

During the course of this diplomatic activity, close contact was maintained with the UN Secretary-General, who on November 22 issued a public appeal to the parties to exercise the utmost restraint in the explosive circumstances, and announced that he was sending a personal representative, Mr. Rolz-Bennet, to the area. On November 24, U Thant issued a further appeal urging the parties "to arrange for a substantial reduction of non-Cypriot armed forces now in hostile confrontation on the troubled island of Cyprus", and added that the ultimate withdrawal of all non-Cypriot armed forces other than those of the UN should be envisaged. Late that night, the Security Council, meeting in emergency session at the request of Cyprus, agreed on a consensus calling on the parties to show moderation and restraint and to refrain from any act which might aggravate the situation, and requesting them "to assist and co-operate in keeping the peace and arriving at a permanent settlement".

### **NATO Concern**

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was also deeply concerned by the crisis, in which two of its members, Greece and Turkey, were involved. The Secretary-General of NATO, Mr. Manlio Brosio, announced on November 24 that the two countries in question had accepted his good offices, and left for the area early the next day. Mr. Brosio's subsequent talks in Athens and Ankara, with the efforts made by member governments of NATO and also by the UN Secretary-General, helped significantly to bridge the critical gap which had developed between Greece and Turkey.

Pre-eminent among the individual diplomatic representatives active during the crisis was Mr. Cyrus Vance, a former U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense, who had been despatched to the Eastern Mediterranean by President Johnson as a special envoy. Working closely with the representatives of other countries, including Canada, Mr. Vance played an indispensable role during the tense period of bargaining and negotiations which led finally to a provisional Greek-Turkish agreement. This was followed on December 3 by the issuance of a further appeal by U Thant, which provided the framework for the solution of the immediate crisis.

In his appeal of December 3, the UN Secretary-General asked Greece and Turkey "to end any threat to the security of either one by the other as well as of Cyprus and, as a first step in response to my second appeal, dated November 24, to carry out an expeditious withdrawal of those of their forces in excess of their respective contingents in Cyprus" (the Secretary-General was referring to the contingents of 950 Greeks and 650 Turks authorized by the 1960 Treaty of Alliance with respect to Cyprus). The Secretary-General continued :

With regard to any further role that it might be considered desirable for UNFICYP to undertake, I gather that this could involve, subject to necessary action by the Security Council, enlarging the mandate of the Force so as to give it broader functions in regard to the realization of quiet and peace in Cyprus, including the supervision of disarmament and the devising of practical arrangements to safeguard internal security embracing the