

and increasing resort to indirect forms. The Latin American draft resolution, in our view, wisely draws attention in particular, in Operative Paragraph 4 of A/C.1/L.349, to "indirect forms of intervention, to the organizing and training of armed bands or subversive agents to engage, in the territory of any other State or States, in missions of sedition, terrorism and sabotage, to the financing of those operations and the supply of arms or other means for those ends, and to incitement to rebellion."

Canada would find much it could agree with in the various proposals before the Committee, many of which make a valuable contribution to a greater understanding of the need for firm principles accepted by States as norms of their international behaviour. The Canadian Delegation draws particular attention to the portion of the Latin American draft resolution we have just cited because Canada's experience in South East Asia, a part of the world now under great tension, has given Canada the opportunity for an assessment at first hand of how important it is for States to refrain from interference in their neighbours' affairs. The Canadian Delegation would like for a moment to refer to certain events in South East Asia because they represent an area of international concern where the Canadian Government is a member of the International Control Commissions, especially competent to report on the observance by States of the commitments not to intervene or act in ways contrary to their solemn obligations. In that part of the world Canada has had the painful experience of witnessing the effects of intervention in the affairs of another state. On the occasion of the issuing of the report dated September 16, 1965, by the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos to the Co-Chairmen of the 1962 Geneva Conference the Secretary of State for External Affairs for Canada, the Honourable Paul Martin, expressed the grave concern of the Canadian Government about the course of developments in a country whose neutrality and integrity had been solemnly guaranteed by an international agreement freely entered into by all the parties concerned. Noting that the Commission's report established that regular units of the armed forces of North Vietnam, numbering up to 650 men, had entered Laos during 1964 with arms and munitions and that they had engaged in hostilities with Laotian Government forces on Laotian soil, Mr. Martin remarked in part: "These acts of aggression against Laos represent gross violations by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) of the declaration on the neutrality of Laos and its protocol, both of which were signed by the Government of North Vietnam and 13 other governments in July 1962." As for Vietnam, Mr. Chairman, my Delegation has on many occasions in the past commented on the origins of the strife in that unhappy country. I need not go into detail here now, but it should suffice to recall a comment by my