

# Canada Sets Strict Conditions for Vietnam Truce Role

By Don Shannon  
Los Angeles Times

OTTAWA—Canada is ready to take part in the policing of a Vietnam peace settlement, but only if it has a strong say in the ground rules, officials here say.

Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp last week volunteered the services of Canada's members of the International Control Commission (ICC), now operating in Indochina in supervising the initial cease-fire proposed in an agreement drafted by Hanoi and Washington.

But Sharp also suggested politely that Canada attend the international con-

ference to be convened blunt than Sharp had been one month after the cease-fire, under the terms of the draft agreement released by Hanoi and confirmed by the White House. Canada, Sharp said, should help determine arrangements for the new international body set up to supervise the final peace settlement.

Sources in Saigon have said that the tentative agreement between North Vietnam and the United States would set up a supervisory commission made up of large military detachments from Poland, Hungary, Canada and Indonesia. In private this week Canadian officials were much more

time after a request by any party to the settlement.

• Full reporting of commission action, possibly to the United Nations.

The bitter experience of nearly 18 years in Indochina with the ICC has taught lessons to the Canadians. The ICC, set up by the Geneva Conference in 1954, was to be financed by France, Britain, the Soviet Union and China. Peking refused to pay after 1965. The three commission members—India, Canada and Poland—paid salaries and allowances for their personnel, and Canada is willing to do so again.

Access to the territory

under supervision is vital and no conditions such as "subject to national sovereignty" can be permitted, Canadians believe. This is where the ICC began to lose effectiveness, since Hanoi restricted its movements in North Vietnam.

### Member's Request

Canadians also hold that investigation of violations should be prompt and at the request of a single member. The ICC often debated such requests for weeks, until the evidence had vanished.

Another Canadian stipulation would be that reports of the commission's work and findings should be made pub-

lic, possibly through the Soviet Union, the cochairmen of the Geneva Convention, United Nations. ICC reports were usually buried.

- Guaranteed financing of commission activities.
- Unhindered, immediate access to all territory under supervision.
- Clear provision for majority decisions, with no veto power for commission members.
- A time limit on requests for investigation of peace violations so that the commission must act within a definite