



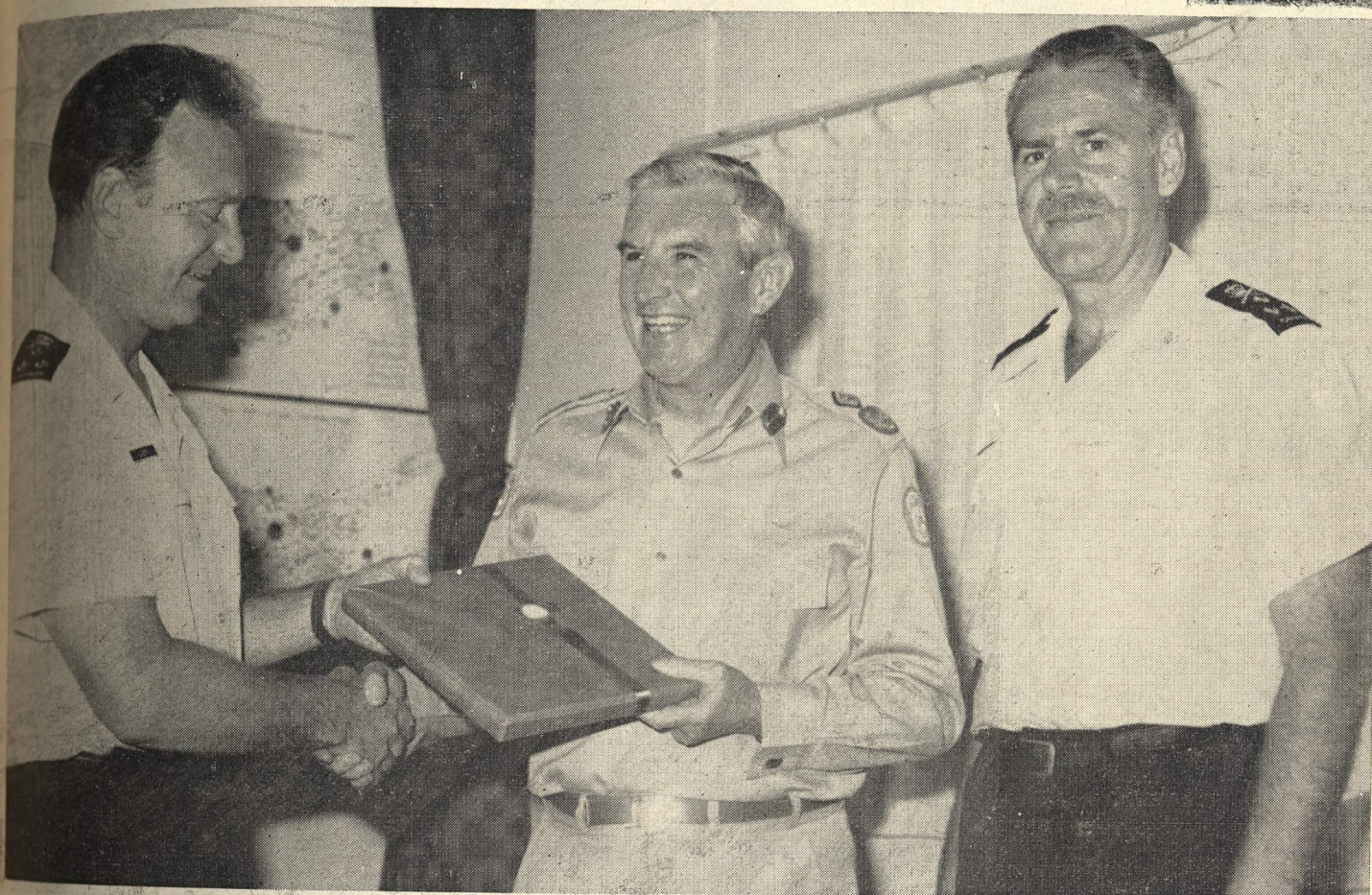
# The Blue Beret

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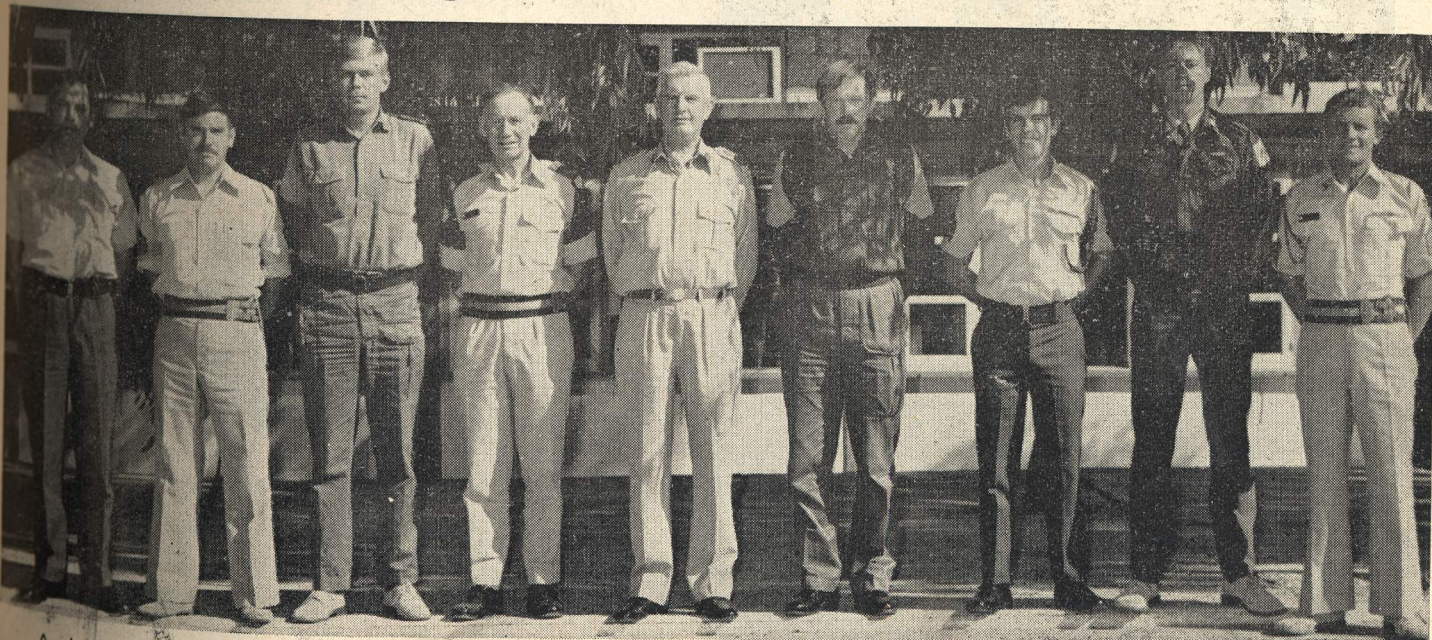
## PRESENT FROM CANADA



Last week two Canadian Generals, Lieutenant General Lewis and Lieutenant General Smith visited the Force and in particular the Canadian Contingent at the end of a Middle Eastern tour of United

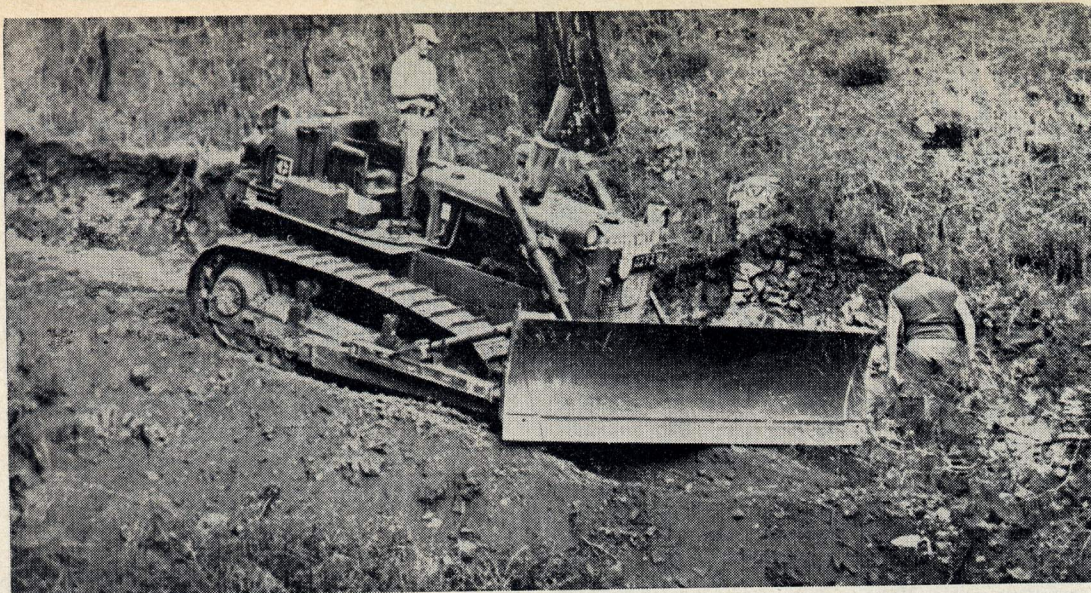
Nations Forces. While they were in UNFICYP they called on the Force Commander Major General J.J. Quinn and presented him with a silver tray.

## Enlarged Economics Branch



A short while ago the Economics Branch was enlarged by addition of a second officer to deal with humanitarian matters.

The whole branch was pictured together with the Force Commander last week.



Billederne til DANCON-siden er denne gang leveret af C-KMP i Limnitis.

The pictures of this week come from C-Coy/DANCON in Limnitis.

Det længe savnede spor, der skal forbinde OP D-12 Selemni Mountain med omverdenen, er nu ved at være en realitet.

The construction of the patrol track to OP D-12 Selemni Mountain is now in the final phase.



I oktober deltog DANCON XXVII i Cyprus Walkabout Competition. Her ses det ene hold: (fra venstre) KS N.V. Vilhelmsen, OS A.L. Kjeldsen og KS K.M. Petersen.

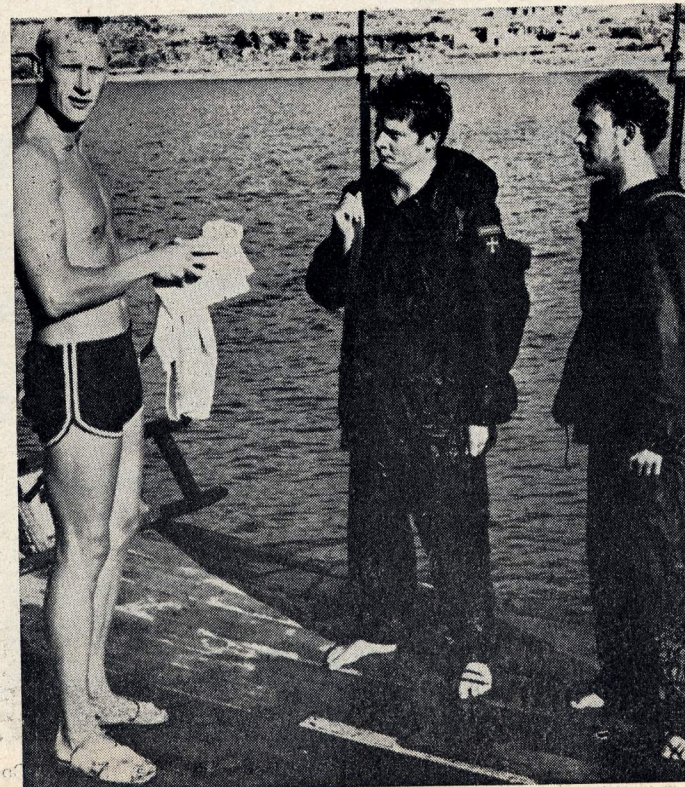
In October DANCON XXVII competed the Cyprus Walkabout. Here is one of the teams.

## DANCON NEWS



I C-KMP er der afholdt prøver til Kampsvømmermærket. På billedet ses Lt J.J. Pader instruere to mærktagere.

In C-Coy some of the soldiers have passed a hard test in military swimming. On the picture you find the instructor Lt J.J. Pader together with two of the entrants.



# NEW SWEDES INSTALLED



Lt. Col. Jack Wibring is taking command over the Swedish contingent and sector 5.

## SWEDCON E W S

The new Swedish Battalion 67C is now installed and fully occupied with their new operational responsibilities in Sector 5.

They relieved Battalion 65C, which left for Sweden during the first week of November after some weeks of very intensive work, moving from Famagusta — home of the Swedes for 13 years — to Larnaca.

AUSCON's former Camp Duke Leopold V has been renamed Camp Victoria, and supplemented with a tented camp nearby. Later this year a new company camp will be built at the Seed Production Centre in the eastern outskirts of Nicosia. The Swedes are also located in camps in Pyla, Athienou and Louroujina.



SWEDCON's new Commander, Lt. Col. Jack Wibring (right) and his predecessor, Lt. Col. Ambjörn Bäärnhielm.



On parade for a new battalion, a new sector and a new task.

# 51 SQUADRON PROVES A POINT



At the beginning of last week 51 Port Squadron RCT left the Force after completing a very busy six month tour. During it they completed over three quarters of a million miles of very safe driving not only for the Force, but also for the High Commissioner for Refugees. Throughout their Squadron were always short of vehicles, so on their last day they staged their own take-over before flying by RAF Whirlwind to Akrotiri and their VC10 to England.

## POST CORPORAL AT WORK



Corporal J. Connelly of the Royal Engineer Postal and Courier Unit has also recently completed his six month tour in the Force. A month ago he moved his post-office to some new rooms in the building that used to house the guard in Jubilee Camp. He has returned to England and some well earned leave.

## NEW WORKSHOP COMMANDER

Another changeover has taken place in the Support Regiment during the past week when Major Brian Forbes — of "It's a Knock-out" fame handed over to Major J. Drew. Major Fines has returned to England, the rain, and a job in the Ministry of Defence.



# FIRST MEDAL PARADE IN FAMAGUSTA



Major General Quinn überreicht die UN-Medaille an ObstdG Greindl und Major Machly.

The FC presenting UN medal to Lt Col G Greindl, COO, and Maj W Machly, 2i/c Auscon.

Am 26. Oktober, dem österreichischen Nationalfeiertag, verlieh FC-Major General Quinn den Angehörigen des AUSCON, die im Juli ihren Dienst bei UNFICYP angetreten hatten, die UN-Medaille "In the service of peace". Aus diesem festlichen Anlaß konnte der CO LtCol Heinz J. Oberwinkler sehr viele Gäste, die der Einladung gerne gefolgt waren, im neuen Camp Duke Leopold V. begrüßen. Ein besonders herzlicher Willkommensgruß galt dem Leiter des Generalstabsbüros Brig Karl Liko, der AUSCON in der Zeit vom 24. bis 27. Oktober inspizierte.

Lt Col Oberwinkler überreichte bei der sehr eindrucksvollen militärischen Feier, die von einer englischen Militärkapelle musikalisch hervorragend umrahmt wurde, Vzlt Schell die Goldene Medaille für Verdienste um die Republik Österreich und an Major Weber, den Wirtschaftssoffizier von AUSCON, das Bundesheerdienstzeichen 1. Klasse. Ein Vorbeimarsch des Bataillon war der würdige Abschluß der Medal Parade.

Ein anschließender Empfang bot die Möglichkeit zu Gedankenaustausch und Gesprächen.



FC inspecting parade.

Major General Quinn schreitet die Front des AUSCON ab.

On 26 October, the Austrian Liberation Day, the UN Medal "In the Service of Peace" was presented by the Force Commander, Maj Gen J J Quinn, the those members of Auscon who joined UNFICYP last July. On this festive occasion the Commanding Officer, Lt Col H Oberwinkler welcomed many guests at the new Camp Duke Leopold V. A Special welcome was given to Brigadier Karl Liko, Head of the UN Department at the Austrian Ministry of Defence, who visited UNFICYP from 24 to 27 October. At this very impressive military ceremony which was graced by a British military band, the OC/Auscon also presented an Austrian Government Award to WO1 F Schell and a Military Decoration to Maj W Weber, QM Auscon. The ceremony was completed by a parade. A reception was held afterwards for an informal get together.



Brig Liko in angeregtem Gespräch mit unseren Gästen.

Brigadier K Liko talking to guests.

LtCol Oberwinkler überreicht an Vzlt Schell die Goldene Medaille für Verdienste um die Republik Österreich und an Major Weber das Bundesheerdienstzeichen 1. Klasse.

OC Auscon Lieutenant Colonel H Oberwinkler presenting the Austrian Government Award to WO1 F Schell and the Military Decoration to Major W Weber.

# BATTLE TEST TIME FOR CANCON



L Coy Headquarters section in fighting order of dress.



Just recently the Canadian Contingent had to complete its' Battle Efficiency Testing. Once a year members of Canadian Combat Arms units must complete this testing. This involves covering a ten mile distance with weapons and webbing in under two and a half hours, twice within a 48 hr period.

Each company of the battalion carried out its run separately in different areas of Sector 4.

The members of 2 RCR are starting to settle in the island of Cyprus and a comprehensive sports program has begun. The Pro Patria softball league has been formed and is well under way. There will also be competitive volleyball and floor hockey. Other activities which will be offered to members of CanCon are scuba diving, skeet shooting and gliding.

Just recently a large number of Canadians went down to Dhekelia to try their hand at gliding. They enjoyed the sport very much and it seems that it will have a strong following amongst the Canadians.



Pte's Busat, Hopkins, MCpl McGrath and Cpl Tobin doing their Battle Efficiency test on the Larnaca Road.

# AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINALS

By Assistant Commissioner J. Hamilton ORE QPM

Although representatives of other nations landed or claimed to have landed on the shores of Australia on various occasions, it was not until 22 August 1770 that the history of Australia was brought into definite political connection with Western civilization. On that date Captain Cook took possession "of the whole eastern coast of Australia in right of His Majesty, King George the Third of Great Britain".

At the time the country was populated by aboriginals, a black race of many different tribes living in their own tribal areas. These were in the main undefined. The tribes were uncivilized as we understand the term today. There was no known confederation among them. Later when Australia was colonized from Great Britain their tribal lands or territories were appropriated



Pitjantjatjara Craftsman finishing a hunting boomerang

mostly without reward and the new ownership was often maintained by force. White retaliation against aboriginal resistance to the loss of their lands was in many cases extremely brutal. Tribal lands were used to pasture sheep and cattle and grow crops and by this disposition, continuance of tribal life became impracticable. This situation persisted for many years. The aboriginals were overlooked, neglected and often exploited. Not until well over a century had passed was any serious attempt made to begin educating aboriginals in a way that would fit them to become Australian citizens. Earlier attempts to do this had been undertaken by missions of several religious denominations but these reached only a minimal number of the aboriginal population in the far flung regions.

Few white Australians realised that aboriginals had a culture of their own and were reasonably adept at producing art forms. Aboriginal art is a more primitive form of art but it is nonetheless art and firmly establishes itself as such because of its strength of design and its sensuous qua-

lity. Cave paintings on the back walls and rocks of shelters formed by overhangs of rocks are found at many places throughout Australia. They are done in two ways — by dipping the hand in red ochre or pipeclay and pressing it on the rock or by taking a paint mixture into the mouth and spraying it around the placed hand to leave an outline. Another form of art is depicted by petroglyphs. These rock engravings are done on flat slabs of quartzite by pecking with a hard rock such as iron stone. The aboriginal artist tends to paint the things of his "dreamtime" — the equivalent of our life after death. In some areas, the rainbow serpent (a large snake) forms the background of aboriginal myths which are depicted by the artist. One rock painting of the rainbow serpent measures 28 feet long. To the back man, the big snake is nearer to godhead than any other creature of this earth. Artists also depict figures of kangaroos, emus, lizards, wallabies, fish and humans. There is no way of establishing the age of these rock paintings or rock engravings. They could be 100 years old or 10,000. It is not possible to carbon date this form of art.

In more recent times, aboriginal culture has moved forward to oil paintings and water colours and a number of aboriginal artists have won world acclaim for examples in landscape — trees, mountain ranges and rocks. The ability to portray vivid colours which are manifest in the inland in early morning and late evening has been a feature of this work.

Aboriginal also fostered many tribal ceremonies which were sacred to them and lands on which these ceremonies took place were hallowed by the tribes. White progress often had little or no respect for these sacred grounds and many of them were needlessly and wantonly destroyed. Tribal dancing was part of this culture and warriors spared no effort in decorating themselves with ochre and bird feathers to reinforce this aspect.

The aboriginal population of Australia today is in the vicinity of 120,000 comprising persons of pure blood and others of mixed

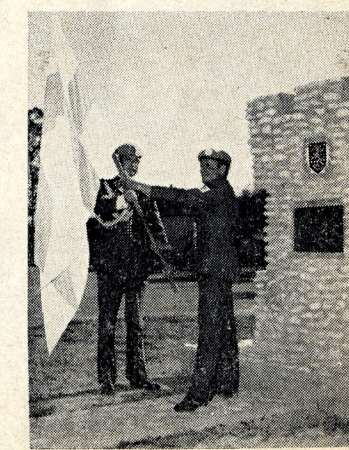
descent who identify with the aboriginal race. Their population is increasing at a rate faster than the Australian average. Few aboriginals still live a nomadic life. Many live a settled but in many other ways traditional life. There are others at all stages between this and full participation in the life of the Australian community. Federal Government policy is to help aboriginals to become an integral part of Australian community life, while at the same time preserving and developing their own distinctive culture, language, traditions and arts. The Government recognizes the rights of individual aboriginals to effective choice about the degree to which and the pace at which they come to identify themselves with Australian society. The emphasis is on integration rather than assimilation, with increasing consciousness of the right of aboriginals to determine their own future. They are encouraged to achieve their goals by their own efforts. Emphasis is on aboriginal participation in the making of policies and in the decisions about the programmes that affect them and about their future. As Australian citizens, they are entitled to equality before the Law. In the legal and formal sense, none of the opportunities open to Australians generally is closed to aboriginals. Present Federal Government spending on aboriginals is running at the level of 40 million dollars per annum.

The question of and rights for aboriginals has been pressed very strongly over the last decade. There is strong lobby for the return of large areas to them, to preserve traditional and sacred sites, to reactivate aboriginal culture, and as reparation for the appropriation of their land at first settlement. By effluxion of time there are many legal problems involved with aboriginal land ownership. In Territories controlled by the Federal Government, land tenure is leasehold, while in States, the tenure is mainly freehold. Tribal social structure is very flexible, there is no firm corporate control, and tribal elders have no guarantee of a static term in office. Consequently, the problem of who shall be recognized as the registered proprietor of land, and how, is an

intricate legal matter. In the Northern Territory, the Federal Government has taken steps to cede large areas of land to aboriginal people. Much of it is rich in mineral resources as yet mostly undeveloped. There is much opposition by aboriginals themselves and also by white conservationists to the development of mineral resources which will damage or destroy traditional lands and ceremonial grounds, despite the high monetary rewards which would flow from royalties and assist the aboriginals greatly in their social surroundings. At the recent return of a large tract of former tribal land to one militant group the Prime Minister of Australia symbolized the ceremony by sifting a handful of red earth into the hand of the tribal elder to reverse the process of last century when an aboriginal allowed a white explorer to acquire an enormous area by this simple transfer of earth. Recently a religious order transferred a large area of former mission land to an aboriginal tribe which the mission had sponsored and succoured for some decades. The legal aspect of this transfer is not quite clear, but so long as there is no challenge the rights of the aboriginals in the land will probably hold.

The aims of Government policies to integrate the aboriginals into Australian society are gradually being achieved. Two centuries is a long time.

## NEW FINCON COMMANDER



# POLICE NEWS



Pte Long (left) and Cpl Monty of Battalion Headquarters on Battle Efficiency.

Last week the 14th Australian Police Contingent received United Nations medals from the Force Commander Major General J. J. Quinn in a unique ceremony at their Headquarters at Kokkina Trimihiia. The Contingent paraded under Chief Inspector John Reach in front of their Headquarters, in the presence of a large number of invited guests from the Headquarters and all contingents.

After presenting all members of the Contingent with their medals the General addressed the parade (left) and thanked them for their services to the Force, which he remarked they provided in such a cheerful and efficient way.

## CHRISTMAS CARDS

There are only five shopping weeks left to Christmas! Already the post offices are reminding us that we must send our parcels and letters off early if we want them to arrive in time.

Another reminder of the festive season is the Force Christmas card, which is now on sale in the Headquarters. The card may be obtained either from the Secretariat Procurement Officer at the Headquarters in quantities of 100 or more, or from the canteen in the Headquarters in quantities of less than 100. The cost of each card is 0.90 mils. Bulk orders of 100 or more will be sold for 0.85 mils each. All profits from the sale of these cards is credited to the Force Welfare Fund.

## TRAFFIC STATISTICS

Two Weeks ending		last year	239
12th November	6	Leson for the month	
Some period last yer	10		
Total for the year	194	BE SMART — STAY A SAFE	
Total for the same period		DISTANCE APART	