

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I think the people of both North and South Vietnam are anxious to resolve this problem themselves; and certainly Canada, with its belief in the principle of self-determination, would recognize the right of the people themselves to decide this. It is for that reason that I suggested yesterday there may be a division of the territory in Vietnam for a period longer than might ideally be desirable. In any event, if the objective is re-unification, as I think it is, this will be something that can be determined only by the people of the South and the people of the North.

Mr. LAMBERT: How about the people in countries adjoining, in that wider area in Southeast Asia?

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): These are independent countries, Laos and Cambodia. In the case of the 1962 settlement the people of Laos, through their government, opted for neutralization—neutralization that was recognized and accepted by the United States. We had urged neutralization in Laos as early, I think, as 1958 or the latter part of 1957. This was finally embodied in the agreements of 1962.

In the case of Cambodia, the same is true. As a matter of fact Prince Sihanouk in Cambodia has urged the Commission to investigate border disputes, border incursions of his country to maintain the neutrality which he has asked for and to which I think most countries subscribe. Canada, as one member of the Commission, was prepared to give assistance in that regard.

Mr. LAMBERT: The wider area to which you refer is really the area we knew as Indo-China?

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): That is right.

Mr. LAMBERT: It does not go to Thailand and it does not go to other neighbouring countries?

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): No. Indo-China, of course, includes only the two sections of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. But, when we talk about Southeast Asia, we do think of countries like Thailand. We do include them.

Mr. LAMBERT: Have they shown any disposition toward this?

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Of course, when I talk of neutralization of Indo-China, I am not talking about the neutralization of Thailand. That is a matter for the Government of Thailand to affirm. At the present time the Government of Thailand supports another grouping of nations, another position. But this is a decision for them to make.

Mr. LAMBERT: In the interests of someone else, I will pass.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): My attention has been called to what I said at the top of page 18. It is a reiteration of what I said already. It reads:

I think it important—whatever arrangements are ultimately arrived at, they cannot be imposed on the countries—against their will. They must be such as to reflect the genuinely held preferences of these countries based on an assessment, which each country can only make for itself, as to the course which is most likely to serve in its own best interests and those of the area in which it is situated.