Canadian team wins second heat of Chuckwagan race.

Inland Oil Producers' Week.

Moreuil Wood Day has traditionally been celebrated on 15th May by a sombre day of military parade, remembrance services, luncheons and perhaps, to lighten the very serious mood, a Regimental Ball in the evening. In addition, in Canada, the unpredictable winds of March usually lend an Arctic touch to the proceedings. Moreuil Wood Day 1980 was unusual in many respects. Western bands, stetsons, flackpacks, bar girls, floats, palm trees and shirt sleeve weather all lent a different flavor to Moreuil Wood Day. For one day the Regiment put on a mini Calgary Stampede in all its original facets, that would have made the Stampede Board green with envy. What would Stampede be without a chuckwagon breakfast complete with Western Band? Not much of course, so we had one. Wootsley Barracks was decorated to represent a western town complete with four bars to the acre, bank, undertakers and court house. Hangings took place regularly — Judge Lan caster did get a little carried away with his powers of a delegated officer. Across the street bar girls beckoned the unwary up to the CCOS office. Due to the combination of steep stairs, sturdy Indian guards and shall we say for want of a better term — bonus — few made it in between the hangings and the shoot outs a western band provided entertainment; the general store sold out of its stock of stetsons and hundreds of people of all ages had a whale of a time. A Stampede Parade wound its way through Wootsley Barracks about ten in the morning. The imagination that went into the floats combined with the bright sunshine made the parade a photographer’s dream. Temperance man McGowan regaled the crowd to sobriety but his advice went unheeded as the float immediately behind him was doing a hot business selling a concoction of pure alcohol guaranteed to cure anything. Beautiful girls dressed in borrowed clothes and some what paranoid about their bubbles bursting waded diligently out at the crowd. Horns, step dance shoes and even a wrecker lent a definite air to the whole proceedings. And how could there be a parade without a band? The one from the Light Infantry did very nicely.

The stage show was quite professional but certainly entertaining. Bands, beauty contest, skills and a musical rodeo kept the crowd in stitches — of pain or laughter — I wonder.

The rodeo was held under a hot afternoon sun. A bucking bronco that seemed more destined to main than buck, goat wrestling and chuckwagon races made up a very successful event. It was truly an international rodeo as teams from Britain and Australia competed alongside the various CANCON equestrian teams. The Australians had particular trouble with goat wrestling as the time keeper finally gave up watching the clock as they kept breaking the meet record for the most inept team. The Brits did surprisingly well at chuckwagon racing but only after Sgt. Raper had put on a great show by, first being run into by another team, and then finally taking under his own speedwagon. Fortunately his injuries were not serious enough for him to have to be shot.

Over a thousand people from all over the Island enjoyed what many considered to be the best day on the Island. The sun, the comradelyship and the spirit of good fun made Nicosia, Cyprus the place to be on the 15th March.

The “Bucking Bronco” at work.

Goat Wrestling, not so easy!
SIGNALLER’S PATRON SAINT’S DAY CELEBRATED

On the 24 March 1980, a formal dinner was held at the Officers’ Mess by the Signallers of UNIFCYP in honour of their patron, Archangel Gabriel, who, in 1951, was canonised by Pope Pius XII and designated the patron saint of all communicators.

A total of 20 Signal Officers from 11 countries attended. During dinner the Signallers were entertained by the Band of the 1st Battalion The Light Infantry, and cables received from Athens, Denmark, Sweden and UK were read out to the Signallers of UNIFCYP.

SUCCESSFUL SMILING SYLPHS

In early January, several ladies in UNIFCYP decided that after Christmas, the seasonal fare had been just too much; or rather, that there was just too much of them! The outcome was a Sponsored Slim, with the proceeds going to charity, organised by Mrs Beryl Thomas. (She is the one in the picture who is trying to look even slimmer!) As a result of the concerted abstinence, weight was equal to one man was lost, and a cheque for £210 sterling has been forwarded to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

CHOIRBOY TO QUARTERMASTER

Born in 1941 in Vienna, G. Altenreichinger was admitted to the Vienna Boys Choir (Wiener Sängerknaben) in 1940 for musical education as a result of the great musical talent he had shown. Thereafter, he was detailed to join one of the travelling choirs, and he took part in performances all over the world.

The Vienna Boys Choir is a well-known private institution, founded in 1498 by Emperor Maximilian I to cultivate sacred music. The “King of Melodies”, Franz Schubert, and the famous conductor Clemens Krauss were former choirmembers.

When he left school, Capt Altenreichinger became a commercial clerk. He did his national service in 1966 and afterwards joined the army as a civilian official within the Ministry of Defence. Because he enjoyed the army, he applied for, and was granted, a place in a militia officers training course. After promotion to Lieutenant (Quartermaster) in 1971, he applied to serve with an Austrian battalion abroad and has completed tours with UNIFCYP in Egypt and UNDOF in Syria. He has served with UNIFCYP as Quartermaster since October 1979 and will join his wife and two sons of 11 and 13 after the next rotation in April 1980.

EASTER FAIR GREAT SUCCESS

Due to the popularity of last year’s Easter Fair, in aid of UNICEF, the UNIFCYP Families Club decided to hold another one this year with the proceeds going to various Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot charities. The Fair, officially opened by Marc Teyly of GBFS, took place on 29 March and was, as last year, the usual result of a tremendous amount of hard work by a large number of people. The families of UNIFCYP provided bottles, handicrafts, cakes, bread and pies and sold numerous raffle tickets, the prize for which were kindly donated by shops and companies in Nicosia.

The Fair attracted quite a large crowd and there were queues at all the stalls, making the total collected at the end of the afternoon in the region of £130.

No doubt the Easter Fair, which has proved such a success, will become a regular feature of the UNIFCYP calendar. Congratulations to all concerned!

UN News (Continued from page 16)

statement to reflect the Turkish Cypriot position concerning bizonalcy, security and the “partnership” status of the communities. 17. In a last-minute effort to break the impasse, I presented a new suggestion to the parties on 28 March. Under this proposal, there would be a revised opening statement containing elements of my suggestions of August 1979 (see para. 8 above); the interlocutors would note this statement and the Greek Cypriot interlocutor would, as requested, be able to put on record his reservation concerning the interpretation of certain controversial terms (such as bizonalcy and security) used in the statement. Thereupon the interlocutors would proceed to the substantive consideration of the matters on the agenda.

18. On 29 March, Mr. Rolandas indicated that his side could accept my latest suggestion, provided certain changes were made in the opening statement. If these changes were accepted by the Turkish Cypriot side, the Greek Cypriots would agree to consider the opening statement as binding. Alternatively, he suggested reconvening the talks on the basis of the accord of 19 May 1979 without an agenda.

19. On 30 March, Mr. Denktaş announced that his authorities had decided to accept the proposals of the Secretary-General (see para. 17 above) and that, if the Greek Cypriots also accepted them without conditions or reservations, the intercommunal talks could resume next week. Mr. Denktaş rejected the suggestions of Mr. Rolandas (see para. 18 above) which, he said, would introduce the Greek Cypriot reservations into the body of the opening statement.

20. Mr. Rolandas criticised Mr. Denktaş’s announcement of his proposal as misleading. On the grounds that the Turkish Cypriot side had rejected my suggestion that the Greek Cypriot interlocutor should express his reservations; in so doing, Mr. Rolandas said the Turkish Cypriots had rejected an essential component of the Secretary-General’s proposals.

21. I find my representatives continued intensive consultations with the parties from 30 March to 2 April. On 31 March, Mr. Rolandas suggested, as a new approach, that my Special Representative should undertake preparatory consultations with both interlocutors separately on certain controversial matters, including bizonalcy and security. This approach was turned down by the Turkish Cypriot side when, on 1 April, Mr. Atakol responded that such consultations had in fact been going on for some time. In further contacts by my Special Representative with the Turkish Cypriot side on 2 April to verify the possibilities of a compromise formula, it was ascertained that Mr. Atakol maintained the position of the Turkish Cypriot side that neither party should make any reservations.

22. In these circumstances, I wish to inform the General Assembly that, owing to the divergent and firmly held positions of the parties, the effort to resume the negotiations between the communities on the basis of the agreement of 19 May 1979 has not so far, borne fruit.

23. However, I am continuing to hold the opinion that the intercommunal talks, if properly used, represent the best available method for negotiating a just and lasting political settlement of the Cyprus problem based on the legitimate rights of the two communities. I shall therefore pursue the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council to this end. I shall keep the General Assembly informed of the outcome of my continuing efforts to facilitate the development of a concrete and effective negotiating process for the solution of the Cyprus problem.
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
Report of the Secretary-General dated 2 April 1980

1. This report is submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 34/30 of 20 November 1979 on the question of Cyprus. In paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it by 31 March 1980 on the progress achieved in negotiations between the two communities in Cyprus on the basis of the agreement of 19 May 1979.

2. During the past months, I have pursued the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council in resolution 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975 and continued by subsequent resolutions, including most recently resolution 458 (1979) of 14 December 1979. As I reported to the General Assembly on 8 November 1979, the intercommunal talks that had been resumed on 15 June on the basis of the high-level agreement of 19 May were recessed on 22 June. My report to the General Assembly and the report of 1 December 1979 to the Security Council gave an account of my subsequent efforts to bring about a resumption of the intercommunal negotiating process on the same basis.

3. I and my Special Representative in Cyprus have since continued intensive consultations with all concerned within the framework of my good offices mission, and following the approach outlined in my reports, so as to circumvent the difficulties that were encountered in June 1979 and get down to concrete negotiations on the substantive aspects of the Cyprus problem. I suggested that the elements of that approach might be embodied in a statement to be delivered by my representative at the opening of the resumed round of talks, outlining my understanding of the common ground that had been achieved in these two statements and would simply be noted by the interlocutors, who might if desired put on record their views on the matters covered in it, and would then go on to consider the substantive aspects of the Cyprus problem.

4. The opening statement was to make it clear that both parties had reaffirmed the validity of the high-level agreement of 19 May 1979, and that both had submitted proposals providing a "bizonal" territorial arrangement in respect of the bicomunal federal system that was referred to in the Makarios/Denktash guidelines. Both parties had indicated that the matter of the security of the Turkish Cypriot community, as well as the security of Cyprus as a whole and of all its citizens, would be duly taken into account by the interlocutors during the negotiations. The practical application of both these concepts would be dealt with in the context of the substantive consideration of the constitutional and territorial aspects and would be reflected in the substantive positions and proposals of the parties concerning the various items of the agenda.

5. The opening statement would set forth the Secretary-General's understanding, on the basis of the 19 May agreement, that the matters to be discussed would include the following subjects:

(a) Reaching agreement on the resettlement of Varosha under United Nations auspices, in accordance with the provisions of point 5 of the 19 May agreement;
(b) Initial practical measures by both sides to promote goodwill, mutual confidence and the return to normal conditions, in accordance with the provisions of point 6, which states special importance will be given to this matter;
(c) Constitutional aspects;
(d) Territorial aspects.

6. Concerning procedure, it would be understood that the four items listed above should be dealt with in rotation at consecutive meetings. At an appropriate early stage, committees or working groups might be set up by the interlocutors.

7. The Greek Cypriot side, while taking exception to certain aspects of my description of the common ground, indicated that it could accept the over-all approach, having in mind that the statement was intended not to be binding on the parties and that, as suggested (see para. 3 above), the Greek Cypriot interlocutor would be given the opportunity to place on record the position of his side.

8. The Turkish Cypriot side advised my representatives that it was prepared to resume the talks provided the text of the statement describing the Secretary-General's understanding of the common ground were negotiated and agreed upon as binding by both sides. In this connexion, Mr. Denktash suggested a number of amendments to the text of the opening statement. Some of these were based on my suggestions, on which the parties had been sounding out in August 1979 and which the Turkish Cypriots had accepted in October 1979.

9. The Greek Cypriots rejected the modified approach and the amendments suggested by the Turkish Cypriot side, which in their view constituted a demand for pre-negotiating the basic elements of the Cyprus problem and entering into commitments consistent with the Turkish Cypriot position.

10. During this period, Mr. Denktash made a number of public statements in which he criticized the terms of General Assembly resolution 34/30 as impeding the resumption of the intercommunal talks. The Turkish Cypriot community, he indicated, did not consent to hold talks "even under the shadow of such a resolution." In an effort to clarify this aspect of the matter, the United Nations spokesman stated that the Secretary-General's efforts to get the talks resumed had been undertaken within the framework of the good offices mission entrusted to him by the Security Council, and on the basis of the high-level agreement of 19 May 1979.

11. When Foreign Minister Rolandas visited me in New York on 4 and 7 February 1980, I briefed him on my intensive efforts to bridge the gap in the intercommunal talks. He also objected to the text of the opening statement, Mr. Rolandas outlined certain steps that his side was prepared to take under the heading of "initial practical measures" (see para. 5 above, item (b)). These might include financial grants to the Turkish Cypriot community, public utility works throughout the island under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme and reopening the question of reactivating the Nicosia International Airport. He suggested that the Turkish Cypriot side reconcile by agreeing to the resettlement of Varosha under United Nations auspices (ibid., item (a)) and by reopening the Nicosia-Larnaca road.

12. On 21 February, Mr. Denktash criticized the above suggestions as a "handout" being offered to a "so-called minority." He noted that the Greek Cypriots were at the same time attacking his community in international forums and intensifying economic restrictions, in violation of point 6 of the 19 May agreement.

13. During this period I was ready, as part of my efforts, to send Mr. Pérez de Cuellar, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, on a mission to the area with the object of exploring further the possibilities of resuming an effective negotiating process. However, in the absence of any indication of sufficient flexibility to make such a visit worthwhile, I decided not to pursue the matter.

14. I further explored the possibility of adjusting the scenario for the reopening of the talks as well as the statement of my Special Representative so as to circumvent the difficulties outlined in the preceding paragraphs. In my view, contentious issues such as "bizonality" and the "security of the Turkish Cypriot community" could only be dealt with productively within the framework of the intercommunal talks, as part of negotiating the constitutional and territorial aspects. I therefore urged the parties to resume the talks and proceed as soon as possible to the consideration of concrete matters with a view to achieving progress.

15. President Kyprianou on 25 March reiterated his opposition to the Turkish Cypriot notion of negotiating a binding agreement prior to the opening of the talks. He was prepared to accept the opening statement of my representative provided the Greek Cypriot side were given the opportunity to reserve its position concerning certain terms (such as bizonality and security) to which the two parties had given conditional acceptance at the Geneva interlocutory talks. This objection to the textual modifications proposed by the Turkish Cypriots as tending to alter the high-level agreements of 1977 and 1979 in a manner unacceptable to his side.

16. On 26 March, Mr. Denktash informed my Special Representative that his side adhered to the position that the opening statement of the representative of the Secretary-General would have to be a binding agreement if an immediate collapse of the talks were to be averted. He also pressed for modifications of the text of the opening (Continued on page 15)