

in terms which placed an emphasis on a solution based on the Greek view of the applicability of this principle without reference to other factors and other principles of the Charter. Malaya and Ceylon compared the problems of Cyprus to those faced by their countries prior to their independence and expressed their faith in the earnestness and desire of the United Kingdom to lead its dependent territories towards independence. They appealed for measures to be taken leading to a solution of the problem. The United States for their part expressed their belief that the best solution could be reached through the use of quiet diplomatic channels by the parties concerned.

Foreign Minister Averoff of Greece stated that at the eleventh session Greece had not pressed for a vote on its resolution because of the compromise resolution which had been presented at that time¹. However, as no results had been forthcoming Greece deemed it necessary to submit for this session a draft resolution, the preamble of which would have the Assembly express its concern that no progress had been made toward a solution in compliance with the February 26 resolution (1013 (XI)) and consider further that the situation was still fraught with danger and that a solution in conformity with the principles of the Charter was required at the earliest possible time to preserve peace and stability in the area. The operative clause of the draft resolution submitted by Greece, which was similar to the draft it had submitted at the previous session, expressed the wish that the people of Cyprus would be given the opportunity to determine their own future by their right to self-determination. Toward the end of the debate, on December 12, amendments were submitted jointly by Canada, Chile, Denmark and Norway to reaffirm the February 26 resolution; to change the wording of the preamble of the Greek draft resolution by expressing the Assembly's concern that "more" progress had not been made toward a solution, rather than that "no" progress had been made; and to delete from the preamble, with reference to a solution, the words, "in conformity with the principles of the Charter." Such a phrase would be included in a revised operative clause.

The four-power amendments, as further amended by Spain, would have deleted the operative clause in the Greek resolution and instead would have called upon the Assembly to express "the wish that further negotiations and discussions between those concerned be promptly undertaken with a view to finding a peaceful, democratic and just solution in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter." In his introductory statement, the Canadian Representative pointed out that although the principle of self-determination was among the principles and purposes of the Charter, such a principle must be envisaged in the text of the other rights and principles expounded in the Charter. He added that it was only by seeing all these principles in their organic and interrelated context that a fully equitable, and, in the best sense, democratic solution could be found.

The Greek Representative accepted the four-power amendments to the preamble of the resolution but felt obliged to submit a sub-amendment to the operative paragraph which, he contended, had the effect of cancelling his own resolution. This sub-amendment as introduced by Greece expressed the Assembly's earnest hope: "That further negotiations and discussions will be undertaken in a spirit of co-operation with a view to have the right of self-determination applied in the case of the people of Cyprus."

The only point at issue, therefore, was the operative clause, and in the voting the provision sponsored by Greece in its sub-amendment was adopted by a roll-call vote of 33 to 18, Canada voting against, with 27 abstentions.

¹See *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57*, pp. 12-15.