

pertinently - to the desperate situation prevailing to Cyprus prior to 1974 and the Turkish intervention. These two differing but complementary viewpoints illustrate once again the necessity of recommencing, in the words of Mr. Rolandis, the intercommunal negotiations on a meaningful basis. A basis has, of course, already been laid out in the joint communiqué issued by the late Archbishop Makarios and Mr. Denktash in February 1977 and the four points contained therein. In this context, we have noted with satisfaction that Messrs. Denktash and Michaelides were in agreement that those 1977 guidelines remained valid as a framework for any resumed intercommunal negotiations. We also recognize that for those negotiations to be meaningful there will have to be, at least implicitly, mutual recognition of the realities. These include the need for the Turkish-Cypriot community to be flexible on the issue of territory. They include also the necessity for the Greek-Cypriots to satisfy some essential requirements of the Turkish-Cypriot community with respect to constitutional arrangements. We were heartened to hear that representatives of both communities had reaffirmed their dedication to the principles of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity as applicable to the Republic of Cyprus.

Canadian spokesmen at the United Nations have been reiterating on every possible occasion that the process of peacekeeping, in which Canada is engaged in Cyprus, should be accompanied by peacemaking. Canada, as a contributor to UNFICYP, would like to be assured that this is indeed the case. We need to be reassured by the actions of the parties concerned that the search for a mutually tolerable accommodation is in fact being pursued earnestly and with determination. We think it reasonable to expect that the parties will bend their efforts to find an accommodation that enables the UN peacekeeping force to leave Cyprus rather than keep the peacekeeping force as guardian of the status quo. We have made our views known on the lack of financial support for this operation and I do not propose to repeat them. I would say now that the Canadian Government cannot contemplate an indefinite peacekeeping presence in Cyprus. We are finding it increasingly difficult, before our public opinion, to justify Canadian participation in peacekeeping operations when they show little sign of contributing to the process of peacemaking.

The Canadian Government has been actively considering various aspects of the Cyprus problem in the past year. For instance, in the last twelve months, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Jamieson, has visited Greece, Cyprus and Turkey and had useful discussions with the political leaders in those countries. Additionally, the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Okcun, has just been in Ottawa. Through these various encounters we are convinced that a useful dialogue can and must be maintained both here in the United Nations and elsewhere. We hope and pray that the intercommunal negotiations, through the good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General, will recommence shortly. To encourage this development, the Canadian Delegation believes that it is incumbent upon the General Assembly to adopt resolutions which all delegations can support and implement and to eschew language which would merely exacerbate the political tensions which unfortunately still exist on the island of Cyprus.