

agreed in 1964 that it would receive another year if the Council were enlarged.¹

Cyprus

Although the Security Council considered the Cyprus question² on five occasions during the year, little progress was made towards a permanent political solution to the island's problems. In March 1965, Mr. Galo Plaza, the mediator appointed by the Secretary-General, outlined possible terms for a settlement between the parties to the dispute. The Governments of Greece and Cyprus, although not in complete agreement with all of his suggestions and particularly his proposal that the Government of Cyprus should voluntarily undertake to renounce union with Greece (Enosis), considered that the report formed a suitable basis for further discussions. The Government of Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots, on the other hand, objected strongly to certain sections of it, and charged that Mr. Galo Plaza had gone beyond his terms of reference by envisaging the abrogation or modification of the 1960 treaties which had provided for the independence of Cyprus, by failing to support international guarantees to prevent a unilateral decision on the union of the island with Greece and by rejecting the possibility of a federation for Cyprus and favouring instead a unitary state in which Turkish Cypriots would be awarded only minority rights. Moreover, they considered that the functions of the mediator had come to an end upon the publication of his report – a view which the Secretary-General refused to accept. Although Mr. Galo Plaza remained at the disposal of the parties for further mediation efforts until his resignation at the end of the year, no further progress was made through United Nations machinery for bringing the parties together.

In August, the Security Council met at the request of Turkey to consider the unrest on the island following certain constitutional changes. After hearing the views of both sides, the Security Council approved a resolution on August 10 which, among other things, called upon all the parties, in conformity with the March 4, 1964, resolution, to avoid any action which was likely to worsen the situation. On November 5, the Security Council, at the request of Turkey, discussed the situation on the island following an outbreak of fighting at Famagusta. The Council's president concluded the discussion by appealing to all the parties to show the utmost moderation, to co-operate in the detailed implementation of the Security Council's resolutions, and to refrain from any act which might aggravate the situation in Cyprus.

¹For past and present membership of the Security Council see Appendix II-3.

²See also Page 20 for Assembly debate.