

Quite apart from such practical consultations, a wide public discussion of this question is most desirable. Such a discussion should range over the whole complex of problems, political, financial, constitutional, juridical and psychological, which have to be solved in evolving a dependable world agency for keeping the peace. The kind of problems which are widely, and sometimes hotly, debated today in relation to Cyprus -- the extent of the authority of an international force, its relation to the authorities of the state concerned, its right to use force, the lengths to which it can go to restore order and maintain peace -- are problems which will constantly arise in the future.

These problems have a fundamental bearing on concepts of sovereignty and on principles of law, as well as on military and civilian organization and method.

They need to be weighed and developed in the broad perspective of world affairs in the future, as well as in the narrow context of Cyprus.

I am gratified that Canada, which has on other occasions given a lead in peace-keeping matters, is here once again looking ahead.

To address this joint session has been a great occasion and a great honour for me. In our different positions, we have, I believe, fundamentally the same aim -- the creation of a world where justice, peace and order can flourish and be enjoyed by all. Together we must develop the means toward this end. Without the confidence and support of its member governments, in good times as well as in bad, the United Nations can never live up to the great ideals and aims of its Charter. For that reason, we must continually make the effort to examine problems openly and frankly from all viewpoints. With this end particularly in mind, I am most grateful to have had the opportunity of sharing my thoughts with you today.

