

69. The Indian Delegation was prepared to treat the resolution as a basis for discussion. But, in view of the military control which the 'Pathet Lao' exercised over the two northern provinces, it did not consider that an immediate re-establishment of Royal Administration, as recommended by the Canadian Delegation, was practicable.

70. On 14th June the Canadian Delegation supported the text of the following letter addressed to the Royal Government and agreed to postpone consideration of its resolution:-

"The Geneva Agreement in Laos does not make any specific mention of the establishment of the Royal Administration in any part of Laos, but the right of the Royal Government to the actual administration of the two provinces may be deduced from the recognition by the Geneva Powers of the unity of Laos and the sovereignty of the Royal Government over the entire country. This has never been disputed and has been recognized in principle by the Fighting Units of 'Pathet Lao' in their Declaration of 4th November, 1954.

"The Commission realizes, however, that in view of the conditions prevailing in the provinces of Phong Saly and Sam Neua it would be difficult to establish the Royal Administration in these provinces effectively without the political settlement envisaged in Article 14 of the Agreement. It is presumed that whatever arrangement may be arrived at between the Parties will conform to the basic pattern of the Geneva Agreement.

"The Commission, therefore, reiterates its hope that the talks between the Parties will be resumed without delay and that all efforts will be made to pursue them until the political settlement is reached."