

designed for seizing power in South Vietnam." In November 1961 the Commission considered these letters, containing numerous allegations, and referred them to its legal committee for examination "with a view to determining whether the allegations and evidence therein prima facie attract any provisions of the Geneva Agreement".

9. The Legal Committee has made a careful examination of the various allegations, and the evidence produced to support them in the form of documents and other material, and has made the following report, with the Polish member dissenting:

"We have studied the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Vietnam, the South Vietnamese mission's letters No. 4660/PDWN/CT/TD/2 dated October 24, 1961 and No. 5078/PDWN/CT/TD/2 dated November 16, 1961, and related references from the Commission, together with evidentiary material made available by the South Vietnamese mission in connection therewith, and have reached the following conclusions:

(1) The Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Vietnam proceeds on the principle of the complete cessation of all hostilities in Vietnam, respect by either party of the zone assigned to the other, and the inescapable responsibility of the parties for the fulfilment of the obligations resulting therefrom.

Article 10 of the Agreement states expressly the obligation of the two parties to order and enforce the complete cessation of all hostilities in Vietnam.

Article 19 of the Agreement casts an obligation on the two parties to ensure that the zones assigned to them are not used for the resumption of hostilities or to further an aggressive policy.

Article 24 of the Agreement proceeds on the principle of the inviolability of the demilitarized zone and the territories assigned to the two parties, and states expressly that the armed forces of each party shall respect the territory under the military control of the other party and shall commit no act and undertake no operation against the other party.