

however, why the realities of the situation should lie too heavily on the individuals affected, and we should hope some arrangement could be worked out whereby reasonably free movement between the two zones could be permitted, to allow at least the reunification of families.

Fourth, we think it inevitable that any settlement in Vietnam will have to be effectively supervised by an international presence. We should expect all outside forces to withdraw from both parts of Vietnam as soon as conditions permitted, and we should hope that both Vietnams would undertake to avoid inflammatory propaganda attacks on each other in the interests of contributing to the development of the kind of atmosphere that would make possible meaningful contacts between them. Whatever the terms of a settlement, however, both Vietnams and the other countries directly involved will want assurances that the terms of the settlement are being carried out. I should expect that international supervision, to be successful, would have to be backed up by firm understandings between the major powers involved in the settlement and by some form of guarantees by these same powers.

Fifth, although we have no firm views as to what form international supervision might take, we think it will be generally accepted that the international agency involved should be so constituted as to have the confidence of all parties to the settlement. As I have mentioned, the present Commission has a number of weaknesses, and it may be necessary to give a new agency a different composition, more clearly defined and more effective powers, and greater resources; otherwise, there will always be the risk that the parties directly concerned with the problem will consider it necessary to resort to unilateral action to rectify breaches of agreements. This, as we know, could mean the complete breakdown of the settlement. As far as Canada is concerned, I should be prepared to recommend that we cooperate, within the limits of our available resources, in the constitution of a new supervisory force. We should also expect to contribute, on the basis of our long experience in the area, our judgment and our advice on the nature of the supervisory agency.

Sixth, we believe that the Vietnamese people, like all peoples of the world, should be able to determine their own political future and create their own institutions. We have welcomed the progress which has been made in South Vietnam to bring about the conditions in which a constitutional government, responsive to the wishes of the people, can be elected. We should anticipate that, with the creation of a peaceful environment, ways could be found to provide an opportunity for all segments of the South Vietnamese population - including adherents of the Viet Cong - to participate in the political life of South Vietnam on the same basis as other groups. I should like to hope that the same opportunities could be extended to the population of North Vietnam. The creation of constitutional and responsive governments in both parts of Vietnam would, I am convinced, contribute much to a peaceful resolution of differences. There is no doubt in my mind that the populations of both Vietnams are anxious to find peaceful ways of coming together and to avoid a recurrence of the present situation.