

safety of all of the people of Cyprus. My good offices in connection with such matters would, of course, be available to the parties on request.

The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs promptly issued a statement in support of the Secretary-General's efforts, and expressed the Canadian Government's hope "that the governments concerned will be able to remove the causes of the present tension and thus pave the way to a permanent settlement".

Replies from Greece and Turkey

Replies were received by the Secretary-General from Greece and Turkey indicating that they accepted the appeal and were ready to carry it out expeditiously; the Turkish reply, in a reference to the penultimate paragraph of the appeal (*see above*), fully supported "an enlarged mandate and a broader function of UNFICYP, including supervision of disarmament, which should extend to all forces constituted after 1963 . . . as an indispensable guarantee to ensure the security of the Turkish community . . .". The reply of the Government of Cyprus "fully welcomed" the appeal, indicated that Greek and Turkish withdrawal of forces in excess of their national contingents should be a first step towards total withdrawal, said that effective guarantees against military intervention in the affairs of Cyprus were a "demanding necessity" and stated that Cyprus "gladly accepted" U Thant's good offices in relation to the matters mentioned in the penultimate paragraph of his appeal.

Speaking to the House of Commons on December 4, Mr. Martin pointed out that the response of the three governments involved had been positive, and expressed the hope that "it will be possible to begin very soon the withdrawal of national forces from Cyprus and the de-escalation of some of the military measures that have been taken recently in the area". He warned, however, that agreement between the parties was not complete on all points and that, to his regret, relations had not improved between the two communities in Cyprus. His comment on the incompleteness of the agreement between the parties reflected the fact that, as indicated in public statements by the governments concerned, a full accord was still lacking on the extent to which foreign forces should be withdrawn from Cyprus and also on the question of guarantees for Cyprus, as well as functions which UNFICYP might be asked to carry out in Cyprus in the fields of internal security and disarmament. The task of securing agreement on the text of a Security Council resolution to renew UNFICYP's mandate was thus exceedingly arduous and complicated. Finally, after protracted informal consultations in which the Canadian delegation in New York was actively involved, the Council adopted unanimously on December 22 a resolution reading as follows:

The Security Council,

Noting the appeals addressed by the Secretary-General to the Governments of Greece, Turkey and Cyprus on 22 November, 24 November and 3 December and the report of the Secretary-General of 8 December, 1967 (S/8286);

Noting the replies of the three Governments concerned to the appeal of the Secretary-General of 3 December in which the Secretary-General proffered his good offices, and