

and unequivocal enough for all those directly involved in this conflict to hear and understand. At the same time we must work with all the resources of ingenuity, imagination and flexibility, and above all with a sense of justice, towards devising whatever means may be mutually acceptable for bringing the conflict in Vietnam from the field of hostilities to the conference table.

CONFERENCE PROPOSAL SUPPORTED

Yesterday, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Britain said:

"We are ready to meet with the Governments of the Soviet Union, India, Canada and Poland, as proposed by the President of the World Federation of the United Nations Association...". I should simply like to say that my Prime Minister, in the name of the Government of Canada, has indicated our willingness to attend such a conference.

Whether the path we select as the most direct route to that conference table bears a name derived from the Charter or from the Geneva Conference machinery matters less to my mind than our assessment of its likelihood of leading to an end to the war. For our part, the Canadian Government, which has a special interest and a special responsibility because of our membership in the International Control Commission, will, as in the past, continue to explore all possibilities of making use of that Commission or acting in conjunction with its Commission partners, Poland and India, to try to lead the parties to the conflict towards negotiations.

BOMBING MUST STOP

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind now that the first step in that direction will involve the question of the bombing of North Vietnam. It seems clear that all attempts to bring about talks between the two sides are doomed to failure unless the bombing is stopped. That is a matter of first priority if we are to start the process of de-escalation and to open the door to the conference room, as several representatives who have preceded me at this rostrum have pointed out - in particular the Prime Minister of Denmark and the Foreign Minister of Sweden.

But we must not for a moment pretend that a halt in the bombing would in itself bring an end to the war. I believe it is now the first step. There are no magic formulas; there are no simple prescriptions for the settlement of problems as complex as the issues behind the hostilities in Vietnam. On April 11 of this year, in our Parliament, I made certain suggestions on how a start might be made on the road away from war by a progressive return to the cease-fire arrangement worked out at Geneva in 1954. I proposed then that the following steps might be taken:

First: as a first step towards disengagement, the bombing of the North might be terminated and the demilitarized zone restored to its intended status subject to effective international supervision;

second: a freezing of the course of military events and capabilities in Vietnam at existing levels;

third: the cessation of all hostilities between the parties, that is, a cease-fire; and, finally,

fourth: following the cease-fire, withdrawal of all outside forces whose presence in the area of conflict was not provided for at Geneva, and the dismantling of military bases.

I recognized then, as I have elsewhere, that there is no hope for peaceful settlement in appeals or proposals which place the total burden of responsibility for making essential concessions on only one side. That sort of approach is relevant only in circumstances of military victory and defeat.

If, therefore, we are to recognize a halt to the bombing for what it is - namely, the key to a solution, the starting-point in the process of solving the Vietnam problem - let us be very clear in our own minds that it is only one side of a military equation and that we cannot proceed, if we are to have any hope of success, as if the other side did not exist. No attempt to bring an end to the conflict can disregard either the political or the military interrelationships in the area. Canada is ready at all times to accept its responsibilities in the International Control Commission, to act in conjunction with its Commission partners in helping to lead the parties to the conflict in Vietnam to the conference table, and to assist in every way to achieve the establishment of an equitable peace in Vietnam. I believe that, as long as that war continues, it serves as an obstacle to the settlement of other vital issues that concern us all....

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MORE A-ENERGY TRAINEES

Canada's nuclear power programme is expanding so rapidly that Ontario Hydro's nuclear-training centre is bursting at the seams. The centre is operated at Rolphton, Ontario, at the site of Canada's first nuclear-power station, NPD, built jointly by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Canadian General Electric Company Limited and Ontario Hydro. The school expects to have about 200 students by the end of this year, double last year's enrolment.

Though Ontario Hydro employees are in the majority, the company has agreed to train employees of other organizations interested in or using the CANDU system. Trainees are enrolled at present from Ontario Hydro, Hydro-Quebec, Canadian General Electric, Pakistan and India.

The school has also trained people from Britain, Sweden and Japan. Prior to 1967, up to 100 students attended the school at one time. Because of the 100 percent increase in enrolment, the old training centre nearby will probably be pressed into service again to handle the overflow.

The utility has an extensive training programme for future employees in nuclear power stations. Courses for operators and maintenance and professional staff are conducted at the Rolphton station.

A building to house the centre was completed in 1965. Up to six months' formal classroom training is given to selected employees and trainees from other countries. The school contains classroom, laboratory and workshop facilities and is located close to the NPD reactor on the bank of the Ottawa river.