of the tribunal a favourable vote of two members shall be sufficient.

#### LIAISON

41. The Commander and the Government shall take appropriate measures to ensure close and reciprocal liaison in the implementation of the present agreement. Furthermore, arrangements will be made, *inter alia*, for liaison on a State and local level between the Force and the Government security forces to the extent the Commander deems this to be necessary and desirable for the performance of the functions of the Force in accordance with the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964 (S/5575). In case of requests by the Government security forces for the assistance of the Force, the Commander, in view of the international status and function of the Force, will decide whether, within the framework of the aforesaid resolution, he may meet such requests. The Commander of the Force may make requests for assistance from the Government security forces, at the State or local level, as he may deem necessary in pursuance of the aforesaid resolution, and they will, as far as possible, meet such requests in a spirit of co-operation.

#### DECEASED MEMBERS: DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

42. The Commander shall have the right to take charge of and dispose of the body of a member of the Force who dies in Cyprus and may dispose of his personal property after the debts of the deceased person incurred in Cyprus and owing to Cypriot citizens have been settled.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS

43. Supplemental details for the carrying out of these arrangements shall be made as required between the Commander and appropriate Cypriot authorities designated by the Government.

#### CONTACTS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THE FUNCTION OF THE FORCE

44. It is understood that the Commander and members of the Force authorized by him may have such contacts as they deem necessary in order to secure the proper performance of the function of the Force, under the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964 (S/5575).

#### EFFECTIVE DATE AND DURATION

45. Upon acceptance of this proposal by your Government, the present letter and your reply will be considered as constituting an agreement between the United Nations and Cyprus that shall be deemed to have taken effect as from the date of the arrival of the first element of the Force in Cyprus, and shall remain in force until the departure of the Force from Cyprus. The effective date that the departure has occurred shall be defined by the Secretary-General and the Government. The provisions of paragraphs 38, 39 and 40 of these arrangements, relating to the settlement of disputes, however, shall remain in force until all claims arising prior to the date of termination of these arrangements, and submitted prior to or with in three months following the date of termination, have been settled.

In conclusion I wish to affirm that the activities of the Force will be guided in good faith by the task established for the Force by the Security Council. Within

this context the Force, as established by the Secretary-General and action on the basis of his directives under the exclusive operational direction of the Commander, will use its best endeavours, in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

U THANT  
Secretary-General

## APPENDIX D

# United Nations Force in Cyprus Principles of self-defence

*An Aide Memoire for UNFICYP Forces*

16. Troops of UNFICYP shall not take the initiative in the use of armed force. The use of armed force is permissible only in self-defence. The expression 'self-defence' includes:

- (a) the defence of United Nations posts, premises and vehicles under armed attack;
- (b) the support of other personnel of UNFICYP under armed attack.

17. No action is to be taken by the troops of UNFICYP which is likely to bring them into direct conflict with either community in Cyprus, except in the following circumstances :

- (a) where members of the Force are compelled to act in self-defence;
- (b) where the safety of the Force or of members of it is in jeopardy;
- (c) where specific arrangements accepted by both communities have been, or in the opinion of the commander on the spot are about to be, violated, thus risking a recurrence of fighting or endangering law and order.

18. When acting in self-defence, the principle of minimum force shall always be applied, and armed force will be used only when all peaceful means of persuasion have failed. The decision as to when force may be used under these circumstances rests with the commander on the spot whose main concern will be to distinguish between an incident which does not require fire to be opened and those situations in which troops may be authorised to use force. Examples in which troops may be so authorised are :

- (a) attempts by force to compel them to withdraw from a position which they occupy under orders from their commanders, or to infiltrate and envelop such positions as are deemed necessary by their commanders for them to hold, thus jeopardising their safety;
- (b) attempts by force to disarm them;
- (c) attempts by force to prevent them from carrying out their responsibilities as ordered by their commanders;
- (d) violation by force of United Nations premises and attempts to arrest or abduct United Nations personnel, civil or military.

19. Should it be necessary to resort to the use of arms, advance warning will be

given whenever possible. Automatic weapons are not to be used except in extreme emergency and fire will continue only as long as is necessary to achieve its immediate aim.

### PROTECTION AGAINST INDIVIDUAL OR ORGANISED ATTACK

20. Whenever a threat of attack develops towards a particular area, commanders will endeavour to restore peace to the area. In addition, Local commanders should approach the Local leaders of both communities. Mobile patrols shall immediately be organised to manifest the presence of UNFICYP in the threatened or disturbed areas in whatever strength is available. All appropriate means will be used to promote calm and restraint.

If all attempts at peaceful settlement fail, unit commanders may recommend to their senior commander that United Nations Force troops be deployed in such threatened areas. On issue of specific instructions to that effect from UNFICYP headquarters, unit commanders will announce that the entry of UNFICYP Force into such areas will be effected, if necessary, in the interests of law and order.

If, despite these warnings, attempts are made to attack, envelop or infiltrate UNFICYP positions, thus jeopardising the safety of troops in the area, they will defend themselves and their positions by resisting and driving off the attackers with minimum force.

### ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENTS

21. If UNFICYP units arrive at the scene of an actual conflict between members of the two communities, the commanders on the spot will immediately call on the leaders of both communities to break off the conflict and arrange for a cease-fire while terms which are acceptable to both communities are discussed. In certain cases it may be possible to enforce a cease-fire by interposing UNFICYP military posts between those involved, but if this is not acceptable to those involved in the conflict, or if there is doubt about its effectiveness, it should not normally be done, as it may only lead to a direct clash between UNFICYP troops and those involved in the conflict.

## APPENDIX E

### Aims and Objectives of UNFICYP

#### OBJECTIVES AND INTERIM AIMS OF A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR UNFICYP

1. The task of the UN Force, as given in the Security Council resolution of 4 March, 1964, is to use its best efforts towards the following objectives :

- (a) To prevent a recurrence of fighting.
- (b) To contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order.
- (c) To contribute to a return to normal conditions.

Efforts in any of these directions must, to have their maximum effect and durability, be made in a concerted manner, bearing in mind that (a) and (b) above are decisive steps leading to the over-all objective of the restoration of normal conditions in the daily life of the people.

2. The following is a suggested list of some of the objectives that could be defined as part of the programme of action designed to implement the mandates of UNFICYP :

- (a) Achievement of freedom of movement on all roads in Cyprus, including the Kyrenia Road.
- (b) Achievement of freedom of movement for all communities within the whole town of Nicosia and other cities under conditions of security.
- (c) Progressive evacuation and removal of all fortified positions held by Greek and Turkish Cypriots, with priority given to Nicosia.
- (d) Examination of the problem arising from the division that has taken place in the Cyprus police between the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriot members and the negotiation of necessary measures for their progressive reintegration.
- (e) The progressive disarming of all civilians other than the regular police *Gendarmerie* and the Cyprus army by the Cypriot Government and the Turkish community. UNFICYP, if requested, would assist in facilitating and verifying the disarming and the storage of arms under conditions of security.
- (f) The control of extremists on both sides.
- (g) The formulation of appropriate general amnesty arrangements.
- (h) The arrangement of security measures and other necessary conditions to facilitate return to normal conditions and particularly of economic activity.

- (i) The facilitation of the return of Turkish Cypriot civil servants and Government officials to their duties, including the public services, such as postal, telecommunications, public works, etc.
- (j) The normal functioning of the judiciary.

The process of consultation and negotiation on these aims would continue side by side with the day-to-day efforts of the Force to carry out its mandate.

3. While efforts to make progress on the above points continue, certain interim aims should also be established and pressed in selected localities and on particular problems. The following are suggested :

- (a) The removal of emplacement, fortifications and trenches in selected areas of Nicosia with a view to repeating this measure subsequently in other areas.
- (b) A determined effort in selected areas of Nicosia to re-establish normality by returning to their homes, under United Nations security guarantee, refugees, as, for example, those from Hamed Mandres to Omorphita who would not carry arms, and attention to the development of a programme for the rehabilitation of their dwellings.
- (c) A careful formulation of ways in which UNFICYP might be helpful in meeting the problem of the excesses by individual policemen in the course of searching and seizing civilians which at present causes much tension. Such a plan, which would largely depend on the use of UNFICYP police, would require a reliable system of reporting of abuses and a regular follow-through by UNFICYP in every case, and would also require a high degree of liaison and confidence with all Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot members of the Cyprus police.
- (d) The institution of procedures for inquiry into every serious instance of shooting, especially when casualties occur, so that a full record of such incidents, the reason and responsibilities for them, can be determined and maintained.
- (e) The elaboration of a plan for the reintegration, with UNFICYP assistance and guarantee, of the Turkish Cypriot policemen into the Cyprus police force, perhaps starting in one or two carefully selected Turkish Cypriot communities.
- (f) The use of UNFICYP good offices with both sides to improve the existing unacceptable living conditions through resuming essential public utilities and services and finally to ensure normal living conditions for the Turkish Cypriot community in tense areas, such as Ktima and Polis.
- (g) Initial efforts to facilitate the return of Turkish Cypriot officials and civil servants to their positions in Government service.
- (h) An appraisal of the possibility of establishing in certain areas Cypriot Greek-Turkish-UNFICYP joint patrols as a means of restoring confidence and promoting a return to normality.
- (i) Efforts, with UNFICYP if necessary providing security, to revive meetings of Greek and Turkish Cypriots, both official and non-official, and at all levels.

Secretary-General's Report to the Security Council 29.4.64, S/5671 Annex II.

## APPENDIX F

### Conditions of Service of Special Commonwealth Police Officers Serving with UNFICYP

#### COMMONWEALTH POLICE ACT 1957. TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMONWEALTH POLICE OFFICERS SERVING IN AN ELEMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS

1. These conditions are divided into parts as follows:

- Part I — General.
- Part II — Salaries and Allowances.
- Part III — Conditions of Service.

Part I — General.

2. Under these conditions unless the contrary intention appears — “member” means a person appointed as a Special Commonwealth Police Officer pursuant to section 10 of the Commonwealth Police Act 1957 to serve in the Australian Element of the United Nations Force in Cyprus.
3. Where these conditions confer a power or impose a duty on the holder of an office as such that power may be exercised and the duty may be performed by the holder for the time being of the office.
4. Persons appointed Special Commonwealth Police Officers to serve in the Element of the United Nations Force in Cyprus provided by the Commonwealth are appointed and hold office at the pleasure of the Attorney-General.
5. (1) The appointment of any member shall be for one year of residential service in Cyprus or such shorter period as the Commonwealth may determine;  
(2) A member is not at liberty to resign his office unless expressly authorised to do so by the Attorney-General;
6. (1) Members shall be subject to —
  - (a) the Secretary-General's Regulations for the United Nations Force in Cyprus and any supplemental instructions and orders issued pursuant thereto.
  - (b) sections 4, 5(7), 9, 10, 12 and 13 of the Commonwealth Police Act 1957.
  - (c) the Commonwealth Police Regulations, 1960; and

- (2) For all purposes of the Commonwealth Police Regulations the officer-in-charge of the Australian Element shall have all the powers and duties of an officer-in-charge of a District.
7. The officer-in-charge shall be responsible for himself and other members to the Commissioner and shall submit to the Commissioner reports of activities of the Element not less than once in each month.
8. Hours of duty shall be as determined by the Officer-in-charge.

Part II — Salaries and Allowances  
(Amounts shown are in Australian Currency).

Division 1 — Salaries

9. The salary ranges applicable to the ranks in the Australian Element shall be the salaries payable to Commonwealth Police Officers, as follows:

Constable	£1114-1226
Constable 1st Class	£1254-1282
Senior Constable	£1324-1450
Sergeant 1st Class	£1576-1618
Inspector	£2040-2162
Superintendent	£2295-2439

Division 2 — Allowances.

10. Travelling allowance shall be payable to a member from the time of departure from the locality in which he was previously employed until his arrival in Cyprus in accordance with the rates prescribed in clauses 28 and 29 of the Attorney-General's Determination No. 2, as amended.
  11. A member shall be paid an outlay allowance of £10 before departure from Australia.
  12. Members shall be paid an allowance in lieu of overtime on the following scale:
 

Constables	— £100 per annum
Sergeants	— £120 per annum
Officers	— £150 per annum
  13. Members shall be paid an allowance whilst on duty in Cyprus on the following scale:
    - (a) Married —
 

Constables	— £1 per day
Sergeants	— £1.2.0. per day
Officers	— £1.4.0. per day
    - (b) Single — for the first twenty-eight days, as for married officers.
- Thereafter —
- |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| Constables | — £125 per annum |
| Sergeants  | — £135 per annum |
| Officers   | — £150 per annum |

Part III — Conditions of Service.

Division 1 — Leave.

14. (1) Every member may be granted leave of absence for recreation.  
(2) The period of leave which may be so granted shall be six weeks in one year, which may be credited pro-rata.  
(3) Every member may be granted fares assistance on recreation leave of return economy class air-fares Cyprus-Rome once in each year.

Division 2 — Uniforms

15. Members shall be provided with a uniform and articles of clothing, appropriate to their rank as follows:

Tunics	— two
Trousers	— three pairs
Shirts	— six
Boots	— two pairs
Ties	— two
Belt	— one
Cap	— one
Gabardine overcoat	— one
Waterproof cape	— one
Pullover	— one

Appropriate badges and insignia of rank shall be also provided.

Division 3 — Sick Leave

16. Sick leave taken by a member shall be on full pay at the discretion of the officer-in-charge.

Division 4 — Passages

17. (1) Return first class air fares Australia-Cyprus shall be paid on behalf of members by the Commonwealth.  
(2) If any member is directed to return to Australia before the completion of the period of service in Cyprus he shall comply with that direction forthwith.

## APPENDIX G

### Training Programme for First Contingent

	0700 to 0740	0830 to 0930	0930 to 1030	1030 to 1130	1130 to 1230	1230 to 1300	1330 to 1430	1430 to 1530	1530 to 1630	1700 to 1730	Evening
Tuesday 19.5.64			ARRIVAL OF MEMBERS FROM VARIOUS STATES								Try on uniforms and check equipment
Wednesday 20.5.64	Breakfast	Uniform inspection (alterations, exchanges)	Meet Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner (1010 leave for Duntroon)	At Duntroon for instruction on explosives and booby traps		Lunch	At Duntroon as in morning			Dinner	
Thursday 21.5.64	Breakfast	Drill	Medical- blood grouping	Pistol shooting		Lunch	Film 'Cyprus is an Island'. Lecture on geography of Cyprus-Mr J Ballard Attorney-General's Department	Briefing by Deputy Commissioner Mr J M Davis Swearing in Ceremony		Dinner	Mess function
Friday 22.5.64	Breakfast	Drill	First aid refresher instruction	Pistol shooting	Briefing- Mr Type Taxation Department	Lunch	Lecture on history of Cyprus by Mr J Ballard Attorney- General's Department and answers to questions	Briefing- Mr Bouchier, Department of External Affairs		Dinner	
Saturday 23.5.64	Breakfast	Instruction on four wheel drive vehicles		Pistol shooting (if necessary)		Lunch	Free time				
Sunday 24.5.64	Breakfast	Uniform and equipment inspection	Address by Commissioner Mr Whitrod	Packing and pre-embarkation preparations					1530 leave Canberra by air		1745 leave Sydney for Cyprus

APPENDIX H

UNCIVPOL Duty Statement

UNFICYP/Ops(A)/112  
Distribution below

HQ. UNFICYP NICOSIA  
19th May, 1964

UNFICYP CIVILIAN POLICE

Reference A. UNFICYP /Ops(A)/112 of 14th April 1964

AIM

1. The aim of this instruction is to clarify, for the information of Zone and District Commanders, the organisation, deployment and terms of reference under which UNFICYP Civilian Police are to operate.

ORGANISATION AND DEPLOYMENT

2. An outline Organisation is at Annex "A". Although an intergral part of the Force, it is important that UNFICYP Civilian Police should retain its identity as a separate Police Organisation even though its activities will inevitably require very close co-operation with Military units of the Force.

3. The proposed deployment of the UNFICYP Civilian Police Contingents is as follows.

AREA	NATION
a LIMASSOL DISTRICT	NEW ZEALAND
b LARNACA DISTRICT	AUSTRALIA
c FAMAGUSTA DISTRICT	AUSTRALIA
d PAPHOS ZONE	SWEDEN
e NICOSIA ZONE	AUSTRIA
	DENMARK

4. Each Contingent will be required to provide a number of Civilian Policemen for duties with the Police Force Headquarters Staff and with the Inquiry Branch.

TASKS

5. The tasks of UNFICYP Civilian Police are divided between the Uniform Branch for General duties and the Inquiry Branch

a UNIFORMED BRANCH

- (1) Accompanying local Police at vehicle check points for traffic and other offences

- (2) Manning UN Posts in sensitive areas
- (3) Observation of searches by Local Police at Road blocks
- (4) Mobile patrols in addition to Military Patrols
- (5) Street patrols in Towns and Villages (sensitive areas)
- (6) Convoys (Red Cross and Special Convoys).

b INQUIRY BRANCH

- (1) Inquiries into incidents where Greek and Turkish Cypriots are involved with the opposite Community
- (2) Special inquiries as necessary
- (3) Dealing with missing persons
- (4) Records and tasks of a technical nature

6. It is essential that United Nations Military and UNFICYP Civilian Police tasks should not be duplicated. Tasks assigned to the UNFICYP Civilian Police are confined to those which require close continuous co-operation between UNFICYP and Cyprus Regular Police or to those which experience shows can be more suitably carried out by a UN Policeman than a UN Soldier

COMMAND AND LIAISON

7. COMMAND The Police Advisor under the Commander commands all UNFICYP Civilian Police. He will exercise that command through a Police Supervisor at UNFICYP Civilian Police Headquarters and through Contingent Headquarters deployed at Military Zones and Districts.

8. UNFICYP POLICE FORCE HEADQUARTERS: This is established in Nicosia and includes a report centre which will be manned twenty four hours a day.

9. DETACHMENT HEADQUARTERS These will be eventually located as follows.

a NICOSIA ZONE	WOLSELEY BARRACKS
b PAPHOS DISTRICT	XEROS
c FAMAGUSTA DISTRICT	FAMAGUSTA
d LARNACA DISTRICT	LARNACA
e LIMASSOL DISTRICT	POLEMIDHIA

10. POLICE CONTINGENTS UNFICYP Civilian Police deployed in Zones or Districts will operate in support of the Zone or District Commander concerned, carrying out Tasks as in Para. 5. above as agreed mutually between the Military and the Police Commander. In this way it is anticipated that reports on routine Police matters and activities will be incorporated in the present Military system of reports. If special duties are ordered, e.g. investigation into a specific matter such as tracing a missing person, details of the task and all subsequent reports will be passed through UNFICYP Civilian Police channels although the report centre and Detachment Commanders will be charged with informing UNFICYP Operations Room and Zone and District Commanders respectively of the nature of all special duties assigned to Detachments.

11. LIAISON The Police Advisor through the Police Supervisor will arrange in consultation with the Zone or District Commander concerned, for UNFICYP Civilian Police Liaison Officers to be attached both to Zone and District Headquarters and to Cyprus Police Headquarters in each Zone or District UNFICYP

Civilian Police Liaison Officers will also be on duty in Operations Room at UNFICYP and at Athalassa Police Headquarters Nicosia.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

12. Police Contingents may use UNFICYP Military radio and telephone communications within Zones and Districts and will frequently depend on these communications to pass on information. Reports to the UNFICYP Civilian Police Report Centre, Wolseley Barracks will either be direct by telephone, or by radio or telephone through the Liaison Officer in the Operations Room at UNFICYP.

13. Where applicable, Cyprus Police communications to Cyprus Police Headquarters, Athalassa, may also be used. In such case the HQ UNFICYP Civilian Police officer at Athalassa will be responsible for passing the information concerned to the UNFICYP Civilian Police Liaison Officer at HQ UNFICYP and to the report Centre, Wolseley Barracks

#### ADMINISTRATION and LOGISTICS

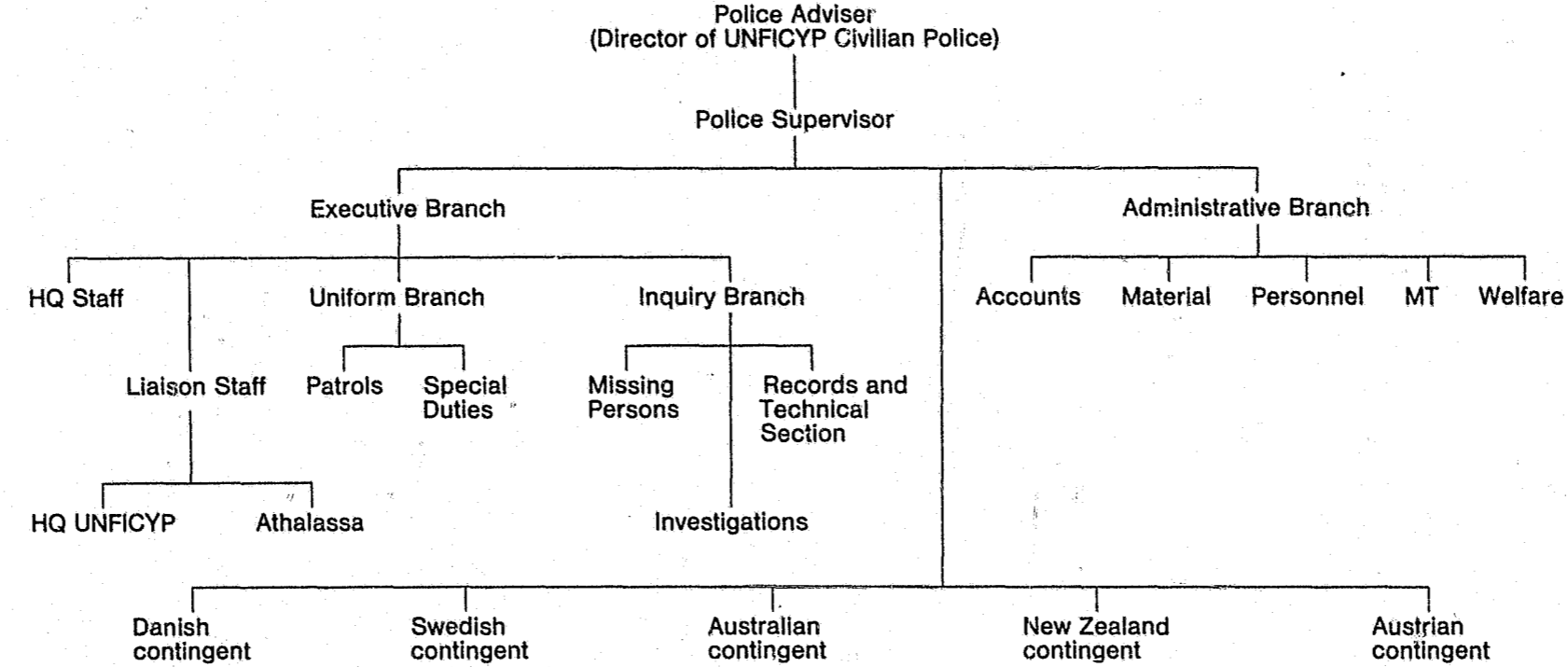
14. An Administrative instruction is being issued separately by the Administrative Officer UNFICYP Civilian Police.

A. J. Archer  
Lieutenant Colonel  
For Commander UNFICYP

#### DISTRIBUTION

HQ Nicosia Zone  
HQ Paphos Zone  
HQ Famagusta District  
HQ Larnaca District  
HQ Limassol District  
UN Secretariat — for Mr. Lundwall

Organisation of UNFICYP Civilian Police



## APPENDIX I

# Police Adviser's Operational Directive

HQ. UNCIVPOL  
Wolseley Barracks,  
Nicosia.

Instruction No. 45.  
25 April 1965.

## UNCIVPOL CIVILIAN POLICE OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE

Distribution Below.

### 1. ORGANIZATION.

United Nations Civilian Police (UNCIVPOL), form part of the United Nations Force in Cyprus. They are to operate in the closest collaboration with the military units of the Force. The duties of the Civilian Police are generally speaking those which can be more suitably carried out by a civilian policeman than by a UNFICYP soldier, and those which cannot be carried out by the Cyprus Police because of the inter-communal situation. Civilian Police Elements from Australia, Austria, Denmark, New Zealand, and Sweden comprise the UNCIVPOL organisation.

### 2. COMMAND.

The Force Commander of UNFICYP exercises overall command of all aspects of UNFICYP operations.

The Police Adviser, under the Force Commander, co-ordinates all UNFICYP Civilian Police. He exercises this function through a Police Supervisor at UNCIVPOL HQ, and through Police detachments HQ deployed in Military Zones/districts.

Orders issued by the Force Commander are binding on all members of UNFICYP. They are distributed to UNCIVPOL elements upon publication, and insofar as they apply, will be obeyed by members of UNCIVPOL.

### 3. HEADQUARTERS.

HQ of UNCIVPOL is at Wolseley Barracks, Nicosia, and comprises, (1) Office of Police Adviser and Police Supervisor, (2) a Report Centre which is manned 24 hours a day and equipped with radio and telephone communications to HQ of all elements; (3) Records section which maintains records of the work of all elements; (4) General Branch, and (5) Administrative Office.

### 4. DEPLOYMENTS.

UNCIVPOL is deployed as follows :

Area	Nation	Headquarters
a Nicosia Zone	Austria, Denmark	Louis Hotel, Saray H.
b Famagusta Zone	Sweden	Famagusta
c Limassol District	New Zealand, (Australia)	Limassol.
d Paphos District	Australia	Ktima.
e Morphou District	Australia	Kakopetria. Office — Xeros.

Each element may be required to contribute personnel to HQ staff.

### 5. DUTIES.

The duties of UNCIVPOL are divided into two main branches:

- a General.
  - b Inquiry.
  - a General Branch
    - (1) Mans UN posts in sensitive areas.
    - (2) Carries out patrols in addition to military patrols.
    - (3) Carries out street patrols in towns and villages (sensitive areas).
    - (4) Makes observations at Cyprus Police roadblocks.
    - (5) Liases as appropriate with Cyprus Police/Turkish Cypriot Police Personnel.
  - b Inquiry Branch
    - (1) Inquires into incidents where Greek and Turkish Cypriots are involved with the other community.
    - (2) Makes special inquiries as necessary in conjunction with Cyprus Police/Turkish Cypriot Police Personnel as appropriate.
    - (3) Deals with inquiries relating to missing persons.
    - (4) Carries out investigations, surveys, observations and makes assessments of a specialist nature.

### 6. METHOD OF OPERATION.

(a) UNCIVPOL will carry out the tasks mentioned in paras. 5.(a) and (b) as mutually agreed between the local UNFICYP military and Police commanders and the Police Adviser. The tasks which UNCIVPOL are to carry out in each Zone/District will be listed, and a signed agreement made. One copy of the agreement will be retained by the Military Commander, one by the Local UNCIVPOL Commander and one by the Police Adviser. Fresh agreements are to be prepared with any change of deployment, variation of tasks, or rotation of military contingents or UNCIVPOL elements.

(b) Generally, each Zone/District element shall be responsible for the effective carrying out of investigations locally, subject to directions from Police Adviser, who however may order investigations in any Zone/District by HQ staff.

(c) Incidents requiring investigation are to be reported immediately to Report Centre. If the investigation refers to a serious incident such as attempted murder, murder, sabotage, bomb explosion etc. the Police Adviser is to be consulted as to how the investigation is to be carried out. Co-operation will be extended to Cyprus Police.

(d) UNCIVPOL have no powers of arrest as Police Officers. They act as observers and reporters. Police functions must be carried out within these limits.

#### 7. REPORTS

(a) All UNCIVPOL reports, unless otherwise ordered, will be forwarded to the Zone/District which the Police Detachment is supporting. It will be the responsibility of the Zone/District to forward Police reports or extracts therefrom in the daily SITREPS or as a special report to HQ UNFICYP. Police Element Commanders will forward copies of reports except those in (c) below, to "The Civilian Police Liaison Officer" Military HQ UNFICYP, Nicosia, for action at HQ thence dispatch to Wolseley Barracks.

(b) It is necessary to report incidents as soon as possible after discovery. After initial inquiries into serious incidents, which cannot be finalised until further inquiry, a report will be made setting out brief facts and headed 'Interim Report'.

(c) Completed reports of major incidents will be forwarded direct to the Police Adviser in duplicate and no copy given to Zone/District HQ unless ordered by the Police Adviser.

(d) Copies of reports or statements will not be forwarded to any Cyprus Authorities except with the concurrence of the Police Adviser.

#### 8. LIAISON

The Police Adviser will arrange in consultation with the Zone/District Military Commander and UNCIVPOL Commander concerned for UNCIVPOL Liaison Officers to be attached to the following headquarters as considered necessary:

- a UNFICYP Operations Room.
- b Zone/District .
- c Cyprus Police Athalassa.
- d Cyprus Police in each Zone/District.
- e Nicosia Police District — Paphos Gate.
- f Turkish Cypriot Central Police Station, walled city, Nicosia.

#### 9. USE OF ARMED FORCE

UNCIVPOL will normally be subject to the same operational orders as troops of UNFICYP as regards the circumstances in which armed force may be used.

#### 10. CARRIAGE OF ARMS

Standing Operating Orders issued by UNFICYP make it mandatory for members of the UNFICYP to carry arms and ammunition when performing operational duties. However, the Force Commander has agreed that although in principle members of UNCIVPOL should carry arms when performing operational duties, the Commanding Officer of each National Police element may relax this direction.

#### 11. DRESS

UNCIVPOL will wear uniform at all times.

#### 12. COMMUNICATION

The Report Centre at, HQ Wolseley Barracks, Nicosia will control radio communication. Base Stations at HQ in each Zone/District will control radio equipped vehicles attached to that HQ. UNCIVPOL may use all categories of UNFICYP military communications.

#### 13. ADMINISTRATION

UNCIVPOL is administered by the Chief Administrative Officer, UN Secretariat, HQ UNFICYP.

#### 14. LOGISTICS

Transport and housing are provided through the Chief Administrative Officer — HQ Wolseley Barracks will co-ordinate.

Sgd. J. HAMILTON,  
Police Adviser.

#### ABBREVIATIONS USED

UNFICYP United Nations Forces in Cyprus.

UNCIVPOL United Nations Civilian Police.

## APPENDIX J

### Government Policy on Entry of Certain Items into Turkish Cypriot Areas

#### MEMORANDUM SUMMARISING THE ARRANGEMENTS GOVERNING THE SUPPLY OF FOODSTUFFS TO TURKISH CYPRIOTS

1. The supply of 'reasonable quantities of all kinds of foodstuff', either of those items included in the list of supplies provided free by the International Red Cross or locally purchased by Turkish Cypriots, is allowed in Turkish villages or in Turkish quarters of any town which have not been declared as 'controlled areas' by the Government, through the Ministry of the Interior and Defence.
2. The Government determines what amounts to 'reasonable quantity' in each case and appropriate instructions are given to the District Officer of each District through the Minister of Interior and Defence.
3. In Turkish villages or Turkish quarters of any town which have been declared as 'controlled areas' by the Government, through the Minister of Defence and Interior, the supply of foodstuff either through the International Red Cross or locally purchased by Turkish Cypriots, is allowed but the quantities and types of such supplies are controlled.
4. The control of quantities and types of such supplies may be carried out, by the appropriate Government organs, either at the place of loading of such supplies on transport vehicles or at other check points. When the control is carried out at the point of loading of such supplies, police patrol cars may accompany the vehicles carrying such supplies up to the boundaries of the 'controlled area' in order to ensure that checks at more than one check point along the route are avoided.
5. The International Red Cross and the UNFICYP will be given advance notice (weekly or fortnightly) of the list of the quantities and types of food supplies allowed in each case.
6. The Government may declare as 'controlled areas' any Turkish village or Turkish quarter of any town, where the Turks have, for political or military reasons, chosen to isolate themselves and where they prohibit the passage of vehicles, or of Greek Cypriots or Government authorities through the public streets of such areas, and generally prohibit the entry into such areas, which they arbitrarily call 'Turkish soil' or 'Turkish Area'.

7. The Government has declared as 'controlled areas' the areas of Lefka, Kokkina, the triangle between the Turkish quarter of Nicosia and St Hilarion Castle and the Turkish quarters of the towns of Famagusta and Larnaca.
8. The Government will consider lifting the above measures in the 'controlled areas', if and when the Turkish Cypriots of these areas allow freedom of communication in these areas.
9. A list of the quantities and types of supplies allowed in the 'controlled areas' is attached herewith.
10. The District Officer of each District will be the appropriate authority for the supervision of the implementation of the above arrangements in each District.

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR  
7 September 1964

#### LIST OF MATERIALS THE IMPORT OF WHICH INTO TURKISH AREAS IS PROHIBITED

The Government has decided that the items listed below are considered to be restricted with effect 1 March 1965. The list may be changed at any time the Government wishes to do so. The list supercedes all previous lists issued.

##### MATERIALS

Iron poles (angle iron, pickets)  
Cement  
Iron rods and thick steel plates  
Timber  
Crushed metal, stone, sand, gravel  
Barbed wire  
Wire  
Camouflage netting  
Cables  
Wire cutters  
Mine detectors  
Power exploders  
Wireless sets (police or military pattern — domestic radios excluded)  
Telephones  
Cartridges for shot guns  
Explosives (TNT, gelatine, dynamite etc.)  
Detonators  
Sulphur  
Ammonium nitrate  
Steel wool  
Fuel in large quantities  
Automobile spare parts  
Tyres  
Accumulators and dry batteries  
Circuit testers  
Fire-fighting equipment  
Bags (sacks, canvas, jute or linen types)  
Boots, boot studs, leather laces

200 Police as Peace-keepers

Rubber soles  
Khaki cloth  
Gloves  
Socks (woollen and/or cotton and/or any mixture thereof excluding ankle socks)  
Woollen material (including knitting wool)  
Imported coal as used in Blacksmith's forge  
Thermos flasks  
Plastic pipes  
Motor launches, motor boats, speed boats  
Tractors  
Excavators  
Land rovers  
Motor lorries (motor trucks)

APPENDIX K

**Larger UNCIFYP military units  
directly supported  
by the Australian UNCIVPOL**

Contingent

- 1 1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards  
1st Battalion Grenadier Guards  
1st Battalion The Life Guards  
3rd Infantry Group (Ireland)  
40th Infantry Battalion (Ireland)  
41st Infantry Battalion (Ireland)
- 2 1st Battalion Royal Highland Fusiliers  
1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers  
42nd Infantry Battalion (Ireland)  
4th Infantry Group (Ireland)  
5th Infantry Group (Ireland)
- 3 1st Battalion The Duke of Wellington's Regiment  
1st Battalion The Black Watch  
6th Infantry Group (Ireland)  
8th Infantry Group (Ireland)
- 4 1st Battalion The Royal Green Jackets  
1st Battalion The Durham Light Infantry  
9th Infantry Group (Ireland)  
10th Infantry Group (Ireland)
- 5 1st Battalion The Royal Hampshire Regiment  
1st Battalion The Royal Worcestershire Regiment  
11th Infantry Group (Ireland)
- 6 3rd Battalion The Royal Anglian Regiment  
3rd Battalion The Light Infantry  
18th Infantry Group (Ireland)
- 7 3rd Battalion The Royal Green Jackets  
1st Battalion The Gordon Highlanders  
19th Infantry Group (Ireland)  
20th Infantry Group (Ireland)
- 8 1st Battalion The Royal Irish Rangers  
3rd Battalion The Parachute Regiment  
1st Austrian Battalion

## Contingent

- 9 3rd Battalion The Queen's Regiment  
1st Battalion The Parachute Regiment  
2nd Austrian Battalion  
3rd Austrian Battalion
- 10 5th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards  
2nd Battalion The Coldstream Guards
- 11 41 Commando Group Royal Marines  
3rd Battalion The Duke of Wellington's Regiment  
DANCON UN XXIII Infantry battalion
- 12 1st Battalion Royal Tank Regiment  
1st Battalion The Welsh Guards  
DANCON UN XXIV Infantry battalion  
DANCON UN XXV Infantry battalion
- 13 1st Battalion The Parachute Regiment  
1st Battalion The Royal Irish Rangers  
DANCON UN XXVI Infantry battalion  
DANCON UN XXVII Infantry battalion
- 14 1st Battalion Royal Regiment of Fusiliers  
1st Battalion The King's Regiment  
DANCON UN XXVIII Infantry battalion  
DANCON UN XXIX Infantry battalion  
1st Battalion The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry  
2nd Battalion The Royal Canadian Regiment
- 15 3rd Battalion The Light Infantry  
41 Commando Group Royal Marines  
DANCON UN XXX Infantry battalion  
DANCON UN XXXI Infantry battalion  
8th Battalion Canadian Hussars  
3e Bataillon Royal 22e Regiment (Canada)
- 16 1st Battalion The Light Infantry  
3rd Battalion The Light Infantry  
DANCON UN XXXII Infantry battalion  
DANCON UN XXXIII Infantry battalion  
3rd Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry  
Lord Strathcona's Horse (Infantry Battalion) (Canada)
- 17 1st Battalion The Green Howards  
3rd Battalion The Royal Anglian Regiment  
DANCON UN XXXIV Infantry battalion  
DANCON UN XXXV Infantry battalion  
Canadian Airborne Regiment  
Cinquieme Regiment d'Artilerie Légère du Canada
- 18 2nd Battalion The Queen's Regiment  
1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment  
DANCON UN XXXVI Infantry battalion  
DANCON UN XXXVII Infantry battalion

## Contingent

- 3 Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery  
2e Battalion Royal 22e Regiment
- 19 1st Battalion The Queen's Lancashire Regiment  
2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards  
DANCON UN XXXVIII Infantry battalion  
DANCON UN XXXIX Infantry battalion  
2nd Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry  
12 ième Régiment blindé du Canada
- 20 DANCON UN XL Infantry battalion  
DANCON UN XLI Infantry battalion  
2nd Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment  
2nd Battalion The Royal Anglian Regiment

## Australian Contingent Commanders and UNCIVPOL Police Advisers

Contingent	Dates	Commander	Police Adviser
1	1964-1964 May-Oct	Frank Holland	John Lundwall (a)
2	1964-1965		Jim Hamilton (b)
3	1965-1966	*Aub Jackson	Jim Hamilton
4	1966-1967	John O'Connor	Errol Canney (b)
5	1967-1968	Noel Smith	Errol Canney
6	1968-1969	Guy Habermann	Graham Davidson (b)
7	1969-1970	Kevin Carton	Graham Davidson
8	1970-1971	Bob Walton	Peter McAulay (b)
9	1971-1972	Andy Fry	Peter McAulay
10	1972-1973	Russ Hildebrand	Hans Wagner (c)
	1973-1974	Roy Farmer	Hans Wagner
		Alex McDonnell	
11	1974-1975	Marcus Kelly	Hans Wagner
12	1975-1976	Merv Beck	Jim Hamilton (d)
		Max Everett	
13	1976-1977	*Fred Luther	Jim Hamilton
14	1977-1978	John Kelly	
		Bill Bennett	
15	1978-1979	Arthur Walliker	
16	1979-1980	Ted Davis	
17	1980-1981	Dick Allatson	
18	1981-1982	Dick Allatson	
19	1982-1983	Harry Carveth	
20	1983-1984	Don Morrison	

- (a) Swedish police contingent  
 (b) Australian police contingent  
 (c) Austrian police contingent  
 (d) Commonwealth police (retired)  
 \* Deceased

## Australian Police Contingents <sup>(a)</sup>

### First Contingent 1964 — 1965

<b>VICTORIA</b>	
Dalton, Eddy	First Constable
Dickson, Dan	Constable
Hardy, Ian	First Constable
Holland, Frank	Inspector
Keeghan, Declan	Constable
Knox, Bob	Senior Constable
McGrath, Peter	Constable
Owens, John	First Constable
Rice, John	Constable
White, Ernie	First Constable
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b>	
*Hansen, Bill	Inspector
Hermanson, Carl	Constable
Hill, George	Sergeant
McDonald, Bob	Sergeant
Medway, Pat	Constable
Oakman, Cliff	First Constable
Ritchie, Don	First Constable
Strickland, John	Constable
Tilbrook, Tom	Constable
Witts, Paul	Constable
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>	
*Breuer, Harry	Inspector
De Broughe, Don	Constable
Giles, Bob	Sergeant
Haddon, Lee	Constable
Hanisch, Bob	Constable
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>	
Norling, Don	First Constable
Scantlebury, Fred	First Constable
Wright, Mick	Sergeant
<b>TASMANIA</b>	
Crack, Tom	Constable
Howell, Bev	Constable

**CONTINUED**

**3 OF 4**

## COMMONWEALTH

Connolly, Laurence	Sergeant
Hamilton, Jim (b)	Inspector (1,2,12,13)
*Vandenberg, Jack	Senior Constable

## ACT

Richards, Mick	Constable
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## NORTHERN TERRITORY

Berrill, Peter	Constable
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## QUEENSLAND

Gillespie, Bob	Senior Constable
Hallahan, Glen	Senior Constable
Sheehan, Des	Senior Constable
Strong, Ray	Constable
Walker, Peter	Constable

(a) The usual period of service for the Australian contingent was twelve months, beginning about May.

(b) Police Adviser  
\*Deceased.

Note: Throughout these lists, the numbers in parentheses identify service in more than one contingent. Ranks shown are those held prior to appointment to the contingent.

## Second Contingent 1965 — 1966

## VICTORIA

Archman, Brian	First Constable
Brown, Gavin	Constable
Burke, Terry	Constable
Carmichael, Jack	Inspector
Dewhurst, Ralph	Constable
Egan, Kevin	First Constable
Morgan, Frank	Sergeant
*Morris, Mal	Constable
Smith, Oscar	First Constable
Wilde, Norm	First Constable

## NEW SOUTH WALES

Antill, Barry	First Constable
Gartrell, John	Senior Constable
Jones, Jerry	Sergeant
Montford, Brian	Senior Constable
Parker, John	First Constable
*Prentice, Mal	Sergeant
Skene, Keith	Senior Constable
Smith, Pat	Constable
Stephenson, Jack	Sergeant
Webber, Norm	First Constable

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Arthur, Allen	Constable
Aston, Ernie	Inspector
Nitschke, Bronte	Sergeant
Ward, Allan	First Constable
Wood, Bob	Constable

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Guest, Roy	Sergeant
Moscardini, John	Constable
Wilkinson, Pat	First Constable

## TASMANIA

Cornish, Ronald	Constable
Woolley, Dave	Constable

## COMMONWEALTH

Bell, Edward	Sergeant
Hamilton, Jim (a)	Inspector (1,2,12,13)
*Jackson, Aub	Inspector
Stanton, John	First Constable

## ACT

Saunders, John	Constable
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## NORTHERN TERRITORY

Plumb, Neil	Constable
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## QUEENSLAND

Beer, Ross	Constable
Lang, Ross	Constable (2,7)
Peters, Tony	Constable
Williams, David	Constable
Williams, Graham	Constable

(a) Police Adviser  
\*Deceased.

## Third Contingent 1966 — 1967

## VICTORIA

Amezdroz, Bob	Constable
Archibald, Errol	Constable
Barker, Barry	First Constable
Bramwell, Jim	First Constable
Burley, Bill	First Constable
Gardiner, Geoff	First Constable
Grant, Mal	First Constable
McAllan, Bob	First Constable
O'Connor, John	Inspector
Young, Eddie	Sergeant

## NEW SOUTH WALES

Cunningham, Tony	Senior Constable
Devine, Harry	First Constable
Grenenger, Trevor	Senior Constable
Hartge, Cecil	Sergeant
Laughton, Ron	Sergeant
Millgate, Clem	First Constable
Spratt, Peter	First Constable
Talbot, Lionel	First Constable
Tracy, Gerard	Senior Constable
*Wilson, Bruce	Sergeant

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Adams, George	First Constable
*Palmer, Alex	Sergeant
Patterson, Neville	First Constable
Stanford, Morrice	Inspector
Trevelion, Deane	First Constable

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Illingworth, Brian	First Constable
McGrath, Ray	Sergeant
Reitze, Peter	First Constable

## TASMANIA

Bartram, Wayne	Constable
Williams, Tony	Constable

## COMMONWEALTH

Arnott, Alex	Sergeant
Canney, Errol (a)	Inspector (3,4)
Lamb, Peter	First Constable
Stubbs, Ron	Constable

## ACT

Taylor, Graham	Constable
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## NORTHERN TERRITORY

Brown, Dick	Constable
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## QUEENSLAND

Andrews, Les	Constable
Belsky, Kon	Constable
Bevan, Rod	Constable
Olsen, Anthony	First Constable
Page, Geoff	Constable

(a) Police Adviser  
\*Deceased

## Fourth Contingent 1967 — 1968

## VICTORIA

*Austin, Bob	First Constable
Brauman, Jack	First Constable
Caldwell, Bill (a)	Inspector
Cronin, Ron	First Constable
Hamilton, Ken	First Constable
Hammond, Geoff (a)	First Constable
Lux, Bruno	First Constable
O'Neill, Hewan (a)	First Constable
*Puckey, George	First Constable
Rickman, Max	First Constable
Stewart, Bob	First Constable
Vaughan, Peter	Sergeant
	First Constable

## NEW SOUTH WALES

Beis, George	Senior Constable
Bourke, Joe (b)	Sergeant
Bunnell, Tom (c)	Sergeant
Chester, Geoff	First Constable
Cogan, Noel (a)	First Constable

Farmer, Roy	Senior Constable (4,9)
Graham, Angus	Sergeant
Hodge, Don	Senior Constable
Hodges, Max	First Constable
Manewell, Don	Senior Constable
Mercer, Keith (a)	First Constable
Raw, Mick (a)	Sergeant
Umlauf, Wolfgang	First Constable
Woollard, Alan	Senior Constable

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Bond, Ian	First Constable
Lawlor, Ron	Sergeant (4,6,14,15)
Lawrie, Glen	Constable
Morris, Bob (a)	Sergeant
Smith, Noel	Inspector
Yelland, Wayne	Constable

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Duckett, Leo	First Constable
Hearnden, Ted	Sergeant
Nicholson, Don (a)	Senior Constable
*Terms, Jock	Senior Constable

## TASMANIA

Burr, John (b)	Constable
Fielding, Geoffrey (d)	Constable
Grey, Tony	Constable
Rezek, Harry (a)	Constable

## COMMONWEALTH

Canney, Errol (e)	Inspector (3,4)
Coombe, David	Inspector
French, Ken	Constable
*Honey, Jack (a)	Senior Constable
Smith, Keith	Constable

## ACT

Cock, Eddie	Constable
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## NORTHERN TERRITORY

*Hoy, Vic	First Constable
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## QUEENSLAND

Buckley, Darcy (a)	Senior Constable
*Cumming, Paul	Constable
Feige, Tom	First Constable
Paddon-Jones, Rodney	Constable
Vanderwolf, Robin	Constable
Walker, John	First Constable

(a) From June  
(b) Until November  
(c) From January  
(d) From November  
(e) Police Adviser  
\*Deceased

## Fifth Contingent 1968 — 1969

<b>VICTORIA</b>	
Briscoe, Colin	First Constable
Clarke, Ron	First Constable
Creighton, John (a)	First Constable
Davidson, Graham (b)	Inspector (5,6)
Habermann, Guy	Inspector
Hanvin, Paul (a)	First Constable
McGrath, Tom	First Constable
Pilgrim, John	Senior Constable
Ryan, Maurie	First Constable
Sinclair, Graham	First Constable
Studd, John	First Constable
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b>	
Alchin, Harold	Sergeant
Alden, Norman (a)	Constable
*Andrews, Andy	Sergeant
Campbell, Phil	First Constable
Emmerson, Peter (a)	First Constable
Foster, Bob (a)	Sergeant
Lambert, Ross	First Constable
Lane, Bill	Sergeant
Miller, Les	First Constable
O'Brien, Barry	Senior Constable
Parkes, John	First Constable
Phillips, Daryl	First Constable
Powick, Tom	First Constable
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>	
Aberle, Vern	Constable
De Dear, Barry	Constable
Keogh, John	Constable
McAulay, Peter	Inspector (5,6,7,8)
Schmerl, Ron	Sergeant
Testrow, Jack (a)	Sergeant
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>	
Berkshire, Jack	Sergeant
Gazey, Athol (a)	First Constable
Owen, Bob	First Constable
Wells, Keith	Senior Constable
<b>TASMANIA</b>	
Bennett, Barry	Constable
Burgess, Arnold (a)	Constable
Otley, Michael (c)	Constable
Stevens, Peter (a)	Constable
<b>COMMONWEALTH</b>	
Boyce, Barry	First Constable
Dutton, Les	Constable
*Luther, Fred	Inspector (5,13)
Oswald, Norm (a)	Constable
<b>ACT</b>	
Vincent, John	Constable

## NORTHERN TERRITORY

Barnett, Lindsay Constable

## QUEENSLAND

Condie, Don Senior Constable  
 Gorrie, Ross (a) Constable  
 Hong, Neville First Constable  
 Noyes, Graham Constable  
 Orchard, Dudley Constable  
 Scanlan, Peter Constable

(a) From June  
 (b) Police Adviser  
 (c) From January  
 \*Deceased

## Sixth Contingent 1969 — 1970

## VICTORIA

Carton, Kevin Inspector  
 Cumming, John (a) First Constable  
 Dalrymple, Ian First Constable  
 Davidson, Graham (b) Inspector (5,6)  
 Hearn, Pat Sergeant  
 Knaggs, Tim (a) First Constable  
 McKay, Melvin First Constable  
 \*Murphy, Alan First Constable  
 Sievwright, Roger First Constable  
 Smith, Ron First Constable  
 Watson, Kevin First Constable

## NEW SOUTH WALES

Birt, John First Constable  
 Cooper, Wal (a) Sergeant  
 Dafter, Gordon Sergeant  
 Geyer, Brian First Constable  
 \*Hallam, Ian (a) Constable  
 Harper, Geoff Senior Constable  
 Hauser, Ken Sergeant  
 Hayward, Kevin (a) First Constable  
 Hogan, Neil Sergeant  
 Mortimer, Max Senior Constable  
 Paterson, Don (a) Senior Constable  
 Seymour, Barry Senior Constable  
 Wright, Clive First Constable

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Couch, Trevor (c) First Constable  
 Creek, Colin Sergeant  
 Lacey, Darryl (a) Constable  
 Lawlor, Ron Sergeant (4,6,14,15)  
 McAulay, Peter Inspector (5,6,7,8)  
 Schmerl, Chester Constable  
 \*Thomas, Lew (d) First Constable  
 Warnest, Wayne Constable

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Beard, Bob (a)	First Constable
Grey, Brian	Senior Constable
Powell, Merv	Senior Constable
Roberts, Jack	Sergeant

## TASMANIA

Dean, Ivan	Constable
Lahl, Tom (e)	Constable
*Ling, Trevor (a)	Constable
Oosting, Bill (a)	Constable

## COMMONWEALTH

Hall, Brian	Constable
Knox, Bill	First Constable
*McEwan, Ian (a)	Constable
Smith, Joe	Sergeant
Trenorden, Wally	First Constable

## ACT

McCaffery, Chris	Constable
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## NORTHERN TERRITORY

Darwen, Harold	First Constable
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## QUEENSLAND

Behm, Neil	First Constable
Gallagher, Mike	First Constable
Magdalinski, Cyril	Senior Constable
McDonnell, John (a)	First Constable
O'Brien, Barrie	First Constable
Walker, Vince	First Constable

(a) From June  
(b) Police Adviser  
(c) From September  
(d) Killed in Cyprus 26.7.69  
(e) From January  
\*Deceased

## Seventh Contingent 1970 — 1971

## VICTORIA

Alsop, Neil	Constable
Bell, David (a)	Constable
Grant, David (b)	Constable
Hancock, Bob (b)	Constable
Hollingworth, Ron	First Constable
Kelly, John (b)	Constable
Moore, John (b)	Constable
Patterson, Lindsay	Inspector
Wallis, George	Sergeant
Westwood, Don (b)	First Constable

## NEW SOUTH WALES

Albert, Ron	Sergeant
Freudin, Bill (b)	Inspector
Holmes, Henry (b)	First Constable
Hunt, Ray	Sergeant

Jones, Laurie	Senior Constable
Joseph, Maurie (a) (b)	First Constable
Lidbury, Les	Senior Constable
McGrane, Len	Sergeant
Murray, John (a)	Senior Constable
New, Dennis	Senior Constable
Savage, Cedric (a) (b)	Sergeant
Walton, Bob	Inspector
Ward, Ted (b)	First Constable

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Brideson, Ian	First Constable
Drymalik, Mick (b)	Sergeant
Eley, Trevor	Sergeant
McAulay, Peter (c)	Inspector (5,6,7,8)
Merchant, Phil (b)	Constable
Romans, Dave (b) (d)	Constable
Snodgrass, Doug (a)	Senior Constable

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

*Castensen, Bill (a)	Senior Constable
Cole, Ron (b)	First Constable
Keelan, Jim (b)	Senior Constable
Marshall, Tom	Sergeant

## TASMANIA

Buckingham, Tony	Constable
Coad, Bob (a)	Constable
McMahon, Pat (a) (b)	Constable

## COMMONWEALTH

Buchanan, John (b)	Senior Constable
Coyle, Mike (b)	Senior Constable (7,15,19,20)
Graham, Brian (b)	Constable
Riley, Bill	Sergeant
Wright, Gary (b)	Constable

## ACT

Leffers, Rod	Constable
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## NORTHERN TERRITORY

O'Brien, Terry (a) (b)	Constable
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## QUEENSLAND

*Dunn, Denis	First Constable
Dunn, Tim	Constable
Lang, Ross (a) (b)	First Constable (2,7)
Lynch, Mal (a)	First Constable
Marsden, Peter	Constable
Schmidt, Trevor (a) (b)	First Constable

(a) From June  
(b) Served eighteen months, until November, 1971  
(c) Police Adviser  
(d) From September  
\*Deceased

## Eighth Contingent 1971 — 1972

## VICTORIA

Burgoyne, Neil (a)	Constable
Butler, Paul (a)	Senior Constable
Cook, Jack	Sergeant
Fry, Andy	Inspector
Hamilton, Arthur	Senior Constable
*Le Page, Neil (a)	Constable
McDonald, Peter	Senior Constable
McKoy, John (a)	Constable
Schobel, Haydn (a)	Constable
Sharp, Roger	Senior Constable

## NEW SOUTH WALES

Carmady, Neville	Sergeant
Dingwell, Len	Inspector
*Hackett, Pat (b)	First Constable
Knight, George	Sergeant
McInerney, Tom (a)	Senior Constable
Percy, Denis (a) (c)	First Constable
Stanley, Jack (a)	Senior Sergeant
Stevenson, Colin	Sergeant
Waterhouse, Ken (a)	First Constable
Williams, Tom (a)	Senior Constable
Wilson, Lan	First Constable

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Creasy, Dave (a)	Constable
Dahlitz, Danny	Sergeant
Horsnell, Wally (a)	First Constable
Marshman, Peter	Sergeant
McAulay, Peter (d)	Inspector (5,6,7,8)
Newman, Ronald (a)	Constable
Zadow, Colin	Senior Constable (8,10)

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Finlayson, Brian	Sergeant
Harper, Roy (a)	Senior Constable
Powell, Pat	Senior Constable
Sloan, Carl (a)	First Constable

## TASMANIA

Dale, Steve	Constable
Quarrel, John (a)	Constable
Ranson, Les	Constable

## COMMONWEALTH

Hubbard, George (a)	First Constable
Lovie, Ian (a)	Senior Constable
Nolan, Dick	Sergeant

## ACT

Pine, Ian	First Constable
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## NORTHERN TERRITORY

Marshall, Bob (a)	Constable
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(a) From November  
 (b) Killed in Cyprus 29.8.1971  
 (c) Until May 1973  
 (d) Police Adviser  
 \*Deceased

## Ninth Contingent 1972 — 1973

## VICTORIA

DeKruiff, John	Senior Constable
Henry, Ray (a)	Senior Constable
Hildebrand, Russ	Inspector
Howard, Dave	Sergeant
Magnusson, Warren (a)	Senior Constable
McKay, Mal (a)	Senior Constable
Page, Terry (a)	Senior Constable
Proctor, Keith	Senior Constable
Towerzey, Alec (a)	Senior Constable
Waterman, Steele	Senior Constable

## NEW SOUTH WALES

Berger, Mick (a)	First Constable
Charge, Les	Inspector
Gibbs, John (a)	Senior Constable
Hodgson, Geoff (a)	First Constable
King, Ron	Constable
Power, Rod	Senior Constable
Taylor, Fred (a)	Sergeant
Williams, Graham	Constable

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Coope, John (a)	Senior Constable
Morrison, Ainsleigh	First Constable
Mustart, Bob	Senior Constable
Smith, Ken (a)	Senior Constable
Turner, Norm	Senior Constable
Woolford, Colin (a)	Sergeant

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Melling, Laurie	Senior Constable
Rajecki, Wally (a)	First Constable
Senior, Len (a)	First Constable
Toy, Peter	Sergeant

## TASMANIA

Galloway, Graham	Constable
Guinan, Eddie (a)	Constable
Shearer, Don	Constable

## COMMONWEALTH

Farmer, Roy (a)	Inspector (4,9)
Gifford, Frank	Senior Constable
Sindel, Graeme (a)	First Constable

## ACT

Hillier, John	Constable
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## NORTHERN TERRITORY

Hosking, Geoff (a)	First Constable
(a) From November	

## Tenth Contingent 1973 — 1974

## VICTORIA

Connor, Russell	Senior Constable
Cummins, Bill (a)	Senior Constable
Dunk, John	Senior Constable
Dunn, Chris (a)	Senior Constable
Hibbert, Max (a)	Senior Constable
Long, David	Senior Constable
McDonnell, Alex	Inspector
Steer, Ken	Senior Sergeant
Tucknott, Ken (a)	Senior Constable
Tyrell, Ernie (a)	Senior Constable

## NEW SOUTH WALES

Clarke, Neville	Senior Sergeant
Cook, Ted	Senior Sergeant
Newell, Russ	Senior Constable
O'Brien, Ken	Senior Constable
Oliver, Bob	Senior Constable
Pearson, Brian (a)	Sergeant
Volkers, Gary (a)	Senior Constable
*Wile, Dick (a)	First Constable
Woolcock, Allan (a)	Senior Constable
Wright, Tony (a)	Senior Constable

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Cooling, Peter	First Constable
*Gollan, Hector	Senior Sergeant
Lawton, Graeme (a)	Senior Constable
Millar, Brian	Senior Constable
Walters, Ray (a)	Sergeant
Zadow, Colin (a)	Senior Constable (8,10)

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Davies, Tom	Sergeant
MacDonald, Bob (a)	First Constable
Rose, Vin (a)	Constable
Short, Ken	Senior Constable

## TASMANIA

Gill, Graeme	Constable
Kemp, Leon (a)	Constable
Reid, Mike	Constable

## COMMONWEALTH

Golding, Brian (a)	Senior Constable
Power, John (a)	Constable
Tite, Barry	Constable

## ACT

Hibberd, Darrel	First Constable
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## NORTHERN TERRITORY

Mitchell, Allan (a)	Constable
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(a) From November  
\*Deceased.

## Eleventh Contingent 1974 — 1975

## VICTORIA

Allen, Tim	Senior Constable
Bailey, Robin	Constable
Baker, Geoff	Senior Sergeant
Bolitho, Stan (a)	Senior Constable
Edwards, Llew (a)	Senior Constable
Hart, Alan (a)	Senior Constable
James, Norm	Inspector
Lock, Peter,	Senior Constable
Thomas, Neville (a)	Senior Constable
Winter, Dave (a)	Senior Constable

## NEW SOUTH WALES

Beck, Merv (a)	Inspector
Bonomo, George (a)	First Constable
Illfield, Jim (b)	First Constable
Kelly, Marcus	Inspector
Maloney, Gary	First Constable
Marre, John	Senior Constable
Millar, Ken	Senior Sergeant
Sawkins, Ken (a)	Constable
Thompson, Warren (a)	Sergeant
*Ward, Ian (a) (c)	First Constable
Woolcott, John	First Constable

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Billing, John (a)	First Constable
Furnell, Jim (a)	Senior Sergeant
Humphrey, John	First Constable
Magerl, Peter (a)	First Constable
Weinert, John	Senior Constable

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Jackson, Keith (a)	Sergeant
Joynson, Ted	Senior Constable
Wright, Terry (a)	First Constable

## TASMANIA

Miller, Joe	First Constable
Wicks, Tom (a)	Constable

## COMMONWEALTH

Hill, Ian	Sergeant
Hunter, Robin (a)	Constable
Leister, Ray (a)	First Constable (11,14)

## ACT

Wright, Wayne	First Constable
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## NORTHERN TERRITORY

Fields, Denis (a)	Constable
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(a) From November  
(b) From December  
(c) Killed in Cyprus, 12.11.1974  
\*Deceased

## Twelfth Contingent 1975 — 1976

VICTORIA	
Everett, Max	Inspector
Hassell, Norm	Senior Constable
Kaminski, Ulf	Senior Constable
Meehan, Paul	Senior Constable
Timothy, Lindsay	Senior Sergeant
NEW SOUTH WALES	
Andrews, Terry	Senior Constable
Crowley, John	First Constable
Gorman, Les	Sergeant
Harris, Geoff	First Constable
Sherwood, Phil	First Constable
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	
Fletcher, Barry	First Constable
McRae, Mike	First Constable
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	
Veitch, Warren	Senior Constable
TASMANIA	
Bessell, Terry	Constable
COMMONWEALTH	
Claydon, Lionel	Senior Sergeant
ACT	
Robinson, Wayne	Constable

## Thirteenth Contingent 1976 — 1977

## Commonwealth Police

Allatson, Dick	Inspector (13,17,18)
Beard, Ian	Constable
Bethune, Lachlan	Constable
Brodie, Gary	Senior Constable
Cole, Peter	Sergeant 2nd
Cottrell, David	First Constable (13,15)
Cunneen, Jim	Constable (13,15)
Dodkin, Peter	Senior Constable
Halloran, Clint	First Constable (13,15)
Head, Bruce	Senior Constable
Jamieson, Jim	Sergeant 1st (13,20)
*Luther, Fred	Inspector (5,13)
Medlock, Colin	First Constable
Millward, Norm	Sergeant 2nd
Storey, David	Sergeant 1st
Travers, John	First Constable
*Deceased.	

## Fourteenth Contingent 1977 — 1978

## Commonwealth Police

Angel, Gerald	Constable
Bartley, Ronald	Constable
Bennett, Bill (a)	Senior Superintendent
Bond, Max (b)	Senior Sergeant
Boyle, Ray (a)	Senior Constable
Facey, John	Senior Constable
Gibbs, Rodney (a)	Senior Constable
Kelly, John (c)	Chief Inspector
Lawlor, Ron	Senior Constable (4,6,14,15)
Leister, Ray	First Constable (11,14)
McLaren, James	Senior Constable
Neaves, Ivan (d)	Constable
Oakman, Bruce	Constable
O'Connell, John (a)	Constable
O'Connor, Ross (e) (f)	Constable (14,19,20)
Roche, John	Senior Sergeant (14,16)
Schenk, Hans	Constable (14,19)
Scott, Lawrie	Constable
Stevenson, Alan (a) (f)	Senior Sergeant
Streeter, John	Senior Sergeant
Thurgar, Jack	Constable (14,16)
Watt, Peter (f)	Constable
(a) From July	
(b) Until July 1978	
(c) Until June	
(d) Until May	
(e) From May	
(f) Until December.	

## Fifteenth Contingent 1978 - 1979

## Commonwealth Police

Baronovsky, Boris	Constable
Cottrell, David	First Constable (13,15)
Coyle, Mike	Sergeant (7,15,19,20)
Cunneen, Jim	Constable (13,15)
Dent, Chris	First Constable
Halloran, Clint	First Constable (13,15)
Hartmann, Karl	Constable
Jackson, Ross	Senior Constable
Jelen, Frank	First Constable
Lawlor, Ron	Sergeant (4,6,14,15)
Le Gay Brereton, Jon	Constable
Lowery, Harold	Senior Sergeant (15,18,19)
McGuinness, Dennis	Constable
O'Mara, Dennis	Constable
Pearson, Henry	First Constable
Rose, Robert	Constable
Schenk, Werner	Constable
Tiller, Garth	Constable
Walliker, Arthur	Inspector

## Sixteenth Contingent 1979 — 1980

## Australian Federal Police

Barbour, Alan	Sergeant
Bearman, Bruce	First Constable
Blakeney, Ben	Constable
Cocking, Ray	Senior Constable
Davis, Ken	Constable
Davis, Ted	Chief Inspector
Geale, Murray	Senior Constable (16,17)
Gower, Bob	Constable
Haynes, Dave	Senior Constable
Hendry, Jim	Senior Constable
Hunter, George	First Constable
Kendall, Bill	Sergeant
Knispel, Mel	Constable
Netto, Cedric	Sergeant
Roche, John	Inspector (14,16)
*Rofe, Phil	Constable
Sutherland, Allan	Constable
Thurgar, Jack (a)	Sergeant (14,16)
Wilson, Stan	Constable
Work, Scott	Constable

(a) Until March  
\*Deceased.

## Seventeenth Contingent 1980 — 1981

## Australian Federal Police

Allatson, Dick	Chief Inspector (13,17,18)
Barnby, Don	Senior Constable (17,19,20)
Da Re, Marzio	First Constable (17,18)
Davey, Raymond	Constable (17,18)
Davidson, John	Senior Constable
Gawne, Randall	Constable (17,18)
Geale, Murray	Senior Constable (16,17)
Graham, Brian	Sergeant
Hinchley, Neilsen	Inspector
Lines, Christopher	Constable
McLeod, Bob	Sergeant (17,18)
Moulds, Kym	Constable (17,18)
Noble, Garry	Constable
Royle, Joe	Senior Sergeant
Shinnick, Graham	Senior Constable
Smeltink, Richard	Constable
Smith, Rodney	Senior Constable
Turner, Philip	Constable (17,18)
Wise, Peter	Senior Sergeant (17,18)
Wregg, Raymond	Senior Sergeant

## Eighteenth Contingent 1981 — 1982

## Australian Federal Police

Abbott, Brian	Constable
Acton, Keith	Senior Constable
Allatson, Dick	Chief Inspector (13,17,18)
Clarke, Trevor	Senior Constable
Da Re, Marzio	First Constable (17,18)
Davey, Raymond	Constable (17,18)
Doborich, Brian	Constable
Gawne, Randall	Constable (17,18)
Griffiths, Bill	Inspector
Heggie, Bob	Sergeant
Inwood, Kevin	Sergeant
King, David	Constable
Lowery, Harold	Senior Sergeant (15,18,19)
McLeod, Bob	Sergeant (17,18)
Moulds, Kym	Constable (17,18)
Purcell, Michael	Constable
Standish, Ian	First Constable
Turner, Phillip	Constable (17,18)
Williamson, David	Senior Constable
Wise, Peter	Senior Sergeant (17,18)

## Nineteenth Contingent 1982 — 1983

## Australian Federal Police

Anstee, Mark	First Constable
Barnby, Don (a)	Senior Constable (17,19,20)
Barron, Richard	First Constable
Bennett, Dave	Senior Constable
Bury, Nick	Senior Constable
Carveth, Harry	Chief Inspector
Conroy, Pat	Senior Constable
Coyle, Mike	Senior Sergeant (7,15,19,20)
Hair, Doug	Senior Constable
Hoitink, John	Constable
Jones, John	Senior Sergeant
Laurie, Ian	Constable
Lowery, Harold	Senior Sergeant (15,18,19)
McCarthy, Terry	Constable
Nicholas, Robert	First Constable
O'Connor, Ross (a)	Senior Constable (14,19,20)
O'Grady, Mick (b)	First Constable
Schenk, Hans	Senior Constable (14,19)
Schmidt, Lloyd	Senior Constable
Sharp, John	Inspector
Whinnen, Brian	Senior Constable
Young, Victor (b)	Senior Sergeant

(a) From March  
(b) Until February

## Twentieth Contingent 1983 - 1984

## Australian Federal Police

Aitken, Bob	Senior Constable
Aldridge, Brent	Senior Constable
Baker, Kenneth (a)	Senior Constable
Barnby, Don	Senior Constable (17,19,20)
Brown, Gary	Sergeant
Brown, Jeffery (b)	Sergeant
Coyle, Mike	Senior Sergeant (7,15,19,20)
Crafter, Ross	Senior Constable
Decker, Ted	Senior Constable
Edwards, Robert	Senior Constable
Finlayson, Ian (b)	First Constable
Fisher, Tim	Senior Constable
Jamieson, Jim	Inspector (13,20)
Moebus, Guenter	Senior Constable
Morrison, Don	Chief Superintendent
O'Connor, Ross (b)	Senior Constable (14,19,20)
Priest, Frank (a)	Senior Constable
Pyne, Lawrie	Senior Constable
Schmidt, Graham	First Constable
Sharp, Trevor	Senior Constable
Smith, Kerry	Senior Constable
Switalski, George (a)	First Constable
Vlasich, Frank (b)	First Constable

(a) From December  
(b) Until December

## New Zealand Police Contingents

## First Contingent May 1964 — January 1965

Anderton, Steve	Sergeant
Colbourne, Maurice	Sergeant
Edwards, Bill	Constable
Fahey, Brian	Sergeant
Harrison, Brian	Constable
Hawkin, Graham	Constable
Hawkins, Rex (1,2)	Constable
Holmes, Ken	Constable
Howard, Graham (1,2)	Constable
Joyce, Aporo (1,2)	Constable
Moore, Tony (1,2)	Constable
Poland, John	Constable
Purchase, Peter (1,2)	Constable
Rodgers, Arthur	Detective Sergeant
Sutherland, Tom	Constable
Toomey, Brian	Detective Constable
Wall, Dave	Constable
Walsh, Steve	Constable
Wells, George (a)	Inspector
Wheeler, Jack	Senior Sergeant

(a) Commander.

## Second Contingent January 1965 — July 1965

Ashby, Morrie	Detective Constable
Attewell, Basil	Sergeant
Back, Des	Constable
Back, Bill	Constable
Caldwell, Myron	Constable
Cagney, John	Detective Sergeant
Clague-Christian, Fletcher (2,3,4)	Constable
Curry, Richard (2,3,4,5)	Constable
Duncan, Brion	Detective Constable
*Grimwood, Laurie	Senior Sergeant
Hawkins, Rex (1,2)	Constable
Howard, Graham (1,2)	Constable
Joyce, Aporo (1,2)	Constable

Magee, Dave	Constable
McDonnell, Paddy (2,3,4,5)	Constable
Moore, Tony (1,2)	Constable
Purchase, Peter (1,2)	Constable
Stewart, Don	Detective Constable
Tait, Gideon (a)	Superintendent
Wisley, Don	Constable
(a) Commander	
*Deceased.	

## Third Contingent July 1965 — January 1966

Beattie, Lionel (3,4)	Constable
Burgess, Mark (3,4,5)	Detective Sergeant
Clague-Christian, Fletcher (2,3,4)	Constable
Clark, John (3,4,5)	Constable
Curry, Richard (2,3,4,5)	Constable
Gee, Stan	Constable
Gibbs, Garry (3,4,5)	Constable
Hamill, Jim (3,4,5)	Constable
Kelly, Bernie (a)	Inspector
Knox, Bob (3,4)	Constable
Leppien, Graham (3,4,5)	Constable
Lloyd, Robin (3,4)	Constable
McDonnell, Paddy (2,3,4,5)	Sergeant
Mears, Paul (3,4)	Sergeant
Monk, Allan (3,4,5)	Constable
Pickens, Fergie (3,4,5)	Constable
Scott-Davidson, John (3,4,5)	Constable
Williams, Doug (3,4,5)	Constable
Worrell, Bill	Constable
Young, Graham (3,4)	Constable
(a) Commander.	

## Fourth Contingent January 1966 — July 1966

Beattie, Lionel (3,4)	Constable
Burgess, Mark (3,4,5)	Detective Sergeant
Clague-Christian, Fletcher (2,3,4)	Constable
Clark, John (3,4,5)	Constable
Curry, Richard (2,3,4,5)	Constable
Gibbs, Garry (3,4,5)	Constable
Griffiths, Bill (4,5)	Constable
Hamill, Jim (3,4,5)	Constable
Knox, Bob (3,4)	Constable
Leppien, Graham (3,4,5)	Constable
Lloyd, Robin (3,4)	Constable
McDonnell, Paddy (2,3,4,5)	Sergeant
Mears, Paul (3,4)	Sergeant
Monk, Allan (3,4,5)	Constable
Moore, Bob (a)	Superintendent
Munro, Ivan	Constable
Pickens, Fergie (3,4,5)	Constable
Scott-Davidson, John (3,4,5)	Constable

Williams, Doug (3,4,5)	Constable
Young, Graham (3,4)	Constable
(a) Commander.	

## Fifth Contingent July 1966 — January 1967

Burn, John (5,6)	Constable
Burgess, Mark (3,4,5)	Detective Sergeant
Clark, John (3,4,5)	Constable
Curry, Richard ((2,3,4,5)	Constable
Gibbs, Garry (3,4,5)	Constable
Glossop, Gordon (5,6)	Constable
Griffiths, Bill (4,5)	Constable
Hamill, Jim (3,4,5)	Constable
Harris, Allan (5,6)	Detective Constable
Janes, John	Sergeant
Leppien, Graham (3,4,5)	Constable
London, Ian (5,6)	Constable
McKay, Colin (5,6)	Constable
McDonnell, Paddy (2,3,4,5)	Sergeant
Monk, Allan (3,4,5)	Constable
Pickens, Fergie (3,4,5)	Constable
Scott-Davidson, John (3,4,5)	Constable
Sykes, Ken (a)	Inspector
Wells, Brian	Senior Sergeant
Williams, Doug (3,4,5)	Constable
(a) Commander.	

## Sixth Contingent January 1967 — June 1967

Allum, Tony	Sergeant
Anderson, Barry	Constable
Burgess, Ron	Constable
Burn, John (5,6)	Constable
Corbett, Don	Constable
Cutler, Rex	Constable
Dean, Brian (a)	Inspector
Egan, Kevin	Senior Sergeant
Glossop, Gordon (5,6)	Constable
Harris, Allan (5,6)	Detective Constable
Hawkins, Noel	Constable
Holland, Kevin	Senior Sergeant
Jordan, Evan	Constable
Kington, Ian	Constable
London, Ian (5,6)	Constable
McKay, Colin (5,6)	Constable
McSkimming, John	Constable
Renz, Ron	Constable
Thurston, John	Constable
Walkinshaw, Brian	Constable
(a) Commander.	

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## Index

- Aeyer Colonel, 114
- Aghirda, 113
- Aircraft disasters, 48, 54
- Aitken, Bob, 143
- Akamas Hotel Polis, 30, 36, 43, 91, 99, 116
- Akamas Training Centre, 67
- Akhelia, 91
- Akrotiri *see* Sovereign Base Areas
- Alaminos, 53
- Alden, Norm, 57
- Alekhtora, 77, 85, 90, 102
- Allatson, Dick, 121, 122, 138
- Allen, Tim, 100, 101, 112
- Alodha massacre, 103
- Alsop, Neil, 73
- Ambelikou, 38, 44, 45, 52
- Amezdroz, Bob, 43
- Anadhiou, 85
- Anderson, Barry, 157
- Andrews, Jim, 48
- Andrews, Terry, 121
- Andromeda HMS*, 98
- Angastina, 73, 85-6, 101
- Anoyira, 85
- Antiquities trade, 59, 74
- Aphrodite's Rock, 77, 81
- Apliki, 45, 53
- Argaki, 62, 95
- Armagedi, 35
- Arsos, 44
- Arthur, Allen, 38
- Astir Hotel Limassol, 92, 149
- Astromeritis, 36, 37, 40
- Aston, Ernie, 35
- Athienou, 105
- Atlanta Hotel Nicosia, 39
- Austin, Bob, 53
- Australian Civilian Police (AUSCIVPOL)
- Alterts, 28, 47, 53, 68, 70-1, 85, 96, 98
- Allowances, 29, 186-7
- Amalgamation Day, 137
- Anzac Days, 55, 92, 112, 124, 131
- Australia Days, 88, 92
- Brevet Ranks, 30, 32, 34, 59, 63, 75
- Cost, 61, 139, 146
- Deployment, 25, 30, 48, 58, 68, 75, 90, 125, 140-3, 165
- Donkey Derby, 55-6, 88, 92, 112
- During coup, 96-102
- Duties, 25, 28, 30, 36, 57, 67-8, 99, 109, 110, 190-7
- Escorts, 36, 38, 109, 114-5
- Establishment, 21-22
- Fatalities, 64, 82, 105
- Firearms policy, 27, 30, 71, 74
- Interchanges, 40, 44, 73, 78, 109, 112, 163
- Kangaroo gift, 79-80
- Learn to swim, 138, 141
- Marriages, 33, 42, 48, 55, 93, 128, 141, 155
- Medal Parades, 46, 56, 57, 83, 86, 92, 105, 124
- 'Miss World Hoax', 57-8
- Postal arrangements, 28, 39
- Queensland withdrawal, 75
- RAAF visits, 73, 134
- Relations with CYPOL, 27, 50, 63, 79, 80, 103, 117, 119, 127-8, 160-1
- Relations with Turkish Cypriots, 27, 50, 98, 103, 117, 119, 127-8, 161
- Relations with UNFICYP, 28-9, 44, 49, 55, 67, 68, 78, 81, 86, 88, 107, 112, 124-5, 155
- Rescues, 53, 65, 114, 122, 124, 135-7
- Road blocks, 25, 37-8
- Road safety campaign, 138
- Selection, 23, 34, 43, 48, 56, 75, 89, 113
- Shooting competitions, 57, 68, 74, 91
- Sneddon visits, 21, 113, 137
- Sporting events, 38, 48, 57, 65, 83, 88-9, 91, 92, 95, 96, 110-2, 113, 121, 126, 131, 138-9, 141, 143, 163
- State quotas, 22, 48, 75, 113
- Terms of service, 28-9, 186-8
- Training, 23, 34, 43, 56, 128
- Transport, 48, 49, 57, 81, 83-4, 121, 128
- Uniform, 25, 28, 59, 80
- Whitlam visits, 58, 80, 126
- Australian Cypriots, 139
- Australian Rules Football, 57-8
- Austrian Contingent (AUSCON), 18, 81, 90, 119
- Field Hospital, 18, 48, 66, 67, 90, 119
- Austrian Civilian Police (AUSCIVPOL), 19, 23, 113, 123
- Deployment, 25, 75, 104, 117

Interchange, 40, 44, 109, 112  
 Kyrenia Convoy, 29, 42, 93  
 Withdrawal, 125  
 Avlona, 121, 122, 165  
 Axyiou, 35, 50  
 Ayia Irini, 65  
 Ayia Phyla, 103  
 Ayia Trias, 119, 131, 140, 142  
 Ayia Vavara, 35, 57  
 Ayios Antonios Church Limassol, 64, 71, 73  
 Ayios Epiktitos, 119  
 Ayios Georgios, 114  
 Ayios Ioannis, 50, 97, 102, 114  
 Ayios Memnon, 103  
 Ayios Nicolaos, 88, 105  
 Ayios Theodoros,  
 AUSTCIVPOL in, 25, 48, 54, 61, 63,  
 68, 112, 165  
 BRITCON in, 29, 54  
 Closure of, 117  
 DANCON in, 112  
 Fighting in, 21, 53-4  
 SWEDCIVPOL in, 68, 75-6, 80  
 UNFICYP OP overrun, 47-8  
 Ayios Thomas, 102  
 Ayios Yeorgios, 42  
 Bailey, Robin, 96  
 Baker, Geoff, 99, 105, 112  
 Baker, Ken, 147  
 Ballard, John, 22  
 Barbour, Alan, 134  
 Barker, Barry, 43  
 Bartley, Ron, 127  
 Battison, Ken (Major), 46  
 Beck, Merv, 105, 109, 113, 114, 117  
 Beer, Ross, 43  
 Bell, Ted, 34, 35  
 Bellapais, 119, 149  
 Bennett, Barry, 57  
 Bennett, Bill, 124, 127  
 Berengaria, *see* Sovereign Base Areas  
 Bernardes, Carlos, 40, 47  
 Berrill, Peter, 33  
 Black September attack, 88  
*Blue Beret*, 67, 143  
 Bomb explosions, 27, 40, 53, 63, 68, 85, 87,  
 88, 89, 92, 155  
 Bond, Ian, 55  
 Bond, Max, 126  
 Booby traps, 45, 53, 79  
 Bowen, Lionel, 134  
 Boyle, Ray, 125  
 Bramwell, Jim, 46  
 Brauman, Jack, 53, 54  
 Brewer, Harold, 25, 30  
 British Contingent (BRITCON), 16, 19, 53,  
 79, 83, 154  
 Black Watch, 46, 157  
 Cheshire Regiment, 151  
 Coldstream Guards, 98, 103  
 Duke of Wellington's Regiment, 49, 158  
 XIV/XXTH Kings Hussars, 38  
 41 Commando Group, Royal Marines, 112,  
 135  
 Gordon Highlanders, 78  
 Grenadier Guards, 154

King's Regiment, 126  
 Life Guards, 29, 122, 150  
 Light Infantry, 57  
 Marine Craft Unit, 91, 163  
 Paratroop Regiment, 79, 86, 88, 91  
 Queen's Regiment, 86, 89  
 Royal Anglian Regiment, 68  
 Royal Green Jackets, 49, 54, 138  
 Royal Hampshire Regiment, 57-8  
 Royal Highland Fusiliers, 38, 135  
 Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, 29, 38,  
 90, 150  
 Royal Irish Fusiliers, 18  
 Royal Irish Hussars, 112  
 Royal Irish Rangers, 79, 83, 124  
 Royal Scots Greys, 70  
 Royal Tank Regiment, 112, 114  
 Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 44, 46  
 Royal Worcestershire Regiment, 61, 64  
 Welsh Guards, 119  
 RAF 72 Squadron, 58, 64  
 RAF 84 Squadron, 141  
 Brodie, Gary, 122  
 Brown, Gavin, 40  
 Brown, Jeff, 143  
 Brown, John (Lt Cdr), 134  
 Buffer Zone, 125, 127, 135, 137, 160  
 Avlona incidents, 121-2  
 Dhometios problem, 130  
 Establishment, 100, 115  
 Incidents along, 123, 128, 135, 137, 139  
 Landmine casualties, 121, 124  
 Observation of, 116, 140  
 Patrols of, 124, 141  
 Burgess, Mark, 154, 155  
 Burgess, Ron, 157  
 Burgoyne, Neil, 88  
 Burke, Terry, 43  
 Butler, Paul, 83  
 Caldwell, Bill, 48, 51  
 Camp St Brendan, 35  
 Camp St David, 119  
 Camp St Patrick, 48, 97, 98, 99  
 Canadian Contingent (CANCON), 7-8, 18,  
 44, 108, 124, 130, 135  
 Princess Patricia Light Infantry, 128  
 Queen's Own Rifles, 38  
 Royal 22e Regiment (Vandoo), 18  
 Canney, Errol, 44, 47, 56, 114, 166  
 Cannon, Jack, 27  
 Carlton Hotel Nicosia, 112  
 Carmady, Neville, 76  
 Carmichael, Jack, 36, 38, 89, 155  
 Carton, Kevin, 63  
 Carveth, Harold, 140  
 Cathrae, Terry, 68  
 Charge, Les, 86  
 Chester, Geoff, 54  
 Clague-Christian, Fletcher, 155  
 Clark, John, 155  
 Clarke, Ron, 57  
 Clements, Bill (Lt Col), 124  
 Clemmett, Peter Rev, 64  
 Clerides, Glafcos, 61, 71, 90, 100, 103, 123  
 Colbourne, Arthur, 149  
 Cole, Peter, 122

Combe, David, 48  
 Commonwealth Police, 21, 75, 121, 137  
*Commonwealth Police Act*, 22, 186-8  
 Congo, *see* United Nations Congo Operation  
 Connolly, Laurie, 23  
 Controlled areas, 36, 93, 198-200  
 Cook, Jack, 76  
*Copp-Inn Club*, 129  
 Cornish, Ron, 36  
 Cottrell, Dave, 122  
 Couch, Trevor, 64, 68  
 Coyle, Mike, 128, 131, 143  
 Crawford, Andrew, 143  
 Creek, Colin, 63  
 Crowley, John, 117  
 Cumming, John, 67  
 Cummins, Bill, 92, 93  
 Cunneen, Jim, 122, 128  
 Cunningham, Tony, 44, 46  
 Curium Palace Hotel Limassol, 34, 58, 150,  
 154, 158  
*Curium Kiwis*, 151  
 Cyprus,  
 Australian Diplomat, 42, 46, 56, 128, 131  
 Constitution, 15, 27, 160, 162  
 Coup attempt, 96-8  
 Crime rate, 23-4  
 Curfews, 106, 120  
 Economy, 61, 71, 100-1, 109, 126, 137-8,  
 153  
 Invasion, 98-102  
 Life in, 11-2, 64-5, 151-3  
 National holidays, 40  
 Refugees, 101, 107, 108, 127  
 Religious differences, 151  
 Road law, 25  
 Roads, 34, 44, 57, 81-3, 114, 152  
 Social statistics, 12-3  
 Standing Army, 19-20  
 Water problems, 152  
 Weather, 28, 47, 65, 109, 131  
 Cyprus Broadcasting Commission, 96  
*Cyprus Bulletin*, 39  
 Cyprus Government,  
 Abduction of Minister, 89  
 Arms amnesty, 92, 127  
 Arms smuggling, 79  
 Controlled areas, 36, 198-200  
 Disputes with UN, 71, 137, 150-1  
 Elections, 15, 71, 87, 123  
 Enforcement trends, 68, 89, 123, 161  
 Future trends, 160-1  
 Intercommunal Talks, *see* main heading  
 Kophinou disaster, 54  
 Makarios-Denktaş accord, 123  
 Movement of Turkish Cypriots, 108-9, 113-5  
 National Front, 68, 71, 123  
 Peace offensive, 52, 54, 56  
 Relations with Greece, 47-8, 96  
 Status agreement, 171-81  
 Varosha resettlement, 130-1  
*Cyprus Mail*, 39, 123  
 Cyprus Mines Corporation, 30, 38, 45, 163  
 Cyprus Police (CYPOL),  
 Alekhtora incidents, 77, 85, 90  
 Antoniou, Commissioner, 69, 127  
 Armoured car incident, 86

Amalgamation with Gendarmerie, 15, 150  
 Assassination attempt, 69  
 Athalassa HQ, 86  
 Body stealing, 91  
 Buffer zone, 119, 128, 130  
 Community representation, 15, 27  
 Fasas, Chief Superintendent, 114  
 Flashpoint, 15-6  
 Galanus, Superintendent, 50, 70, 73  
 Georgiades, Superintendent, 39  
 Grazing rights, 64-5  
 Hassapis, Commissioner, 61  
 Joint Patrol, 35, 36, 44, 52, 53, 83, 99, 116,  
 121, 165  
 Kiperos, Det Inspector, 50  
 Loizou, Chief Superintendent, 150  
 Major Macey incident, 25  
 Mamonia Sergeant, 88  
 Papageorgiou, Superintendent, 35  
 Paphos Gate Police Station, 39, 40, 64  
 Phassas, Superintendent, 50  
 Poachers, 85  
 Political ambivalence, 74  
 Relations with AUSTCIVPOL, 27, 50,  
 63, 79, 80, 103, 117, 119, 127-8, 160-1  
 Relations with Turkish Cypriot Police  
 Element, 50, 70, 73, 84, 87, 90, 91  
 Road blocks, 25, 36-8, 40, 44, 52, 77, 89,  
 150, 154  
 Tactical Reserve Unit, 90, 92, 96, 97  
 Czechoslovakia, 18, 79  
 Dahlitz, Dan, 76  
 Dale, Steven, 75, 83  
 Dalrymple, Ian, 65  
 Dana, Yaxil, 36, 50, 51, 53  
 Danish Contingent, (DANCON)  
 18, 75, 110  
 DANCON March, 110-2, 131  
 Danish Civilian Police (DANCIVPOL), 19  
 Deployment, 23, 25, 57  
 Interchange, 40, 44, 78, 112  
 Kyrenia Convoy, 29  
 Withdrawal, 112  
 Xeros sub-station, 57, 67  
 Da Re, Marzio, 138  
 Davey, Ray, 138, 139  
 Davidson, Graham, 56, 57, 58, 59, 63  
 Davidson, John, 138  
 Davies, Jack (COMPOL), 88  
 Davis, Jack (COMPOL), 73, 75, 80, 104,  
 122, 126, 134  
 Davis, Ted, 134  
 Dean, Brian, 156, 158  
 De Cuellar, Perez, 119, 123, 133, 134  
 De Kruiff, John, 84, 86  
 Demonstrations, 15, 93, 96, 101, 108, 112, 113,  
 122, 123, 145  
 Denktaş, Rauf, 64, 71, 74, 101, 134, 145  
 Criticism of UNFICYP, 101  
 Denial of partition, 108  
 Intercommunal talks, 61, 90, 103  
 Makarios meeting, 123, 126  
 President of Federated State, 113, 126  
 Proclamation of Republic, 145  
 Despina (Aunt Helen), 109, 141  
 Devine, Harry, 46

Dhalia, 101, 117  
 Dhekelia, *see* Sovereign Base Areas  
 Dherinia, 117  
 Dhikomo, 173  
 Dhometios, 130  
 Dingwell, Len, 75, 76, 80, 83  
 Dobson, Ruth, 80, 86  
 Dodkin, Peter, 122  
 Drug trafficking, 74, 77  
 Dunn, Chris, 99  
 Dunn, Denis, 74  
 Dunn, Tim, 74  
 Duntroon Military College, 23, 124  
 Easterby, Phillip (Maj), 53  
 Edmonds, Ken, 22  
 Egan, Kevin, 38  
 Egyptian Hostage Incident, 127  
 Eledhiou, 35  
 EOKA (National Organization of Cypriot Fighters), 12, 66, 69  
 EOKA B, 92, 93, 96, 97, 123, 127, 138  
 EOKA C, 120  
 ENOSIS, 11, 12, 15, 27, 69, 79, 92  
 Episkopi, *see* Sovereign Base Areas  
 Ercon Airport, 130  
 Evdhimou, 97, 110, 102  
 Everett, Max, 113, 114  
 Fahey, Brian, 149  
 Falling Plate Competition, 74, 91  
 Famagusta, 61, 83, 90, 92, 93  
 AUSTCIVPOL in, 25, 30  
 Fighting in, 24, 40  
 Intercommunal, 128, 130  
 IRCON in, 18, 28  
 Looting of, 119, 123, 130  
 Population, 12  
 SWEDCIVPOL in, 75, 103, 112, 119  
 SWEDCON in, 30, 67  
 Farmer, Roy, 51, 80, 86, 89, 137  
 Feige, Tom, 51, 53  
 Fielding, Geoff, 57  
 Fields, Denis, 112, 116  
 Finnish Contingent (FINCON), 18, 24, 90, 108, 125  
 Finlayson, Ian, 143  
 Fires, 45, 79, 121, 125, 128  
 Fisher, Tim, 143  
 Fitzgerald, Eddie Dr, 89  
 France, 7, 18, 30, 40  
 Freedom Fighters, 20, 33, 37, 38, 44, 47, 77, 90, 91, 97, 121, 157  
 Frendin, Bill, 70, 74  
 Frisco of Polis, 67  
 Fry, Andy, 75, 79  
 Fuchs, Hans, 112  
 Furnell, Jim, 108, 112, 113  
 Galatia, 25  
 Galindo-Pohl, Reinaldo, 126, 131, 137  
 Gallipoli, 32, 154  
 Galloway, Graham, 86, 89  
 Gartrell, John, 43  
 Gawne, Randall, 138  
 Gazey, Athol, 57  
 Geale, Murray, 138

Georghadjis, Polycarpus, 40, 57, 69  
 Georgina, Limassol, 109  
 Gibbs, Garry, 155  
 Gibbs, Rod, 125  
 Giles, Bob, 25  
 Gill, Graham, 93  
 Glossop, Gordon, 46, 156, 157  
 Gobbi, Hugo, 137  
 Gorman, Les, 116, 117  
 Gotraux, Paul, 35  
 Grahata, Angus, 48  
 Graham, Brian, 83, 138  
 Grant, Mal, 48  
 Grassby, Al, 113  
 Gray, Commissioner AFP, 141  
 Greece, 16, 77, 79, 93, 98  
 Coup D'etat in, 47, 90  
 Cyprus offered to, 11  
 National Contingent, 16, 19, 20, 96  
 NATO member, 17  
 Secret forces, 42, 54, 50  
 Greek Cypriot, 145  
 Blockades, 28, 44-5  
 Community co-operation, 24, 59  
 Crime rate, 24, 59  
 Demonstrations, 93, 92, 101, 108, 112, 113, 145  
 During coup, 96-8  
 EOKA *see* main heading  
 ENOSIS, 11, 12, 15, 27, 69, 79, 92  
 Evacuations, 108, 113, 114-5, 119-20, 123, 141, 146-7  
 Grivas, George *see* main heading  
 Holidays, 40  
 Hunting season, 121  
 Internal violence  
 Aircraft bomb, 54  
 Bomb explosions, 27, 68, 88  
 CYPOL raids, 68, 70, 85, 87, 97  
 Murders, 96, 103, 109  
 Kokkina casualties, 28  
 Koloni killings, 50  
 Makarios, *see* main heading  
 Missing persons, 33, 42, 103, 104, 123  
 Mixed villages, 12-3, 35  
 National Guard, *see* main heading  
 Newspapers, 39, 123  
 Partition reaction, 145-6  
 Prisoner exchange, 104-5  
 Refugees, 101, 107-8  
 Relations with BRITCON, 16, 79, 103, 108  
 Smuggling Turkish Cypriots, 109  
 St Hilarion attack, 18  
 Unionists' murder, 33  
 Green Line, 19, 64, 114, 161  
 Origin, 16  
 Ayios Theodoros, 68  
 Kima, 35, 44, 50, 99  
 Larnaca, 74  
 Limassol, 89  
 Nicosia, 39, 40, 64, 149  
 Grenenger, Trevor, 46, 157  
 Griffiths, Bill, 139  
 Grimwade, Erica, 128, 131  
 Grivas, George (General), 27, 28, 40, 44, 47, 53, 54, 55, 79, 88, 92, 120

Guenyeli, 42, 113  
 Guest, Roy, 36, 39, 40  
 Gullett, Joe, 42, 46, 56  
 Guyer, Robert Dr, 74, 93  
 Habermann, Guy, 56, 59  
 Hackett, Pat, 82, 83  
 Hall, Frank, 42, 93  
 Hall, Richard, 80  
 Hallahan, Glen, 23  
 Halloran, Clint, 121, 131  
 Hamilton, Jim, 23, 25, 30, 43, 44, 63, 113, 126, 154, 166  
 Hammarskjold, Dag, 7, 8, 28  
 Hamill, Jim, 155  
 Hancock, Bob, 83  
 Hanley, Kevin (Lt Col), 46  
 Hansen, Bill, 25, 30, 34  
 Hansen, Fred, 95  
 Hardy, Ian, 33  
 Harper, Roy, 85, 88  
 Harris, Allan, 46, 156  
 Harris, Geoff, 117  
 Hart, Alan, 96, 116  
 Hartge, Cec, 44, 45  
 Hasluck, Paul, 21  
 Hassan of Ayios Theodoros, 54  
 Hauser, Ken, 63  
 Hawkins, Noel, 157  
 Haynes, David, 134  
 Hayward, Kevin, 65  
 Hayward, Ian (Capt), 46  
 Hearn, Pat, 63, 65  
 Hearnden, Ted, 50  
 Hellenic Mining Company, 68  
 Hennessy, Pat (Flt Lt), 155  
 Hermes HMS, 97  
 Hibbert, Max, 93, 97  
 Hildebrand, Russ, 84, 85, 86  
 Hill, Clarrie, 34  
 Hill, Ian, 99, 100, 102  
 Hodgson, Geoff, 86  
 Hogan, Neil, 63  
 Hoiink, John, 141  
 Holland, Frank, 23, 30, 34, 89  
 Holland, Kevin, 157  
 Holyoake, Keith, 148, 149  
 Hoppe, Peter (Maj), 49  
 Horsnell, Wally, 85, 88  
 Houlbert, John (Sq Ldr), 73  
 Howard, Dave, 84, 85, 88  
 Howard, Graham, 33  
 Howe, Michael, killing of, 96  
 Howe, Paul (Capt), 113  
 Hoy, Vic, 53  
 Hubbard, George, 85  
 Humphrey, John, 100, 102  
 Illfield, Jim, 110-1  
 Illingworth, Brian, 48  
 Intercommunal talks, 47, 61, 74, 90, 104, 113, 114, 115, 120, 124, 126, 128, 130, 133, 134, 138, 139  
 Irish Contingent (IRCON), 18, 45, 68  
 AUSTCIVPOL support, 28, 35, 44, 46, 53, 163  
 Joint Patrol, 35

Transfer to UNEF, 90  
 40th Infantry Battalion, 28  
 6th Infantry Group, 44  
 7th Infantry Group, 46  
 9th Infantry Group, 53  
 18th Infantry Group, 68  
 Irene (cleaner), 141  
 Isles, (Colonel), 158  
 Jackson, Aub, 34, 38, 43  
 Jackson, Keith, 110-2, 116  
 Jackson, Reg, 23  
 Jackson, Ross, 131  
 James, Norm, 95, 98, 101  
 Jamieson, Jim, 143  
 Janes, John, 155  
 Jelen, Frank, 128  
 Johnson, Leslie, 128  
 Johnson, A/Comm AFP, 141  
 Joint Operations Centre, 101, 122, 129, 135, 141, 143  
 Joint Patrol, 35, 36, 44, 52, 53, 83, 99, 116, 121, 165  
 Jones, Jerry, 38, 42  
 Jordan, Evan, 157  
 Joynston, Ted, 112

Kakopetria, 30, 36, 38, 46, 53, 57, 165  
 Kalavassos, 68  
 Kalokhorio, 37  
 Karavas, 119  
 Karpas, 11, 105, 114, 115, 119, 129  
 Kato Arodhes, 52, 57, 85  
 Kato Polemidhia, 98  
 Keelan, Jim, 74  
 Kelly, Bernie, 154  
 Kelly, John (7th), 74, 80  
 Kelly, John (14th), 124  
 Kelly, Marc, 80, 90, 95, 112  
 Kemp, Leon, 93, 97  
 Kendall, Bill, 135  
 Khalassa, 109  
 Khrysokhou, 86, 91  
 King, Ron, 84, 85, 86  
 Kingston, Ian, 157  
 Kitson, Frank (Col), 49  
 Klepini, 30  
 Knox, Bob, 39, 155  
 Kofina, 46  
 Kogler, Max, 40  
 Kokkina, 28, 30, 37, 38, 40, 116, 117, 120, 151  
 Kokkino Trimithia, 119, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128, 131, 134, 137, 138, 141, 147, 165  
 Koloni Mosque, 50  
 Kolossi, 97, 153  
 Kophinou, 47, 53-4, 57, 156-7  
 Kouklia, 85, 102  
 Ktima, *see* Paphos  
 Kuwait Rugby match, 157  
 Kykko Monastery, 46, 50, 97, 113  
 Kyprianou, Achilles, 127  
 Kyprianou, Spyros, 123, 126, 127, 134, 145  
 Kyrenia, 18, 75, 98-105, 119, 122, 129, 142, 157  
 Kyrenia Convoy, 29, 42, 93  
 Kyretha, 103

Lagerhorn, Superintendent, 44  
 Lahl, Tom, 63, 73  
 Lakatamia, 140  
 Lala Mustafa Mosque, 61  
 Landmines, 53, 105, 113, 121, 124, 125, 139  
 Lane, Bill, 57  
 Lang, Ross, 83  
 Laphios, 119  
 Laphios, 70  
 Larnaca, 12, 18, 29, 40, 140, 141  
 AUSTCIVPOL in, 119  
 AUSTCIVPOL in, 25, 68  
 International Airport, 109, 127  
 SWEDCIVPOL in, 75, 124, 145  
 Latschenberger, Gottlieb, 125  
 Loughton, Ron, 44  
 Lawrie, Glen, 53  
 Lawlor, Ron, 48, 49, 63, 125, 131  
 Ledra Palace Hotel, Nicosia, 134, 141, 142  
 Leffers, Rod, 74  
 Lefka, 33, 36, 37, 38, 45, 47, 53, 105, 115  
 Lefka District, 18, 30, 44, 57, 112  
 Lefkoniko, 79  
 Leister, Ray, 105, 124, 128  
 Lemba, 36, 43  
 Lemona, 73  
 Leonarissa, 101, 119, 124  
 Le Page, Neil, 83, 88  
 Leslie, (Major), 157  
 Limassol  
 Armoured cars at, 86  
 AUSTCIVPOL in, 52, 68, 158  
 Accommodation, 57, 107  
 Bomb explosions, 68, 89, 155  
 BRITCON in, 18, 61, 68, 90, 108  
 Characteristics, 12, 55, 71, 230  
 Closure of, 117  
 During coup, 96-102  
 EOKA B in, 93, 96  
 Fighting in, 17, 54, 64, 68, 97, 98, 155  
 NZCIVPOL in, 25, 148-58  
 Refugee crisis, 108  
 Resettlement, 74  
 Southwind Patrol, 141  
 Tension at, 70, 77, 88, 87, 89, 91, 97, 108, 151  
 Tornado, 65  
 Limni Mining Company, 36, 163  
 Limnitis, 37, 38, 44, 139, 140  
 Lines, Chris, 138  
 Lock, Peter, 101, 110-2  
 London, Ian, 156  
 London Times, 123  
 Lorimer, (Colonel), 79  
 Lottery Tickets, 64, 74  
 Louis Hotel, Nicosia, 39  
 Lowery, Harry, 128  
 Lundwall, John, 23  
 Luther, Fred, 121, 122  
 Lymbia, 124  
 Lyssarides, Vassos Dr, 103  
 Macey, (Major), 25  
 Magdalinski, Cyril, 63  
 Magnusson, Warren, 86, 89  
 Makarios  
 Areas disqualified to UNFICYP, 151

Assassination attempts, 69, 92  
 Constitutional changes, 15  
 Death, 124, 126  
 Denktash meetings, 123, 126  
 Dispute with bishops, 89  
 Dispute with Greece, 96  
 Ecclesiastical background, 12, 15  
 Elections, 15, 87  
 EOKA B, 87, 92  
 Escape during coup, 96-7  
 Grivas funeral, 92  
 Kophinou incident, 72  
 Leading investigations, 48, 70  
 National Front, 70  
 Popular support, 96, 113, 122  
 Return after coup, 107  
 Makhi, 27  
 Mallia, 17, 154, 155, 157, 158  
 Maloney, Gary, 98, 110-1  
 Mammari, 139  
 Mamonias, 38  
 Mandria, 36, 85, 102, 108  
 Mansoura, 37  
 Maratha, 103  
 Marchant, (Colonel), 112  
 Mari, 64, 104, 112, 117, 157  
 Maronites, 127  
 Marre, John, 93, 112  
 Marshman, Peter, 83  
 Massacres, 102-3  
 Mavroli, 97  
 Mavravoupa, 38, 44  
 Mears, Paul, 155  
 Medlock, Colin, 121  
 Meladhia, 58  
 Melling, Laurie, 89  
 Menzies, Sir Robert, 21  
 Messios, Demetrios, 79  
 Millar, Ken, 97, 98  
 Miller, Joe, 112  
 Millgate, Clem, 44, 45  
 Millward, Norman, 121  
 Milne, Frank, 74  
 Mitchell, Allan, 99, 100  
 Missing Persons, 25, 33, 42, 52, 63, 103, 104, 116, 123  
 Monk, Alan, 155  
 Moore, Bob, 155  
 Moore, John, 73, 83  
 Mora, 27  
 Morgan, Frank, 39  
 Morphou, 36, 61, 101, 105, 113, 115  
 Morris, Mal, 40  
 Morrison, Ainsleigh, 85, 89  
 Morrison, Don, 143  
 Moscardini, John, 38, 40, 43  
 Moulds, Kym, 138  
 Muck, Fritz, 40  
 Munckton, Peter, 139  
 Murphy, Alan, 65  
 Murray, John Rev, 117  
 McAulay, Peter, 70, 75  
 McCarthy, Terry, 141  
 McCord, (Lt Colonel), 79  
 McCoy, John, 88  
 McDonnell, Alex, 80, 89, 92, 93  
 McDonnell, Paddy, 155

McDonald, Bob, 93  
 McEown, Sean (Brigadier), 19, 46  
 McGrath, Tom, 58  
 McGraw, Bill, 67  
 McKellar, Michael MP, 126  
 McKay, Colin, 156  
 McLeod, Bob, 138  
 McMahon, Pat, 75  
 McMillan, John (Lt Colonel), 78  
 McNicoll, Sir Allan, 73  
 Namibia, 166  
 National Guard, 20, 27, 36, 42, 53-5, 73, 93, 96, 97, 98, 99, 103, 104, 108, 109, 137, 150, 154  
 NATO, 17, 54, 160  
 Neves, Ivan, 124  
 Nemetz, Mathew, 130  
 Netto, Cedric, 134  
 New Olympus Hotel Ktima, 30, 34, 70  
 New South Wales Police, 23, 48, 75, 95, 149  
 New Zealand Civilian Police (NZCIVPOL), 19, 23, 25, 32, 39, 47, 148-58  
 Niccolaidis, Dr, 87  
 Nichols, (Lt Colonel), 46  
 Nicosia  
 Assassination, 103, 109, 127  
 Bomb explosion, 27, 68  
 Coup incidents, 97-100  
 Demonstrations, 122  
 Fighting in, 16, 99-102  
 Gaol incident, 131  
 Ledra checkpoint, 141, 145  
 Liaison Officer, 39-40  
 'Museum of Barbarism', 16  
 Orta Key, 42  
 Population, 12  
 Summit meeting, 134  
 Turkish invasion, 98-102  
 Nissi Beach, 141  
 Noble, Garry, 138  
 Noll, Arni, 74  
 Northwind Patrol, 119, 141-2  
 O'Brien, Connor Cruise, 8  
 O'Brien, Terry, 74  
 O'Connell, John, 124, 125  
 O'Connor, Jack, 43, 45, 46, 89  
 O'Connor, Ross, 124, 143  
 Olsen, Tony, 44, 46, 50  
 Olsson, Ake, 39  
 O'Mara, Dennis, 131  
 Oosting, Bill, 65  
 Operation Aphrodite, 96  
 Operation Jubilee, 125  
 Operation Mayflower, 114-6, 159  
 Operation Nightrider, 40  
 Operations Centres, 105, 109  
 Ormaphita, 16, 40, 135  
 Osman, Ali, 57  
 Osorio-Tafall, Basilio, 56, 93  
 Otley, Michael, 63  
 Page, Geoff, 46  
 Page, Terry, 86  
 Pano Panayia, 96  
 Pano Zodia, 120

Papadopoulos, Tasos, 130  
 Paphos  
 Accommodation, 30, 34-5, 70  
 AUSCON in, 81  
 AUSTCIVPOL in, 30, 35, 43, 48-52, 57, 63, 70, 84, 86, 105, 108, 165  
 Bomb explosions, 87-8  
 BRITCON in, 38, 46, 54, 90, 107-8  
 Closure, 117  
 During coup, 97-102  
 Fighting in, 17, 35, 44  
 Joint Patrol, 35, 44, 52  
 Killings crisis (1974), 48-52  
 Mandria disputes, 36, 85  
 National Guard killings, 102, 162  
 Population, 12, 71  
 Southwind Patrol, 141  
 SWEDCON in, 18, 25, 30, 150  
 Tension in, 70, 84, 91  
 Turkish Cypriot refugees, 113  
 Paramali, 107  
 'Paris', 141  
 Parker, John, 38  
 Pars, Kemal, 64, 154  
 Partition of Cyprus, 15, 54, 93, 108, 113, 145-7, 159, 161  
 Pascoe, Bob (Maj), 54  
 Paterson, Don, 64  
 Patterson, Lindsay, 70, 89  
 Patterson, Neville, 46  
 Pattichos, Nicos, 79  
 Peace-keeping defined, 6  
 Pearson, Brian, 97, 100  
 Pearson, Henry, 131  
 Pelathousa, 36  
 Pendaria Hospital, 53  
 Pender, (Colonel), 155  
 Percy, Denis, 86  
 Peristerona, 44, 124  
 Peters, Tony, 39, 40  
 Petersen, Henry, 67  
 Phalia, 73, 100  
 Phasoula, 100, 114  
 Pilgrim, John, 58  
 Pilloud, Claude, 139  
 Pissouri, 84, 85, 150  
 Pitargou, 91  
 Plataniskia, 85, 102  
 Platres, 92  
 Platt, Leonard (Dvr), 25, 33  
 Plumb, Neil, 36, 43  
 Polemidhia, see Sovereign Base Areas  
 Polimi, 51  
 Polis, 36, 67, 70, 71  
 AUSCON in, 81  
 AUSTCIVPOL in, 30, 34, 36, 84, 85, 86, 91, 105, 165  
 Closures, 43, 57, 116  
 During coup, 98-110  
 Meladhia killings, 58  
 Powell, Merv, 63  
 Power, Rod, 84, 89  
 Priest, Frank, 147  
 Pritchard-Davies, (Major), 53  
 Proctor, Keith, 85, 86, 88, 89  
 Puckey, George, 52, 55, 56, 101  
 Pyne, Laurie, 143

Queensland Police, 23, 75  
 Quinn, James (Maj Gen), 123, 131

Ranson, Les, 75, 83  
 Raw, Mick, 53  
 Red Cross, 98, 104, 116, 131, 137, 139, 141  
 Refugees, 101, 107, 108, 127  
 Renz, Ron, 157  
 Riley, Bill, 74  
 Ring, Peter RAAF, 134  
 Rizokarpaso, 119, 131, 139, 140, 142  
 Roche, John, 124  
 Rodgers, Arthur, 150  
 Rolz-Bennett, Jose, 54  
 Romantzo Hotel Kakopetria, 30  
 Ryan, Maurie, 57

Sainsbury, Neville, 22  
 St Hilarion Castle, 18, 49  
 St Nicholas Cathedral, 61  
 Sampson, Nicos, 27, 95, 97, 100, 120  
 Sandalaris, 103  
 Sandholt, Jorgen, 112  
 Saray Hotel Nicosia, 39, 63  
 Savage, Cedric, 83  
 Sawkins, Ken, 114  
 Schenk, Hans, 125  
 Schenk, Werner, 128  
 Schmerl, Chester, 65  
 Schmerl, Ron, 65  
 Schobel, Haydn, 86  
 Scott, (Lt Colonel), 150  
 Scott-Davidson, John, 39  
 Senior, Len, 86  
 Sharp, John, 140  
 Sharp, Trevor, 143  
 Shearer, Don, 86  
 Sheehan, Des, 23  
 Sherwood, Phil, 117  
 Sievwright, Roger, 65  
 Sinia Multinational Force, 160  
 Sinclair, Graham, 63  
 Skarinou Bridge, 21, 53, 61  
 Skouriotissa, 36, 38, 117, 120, 140  
 Sloan, Carl, 85  
 Smith, Joe, 62  
 Smith, Ken, 88, 89  
 Smith, Noel, 48  
 South Australia Police, 75  
 Southwind Patrol, 141-2  
 Sovereign Base Areas, 16, 19, 50, 55, 66, 90,  
 100, 107, 108, 131, 150, 163  
 Akrotiri, 34, 55, 88, 96, 97, 98, 105, 108,  
 163  
 Berengaria, 55, 64, 108  
 Dhekelia, 16, 67, 74, 91  
 Episkopi, 16, 55, 77, 85, 98, 100, 101, 104,  
 156  
 Polemidhia, 55, 78, 86, 88, 98, 107, 108,  
 112, 150, 154, 158  
 Soviet Union, 5, 8, 18, 30  
 Special News Bulletin, 39  
 Spinelli, Pier, 47  
 Stanford, Morrice, 44, 46  
 Stanley, Jack, 79  
 Stanton, John, 34, 38  
 Stavrokono, 36, 52, 114

Stavrouvouni, 67  
 Steer, Ken, 89  
 Stephenson, Jack, 43  
 Stevens, Peter, 58  
 Stevenson, Alan, 125  
 Stevenson, Colin, 76, 80  
 Stewart, Bob, 52, 53, 56  
 Stewart, Bill, 112  
 Street, John, 125  
 Strong, Ray, 33  
 Stroumbi, 36, 82  
 Studd, John, 58  
 Sutherland, Allan, 134  
 Swedish Contingent (SWEDCON), 18, 44,  
 67, 90  
 XXIV Battalion, 18  
 Swedish Civilian Police (SWEDCIVPOL),  
 81, 127, 150  
 Deployment, 23, 25, 30, 85-6, 101, 113, 124  
 Famagusta problems, 103  
 Interchanges, 40, 44, 73, 109, 112  
 Switalski, George, 147  
 Sykes, Ken, 155

Tait, Gideon, 148, 154  
 Tarver, Charles (Lt Col), 86, 87  
 Tasmania Police, 75  
 Taylor, Fred, 89  
 Taylor, Graham, 48  
 Terms, Robert, 50  
 Testro, Jack, 63  
 Theodelides, Pedros Dr, 51  
 Thomas, Lew, 64  
 Thomas, Neville, 114  
 Thompson, Warren, 116  
 Thurgar, Jack, 126, 134, 135-6  
 Thurston, John, 157  
 Tilbrook, Tom, 25  
 Times of London, 123  
 Timi, 52, 91  
 Timothy, Lindsay, 119  
 Tokhni, 103, 104  
 Toomey, Brian, 150  
 Tourism, 34-5, 101, 109, 152  
 Towerzey, Alec, 86, 89  
 Toy, Peter, 85, 86  
 Trennery, Trevor, 36  
 Trikonio, 73  
 Tripoli, 127  
 Troodos Relay Station, 47, 48, 157, 158  
 Tucknott, Ken, 99, 100, 102  
 Turkey,  
 Air Force, 137  
 Continental shelf dispute, 93  
 Inflation, 126, 137-8  
 Invasion, 98-102  
 Invasion threats, 17, 18, 54  
 Kokkina bombing, 28, 30, 151  
 Kophinou command, 47, 157  
 National contingent, 16, 19, 20  
 Rotation of, 57, 70, 85-6  
 Partition reaction, 145-6  
 Polis bombing, 30  
 Reject changes, 15-6  
 Turkish Cypriot,  
 Ali, Ishan Dr, 35  
 Avlona incidents, 121-2

Ayias Trias offences, 119  
 Bomb casualties, 45, 53  
 Community co-operation, 61, 65, 91  
 Crime rate, 24  
 Demonstrations, 112, 145  
 Denktash, Rauf *see main heading*  
 Detention camps, 98-102  
 Enclaves, 77  
 Kokkina, 28, 120  
 Kyrenia, 29, 37-8, 42, 93  
 Paphos, 35, 99  
 Escorts, 36, 38, 109, 114-5  
 Federated State, 108, 113, 126, 137  
 Freedom Fighters *see main heading*  
 Grandmother's footsteps, 77  
 Hassan, Mehmet, 40  
 Holidays, 40  
 Kuchuk, Fasil Dr, 15, 40  
 Larnaca sabotage, 40  
 Meladhia killings, 58  
 Mixed villages, 12-3, 35  
 Newspapers, 39  
 Paphos killings, 102  
 Pars, Kemal, 64, 154  
 Partition, 145-6  
 Population, 12-3  
 Prisoner exchange, 104-5  
 Refugees, 107-8, 113  
 Relations with AUSTCIVPOL, 119-20  
 Relations with SWEDCIVPOL, 119  
 Relations with UNFICYP, 101, 140  
 Southwind patrol, 141-2  
 Strength, 20  
 TAKSIM (Union with Turkey), 15  
 TMT (Turkish Defence Org), 16, 150  
 Unionists' murder, 33  
 Veto power, 15  
 Turkish Cypriot Police Element,  
 Buffer zone incidents, 122-3, 135, 139-40  
 Drunken member, 90  
 Episkopi road block, 77  
 Formation, 19, 27  
 Green line escorts, 65  
 Hefli, Kemal, 127  
 Houssein, Chief Inspector, 91  
 Kophinou incidents, 47, 53-4  
 Necat, Inspector, 91  
 Northern Cyprus life, 130  
 Northwind patrol, 119  
 Osman, Inspector, 35, 50, 52, 57, 70, 73  
 Relations with AUSTCIVPOL, 27, 50,  
 98, 103, 117, 119, 127-8, 161  
 Relations with CYPOL, 27, 50, 70, 73,  
 84, 87, 89, 90, 91  
 Salary delays, 71  
 Yussuf, Inspector, 64  
 Turner, Phil, 138  
 Tylliria, 28  
 Tyrell, Ernie, 97, 100

United Nations (UN),  
 Assistance program, 127  
 Charter, 1-5, 15, 18  
 ENOSIS application, 12  
 General Assembly, 5, 7, 131  
 Korean action, 5, 28  
 Missing Persons Committee, 131, 137, 139

Peace-keeping, 5-9  
 Police function, 3  
 Secretary-General, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18-9, 22, 28,  
 29-30, 54, 77, 80-1, 85, 90, 103-4, 107, 123,  
 128, 131, 134, 148, 150-1, 161  
 Secretary-General's Special Representative in  
 Cyprus, 17, 20, 40, 42, 47, 56, 74, 90, 93,  
 113, 123, 126, 137, 138  
 Security Council, 2-3, 7, 8, 17, 18, 40, 80,  
 97, 101, 133, 145, 161, 167-8  
 Suez Crisis, 7, 16  
 Summary Study principles, 7-8  
 Survey Team, 67-8, 138, 159  
 United Nations Civilian Police  
 (UNCIVPOL),  
 AUSTCIVPOL *see* Austrian Civilian Police  
 AUSTCIVPOL *see* Australian Civilian  
 Police  
 Communications, 39, 47  
 DANCIVPOL *see* Danish Civilian Police  
 Duties, 31, 62, 100, 103, 115-6, 161, 165-6,  
 190-3  
 Effectiveness, 160-2  
 Firearm policy, 27, 31  
 Initial proposal, 19  
 NZCIVPOL *see* New Zealand Civilian  
 Police  
 Police Duty Officer (POLDO), 129, 143  
 Police Operations Officer (POLOPS),  
 129, 138, 141, 143  
 Report Centre, 23, 34, 39, 63, 136  
 Strength, 169-70  
 SWEDCIVPOL *see* Swedish Civilian  
 Police  
 United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF),  
 6, 7, 8, 19, 90  
 United Nations Force in Cyprus  
 (UNFICYP),  
 Alerts, 28, 47, 53, 68, 70-1, 85, 96, 98  
 Arms supervision, 79, 86  
 Blue Beret Camp, 100, 122, 124, 129, 141  
 Casualties during coup, 101, 112  
 Chief of Staff, 85, 135  
 Civilian Police *see* United Nations Civilian  
 Police  
 Commencement, 17-8  
 Constabulary ethic, 2  
 Contingents, *see* National Headings  
 Criticism of, 18, 19, 92  
 Deployment *see* Maps 2-9  
 Financing of, 18, 61, 139, 146, 168  
 First fatality, 24  
 Force Commanders, 23, 28, 30, 70, 74, 83,  
 85, 92, 103, 127, 135  
 Chand, Prem, 67, 92, 117  
 Greindl, Gunther, 139  
 Gyani, Prem Singh, 17, 18, 28  
 Martola, Ilmari, 16, 28, 46, 56, 57, 64, 67  
 Quinn, James, 123, 131  
 Thimayya, Kodendera, 28, 40, 154  
 Freedom of movement, 100, 105, 121, 137,  
 139, 150-1  
 Future of, 159-66  
 Harbottle, Michael (Chief of Staff), 16, 19,  
 44, 47, 52, 53, 62, 160, 166  
 Kophinou crisis, 53-4  
 Land records, 46

## 240 Police as Peace-keepers

Liaison meetings, 30, 39-40, 50, 52, 79, 141-2  
Mandate, 33, 35, 126  
Mediator, 20  
Misconduct, 30, 38, 120  
Missing members, 25  
Police Adviser, 20, 23, 27, 30-2, 43-4, 47, 56, 57, 58, 63, 70, 75, 93, 113, 126, 165-6  
Police supervisor, 23  
Political Liaison Committee, 20  
Postal restoration, 47  
Precedents, 5-9  
Secretariat, 20  
Security Council Resolution, 167-8  
Self-defence, 83, 182-3  
Senior Political Adviser, 85  
SHOTSUM, 38  
Status agreement, 19, 117, 171-181  
Strength, 18, 56-7, 101, 116, 138, 143, 169-70  
Tasks, 19, 115-6, 160, 184-5  
Turkish invasion, 98-102  
United Nations Congo Operation (ONUC), 7, 8, 9, 18-9, 34  
United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), 6, 7, 8, 19, 28, 90  
United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL), 7, 17  
United Nations Protected Area (UNPA), 100, 141  
United Nations Security Force (UNSF), 9, 19  
United Nations Truce Supervisory Organisation (UNTSO), 7  
United States, 4, 5, 54, 74, 86, 91, 98, 166  
Arms embargo, 120, 126, 130  
Attacks on Embassy, 17, 103, 123  
Plan for Federal Republic, 130-1  
U Thant, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16, 54, 80-1, 148, 150, 161  
Vance, Cyrus, 54  
Vanderbergh, Jack, 23, 34  
Van Oijen, John, 39  
Varosha, 109, 128, 130  
Veitch, Warren, 113  
Vernon, (Colonel), 138  
Victoria Police, 22, 23, 34, 43, 75, 89, 101, 113  
Vlasich, Frank, 143  
Vretcha, 114  
Wagner, Hans Pol Ad, 75, 93, 113  
Waldheim, Kurt Dr, 85, 90, 103, 107, 123, 134  
Walker, Tony (Lt Colonel), 112, 114  
Walker, John, 53  
Walker, Vince, 65  
Wall, David, 149  
Walliker, Arthur, 128  
Walsh, Jerry (Lt Colonel), 46  
Walsh, Steve, 151  
Walters, Ray, 99, 100  
Walton, Bob, 70  
Ward, Allan, 38  
Ward, Ian, 105, 117  
Waterhouse, Ken, 88

Waterman, Steele, 88, 89  
Watson, Kevin, 63, 68  
Watt, Peter, 125  
Webber, Norm, 38  
Weckmann, Louis, 93  
Weilinger, Eric, 112  
Weinert, John, 99  
Weiss, Charlie, 116  
Wells, George, 148, 151  
Western Australia Police, 75  
Whinnen, Brian, 141  
White, Ernie, 33  
Whiters, Kevin, 36  
Whitrod, Ray, 22  
Wilby, Noel, 73  
Wilde, Norm, 39  
Williams, David, 42  
Williams, Doug, 155  
Williams, Graham, 36  
Williams, Tony, 48  
Willoughby, Hec (Colonel), 103  
Wilkinson, Pat, 39  
Wilson, Bruce, 44, 46  
Wilson, H. J. (Brigadier), 21  
Wilson, Stan, 135  
Winsdor-Aubrey, (Major), 49  
Wise, Peter, 138, 139  
Witts, Paul, 25  
Wolseley Barracks, 23, 39, 57, 63, 129, 141, 143  
Woolcock, Allan, 93  
Woolcott, John, 96, 100, 105, 110, 111  
Woolford, Col, 86, 89  
Woolard, Alaz, 48, 53, 54  
Woolley, Dave, 42, 43  
Wregg, Ray, 138, 139  
Wright, Terry, 113  
Wright, Tony, 93, 101  
Wright, Wayne, 101, 107  
Xeros  
AUSTCIVPOL in, 30, 117, 119, 120-2, 161, 165  
Closure, 123  
DANCIVPOL in, 57, 67, 75, 110  
Fighting in, 44, 120, 151  
Interchange, 113  
IRCON Headquarters, 53  
Sawkins Rescue, 114  
Yialia, 36  
Yeend, Sir Geoffrey, 138  
Yelland, Wayne, 54  
Yeriskipos, 43, 85, 93, 96  
Yermasoyia, 150, 154  
Yerovassa, 150  
Yialousa, 73, 119  
Young, Vic, 141  
Ypsonas, 66  
Zadow, Col, 93  
Zakaki, 96  
Zenon, Charalambous, 109, 127  
Zyyi, 29

## FIRST CONTINGENT NEW ZEALAND POLICE LIMASSOL 1964

Back Row left to right Aporo Joyce, Dave Wall, Graham Hawkin, Tom Sutherland, John Poland, Peter Purchase.  
Middle Row Brian Harrison, Graham Howard, Brian Toomey, Bill Edwards, Steve Walsh, Rex Hawkins, Ken Holmes.  
Front Row Tony Moore, Steve Anderton, Arthur Rodgers, Jack Wheeler, George Wells, Brian Fahey, Maurice Colbourne.

**END**