

governments directly involved in the dispute, regardless of where or how those negotiations begin. But it is equally evident that behind the Vietnam problem, but by no means unrelated to it, is the whole question of relations between China and the rest of the world community. Fostering the desire to negotiate could be encouraged by -- just as it could encourage -- the beginning of a move towards mutual acceptance and greater contact between China and the rest of the world community. An improvement in this wider area may prove necessary in order to bring about the sort of long-term settlement which is desirable. Conversely, if progress on this broader problem is not possible in the near future, a settlement in Vietnam could be a significant contribution to its eventual achievement.

Reference has already been made to the need to understand the facts before a solution can be found. In South Vietnam, outside pressure and interference have taken a military form on both sides, and before any genuine peace and stability can return to Vietnam these must be subdued and progressively eliminated in a balanced manner. Arranging this process should be a task of first priority for any discussions which may be initiated to deal with these problems.

To ensure that measures agreed to and obligations undertaken in negotiations are carried out and honestly kept, it would probably prove desirable to build some form of international control mechanism into the terms of the settlement not only to maintain reciprocal confidence between the parties in their obligations to each other, but also as an effective