

reconvened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on any of the following conditions:

- (a) on receipt of a request from the International Commission of Control and Supervision; or
- (b) on receipt of a request from the Four-Party Joint Military Commission; or
- (c) on receipt of the formal request from five of the members of the Conference (excluding the Secretary-General of the United Nations); or
- (d) after determining, at the request of any member of the Conference, that a two-thirds majority of the members, excluding the Secretary-General of the United Nations, considered that there was cause to reconvene the Conference.

Although this proposal would best meet Canadian requirements the Secretary of State for External Affairs expressed willingness to examine any other proposal offering a chance of meeting them. Meanwhile, depending on the outcome of the Conference and on Canadian experience in the ICCS, Canada would decide whether or not to leave the Commission after the initial period of sixty days. If the decision was to withdraw and if the four Parties so wished, Canada would be willing to remain until April 30 while a replacement was sought. Canada would regret having to decide to leave the ICCS, but the Canadian people would not "wish to see our Delegation stand idly by, as Canadian Delegations in Indochina have had to do in the past, while agreements they are supposed to supervise are disregarded".

It soon became clear that few participants at the Conference wanted the type of independent international reporting mechanism which would involve the United Nations' Secretary-General. However, as a result of its efforts, the Canadian delegation was able to get the Conference to move a short distance towards meeting the challenge confronting it. That challenge was the need to provide the ICCS, regardless of its membership, with an adequate international political authority to serve as a basis for its operations and reporting. In this way the supervisory apparatus could escape from the "closed-circuit" of reporting back only to the signatories of the Agreement on the manner in which they themselves were, or were not, implementing the Agreement.

The Conference dealt with Canada's preoccupation on this score in Articles 6 and 7 of the "Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam". Article 6 provides that since the reports and views of the ICCS concerning its responsibilities under the Agreement and Protocols will be sent either to the four Parties or to the two South Vietnamese Parties, those Parties, either individually or collectively, shall be responsible for forwarding such reports and views promptly to the other signatories of the Act and to the Secretary-