

the colonial yoke". Commander Noble of the United Kingdom Delegation regretted the quarrel between Greece and the United Kingdom and the weakening of free world defences in South Eastern Europe which he attributed to the Greek pursuit of Enosis. The United Kingdom spokesman charged that terrorism in Cyprus had been officially encouraged by Athens Radio and that arms and money had also been provided to EOKA from Greek sources. He pointed to the constitutional proposals of Lord Radcliffe as evidence that the United Kingdom had continued to work towards self-government in Cyprus. Mr. Sarper of the Turkish Delegation stated that the inscription of the Cyprus item on the agenda in no way implied the competence of the United Nations to intervene in Cyprus. He accused Greece of annexationist ambition, condemned terrorism, and called for a renewal of negotiations among the parties directly concerned.

The Canadian Delegation intervened briefly at an early stage of the debate, pointing out that the problem of Cyprus was a complex issue involving three friends and allies, and questioning the wisdom of venturing facile solutions, even if the Committee had the competence. The Delegation suggested that both the Greek Government and the Cypriots themselves might give more serious study to the Radcliffe proposals and reminded the Committee of the commendable record of the United Kingdom in fostering the development of self-government in the Commonwealth. The Canadian Delegation considered that continuance of the near state of civil war in Cyprus, or its encouragement from abroad, would only be to the detriment of the people of Cyprus, would lead to further deterioration in Greek-Turkish-United Kingdom relations, and add to unsettled conditions in the Middle East. The Delegation doubted that a solution to the Cyprus problem would be advanced by charges and counter-charges in the United Nations when the question should be settled amicably by the powers concerned.

The Australian, New Zealand, French and Norwegian Delegations were among those supporting the United Kingdom position and Representatives of Afghanistan, Romania, Syria and Yugoslavia favoured self-determination for the people of Cyprus; but most delegations seemed to share the opinions expressed by the Representatives of Ceylon, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and the United States, who hoped for a moderate outcome to the debate leading to a resumption of negotiations among the principals.

On February 22 the Indian Delegation introduced a compromise resolution that proved to be generally acceptable. The text expressed the Assembly's desire that "a peaceful, democratic and just solution" should be found in accord with the Charter of the United Nations, and concluded with the hope that negotiations would be "resumed and continued to that end". The question of which parties were to negotiate was left vague, and interpretations differed.

The compromise resolution was adopted in the First Committee by a majority of 76-0, Afghanistan and Panama abstaining. The United Kingdom and Greek Delegations agreed not to press their resolutions to a vote and the Panamanian Delegation withdrew another draft resolution which had been advanced as a possible compromise. The Cyprus resolution, as recommended by the First Committee, was then accepted by the General