

**NINTH INTERIM REPORT
OF
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
FOR
SUPERVISION AND CONTROL
IN
CAMBODIA**

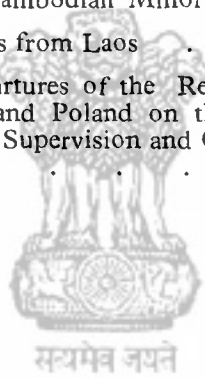


1st January, 1961 to 31st December, 1962

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the activities of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia for a period of two years, viz., from 1st January, 1961 to 31st December, 1962. During this period the Commission held 36 Ordinary and 12 Extraordinary meetings.

2. The Commission's residual responsibilities during the period under review arose out of Articles 6, 7, and 13 of the Geneva Agreement for Cambodia.



CHAPTER II

REPORTED MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND RE-INFORCEMENTS IN AREAS ADJACENT TO THE CAMBODIAN BORDER AND REPORTED VIOLATIONS OR THREATS OF VIOLATIONS OF CAMBODIAN TERRITORY

1. During the period under review, the Commission received no report from the Royal Government of Cambodia of violations or threats of violation of Cambodian territory by forces of the DRVN.

2. A number of incidents occurred on the border with the Republic of Vietnam during the period under review.

3. In a note of 29th October, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs alleged to the Commission that thirty regular soldiers of the Republic of Vietnam had crossed into Cambodia and attacked three civil guards and several civilians wounding two guards and taking one guard and four civilians as hostages. The note also referred to reports emanating from Saigon alleging that Cambodian forces had themselves attacked a village in Vietnam. The note asked the Commission to investigate and bring out the facts of the incident. (Annexure No. 1).

4. A meeting was held on November 11, 1961, at which it was decided to accede to the request of the Royal Government. The Canadian Delegation recalled its position on such incidents (of 8th Interim Report). At the same time, the Canadian Delegation signified its intention to cooperate with its colleagues in the investigation at hand.

5. A Commission Team proceeded to the scene of the incident on November 29. It was told that a work party of 11 people from the village of Prey Yit Thka came under attack from unidentified Vietnamese on the morning of October 25. The Vietnamese were said to have disengaged and withdrew when reinforcements came from Prey Yit Thka, taking with them five prisoners. The Team was told that although the border is demarcated, the markers were under water at the time of the incident. The whole area being under water the Commission Team was not in a position to judge the actual site of the incident based on any tangible evidence and had to rely on the verbal statements of the witnesses. It was further told that the area had been reoccupied by Cambodians in 1958, after a period of abandonment during which inhabitants of the Vietnamese side of the border were accustomed to work the land in question. There had grown up considerable ill-feeling on both sides of the border as a result. The Team report is to be found in annexure. (Annexure No. 2).

6. The Commission found as follows:—

“The Team visited the point where violation was said to have occurred and interviewed the eye-witnesses. The Team

also saw the families of the five kidnapped persons and the widow of the dead person. According to the eye-witnesses, the intruders about thirty in number, in several boats, penetrated about 2,000 metres inside the Cambodian territory and opened fire. The Team has no doubt that the incident did take place. The witnesses were convinced that the intruders were Vietnamese. There was, however, no tangible evidence available as the area was completely submerged under water and therefore the Team cannot say conclusively who the intruders were."

7. On November 28, 1961, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by Note No. 1233/DGP/2R/X, brought to the attention of the Commission an incident which it said had taken place on the Mekong in Cambodian territory on November 25. (Annexure No. 3).

8. The Commission Team proceeded to the site of the incident on December 19. According to the account given by the Commander of the First Military Region, the incident occurred when an L.C.M. crossed from Vietnamese to Cambodian waters, landed men in open ground and opened fire on entrenched positions held by Cambodian militia. Meeting heavy resistance from the Cambodian defensive elements, the attackers withdrew, leaving eight dead. Later in the day the same L.C.M. returned, opened fire and withdrew without attempting a landing.

9. The Team was shown evidence that a clash had taken place. A certain amount of live and spent ammunitions, bandoliers, a live grenade and some shrapnel were also exhibited. The team report is in annexure. (Annexure No. 4).

10. A feature of this incident was that the Representative of the Republic of Vietnam communicated with the Commission to present its version of the incident, affirming that the Vietnamese forces were engaged with Viet Cong elements on day in question. (Annexure No. 5).

11. The Commission found as follows:—

"The Team has no doubt that this serious incident took place inside the Cambodian territory. The Team examined all the available evidence, viz., the bullet marks, empties of ammunition and unexploded grenade, shrapnels and blood stained bandoliers taken from the eight Vietnamese who were killed on the Cambodian territory in the encounter. The position of the bullet marks on the trees indicated that the fire was directed from the river side. According to the evidence of the witnesses, the Cambodian post was fired upon by an armed L.C.M. of the FARVN. FARVN L.C.M's. were seen nearby again in the afternoon and the next day but they did not cross the border. The South Vietnamese explanation for the presence of L.C.M's. in the area is contained in their Representation's Note No. 9/CT/2/M dated 8th January, 1962. The Team saw the border marker which was clearly visible from the ground but is obscured

from the water level on the Cambodian side. According to the evidence the Commander of the Chivapols had shouted a warning to the intruders to go back as they were in the Cambodian territory. Since L.C.M's. took part in the incident, the Team is convinced that the intruders were the members of the FARVN."

12. By Note No. 1372/DGP/IA/Y/VX of December 23, 1961, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs brought up an incident which had taken place at the village of Thmar Tadok, in Kompong Cham province, allegedly involving the penetration into the Cambodian territory of about 50 Vietnamese soldiers (Annexure No. 6). The Commission Team proceeded to the scene of this serious incident on January 3, 1962. The Commander of the First Military Region told the Commission that the village was attacked during the night of December 19-20. After some ten minutes the firing subsided. On opening the village gates at dawn the next day, firing was resumed. The village was abandoned by its defenders and reoccupied later in the morning, by which time the attackers had withdrawn. The village was said to have been again attacked on the night of December 23, and snipers were said to have fired at a Cambodian army Captain on December 30. The Team report is in annexure. (Annexure No. 7).

13. The Commission found as follows:—

"There is no doubt that the village received two attacks. At one stage for some time the village was occupied by the intruders who killed one Cambodian villager and wounded another. The Team saw the bullet and grenade marks, shrapnels, empties of ammunition etc. The Team was also told about the sound of G.M.C. motors across the border and flight by a Vietnamese plane over the village and hearing of the commands by intruders being shouted in Vietnamese language. Taking into account all the evidence, the Team is of the belief that the intruders were possibly the elements of the FARVN. The participation of the elements of FARVN in this incident has, however, been denied by the Government of South Vietnam in the representations Note No. 76-CT/7/2/M dated the 25th January, 1962 to the Royal Government of Cambodia."

13(a). The Findings in para 13 were approved by Indian-Canadian majority. The Polish minority Findings included the sentence: 'The Polish Delegation basing itself on the available evidence and on the statements of the interviewed witnesses as well as on the statements of the Cambodian authorities is absolutely sure that the village of Thmar Tadok was attacked on 19/20th December, 1961 by the regular armed forces of South Vietnam.'

13(b). The Canadian Delegation accepted the Findings in an effort to maintain unanimity within the Commission. The Commission found no evidence definitely linking the incident to the regular forces of the Republic of Vietnam. The evidence presented could equally have been adduced to link the incident to rebel forces known to be active in the area on the Vietnamese side of the border. In the circumstances the Canadian Delegation regrets that the official denial

of responsibility by the Government of the Republic of Vietnam was not given equal weight in the Commission's Findings.

CHAIRMAN'S SUMMING UP:

The evidence presented to the Commission on this incident was thoroughly examined. At no point did any of the eye-witnesses present at the time of the incident positively identify the intruders as FARVN. Nor was there any direct evidence to suggest this. In view of this and considering all other circumstantial evidence the Commission could not have reached any other Findings than those presented above in paragraph 13. Any other Findings would not have been based on facts and would have been pure surmise.

14. By Note No. 8-DGP/2R/X of January 3, 1962, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requested a Commission investigation of an incident said to have taken place at Peam Montea on the night of December 29-30, 1961 (Annexure No. 8).

15. This was a technical violation. The Commission Team duly proceeded to the scene of the incident on January 17, 1962 and was told that firing was heard from the direction of the Vietnamese post situated on the other side of the border. The Team was told that the firing started in the southerly direction in the Vietnamese territory i.e. away from the border but later the bullets began to fall on the Cambodian territory some of which fell on the Cambodian border Post. The Team report is in annexure (Annexure No. 9).

16. The Commission found as follows:

"It was established that bullets from across the border did fall in the Cambodian territory and on the post. These bullets could be the result of firing reported to have been going on across the border. There was no other physical violation of the Cambodian territory at this place and the Sergeant in charge of the post did not think that the Post was being attacked."

17. In Note No. 89-DGP/X dated 21st January, 1962, (Annexure No. 10) the Royal Government informed the Commission of an incident involving the bombing of the village of Bathu in Svay Rieng province in the early hours of the morning of January 21, 1962. It requested the Commission to investigate. The Commission decided to accept this request at its Extraordinary meeting held on January 22 and a Team was despatched to the scene of the incident the same day.

18. The evidence presented to the Commission team affirmed that at about 0600 hours on January 21 a twin engine plane over flew the provincial guard post of Bathu and circled over the village for some 30 minutes. Two fighter planes were then seen to enter Cambodian air space, upon which the first plane dropped a green flare. The two fighters opened fire with machine guns and rockets on the village, made several passes and withdrew after about 10 minutes towards South Vietnam. Three inhabitants of the village were wounded and one was killed. There was some material damage also.

19. The witnesses testified that the planes carried the insignia of the Air Force of the Republic of Vietnam. The Team also examined a number of eye-witnesses and inspected rocket holes, shrapnel,

bullet marks, a live rocket, an empty rocket launcher, etc. The Team report is in annexure (Annexure No. 11).

20. The Commission found as follows:—

“This was a very serious incident. Responsibility for this incident has already been accepted by the Government of South Vietnam, *vide* Representation of South Vietnam Note No. 73/CT/2/M dated 21st January, 1962, (Annexure No. 12) to the Royal Government of Cambodia.”

21. In their Note No. 2397/DGP/X dated 17th June, 1962, the Royal Government informed the Commission about border violations which occurred on June 16, 1962. A further note No. 717/DGP/X dated 21st June, 1962 was also received by the Commission giving more details about the incident. [Annexure No. 13 & 13(a)]. The note dated 17th June 1962 was considered by the Commission in their Extraordinary Meeting No. 2 (of 1962) held on the 17th June 1962. It was decided to despatch a team for investigation. A Commission Team proceeded to the district of Svay Teap on 18th June, 1962. The Team examined the witnesses and other evidence including the tracks left by the amphibian vehicles, spent bullets, dead bodies etc., at the various points where the violations had been reported.

22. The details of the incidents referred to in paragraph above will be found in the Commission Report of the incidents at pages 61 and 62 of Annexure No. 14.

23. The results of the Commission's exhaustive investigation of the various witnesses are to be found in annexure (Annexure No. 14).

24. The entire material collected by the Commission Team on these incidents was considered in a number of meetings. The Commission found as follows:—

“There is no doubt that FARVN elements entered the Cambodian territory at points namely XT.245-128 near Mesar Thngak and XT.245-065 in Chet while in pursuit of Vietnamese from across the border where intensive operations against Viet Cong were going on.

“At the two other points, namely XT.282-140 and the village of Bathu the Commission found no evidence where any Vietnamese were being pursued by FARVN. Nevertheless the Commission has no doubt that violations also took place at these two points.

“The Commission Team also saw evidence pertaining to the death of one Cambodian villager and injuries to two others. From the evidence of the inhabitants of Bathu it was clear that one villager of Vietnamese origin was taken away. Team was also told that FARVN elements ransacked the village office of Bathu and took away village records and Riels 2,500 in cash.

“From Team's interview with four prisoners, two of whom were captured with arms and other two because they confessed to belonging to Liberation Front, it became clear that two companies of about 70 men each and some other

elements of Viet-Cong were encamped in the two villages of My QUI and DINH. In their evidence, prisoners related, without reservations that FARVN supported by Armoured Personnel Carriers encircled them in the course of mopping up operations. These prisoners and other members of their groups together with some villagers who knew that they were heading towards Cambodia ran towards the border and across into the Cambodian territory. FARVN Units supported by Armoured Personnel Carriers kept on pursuing them till they were stopped inside the Cambodian territory by the Cambodian Defence elements. The Team gathered the impression that immediately the FARVN Units saw the Cambodian Defence elements they withdrew towards Vietnam."

25. Note No. 2209/DGP/1A/YK dated 11th September 1962 from the Royal Government of Cambodia requested the Commission to investigate a border violation alleged to have occurred at Koh Rokar on 10th September, 1962 (Annexure No. 15).

26. The Royal Government's note was considered by the Commission in their Extraordinary Meeting No. 3 held on 12th September 1962 wherein it was decided to accept the Royal Government's request. Accordingly a Commission Team decided to proceed to Koh Rokar on 12th September 1962. From the investigation of the Team and examination of the witnesses and other evidence the following general picture of the incident emerged: Two armoured personnel cars were disembarked from naval vessels at a point some 800 metres within Cambodian territory. It was affirmed that this landing was covered by five planes of the Vietnamese Air Force. The armoured personnel carriers continued their penetration of Cambodian territory for some distance before returning and withdrawing into Vietnamese territory. The Team was shown the evidence regarding the passage of the armoured vehicles. The report on this incident is to be found in annexure. (Annexure No. 16).

27. In a further note No. 2245/DGP/1A dated 22nd September 1962 (Annexure No. 17) the Royal Government informed the Commission that the border markers near Koh Rokar had been removed on the 16th September 1962. The note was considered by the Commission. In view of the fact that these border markers were the measure by which the violation of 10th September could have been judged, it was decided that the fact reported by the Royal Government should be verified by the Commission. A military advisers' team therefore visited Koh Rokar on 27th September 1962 and reported to the Commission that the border markers had been removed on or about 16th September 1962. The entire evidence on the incident dated 10th September 1962 was placed before the Commission and was considered at a number of meetings. The Commission found as follows:

"The Commission proceeded to the point of the incident and examined the available evidence. It finds that a violation of the Cambodian territory took place at a point 800 metres within the Cambodian territory on September 10, 1962. The Team examined the tracks of two amphibians and concluded that these had been dislodged in Cambodian territory from river craft. One of the amphibians continued its penetration into the Cambodian territory for some 500 metres before rejoining the second vehicle. Together they withdrew from Cambodian territory by the land side.

"The Team examined a Cambodian provincial guard who testified that he was made a prisoner, taken to South Vietnam and released the next day. The Team also saw evidence of habitations having been ransacked and saw the damage to crops caused by the vehicles. The Team was also told by the guard that the amphibian in which he was taken contained two American officers—one of the rank of major.

"The Commission considers the evidence examined by the Team to be sufficient to conclude that the violation took place as claimed and that the intruders were elements of FARVN.

"In connection with this incident, the Team was able to judge the position of the border from the existence of frontier markers. The Commission was subsequently informed by the Royal Government of Cambodia's note No. 2245/DGP/1A/YK dated 22nd September, 1962 that these markers were removed on September 16. A Team composed of military advisers returned to the border on September 27 and confirmed the removal of the markers. According to one eye-witness, viz. Guard Choup Im who was examined by the Team, the border markers were removed by the elements of FARVN."

28. The Royal Government of Cambodia in their note No. 2390/DGP/1A/YK, dated 31st October, 1962, informed the Commission of a violation of Cambodian air space and bombing of 2 Cambodian villages viz. A PEING and LA BOYNHANG by 2 planes of the Vietnamese air force on the 25th October, 1962. [Annexure No. 18 & 18(a).]

29. The note was considered by the Commission in their Extraordinary Meeting No. 4, held on 1st November, 1962, wherein it was decided to send a Commission Team at the sites of the incidents for a "constat".

30. The bombed villages were situated in a heavily jungled area inhabited by tribesmen. The Team was told that the villages lay about 6 kilometres from the border which was stated to be marked by a chain of hills. On further questioning it was stated to the Team that except for those who were concerned with the border, it would be difficult to distinguish the same. The tribesmen testified that the villages were overflown by an observation plane, followed by two fighters which made several passes over both villages. The Team examined the available evidence (see annexure No. 19) and reached the following findings:

"The Commission Team was conducted by Khmer authorities to the two villages of LA BOYNHANG and a PEING and found the following:

- (1) Remains of five burnt down huts at La Boynhang.
- (2) Remains of five burnt down huts at A Peing.
- (3) Large number of holes in the ground in both villages said to have been made by 20 mm. cannon.
- (4) 28 craters at A Peing, made by rockets.

- (5) Fragments of rockets, the tail fin of rockets and an unexploded rocket stuck in a tree.
- (6) Fired 20 mm cannon shell.

"The Team was told that one inhabitant of La Boynhang was killed and four wounded, and that six inhabitants of a Peing were killed and six wounded."

"The Military Governor of the Region and notes No. 2390/DGP/1A/YK, dated 31st October, and No. 2399/DGP/1A/YK, dated the 1st November 1962 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia, asserted, and the circumstantial evidence at the sites of the incident suggested that the aircrafts of the FARVN were responsible for the incident."

31. Two other incidents were reported to the Commission by the Royal Government during the period under review. One on 18th October 1962 was alleged to have occurred in the region of Kaam Samnar Krom, the other in the area of Kong Mau. In neither case was an investigation requested and the information was noted and filed. (Annexures No. 20 & 21).

32. Having dealt with the incidents involving violations of the Cambodian territory, it would be pertinent to once again draw the attention of the Co-Chairmen on the subject of the interpretation of the Geneva Agreement regarding Competence of the Commission to investigate border incidents involving parties other than D.R.V.N. and Cambodia. The Canadian Delegation has in the past held the view that under the Geneva Agreement the Commission lacked competence to act in disputes involving countries other than those actually parties to the Cease Fire Agreement i.e. D.R.V.N. and Cambodia. The Delegations of Poland and India have maintained that such matters lay within the competence of the Commission. In holding this opinion, the Polish and the Indian Delegations have been guided by the view that Articles 13(c) and 7 gave the Commission the responsibility of ensuring that the Cambodian frontiers were respected, and of guarding against the development of conflicts which may lead Cambodia to seek alliance with a foreign power to obtain military aid to ensure the security of her territory. In this connection, attention is drawn to Chapter III of the Eighth Interim Report of the Commission.

33. In the absence of a ruling from the Co-Chairmen on the subject mentioned above, differences between the Delegations are bound to continue. It is, therefore, requested that clear instructions on the question of Commission's competence in border disputes involving parties other than D.R.V.N. and Cambodia may be issued at an early date.

CHAPTER III

SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CO-CHAIRMEN ON BORDER VIOLATIONS OF CAMBODIA

The frequent recurrences of border violations from October 1961 to September 1962 (described in the preceding chapter) gave rise to Commission's concern. The whole question was discussed in a series of meetings in September and October, 1962 and it was unanimously decided to acquaint the Co-Chairmen with the position requesting them to use their good offices to put an end to any repetition of the violations of the border of Cambodia.

2. The Polish Delegation was of a strong opinion that the joint message to the Co-Chairmen would have been more useful if the responsibility for the violations of the Cambodian borders was clearly indicated on the FARVN, which fact was backed by the Commission's investigations.

3. The Canadian Delegation was on the contrary convinced that in those cases where an explanation could be readily found, the incidents were directly related to the state of insecurity in the Republic of Vietnam.

CHAIRMAN'S SUMMING UP

In order to keep the Message objective and purposive and to enable the Co-Chairmen to use their good offices effectively, it was thought preferable to present the total evidence and the Commission's Findings, attached in full to the Message, leaving it to the Co-Chairmen to take whatever action they consider necessary. The Message had unanimous approval of the three Delegations which make up the Commission.

5. The Message is reproduced below:—

No. IS/III/5/62

PHNOM-PENH

2nd November, 1962.

The Right Hon'ble Lord Home
Her Britannic Majesty's Principal
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
Government of the United Kingdom,
LONDON,

His Excellency
Mr. Andrei A. Gromyko,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Government of the U.S.S.R.,
MOSCOW.

Sir,

I have the honour to say that since September, 1961 the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia, had the occasion to investigate a series of incidents on the borders of Cambodia and South Vietnam involving violations of the Cambodian territory. Copies of Commission's report and findings on these incidents are enclosed for information. The Commission is convinced that none of these incidents were the result of any provocation from the Cambodian side.

The Commission had sincerely hoped that the recurrence of such incidents would stop. Unfortunately, this has been so and the violations have continued, assuming since January, 1962, a more serious nature, instead.

The Commission is afraid that if the incidents involving violations of the Cambodian territory do not stop, the Royal Government of Cambodia may feel constrained to reconsider their obligations under Article 7 of the Geneva Agreement which have hitherto been most faithfully fulfilled. To avoid any such eventuality, I would urge your Excellency to use your good offices in the capacity of Co-Chairmen to put an end to any repetition of violations of the borders of Cambodia.

This message has the unanimous approval of the Canadian, Indian and Polish Delegations.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(M. L. TRIVEDI)

CHAIRMAN.

N.B. The enclosures attached to the above special message can be seen at Annexures Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14 and 16 of Chapter No. II. The Findings of the Commission enclosed with the message will be found in the body of Chapter II.

CHAPTER IV

FOREIGN AID IN WAR MATERIALS, MILITARY BASES AND ALLIANCES

Responsibility for checking the entry of war material into Cambodia continued to be exercised by the Fixed Team, Phnom-Penh which received full co-operation from the Royal Government of Cambodia. The Team held 8 meetings during the period under review. In its reports the Team had nothing particular to bring to the notice of the Commission regarding the entry of war materials.

2. DISCOVERY OF ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS

The Royal Government of Cambodia reported the discovery of 7 cases of arms and ammunitions alleged to be of Vietminh origin at 7 places in their territory during the period under report (Annexures No. 22 to 28). In all the cases it was confirmed by the Royal Government of Cambodia that arms and ammunitions so discovered were destroyed on the spot. The Commission took note of these reported discoveries of arms and ammunitions with the Polish Delegation's reservation as to the origin of the war materials.

3. MILITARY BASES

The Commission has nothing to report on the establishment of Military bases in the Cambodian territory during the period under review. During this period, however, the Commission received a note No. 1·009-DGP/2R/× dated 23 October, 1961 (Annexure No. 29), from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia, bringing to the notice of the Commission the charges allegedly made by important leaders of the neighbouring countries including the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Thailand accusing Cambodia of allowing the Communists to install their bases on their territory and thus enabling them to make aggressive operations against the neighbouring countries. The Royal Government of Cambodia took strong objection to these accusations and requested the Commission to make necessary investigations of the charges and to give their verdict whether such bases did exist on the soil of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The Royal Government emphasized that they deem it necessary and essential to have such an investigation in order to enable the international opinion to judge the accusation labelled against their country.

4. The matter was considered by the Commission in their Extraordinary meeting held on the 26th October, 1961. The Commission felt that the matter attracted the provisions of Article 7 of the Geneva Agreements for Cambodia and considering its importance it

was decided by the Commission to issue a Press Note on the following lines:—

“The Commission has received no information or complaint about the existence of any bases on the Cambodian territory nor are they aware of any participation by the Royal Government of Cambodia in any aggressive policy. If any person or party has information or evidence on this matter they should submit it to the Commission within 10 days so that the Commission may consider the information or evidence before reaching a final decision.”

5. The Press Note was accordingly handed over to the representatives of the Press at 4 O'clock on the same afternoon.

6. The Commission received a further note from the Royal Government of Cambodia No. 1170-DGP/2R/X dated 10th November, 1961 (Annexure No. 30), requesting for the verdict of the Commission after the lapse of time prescribed in the Press Note inviting information from all sources. The whole position was reviewed in the 179th meeting of the Commission held on 12th November, 1961. In view of the fact that the Press Note had elicited no evidence or information on the alleged existence of Foreign bases on the soil of Cambodia, the Commission decided unanimously to inform the Royal Government of Cambodia officially about the issue of the Press Note and to affirm that the Royal Government had continued to fulfil most satisfactorily its responsibility under articles 7 & 13(C) of the Geneva Agreement (Annexure 31).



CHAPTER V

PETITIONS MADE BY AND ON BEHALF OF THE FORMER MEMBERS OF THE KHMER RESISTENCE FORCES

The Commission received 7 petitions during the period under review concerning 4 members of the ex-K.R.F. 3 petitions in one case and 2 in another related to Mr. Non-Suon and Mr. Chou-Chet respectively.

2. In one case (Annexure No. 32) the wife of a member of ex-K.R.F. viz. Mr. Heng Din wrote to the Commission about the murder of her husband and requested the Commission for enquiries by the local police. She did not allege any discrimination and the matter obviously related to local law and order. Accordingly, the petition was passed on to the Royal Government of Cambodia for suitable action.

3. In the second case (Annexure No. 33) Mrs. Ou Son, wife of Mr. Thou Nuon, an ex-K.R.F. member wrote to the Commission regarding the arrest of her husband. The matter was considered by the Commission in their 177th Meeting held on 19th June, 1961 and it was decided to make enquiries from the Royal Government. The Royal Government informed the Commission that the petitioner had denied to have sent any communication to the Commission. In the circumstances, the matter was closed.

4. The Commission received 3 petitions (Annexures No. 34, 35 & 36) regarding the arrest of Mr. Non-Suon, a prominent member of the Prachea Chun Group. The petitions were received from Mr. Chou-Chet on behalf of the group, Mrs. Chea, wife of Mr. Non-Suon and Mr. An Meang *alias* Keo Meas, a prominent member of the Prachea Chun Group. Later 2 petitions (Annexures No. 37 & 38) were received regarding the arrest of Mr. Chou-Chet, one from his wife Mrs. Neang Im Khout and the other from Mr. Oum Neng. Mr. Non-Suon an important member of the Prachea Chun Group was arrested by the Royal Security Police on the charges of sedition and conspiracy to stage a coup against the established Government of the State. The petitions were considered with great care in a number of meetings of the Commission. In the case of Non-Suon the Commission held the view that the petitioners had failed to prove any discrimination against the arrested person by the Government, and it could not be established that he was arrested by virtue of his belonging to the ex-K.R.F. On the contrary it was found that he was arrested for common law offences. The commission, therefore, decided not to take any action on the petitions. In the case of Chou-Chet, since the position was not very clear, it was unanimously decided to pass the request to the Royal Government of Cambodia for comments.

5. The Commission while considering the above petitions held the opinion that the Royal Government of Cambodia had not made

any discrimination against the members of the ex-K.R.F. and that the latter were amenable to the law of the land. The Commission continued to take the position that it should only intervene in those cases where there existed *prima facie* evidence of discrimination.

6. The Commission reaffirms that the Royal Government of Cambodia have continued to fulfil their obligations under Article 6 of the Geneva Agreement faithfully.



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CHAPTER VI

PETITIONS MADE BY AND ON BEHALF OF PERSONS OTHER THAN MEMBERS OF THE EX-KHMER RESISTENCE FORCES

The Commission received 10 petitions involving persons other than members of the ex-K.R.F., during the period under review. These petitions related to 38 persons of Vietnamese origin and 3 Laotians. The relevant petitions relating to these persons may be seen at Annexures No. 39 to 47. In the case of 9 Vietnamese, the Commission was requested to arrange for their repatriation to North-Vietnam as these persons claimed to have taken part in hostile activities against the Government of South-Vietnam. In case of the other 29 Vietnamese, reportedly members of the Vietnam Liberation Front who had crossed into Cambodia, the Royal Government of Cambodia requested the Commission to take them over and make them leave the territories of Cambodia. About the 3 Laotians, the request was that the Commission in Cambodia should use its good offices with the Commission in Laos to facilitate their repatriation to the Laotian territory.

2. The petitions were considered by the Commission as and when they were received. References were also made to the Commission for Vietnam for their views as repatriation in some cases was sought to be made to North-Vietnam. The Commission for Vietnam held the view that the matter did not fall within the purview of the Geneva Agreement and as such they were unable to intervene. This Commission was also of the opinion that arranging for asylum and repatriation to other countries was rightly the work of a consular nature and did not attract any provisions of the Geneva Agreement justifying Commission's intervention. The Royal Government of Cambodia was accordingly informed of the views of the Commission on the matter. The same course of action was followed in the case of 3 Laotians, who later on expressed their desire to go to North-Vietnam instead of Laos. The Commission's replies to the Royal Government of Cambodia may be seen at Annexure Nos. 48 to 52.

3. In the particular case of the 29 Vietnamese who had entered Cambodia illegally and were arrested by the Cambodian police, the Commission held the view that this was a matter relating to the infringement of the Cambodian regulations about the entry of foreigners into Cambodia and did not attract any provisions of the Geneva Agreement requiring the Commission to intervene. It was considered that these persons who had illegally entered into Cambodia should be dealt with by the Government of Cambodia in any manner they thought fit under their existing laws.

CHAPTER VII

REFUGEES OF THE CAMBODIAN MINORITY IN VIETNAM (KHMER-KROMS)

On 6th March 1961, a Note No. 236-DGP/X (Annexure No. 53) from the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of Cambodia to the Co-Chairmen of the International Commission referred to an exodus of several hundred members of the Khmer minority living in Vietnam which had been taking place in the days immediately preceding. The Note affirmed that the refugees were suffering harassment both from the regular authorities and the anti-governmental forces operating in their area of residence. It affirmed the Royal Government of Cambodia's belief that the situation resulted from the conflict of various political tendencies in Vietnam and asked the Chairman of the International Commission to visit the refugees in order to "be able to understand at first hand the situation of the unfortunate Cambodians of Cochinchina."

2. At a meeting of the Commission held on 11th March, 1961, it was unanimously decided that the Cease-Fire Agreement for Cambodia did not give the Commission any ground for concerning itself with the matter as it had been raised by the Royal Government. Accordingly, the Chairman of the Commission communicated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, informing the latter of the Commission's inability to take any action as the question did not attract any provisions of the Geneva Agreement. At the same time the Commission took the liberty of suggesting to the Royal Government that they might like to take up the matter directly with the Government concerned.

3. This communication crossed with a further Note No. 266-DGP/IGM/X, dated 11th March, 1961 (Annexure No. 54) from the Royal Government setting out supplementary details about the exodus of the refugees and insisting that an on-the-spot investigation be made urgently by the Commission. Documents attached to this note gave precise information on the situation of the Cambodian minority as a result of the insecurity reigning in their area of residence.

4. Following the receipt of the Chairman's communication a further Note No. 298/DGP/IGM/X, dated 20th March, 1961 (Annexure No. 55) was received from the Royal Government taking issue with the Commission's judgment that the matter lay outside the provision of the cease-fire agreement for Cambodia. The Royal Government expressed the hope that the Commission would reconsider its position and affirmed that if this was not possible the Royal Government would itself be forced to re-examine the position of the International Control Commission in Cambodia.

5. In the meantime, conversations were begun between the Foreign Minister for Cambodia and the Republic of Vietnam on the question.

6. Because of the more specific information contained in the Foreign Ministry's Note of the 20th March, but without prejudice to the Commission's original view that the matter lay outside the terms of the cease-fire agreement for Cambodia, the Commission decided that the episode might be of potential interest to the International Commission in Vietnam since the situation had arisen as a result of a conflict in Vietnam. Accordingly, the Commission made an informal visit to Phnom Den on April 3, 1961, as a matter of courtesy. Several refugees were interviewed who acquainted the Commission with their situation. The Commission was able to form the impression that both the exodus and its causes were very serious problems which stemmed in part from conditions of insecurity prevailing in the Republic of Vietnam.

6(a). The Polish Delegation maintained their views that the tragic lot of Khmer-Kroms was caused by the non-implementation of the Geneva Agreement for Vietnam with regard to the reunification of that country and was a result of existence of the system of oppression and terror applied by the authorities in South Vietnam.

6(b). In the view of the Canadian Delegation the above assessment cannot be derived from the evidence presented to the Commission. It indicates in any case an intention systematically to disregard that part of the evidence which does not conform to a preconceived view of the security situation in the Republic of Vietnam, a matter on which the Cambodia Commission is not qualified to pass judgment.

CHAIRMAN'S SUMMING UP:

The Commission in Cambodia is not in a position to express an opinion on the question of implementation or otherwise of the Geneva Agreement for Vietnam which is rightly the concern of the Commission in that country. In view of this any affirmation on the subject would be irrelevant.

The correspondence with the Royal Government of Cambodia was transmitted to the Vietnam Commission for its consideration. In so doing the Cambodia Commission reiterated its previous recommendation that the matter should be taken up between the Governments concerned and expressed the hope that the Vietnam Commission might use its influence to that end. The Cambodia Commission stood ready to co-operate on the matter with its sister Commission in Vietnam in the event of a request from the latter.

REPORT ON REFUGEES FROM LAOS

2. The Commission considered the matter in its 182nd meeting on 11th January, 1962 and decided to approach the Commission in Laos for their repatriation back to their home country. In the meantime, the Royal Government again asked for the decision of the Commission *vide* their Note No. 51-DGP/3/X, dated 12th January, 1962 (Annexure No. 57). The Laos Commission wanted a full list of the names and addresses of those refugees. The Royal Government was approached to furnish the above information but so far no reply has been received. The Commission assumed that the problem had already been settled and called for no further action on the part of the Commission.



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER IX

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA, CANADA AND POLAND ON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL IN CAMBODIA

Mr. M. L. Mohindra, Acting Leader of the Indian Delegation and the Chairman of the Commission relinquished charge of his post on the 19th April, 1961. He was succeeded by Mr. M. L. Trivedi on the self same day.

2. The Acting Canadian Commissioner Mr. D. I. Fortier relinquished his charge on 3rd July, 1961. Mr. T. M. Pope took over as the new Acting Canadian Commissioner on the same day.

3. Mr. S. Trojanowski, Polish Commissioner, relinquished his post on the 10th September, 1961, but was reappointed for a fresh term with effect from 9th December, 1961. During the intervening period Major A. Lewandowski acted as the Leader of the Polish Delegation.

(M. L. Trivedi)

Representative of India

(T. M. Pope)

Representative of Canada

(S. Trojanowski)

Representative of Poland

Phnom-Penh

Dated the 4th September, 1963.



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE No. I

(Chapter No. II)

TRANSLATION

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No. 1130-DGP/2R/X

CONFIDENTIAL

VERY URGENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to bring to his knowledge that an American broadcasting station diffused in the morning of the 28th October, 1961 that, according to the Government of South-Vietnam, the Cambodian Armed Forces had attacked the South-Vietnam.

The Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire might judge by himself the defamatory nature of this information and have investigations made on the incident caused on the 25th October by a South-Vietnamese regular unit of the post of Tras, district of Tinh-Bien, province of Chaudoc, by having violated our territory and attacked three provincial guards and several civilians at the point V.S. 990.800. The aggressor had seized one of the guards after having seriously wounded him and had taken him away as hostage along with four peasants, one of whom was a woman. Among the latter, one was also wounded.

The Royal Government wished to invite the attention of the Chairman to the gravity of the South Vietnamese provocation which cannot be explained but by the aim of South Vietnam to justify an eventual armed interference of their forces or the Armed Forces of the SEATO against Cambodia, which is accused by invented story to have taken the initiative of this provocation.

The Ministry would be, therefore, obliged to the Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control kindly to consider the opportuneness of making investigations regarding the so-called attack of Armed Forces of Cambodia against the South-Vietnam and to give his witness in face of this accusation.

The Ministry would be, therefore, obliged to the Chairman of the tunity to renew to the Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom Penh, the 29th October, 1961

Seal and Initial

**THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE CEASE-FIRE**

—PHNOM PENH—

ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

N° 1130-DGP/2R/X

CONFIDENTIAL

VERY URGENT

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à Monsieur le Président de la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-Le-Feu au Cambodge et a l'honneur de porter à sa connaissance qu'une station de la radio-diffusion américaine a diffusé dans la matinée du 28 Octobre 1961 que, selon le Gouvernement du Sud-Vietnam, les Forces Armées du Cambodge ont attaqué le Sud-Vietnam.

Monsieur le Président de la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-Le-Feu pourrait de lui-même juger du caractère diffamatoire de cette information et faire procéder à une enquête sur l'incident créé le 25 Octobre par un élément régulier sud-vietnamien du poste de Tras, délégation de Tinh Bien, province de Chaudoc, ayant violé notre territoire et attaqué en VS. 990:800 trois gardes provinciaux et plusieurs civils. L'agresseur s'est emparé de l'un des gardes après l'avoir grièvement blessé et l'a emmené en otage ainsi que quatre paysans dont une femme. Parmi ces derniers, l'un a été également blessé.

Le Gouvernement Royal voudrait attirer l'attention de Monsieur le Président sur la gravité de la provocation sud-vietnamienne qui ne peut être expliquée que par le dessein du Sud-Vietnam de justifier une intervention armée éventuelle de ses forces ou des Forces Armées de l'OTASE contre le Cambodge accusé de toutes pièces d'avoir pris l'initiative de cette provocation.

Le Ministère serait en conséquence obligé à Monsieur le Président de la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle de bien vouloir examiner l'opportunité de procéder à une enquête sur cette soi-disante attaque des Forces Armées du Cambodge contre le Sud-Vietnam et d'apporter son témoignage devant cette accusation.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à Monsieur le Président de la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-Le-Feu au Cambodge l'assurance de sa haute considération./.

Phnom Penh, le 29 Octobre 1961

Cachet et parafe

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT DE LA COMMISSION
INTERNATIONALE DE SURVEILLANCE ET DE
CONTROLE DU CESSEZ-LE-FEU

—PHNOM-PENH—

ANNEXURE No. 2

(Chapter No. II)

INCIDENT OF THE 25TH OCTOBER, 1961

AT POINT V.S. 990.800 IN TAKEO PROVINCE

(POSTE OF PREY YUTHKAR, SROK OF KOH ANDETH)

Captain Hong-Yang of the Takeo Police Detachment recounted the incident to the Commission's Team as follows:—

On the morning of the 25th October, 1961, about 6 A.M. a group of 11 persons including 3 guards with rifles went out in 9 boats for cutting grass. They belonged to the Post of Prey Yuth Kar and were working at a distance of about 2000 metres from the village. They were working for about 2 hours when the incident occurred. They were smoking and resting after work when they saw a boat coming from the North East. They thought that this was Cambodian boat and did not pay any attention. When the boat came as near as about 50 metres one of the guards noticed that it was Vietnamese and not Cambodian. He shouted a warning to the others and tried to take his rifle. At this stage according to Captain Hong-Yang's account Vietnamese started firing. There were a number of other boats (about six) hidden in the rice fields. The number of persons attacking the group was about 30. One of the guards was wounded. The Vietnamese surrounded the group and snatched away the rifles from the guards. The villagers tried to run away in fear. In the meantime the Cambodian Post in the village hearing the shots also started firing and dashed to the scene of the incident. The Provincial guard consisted of 9 persons. Six persons of the original party including one who was injured and is in the hospital now were able to escape to the village. 5 others were taken away by the Vietnamese. Their names are:—

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------------------|
| 1. Chan Khien | 22 years | male |
| 2. Pek Tuon | 12 years | male |
| 3. Vinh | 23 years | male |
| 4. Neang San | 14 years | female |
| 5. So-Top | 42 years | male Provincial guard. |

According to Captain Hong Yang the guard So-Top was wounded. None of these persons have been returned and it is reported that the wounded man *viz.* So-top has since died.

According to Captain Hong-Yang the prisoners were originally reported to be detained at the Vietnamese Police Post of CAY MIT and were removed to the Khet of ANGIANG in the last week of November.

Captain Hong-Yang's account of the incident was also checked by the Commission and corroborated in most respects by statements taken from the persons of the original group who returned to the village:—

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------|---------|---|
| 1. Souk-Sok | 27 years | male | Provincial guard
(wounded) (in hospital and not interviewed by the Commission) |
| 2. Thi-Soy | 25 years | male | Provincial guard |
| 3. Nhim Yon | 13 years | male | |
| 4. Nhet Phuong | 16 years | male | |
| 5. Nget Run | 12 years | male | |
| 6. Neang San Kan | 12 years | female. | |

The village was re-established in 1958. There was a village at the place before the war but during the war the villagers were withdrawn. During 1945-58 the fields nearby were worked by the Vietnamese who had to leave on the return of Cambodians in 1958. This has caused a lot of bad blood. The village now has 88 families of Provincial guards consisting of 264 members and 270 other families consisting of 840 members. The total population of the village is 1074 persons.

Sd/- T. M. Pope
Acting Canadian Commissioner
24-2-62

Sd/- M. L. Trivedi
Chairman
24-2-62

Sd/- S. Trojanowski
Polish Commissioner
24-2-62

ANNEXURE No. 3

(Chapter No. II)

TRANSLATION

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

N 1233-DGP/2R/X

CONFIDENTIAL
VERY URGENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to bring to their knowledge that on the 25th November, 1961, two acts of aggression have been committed in close succession in Khmer territory by Vietnamese Armed Forces under the following conditions:—

In the morning of the 25th November, 1961, at about 10-30 hours a vedette (Scout boat) of VT type of the Vietnamese Naval, carrying armed troops penetrated about 200 metres inside the territory of Cambodia at the point W.T. 221.060, in Khum Koh Rokar, Srok Peam Chor, Province of Prey Veng. After opening a brisk fire on the Khmer soil, the vedette landed armed persons, about one platoon in strength, some were in "treillis" (fatigue dress), others in black.

Cambodian elements of counter guerrilla and 6 Chivapols (Cambodian militia) tried to warn these Vietnamese militarymen by shouts and gesture that they were violating the Cambodian territory. For all answers they received an intense fire which forced them to counter act. Thus the first elements landed by the Vietnamese vedette were touched. Those who stayed on board immediately came to their help by shooting with heavy arms, specially with mortars and grenade throwers. It is only after 15 minutes of engagement that the Vietnamese disengaged and withdrew into their territory carrying with them 2 wounded and 7 deads, leaving on the spot 8 other deads and 380 cartridges of Springfield.

The Cambodian Forces had only four wounded: 3 Chivapols and 1 militaryman.

At about 5 P.M., in the same day the militarymen of Vietnamese Armed Forces, supported by reinforcement elements, returned to the charge with the same vedette and landing at the same place, they started a very heavy fire. But the Cambodian elements, reinforced by elements coming from the Post of Kok Rokar and well-posted in defensive position, turned them out after 15 minutes of engagement.

The loss are not known from the Vietnamese side, from the Cambodian side there was no dead nor wounded.

The Ministry would be very much obliged to the Chairman of the International Commission for Control if he kindly considered the possibility of making the "constat" of the place of the clash and the necessary investigations on this new violations of Cambodian territory followed by acts of aggression against the Cambodian police forces.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia take this opportunity to renew to the Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom-Penh, the 28th November, 1961.—

Seal

The Chairman of the International
Commission for Supervision and Control
of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia, in

—PHNOM-PENH—



सत्यमेव जयते

ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No. 1233-DGP/2R/X

CONFIDENTIAL

TRES URGENT

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement **Royal** du Cambodge présente ses compliments à Monsieur le **Président** de la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge et a l'honneur de signaler à sa connaissance que le **25 November 1961**, deux actes d'agression caractérisés ont été commis coup sur coup en territoire khmer par les Forces Armées vietnamiennes dans les conditions suivantes:

Dans la matinée du 25 November 1961., vers 10h30, une vedette du type VT de la Marine vietnamienne, transportant des troupes armées, a pénétré à environ 200 metres à l'intérieur du territoire du Cambodge en WT. 221:060, dans le Khum de Koh-Rokar, Srok de Peam-Chor, province de Prey Vêng. Après avoir ouvert un feu nourri sur le sol khmer, la vedette a débarqué des hommes en armes, au nombre d'une section environ, les uns étant en treillis les autres habillés de noir.

Des éléments cambodgiens de contre guérilla et six Chivapols (Forces Vives Cambodgiennes) tentaient alors d'avertir ces militaires vietnamiens par leurs cris et leurs gestes de leur violation du territoire cambodgien. Pour toute réponse, ils essuyèrent un feu intense qui les obligea à riposter. Les premiers éléments débarqués par la vedette vietnamienne furent ainsi touchés. Ceux qui étaient restés à bord prêtèrent immédiatement main forte en tirant avec des armes lourdes, en particulier avec des mortiers et des lance-grenades. C'est seulement après un quart d'heure d'engagement que les Vietnamiens se décrochèrent et se replièrent en leur territoire en emportant 2 blessés et 7 tués, et laissant 8 autres morts et 380 cartouches de Springfield sur le terrain.

Les forces cambodgiennes ont eu seulement 4 blessés dont 3 Chivapols et un militaire.

Vers 17h00, dans la même journée, les militaires des Forces Armées Vietnamiennes, appuyés par des éléments de renfort, revinrent à la charge, avec la même vedette, débarquant au même endroit, et en déclenchant un feu extrêmement nourri. Mais les éléments cambodgiens, renforcés par des éléments arrivés du poste de Koh Rokar et bien postés en position défensive, les ont délogés après un quart d'heure d'engagement.

Du côté vietnamien, les pertes sont inconnues; du côté cambodgien, aucun mort ni blessé n'a été à déplorer.

Le Ministère saurait infiniment gré à Monsieur le **Président** de la Commission Internationale de Contrôle de bien vouloir examiner

la possibilité de procéder à un constat du lieu de l'accrochage et aux investigations nécessaires sur cette nouvelle violation du territoire cambodgien suivie d'actes d'agression contre les forces de l'ordre cambodgiennes.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à Monsieur le Président de la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-Le-Feu au Cambodge l'assurance de sa haute considération.

Phnom-Penh, le 28 Novembre 1961.-

Monsieur le Président de la
C.I.C. du Cessez-Le-Feu au Cambodge

Cachet

—PHNOM-PENH—



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE No. 4

(Chapter No. II)

INCIDENT AT THE POINT W.T. 221·060 IN KHUM KOH ROKAR, SROK PEAM CHOR, PROVINCE OF PREY VENG ON THE 25TH NOVEMBER, 1961.

The Commission was given the following account of incident by the Commander of the First Military Region Major Sosthen Fernandez.

At about 10·30 A.M. on the morning of the 25th November, 1961, a Naval boat of L.C.M. type came to the point some 200 metres inside the Cambodian territory. There were about 20—30 men in the boat. They started firing when the Chief of Chivapols shouted to them that they should go back from the Cambodian territory. The local guards of the post, therefore, took positions and returned the fire. The attackers, in the meantime, had landed. 8 attackers were killed from the Cambodian fire. The attackers then collected some of their wounded and dead and moved to another position on the other side of the post. In the first firing 4 Cambodians were wounded. Faced with heavy resistance the attackers got into the boat and returned to Vietnamese side of the border.

In the afternoon of the 25th November, 1961, the same boat with reinforcements came to the post and started firing. They however, did not land any soldiers. After some time they returned. Next day they came again with 4 boats near the post but on seeing the Cambodian reinforcements they withdrew to their side without firing. Actually in the evening of the 25th the same boat, it seems, came back to recover the dead bodies. On the 27th November, 1961, they came with—

1. LSILONE
2. LCMTWO
3. Vedette RapideONE

Major Fernandez stated that border violations in the area have been frequent. The Cambodian post has since been strengthened.

Major Fernandez stated his opinion that the attackers were members of the regular army of the Republic of Vietnam.

The Team was then shown bullet holes on the tress. The bullets appeared to have been fired from the side of the river and possibly from some boat. The Team also inspected live and used ammunition. A certain number of Bandoliers containing live rifle ammunition and removed from the dead bodies were also seen. Pieces of shells and a live mortar were also examined. The Team also visited the graves of the 8 attackers who were killed in the incident.

Sd/- T. M. Pope
Acting Canadian
Commissioner
24/2/62

Sd/-M. L. Trivedi
Chairman
24/2/62

Sd/- S. Trojanowski
Polish
Commissioner
24/2/62

REPORT OF THE INDIAN MILITARY ADVISER AS AGREED
TO BY THE CANADIAN AND POLISH MILITARY ADVISERS

I observed the following at the point W.T. 221.060 in Khum Koh Rokar, Srok Peam Chor, Province of Prey Veng (Border Cambodia—South Vietnam) on 19th December, 1961, while with the Investigation Team:—

- (a) Plenty of holes on trees made by rifle and cannon shots.
- (b) All the holes were on the same side of the trees.
- (c) The bullets appear to have been fired from the direction of the river Mekong.
- (d) From the holes on the trees, shots appear to have been fired from ground level and also from some higher level (may be boat/ship).
- (e) Some live rifle ammunition in BANDOLIERS, some had black tips which appear to be special type (may be tracers or armour piercing).
- (f) Certain number of empties of automatic 9 mm weapon.
- (g) One live unexploded rifle grenade.
- (h) One piece of a shrapnel.



सत्यमेव जयते

Sd/-

Lt. Col.

(NARENDRA DATT)

22 Dec. 61.

ANNEXURE NO. 5

(Chapter No. II)

TRANSLATION

No. 9/CT/2/M

CONFIDENTIAL

The Representation of the Republic of Vietnam present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia, and have the honour to forward herewith, for any useful purposes, a copy of Note No. 2-CT/2/M dated the 2nd January, 1962, addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia, regarding the incident of 25th November, 1961.

The Representation avail themselves of this occasion to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high considerations.

Phnom-Penh, the 8th January, 1962.

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SUPERVISION AND CONTROL IN CAMBODIA
PHNOM PENH**



सत्यमेव जयते

B/a/7/9

No. 2/CT/2/M

CONFIDENTIAL

The Representation of the Republic of Vietnam present their compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia, and, with reference to the Ministry's Note No. 1231/DGP/2R/× dated the 28th November, 1961, have the honour to bring to their high knowledge the following:

Since 22nd November, 1961, a group of experts of the Mekong Committee led by Mr. JOSE HULIGANA, Engineer of the "Societe Philippine d' Entreprise CERTEZA", had arrived in the district of Hong Ngu (Kien Phong) for the survey of Mekong.

As a security measure, those experts were escorted by a section of civil guards and militia on board of a LCM.

No incident took place on the 24th November, the first day of work.

The following day, around 11 hours (Vietnam time), the above forces fell into and ambush laid by Viet-Cong (Company 274/502) at the point No. WT. 220.050, village of Thuong Phuoc, situated at 500 Metres from the demarcation line.

After having repelled three waves of assault, the police forces, seeing that the fight was unequal, thought they had better forced back to the post of Ben Dinh (WT. 22.065) which was immediately shut in by the Viet-Cong. Their strength was soon brought to about 300 men, by the reinforcement of another company of rebels coming from Khmer territory. This movement enabled to limit the casualties on the government side, to two wounded only, whereas on the enemy side, 40 were killed and several men wounded.

The siege would have lasted till the next morning.

It should be pointed out that most of the Viet-Cong were dressed in "fatigue" and equipped even with American made raincoats. It is no doubt that this character of the dress had led the chivapols to affirm that they were Vietnamese military men. In reality the chivapols met with Viet Cong, and the eight dead bodies found on Cambodian soil were those of Viet Cong themselves.

From the above, it is evident that Khmer Chivapols had two clashes with Viet Cong in this same day of 25th November: the first one took place at 11 o'clock (Cambodian time) between Khmer forces and the elements of Viet Cong Company 274/502 and the second one at 5 P.M. with rebel troops coming from Cambodian territory in order to support the besieging forces.

This can be easily proved especially when there was no dead from the Vietnamese side, and that the Philippino experts were then at some 300 metres from the fighting site (*Vide* attached copy of the report of Mr. Jose Huligana, Chief of the Group of experts).

The above facts can be easily verified: the Filipino experts of the "Certeza" who are still in Saigon can testify the reality of the facts, and hence, so, the *bona fide* of Vietnamese soldiers.

However, in order to avoid the future other misunderstandings the Representation beg to forewarn the Royal Government against the new subterfuges recently used by Viet-Cong, that is the disguising in military or paramilitary elements of Vietnam and leaving in Khmer territory the dead bodies of their companions who were so disguised in order to delude the Khmer authorities.

The Representation avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs the assurance of their very high consideration.

Phnom-Penh. the 2nd January, 1962.

Sd/- PHAM TRONG NHAN,
Charge d' Affaires.



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE No. 6

(Chapter No. II)

TRANSLATION

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No. 1372 DGP/1A/Y/VX

CONFIDENTIAL

VERY URGENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the Diplomatic Missions and to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to let them know that Cambodia has again just been victim of a characterized aggression, committed by the Regular Armed Forces of South-Vietnam in the night of 19th to 20th December, 1961. The aggression was directed against the village of THMAR TADOK, Khum of GHEAM KRAVIEN Srok of MIMOT, KOMPONG CHAM (situated at about 500 metres from the line of demarcation) under the following circumstances:—

About 50 elements of Vietnamese Regular Armed Forces had penetrated that night at about 11-30 P.M. into Cambodian national territory. After having surrounded the small village of THMAR TADOK which is only protected by a wooden fence, they fired and threw a grenade at the post of guard, situated at one of the gates of the village and defended by one soldier and three Chivapols (local militia). The explosion of the grenade having not hit the post, the Khmer guards taking shelter behind the fence could in their turn open the fire and thus cover the villagers who hurried out through the hedge and scattered in the neighbouring forest. After some ten minutes of firing, all became calm again. The team of the post of guard who stayed in the village, thought then that the enemies had already withdrawn. At daybreak, when, some guards who had at last decided to come out in order to verify the emplacement of gun of the enemy, the elements of Vietnamese Regular Armed Forces who did not withdraw at all, opened again a violent fire of machine gun and individual rifles and made the assault on the village.

Surprised by a very heavy fire and crushed by the numerical superiority of the enemy, and in the other hand handicapped by the panic of some villagers who were still in the village, our guards were compelled to beat a retreat to the skirt of the forest and left the village of THMAR TADOK in the hands of the enemies.

During the second attack one villager of 50 years old was wounded and savagely finished off by the Vietnamese who occupied

the village till 8 o'clock. Another wounded person had nevertheless been able to escape.

The aggressors were dressed in uniform the Vietnamese Regular Armed Forces. One full cartridge-clip, one grenade F.1 and cartridge cases of all categories left on the spot could give evidence of the violent attack.

It is fit to point out that on the 20th and 21st December, 1961, a plane coming from South-Vietnam flight at low altitude over the village of THMAR TADOK and that on the day of 19th December, a sound of unaccustomed volume of G.M.C. was heard at about one kilometre from the attacked village.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs take this opportunity to renew to the Diplomatic Missions and to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom-Penh, the 23rd December 1961
Cachet.



ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No 1372 DGP/1A/Y/VX

CONFIDENTIEL

TRES URGENT

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments aux' Missions Diplomatiques et à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-Le-Feu au Cambodge et al'honneur de leur faire connaître que le Cambodge vient encore d'etre victime d'une agression caractérisée, commise par les **Forces Armées Régulières du Sud-Vietnam** dans la nuit du 19 au 20 Décembre 1961. L'agression a été dirigée contre le village de Thmar Tadok, Khum de Cheam Kravien, Srok de Mimot, Kompong-Cham (s/s à 500 mètres environ de la ligne de démarcation) dans les circonstances suivantes:

Environ 50 éléments des **Forces Armées Régulières vietnamiennes** ont pénétré cette nuit là vers 23H30 dans le territoire national cambodgien. Après avoir encerclé le petit village de Thmar Tadok protégé seulement par une clôture de bois, ils ont tiré et lancé une grenade sur le poste de garde, se trouvant à l'une des portes d'accès du village, tenu par un militaire et trois Chivapols. L'explosion de la grenade n'ayant pas atteint le poste, les gardes khmers ont pu à l'abri de la cloture, tirer à leur tour et couvrir ainsi les villageois qui se sont précipitamment ouverts une issue à travers la haie et se sont dispersés dans la forêt avoisinante. Après une dizaine de minutes de tirs, le calme est revenu. L'équipe du poste de garde demeurée dans le village a cru dès lors que l'ennemi s'était retiré. Au lever du jour, lorsque quelques gardes décidèrent de sortir pour vérifier les emplacements de tirs de l'ennemi, les éléments des **Forces Armées Régulières vietnamiennes** qui ne s'étaient nullement retirés, ouvrirent de nouveau un violent feu de F.M. et de fusils individuels et donnèrent l'assaut au village.

Surpris par ce feu très nourri, écrasés par la supériorité numérique de l'ennemi, et gênés d'autre part dans leur mouvement par l'affolement de certains villageois encore présents, nos gardes durent battre en retraite jusqu' à la lisière de la forêt abandonnant le village de Thmar Tadok aux mains de l'ennemi.

Au cours de cette seconde attaque un villageois de 50 ans fut blessé et sauvagement achevé par les Vietnamiens qui occupèrent la village jusqu'à 8 heures. Un autre blessé put néanmoins se sauver.

Les agresseurs étaient revêtus de l'uniforme des **Forces Armées Régulières vietnamiennes**. Une bande de chargeur pleine, une grenade F.1 et des étuis de toutes catégories laissés sur le terrain ont pu témoigner de la violente attaque.

Il convient de souligner que les 20 et 21 December 1961, un avion venant du Sud-Vietnam a survolé à basse altitude le village de Thmar

Tadok et que dans la journée du 19 Décembre, le bruit d'une ampleur inaccoutumée des G.M.C. se faisait entendre à un kilomètre environ du village attaqué.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler aux Missions Diplomatiques et à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-Le-Feu au Cambodge l'assurance de sa haute considération./.

Phnom-Penh, le 23 Décembre 1961.
Cachet.



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE No. 7

(Chapter No. II)

INCIDENT AT THE VILLAGE THMAR TADOK ON THE NIGHT OF 19-20TH DECEMBER AND 23RD DECEMBER

According to the account given to the Commission by Commander of the 1st Military Region Major Sosthene Fernandez—

On the night of 19-20th December, 1961, at about 11-30 p.m. when the villagers had retired for their sleep they heard gun shots from the South-East, i.e. from the side of the South-Vietnam border. At that time, at the village post, there were 3 local militia and one regular soldier. The village had 8 armed men, 4 of whom were at that time out on patrol duty. The shots and falling of grenade near the post awakened the people and put them in panic. The attackers were firing with automatic arms and individual arms on the village. The villagers also heard mortar fire.

The Commission was told that—

In the panic the villagers wanted to run towards the gate and were fired upon. The men at the post asked them to run the other way to the forest. After about 10 minutes of shooting, everything was quiet and the attackers did not seem to have entered the village at night. The patrol on hearing shots returned to the post from the forest side.

According to the account the Commission heard—

In the morning the head of the post decided to open the gate to go out and see the traces of the night's firing, but was immediately fired upon. This was around 6 o'clock. They ran away leaving the gate half open. The attackers were at about 100 meters from the post and were seen by some villagers. While running, one of the villagers was hit by the bullet and fell down wounded. The attackers entered the village shooting and searching around and were there till about 8-9 O'clock. The chivapol reinforcements arrived around 11 a.m. from the post of Khum of village Kravien. They did not hear anything in the village and entered the village around 11-30-12 O'clock (day). **At 2 O'clock Cambodian Army** soldiers to reinforce the post (Reinforcements of a company—one hundred).

Bullet marks were found on woodlog fencing and trees outside the fencing and inside. Army collected various kinds of used ammunition, a grenade etc. and a magazine of live ammunition for carbine machine gun. See annexure 1.

The post was, therefore, reinforced. Villagers had heard noise of military trucks 3-4 tons on 19th across the borders in the East. On 20th and 21st some unidentified plane flew over the village. The plane came from the Vietnam side from the East.

The Commission was told that—

During the assault at 6 a.m. the attackers shouted in Khmer telling the villagers not to run away as they were after the militarymen only. The attackers soldiers were dressed in Khaki uniform.

According to the Commander of the First Military Region—

On the 23rd at about 10 p.m. the village received the firing from Vietnam (East) side. But the Cambodian Post well defended by soldiers etc. returned the fire. The attackers had fired 4 rifle grenades. Firing went on for about 15 minutes. They also heard orders shouted in Vietnamese. They did not see anybody.

On the 30th the army authorities heard that CIC was coming and sent an officer—Captain Ly Kheang at 2.30 p.m. and when he was inspecting, he was reportedly fired upon by snipers. Three or four snipers were seen running away from the Cambodian side of the border.

The Commission also interviewed two other persons from the village viz. the Chief of Chivapols Mr. Tit Noth and one civilian Moek Meng injured in the incident.

Major and the witnesses examined were of the opinion that the attackers were the Vietnamese soldiers.

Major Fernandez gave his reasons for his belief as follows:

- (i) The sound of heavy trucks was heard from the Vietnamese side of the border on the day of the attack (the 19th).
- (ii) A plane coming from Vietnam overflew the village on 20th and again on the 21st.
- (iii) The attackers were in army fatigue dress, such as issued by the Americans.
- (iv) During the incident, the attackers shouted in Khmer that the civilian population need have no fear, and that they were only looking for armed militiamen and soldiers.

ANNEXURE I

The military observers, who accompanied the Investigation Team of the ICSC in Cambodia on 3rd January, 1962, in connection with the incidents occurred at THMAR TADOK village, submit the following unanimous observations:—

- (a) the place, where a grenade is alleged to have been thrown by the attackers and exploded, was shown to the military observers. Fragments of exploded grenade were collected by the Team. The grenade exploded on the territory of Cambodia at a distance of 200 metres to the South-East of village THMAR TADOK. From the fragments, spring and base plate of the grenade, it appeared to be of a light type (hand grenade), but proper identity could not be established.
- (b) Approximately 15 bullet-holes on the outside of wooden fence around the village and on trees inside the village THMAR TADOK were inspected. It appeared that these were caused by small weapons fired from the South-East of the village THMAR TADOK.
- (c) The empty cases and some live rounds alleged to have been collected by the Cambodian military and Chivapols were examined by the military representatives and are classified as follows:—
 - (i) one hand grenade live type F1,
 - (ii) Rifle ammunition,
 - (iii) Carbine ammunition,
 - (iv) Pistol ammunition of two types.
- (d) The military observers also inspected the hole made by the grenade alleged to have been thrown by the attackers into the village from the outside of the wooden fences around the village.

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
Major	Major	Major
(NAWAL SINGH)	(M. D. GARDNER)	(A. LEWANDOWSKI)
INDEL	CANDEL	POLDEL

ANNEXURE No. 8

(Chapter No. II)

TRANSLATION

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No. 8-DGP/2R/X

CONFIDENTIAL

VERY URGENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to let them know that in the night of 29th to 30th December, 1961, the Cambodian post of PEAM MONTEA, situated in the district of KOMPONG TRABEK (PREY VENG) was attacked during 5 and a half hours (from 10 p.m. to 3.30 a.m.) by elements of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam.

The attack started with shots of individual and automatic arms fired by the Vietnamese post of THONG BINH, opposite the Cambodian post of PEAM MONTEA. These shots were later supported by heavy fire shot by a detachment of FARVN, who came and took position at 150 metres from the Cambodian post.

There is not any loss of human life from the Cambodian side.

The Ministry desire to state that in the morning following the attack, an observation plane of South Vietnam, after over flying the Vietnamese post of THONG BINH, had violated the air space of Cambodia. On the same day, a helicopter landed at THONG BINH.

The Ministry would be obliged to the International Commission to kindly detail a Commission's team to proceed to the spot for investigation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs take this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom-Penh, the 3rd January 1962.

Seal

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF
THE CEASE-FIRE IN CAMBODIA

— PHNOM-PENH —

ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No. 8-DGP/2R/X.

CONFIDENTIEL

TRES URGENT

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-Le-Feu au Cambodge et a l'honneur de lui faire connaître que dans la nuit du 29 au 30 décembre 1961, poste cambodgien de Peam Montea, situé dans le district de Kompong Trabek (Prey-Veng) a été attaqué pendant 5H30 (de 22H00 à 3H30) par des éléments des Forces Armes de la République du Vietnam.

L'attaque a débuté par des tirs d'armes individuelles et automatiques effectués par le poste vietnamien de Thong Binh situé en face du poste cambodgien de Peam Montea. Ces tirs furent ensuite appuyés par des feux bien nourris tirés par un détachement des FARVN venu prendre position à 150 mètre du cambodgien.

Il n'y a pas eu de perte de vie humaine du côté cambodgien.

Le Ministère tient à préciser que le lendemain de l'attaque, un avion d'observation du Sud-Vietnam, après avoir survolé le poste vietnamien de Thong Binh, a violé l'espace aérien du Cambodge. Le meme jour, un hélicoptère est venu atterrir à Thong Binh.

Le Ministère serait obligé à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle de bien vouloir désigner une équipe de la Commission pour aller effectuer une enquête sur place.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-Le-Feu au Cambodge l'assurance de sa haute considération./.

Phrom-Penh, le 3 Janvier 1962.

Cachet

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE
SURVEILLANCE ET DE CONTROLE DU
CESSEZ-LE-FEU AU CAMBODGE.

— PHONOM-PENH —

ANNEXURE No. 9

(Chapter No. II)

Investigation Report of the border incident at the Cambodian Post of Peam Montea, district of Kompong Trabak, Prey Veng Province on the night of 29th-30th December 1961.

The Commission Investigation Team comprising of the three Commissioners and their military advisers visited Peam Montea on the 17th January 1962.

Mr. Van Sarin representative of the Governor of the Prey Veng Province recited the incident to the Commission's Team as follows:—

"On the night of the 29th-30th December 1961 between 9.50 to 10.10 P.M. the forces stationed at the South Vietnamese post of Thong Binh started firing in the southernly direction in the Vietnamese territory i.e., away from the border. From 10.30 P.M. to 3.25 A.M. the bullets began to fall on Cambodian territory and on the Post of Peam Montea. During this time some Vietnamese elements took position about 150 meters from the Cambodian border. The firing ceased at about 3.25 A.M. The Cambodian Post did not return the fire at any time. He further stated that "on the afternoon of the 30th December 1961 at about 4.20 P.M. a black plane overflew the Vietnamese post and then circled over the Cambodian Post penetrating for about 200 meters inside the Cambodian airspace. The process lasted only 2-3 minutes and the plane circle the Post only once."

"At 4.30 P.M.", it was stated by Mr. Van Sarin "a helicopter landed at the South Vietnamese Post. Some cases were unloaded from the helicopter and it flew away after about 15 minutes."

He confirmed that there were no incidents thereafter.

On further queries, the Team was informed that nobody was wounded in the incident.

The Commission Team was thereafter shown the following.

- (a) An empty kerosine tin with a bullet hole on two sides, caused by one bullet, which the team considered to be a 7.62 mm. bullet.
- (b) One wooden packing case with a bullet hole made by a bullet of approximately 5.6 mm. caliber.
- (c) Seven marks on a stone observation tower, which could have been made by small arms bullets fire from the direction of the South Vietnam border. The Team was not shown any spent bullets as such.
- (d) A hole in the wall of a bamboo hut caused by a small arms bullet.

Report of the Military Advisers on the above is attached at annexure 'A'.

The Commission Team then examined Mr. Nuon Bim, incharge of the Post of Peam Montea on the night of the incident. He corroborated the statement of Mr. Van Sarin and added that although the firing towards the Cambodian territory stopped about 3.25 A.M., he could hear shots in the South Vietnamese territory upto about 5.30 A.M. He further confirmed that the South Vietnamese did not cross the borders at any time during the firing. On further questioning the team was told that the night of the incident was a dark night and it was not possible to see anybody across the border but they observed flying bullets from the Vietnamese side. Mr. Nuon Bim, however, told the Team that he could hear shouts in Vietnamese language across the border. On further questioning as to why the fire was not returned he stated that he never thought that the Post was being attacked.

Mr. Man Meas, a guard of the Post of Peam Montea was the next witness examined by the Team. He corroborated the accounts of the incident given to the Team by the other two witnesses.

The Military Advisers of the three Delegations were shown the following at the Cambodian village of PEAM MONTEA on 17 Jan. 1962 in connection with the Cambodian/South Vietnamese border incident report by the former to the ICSC CAMBODIA:

- (a) An empty kerosine tin with a bullet hole on two sides, caused by one bullet, which the team considers to be a 7.62 mm. bullet.
- (b) One wooden packing case with a bullet hole made by a bullet of approximately 5.6 mm. caliber.
- (c) Seven marks on a stone observation tower, which could have been made by small arms bullets fired from the direction of the South Vietnamese border. The Team was not shown any spent bullets as such.
- (d) A hole in the wall of a bamboo hut caused by a small arms bullet.

Sd./-	Sd./-	Sd./-
Major D. K. Shaver	Major A. Lewandowski	Major Mohan Diwan
Canadian Delegation	Polish Delegation	Indian Delegation.

ANNEXURE No. 10

CHAPTER No. II

TRANSLATION

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No. 89-DGP/X

CONFIDENTIAL

MOST IMMEDIATE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to bring to their knowledge that in the morning of 21st January, 1962 the Cambodian village of BATHU situated in Khum of SAMRONG, district of SVAY-TEAP, Province of SVAY-RIENG, has been the object of an open aggression by aircrafts of Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam.

At about 6 O'clock, the above village was overflown many times by a two-engine aircraft of South Vietnam which has launched a lunimous rocket. This aircraft has been rejoined half an hour later by two one-engine fighters coming also from South Vietnam which, after having marked out the village with green flares, launched rockets on houses of the inhabitants.

Next these aircrafts flew towards South Vietnam then they returned again in order to throw rockets on the village in question a second time.

This attack has caused one killed and three injured among the civilian population. Two buffaloes were dead; two others were wounded. There were also material damages.

The Ministry request Mr. Chairman, International Commission for Control kindly to appoint his representatives in order to proceed to the spot for a 'constat' of this act of aggression. The Ministry will arrange this visit on the 22nd January, 1962. The appointment will be at the Ministry at 7-30 hours and the departure from Pochentong by helicopter will be exactly at 8 o'clock. Four seats are reserved in the helicopter for the Commission.

The Ministry desire to say that the Representative of the Republic of Vietnam, Phnom Penh is also invited to participate to this visit as well as some members of the press.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the Chairman, International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom Penh, the 21st January, 1962.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE CEASE FIRE

PHNOM PENH



ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No. 89-DGP/X

CONFIDENTIAL

EXTREME URGENCE

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à Monsieur le Président de la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge et a l'honneur de porter à sa connaissance que dans la matinée du 21 Janvier 1962 le village cambodgien de Bathu situé dans le Khum de Samrong, district de Svay-Teap, province de Svay-Rieng, a été l'objet d'une agression ouverte par des avions des Forces Armées de la République du Vietnam.

Vers 6 heures, le village précité a été survolé à plusieurs reprises par un avion bimoteur venu du Sud-Vietnam et qui a lancé une fusée lumineuse. Get appareil a été rejoint une demi heure après par deux avions de chasse monomoteurs venus également du Sud-Vietnam et qui après avoir balisé le village par des fusées à feu vert, ont lâché des rockets sur les maisons des habitants.

Ces aéronefs se sont ensuite dirigés sur le Sud-Vietnam, puis sont retournés pour jeter une seconde fois des rockets sur le village en question.

Cette attaque a fait un tué et trois blessés parmi la population civile. Deux buffles ont trouvé la mort; deux autres ont été blessés. D'autres dégâts matériels ont été causés.

Le Ministère prie Monsieur le Président de la Commission Internationale de Contrôle de bien vouloir désigner ses représentants procéder à un constat sur place de cet acte d'agression. Le Ministère organisera cette visite le 22 Janvier 1962. Le rendez-vous aura lieu au Ministère à 7H30 et le départ de Pochentong par hélicoptère à 8 heures précises. Il est réservé à la Commission 4 places dans l'hélicoptère.

Le Ministère tient à faire connaître que Monsieur le Représentant de la République du Vietnam à Phnom-Penh est également invité à participer à cette visite ainsi que quelques membres de la presse.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à monsieur le Président de la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu l'assurance de sa haute considération./-

Phnom Penh, le 21st Janvier 1962.

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT DE LA COMMISSION
INTERNATIONALE DE SURVEILLANCE ET DE
CONTROLE DU CESSEZ LE FEU AU CAMBODGE.

— PHNOM PENH —

ANNEXURE No. 11

(Chapter No. II)

INCIDENT OF JANUARY 21/62 AT VILLAGE BATHU SROK OF SVAY TEAP—PROVINCE OF SVAY RIENG

The Commission party reached the provincial guard post of BATHU on JANUARY 22 at approximately 10.00 hours.

The Commander of the First Military Region, Major S. Fernandez gave the following account of the incident. On January 21 at 06.00 hrs. a twin-engined plane overflew the provincial guard post at a low altitude. It took the direction of the village—which lies 2 kms. from the frontier and five hundred meters from the guard post—and circled over the village. Some 30 minutes later two fighter planes were seen to come from the east and enter Cambodian air-space. The first plane thereupon dropped a green flare on the village of Bathu. The two fighter planes overflew the provincial guard post and opened fire with machine-guns and rockets on the village. Two separate attacks were made on the village. After ten minutes all three planes withdrew into Vietnamese air space.

Major Fernandez said that three inhabitants of the village had been wounded and that one had been killed. Material damage amounted to two buffaloes killed, two wounded and a damaged ox-cart.

Major Fernandez said that the planes had been identified, and had carried the insignia of the Air Force of the Republic of Vietnam. He said that there had been many violations of air-space in this area. At the same time the frontier was not visible from the air and there was no natural dividing line between the two countries.

The Commission interviewed two inhabitants of the village which came under attack. The first was Nguyen Van Hich who testified that at 06.30 hrs. a twin engined plane circled twice over the village. The plane then withdrew in a easterly direction and returned with two smaller planes. The three planes overflew the provincial guard post and made for the village. The twin-engined plane dropped a green flare, whereupon the two smaller planes opened fire. These two planes made two separate attacks on the village and left the region at 07.30 hours.

The witness testified that the twin-engined plane was at all times at a higher altitude than the smaller planes.

The second witness was Ly Van Viet who testified that at 06.00 hrs. a plane circled over the village. He saw it drop a green flare whereupon smaller planes appeared and opened fire on the village. He said that his first reaction was to come out of his house to see the planes. When he heard the firing he returned to his house and hid there till the end of the incident.

The Commission was shown the dead body of Tin inhabitant of BATHU who was killed by the striking fragments of rocket shells. The Commission also saw the wounded Dang of 11 years old who had a head injury received by a fragment of a rocket shell. Two other persons who received serious injuries in the attack, namely, Dau and Ngi could not be interviewed as they had been moved to hospital in Phnom-Penh for medical treatment.

The Commission also inspected—

- (a) 24 holes of rocket shells scattered in the village of BATHU and its surroundings. All the shell holes and each 90-100 cms. diameter and about 25—30 cms. of depth.
- (b) Holes of shell splinters and machine-gun bullets on 2 huts, several houses, trees, bushes and on the ground.
- (c) One rocket shell alive at the border of village BATHU.
- (d) One seven-cylindere rocket charger with the following inscription, found at the border of village BATHU—
 LAUNCHER ROCKET — Airborne — Type MA—3—Stock No. 6720—505400 — part No. RD12-3700 — Exhibit No. W.C.L.-755-Contr. No. AF 33/600/28547—CENTURY INDUSTRIES CORPORATION — SAN PEDRO, California — — Us Property — PAT PENDING for 280-d-C system.
- (e) About 3-4 kgs. of fragments of rocket shells and debris of aerial flare trunks made of chewed paper, collected by Khmer military authorities.
- (f) Two carcasses of dead buffaloes who were hit by rocket shells. One dying buffalo which was seriously wounded in the shelling. Ox-cart damaged by the rocket firing.

सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE No. 12

(Chapter No. II)

TRANSLATION

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

Secretariat of State

of

Foreign Affairs

Representation to the
Royal Government of Cambodia.

No. 74/CT/2/M.

VERY URGENT

CONFIDENTIAL

The Representation of the Republic of Vietnam present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia, and have the honour to forward herewith for any useful purposes:—

— copy of note No. 73/CT/2/M dated the 25th January, 1962, addressed to the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

—a copy of the Communiqué of the Representation dated the 25th January, 1962, regarding the incident of 21st January, 1962 at Bathu, province of Svay-Rieng.

The Representation avail themselves of this occasion to renew the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom-Penh, the 25th January, 1962.

SEAL

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE
CEASE-FIRE IN CAMBODIA

— PHNOM-PENH —

TRANSLATION

No. 73/CT/2/M

Confidential/Very Urgent

The Representation of the Republic of Vietnam present their compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Govt. of Cambodia, and have the honour to bring to their high knowledge that following the Ministry's Note No. 104/DGP/2R/X dated the 22nd January, 1962, an investigation was immediately carried out and the following facts had been established:—

On the 21st January, early in the morning, troops of the FARVN carried out 'clearing operations' with the participation of the Air Force against Viet Cong in the area bordering on Khmer srok of Svay Teap (Svay-Rieng), at about 2 kms. of the border.

The incident quoted in the above note originated in the material error due to bad visibility (in view of the earliness of the hour), which did not enable the pilot to descry the Khmer frontier post, in spite of the use of flares. This error was also due to the outline of the border which suddenly enclaves into the Vietnamese territory. Due to this very peculiar outline the name of "duck bill" was given to the place. Moreover, there is no landmark on the ground which could enable the pilot to discern the demarcation line.

From the above, the Representation is in a position to assure the Royal Ministry that under the circumstances it was but an incident which the Representation deplores deeply and for which, in the name of their Government, they present their deep regrets.

The Representation have also the honour to point out to the attention of the Royal Ministry that the Govt. of the Republic while deploring feelings the incident, is prepared to pay compensation to the victims and to repair all material damages.

The Representation avail of this occasion to renew to the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs the assurances of their very high consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Royal Govt. of Cambodia, PHNOM PENH.

Phnom, Penh, the 25th January, '62.

TRANSLATION

Communique

The Representation of the Republic of Vietnam, Phnom Penh deplore feelingly the incident which took place in the village of

Ba-Thu (Khum of Samrong, district of Svay-Teap, province of Svay-Rieng), in the morning of Sunday, the 21st January, 1962. This incident had caused human and material damages.

It was an error due to bad visibility in view of the earliness of the hour which did not enable the pilot to descry the Khmer frontier post, in spite of the use of flares. On the other hand, the outline of border at this place known under the name of "duck bill" suddenly enclaves into Vietnamese territory, especially as there is not any landmark on the ground in order to discern the demarcation line. That day the Vietnamese aircrafts had the mission to support the FARVN troops which carried out 'clearing operations' against Viet Cong at 2 kilometres of the border.

The Representation of the Republic has presented their regrets and excuses to the Royal Government: they deplore this error, bow in front of the memory of the defunct, and solemnly announce that the Government of Vietnam accept now and henceforth to pay compensation to the victims and repair the damager.

Phnom Penh, the 25th January, 1962.

SEAL



सत्यमेव जयते

No. 74/CT/2/M.

CONFIDENTIAL

TRES URGENT

La Représentation de la République du Viet-Nam présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge,

Et a l'honneur de Lui communiquer ci-jointes, à toutes fins utiles:

- copie de la note No. 73/CT/2/M en date du 25 Janvier 1962 adressée au Ministère Royal des Affaires Etrangères,
- copie du Communiqué de la Représentation du 25/1/62, concernant l'incident survenu le 21 Janvier 1962 à Bathu, province de Svay-Rieng.

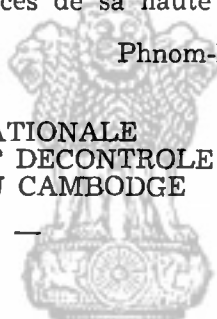
La Représentation saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu les assurances de sa haute considération.

Phnom-Penh, le 25 Janvier 1962.

Cachet

**COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE
DE SURVEILLANCE ET DECONTROLE
DU CESSEZ-LE-FEU AU CAMBODGE**

— PHNOM PENH —



सत्यमेव जयते

No. 73/CT/2/M.

CONFIDENTIAL

TRES URGENT

La Représentation de la République du Viet-Nam présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge,

Et a l'honneur de porter à Sa haute connaissance qu'une enquête a été immédiatement ouverte à la suite de la note du Ministère No. 104/DGP/2R/X en date du 22 Janvier 1962, à l'issue de laquelle il est établi ce qui suit :

Le 21 Janvier écoulé, au bon matin, les troupes des FARVN effectuaient une opération de nettoyage avec la participation des forces de l'Armée de l'Air, contre des Viêtcong dans la région limitrophe du srok khmer de Svay-Teap (Svay-Rieng), à 2 km environ de la frontière.

L'incident signalé dans la note précitée eut pour origine l'erreur matérielle due à la mauvaise visibilité (étant donné l'heure) matinal, qui ne permettait pas au pilote de discerner le poste frontalier khmer, malgré l'emploi de fusée éclairante. Cette erreur était due aussi à la configuration de la frontière qui fait une brusque enclave à l'intérieur du territoire vietnamien, configuration toute particulière qui a valu à l'endroit le nom de "bec de canard". Part ailleurs, il n'existe aucun point de repère sur le terrain qui eut permis au pilote de reconnaître la ligne de démarcation.

De ce qui précède, la Représentation est en mesure d'assurer le Ministère Royal qu'il ne s'agissait en l'occurrence que d'un incident qu'elle déplore vivement et pour lequel, au nom de son Gouvernement, elle Lui présente ses profonds regrets.

Elle a également l'honneur de souligner à la haute attention du Ministère Royal qu'il ne s'agissait en l'occurrence que d'un incident déplorant avec émotion l'incident survenu, est disposé à indemniser les victimes, et à réparer tous les dégâts matériels occasionnés.

La Représentation saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Ministère Royal des Affaires Etrangères les assurances de sa très haute considération.

Phnom-Penh, le 25 Janvier 1962.

Cachet.

MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES
DU GOUVERNEMENT ROYAL DU CAMBODGE

—PHNOM-PENH—

Communiqué

La Représentation de la République du Viet-Nam à Phnom-Penh déplore avec émotion l'incident qui eut lieu au village de Ba-Thu (Khum de Samrong, district de Svay-Teap, province de Svay-Rieng), dans la matinée du Dimanche 21 Janvier 1962. Cet incident devait occasionner des dégâts matériels et humains.

Il s'agissait d'une erreur due à la mauvaise visibilité, étant donné l'heure matinale qui ne permettait pas au pilote de discerner le poste frontalier khmer, malgré l'emploi de fusée éclairante. D'autre part, la configuration de la frontière à cet endroit connu sous le nom de "bec de canard", fait une brusque enclave à l'intérieur du territoire vietnamien, d'autant plus qu'il n'existe aucun point de repère sur le terrain pour reconnaître la ligne de démarcation.

Les avions vietnamiens avaient, ce jour-là pour mission d'appuyer les troupes des FARVN qui effectuaient des opérations de nettoyage contre les Viêt-công, à deux kilomètres de la frontière.

La Représentation de la République a présenté ses regrets et ses excuses au Gouvernement Royal, elle déplore cette erreur, s'incline devant la mémoire du défunt, et annonce solennellement que le Gouvernement du Viet-Nam, d'ores et déjà, accepte d'indemniser les victimes et réparer les dégâts.

PHNOM-PENH, le 25 Janvier 1962.

Cachet.



ANNEXURE No. 13

(Chapter No. II)

TRANSLATION

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No. 2397/DGP/X

CONFIDENTIAL

VERY URGENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia and have the honour to let them know that on the 16th June 1962, the South-Vietnamese armed forces committed act of aggression against Cambodia in the following circumstances:

I.—At 6 o'clock in the morning, one company of the F.A.R.V.N. supported by motorized engines (crab amphibian) penetrated into Cambodian territory upto the village of TANOYE at XT. 140-282, at 3 kilometres from the border. They attacked Cambodian provincial guards who were armed only with individual rifles and withdrew when Cambodian reinforcement came. While withdrawing they took with them 5 Cambodian villagers. The latter were released after ill-treatment at the frontier.

II.—At about 07:40 A.M. another group of FARVN infantry, supported by four motorized engines, two helicopters and two fighter planes, pursuing a group of men, women and children upto the point X.T. 245-128 situated in Cambodian territory at one kilometre from the border, opened fire at Cambodian villagers who were working there. The Cambodian armed villagers of this area intervened and took 95 Vietnamese prisoners and seized two rifles model 36, one P.M. 49 and two locally made rifles. The Cambodian provincial guards of Post Mésar Thangâk who were at one kilometre from the place of incident went in support of the Cambodian armed villagers. At the sight of this reinforcement the enemy withdrew, leaving on the spot seven dead. At this moment the two Vietnamese fighter-planes were still overflying the Cambodian territory. Those planes returned to South-Vietnam ten minutes before the arrival of six Cambodian fighters. However, they came back again as soon as the Khmer Royal Air Forces plane had returned to their base.

III.—At 12:30 hours, two motorized engines carrying Vietnamese infantry penetrated into Cambodian territory upto point XT. 245-065 and fired at the village of CHET, situated at about 2 kilometres from the border.

IV.—At about 13.30 hours, thirteen Vietnamese motorized engines, supported by infantry while pursuing Vietnamese escapes, penetrated upto the Cambodian village of BATHU and opened fire at this village.

The Ministry have the honour to request the International Commission for Supervision and Control kindly to detail their representatives to proceed to the places in order to make the “constat” of the acts of aggression committed deliberately by Vietnamese armed forces.

The Commission representatives are requested to be present at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the 18th June 1962, at 6.30 hours for departure.

While thanking the International Commission for Supervision and Control of their obligation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs take this opportunity to renew to them the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom-Penh, the 17th June 1962.
Sealed.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SUPERVISION AND CONTROL IN
CAMBODIA, PHNOM-PENH.



ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No. 2397/DGP/X

CONFIDENTIEL

TRES URGENT

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Contrôle et de Surveillance et a l'honneur de lui faire connaître que dans la journée du 16 juin 1962, les forces armées Sud-Vietnamiennes ont commis des actes d'agression contre le Cambodge dans les circonstances suivantes:

I.—A 6 heures du matin, une compagnie des F.A.R.VN. appuyée par des engins motorisés, a pénétré dans le territoire cambodgien jusqu'au village de Tanoye en XT. 140.282, à 3 kilomètres de la frontière. Elle a attaqué les gardes provinciaux cambodgiens armés seulement d'armes individuelles et ne s'est retirée qu'à l'arrivée du renfort envoyé au secours de ces gardes. En se retirant, cette compagnie vietnamienne a pu amener cinq villageois cambodgiens qui n'ont été par la suite relâchés à la frontière qu'après avoir subi de mauvais traitements.

II.—Vers 7 H. 40, un autre groupe de FARVN composé des éléments d'infanterie, appuyé par quatre engins motorisés, deux hélicoptères et deux avions de chasse, poursuivant une foule d'hommes, de femmes et d'enfants jusqu'au point X.T. 245.128 situé en territoire cambodgien à un kilomètre environ de la frontière, a tiré sur les villageois cambodgiens qui étaient en train de travailler en cet endroit. Les villageois armés cambodgiens du secteur sont intervenus et ont pu faire prisonniers 95 vietnamiens et saisir deux fusils modèle 36, un PM. 49 et deux fusils locaux. Les gardes provinciaux cambodgiens du poste de Mósar Thngak qui se trouvent à un kilomètre du lieu d'accrochage se sont portés au secours des villageois armés cambodgiens. A la vue de ce renfort, l'ennemi s'est retiré, laissant sur place sept tués. A ce moment, les deux avions de chasse vietnamiens survolaient encore le territoire cambodgien. Ces avions sont rentrés au Sud-Vietnam dix minutes avant l'arrivée de six avions de chasse cambodgiens. Ils sont revenus cependant survoler encore le territoire cambodgien, dès que les appareils de l'Aviation Royale Khmère regagnerent leur base.

III.—A 12H30, deux engins motorisés transportant des éléments de l'infanterie vietnamienne et pénétrant en territoire cambodgien jusqu'au point XT. 245.065, ont tiré sur le village de Chet, situé à environ 2 km de la frontière.

IV.—Vers 13 H 00, treize engins motorisés vietnamiens, appuyés par des éléments d'infanterie, en poursuivant les fuyards vietnamiens, ont pénétré jusque dans le village cambodgien de Bathu et ont tiré sur ce village.

Le Ministère a l'honneur de prier la Commission Internationale de Contrôle et de Surveillance de bien vouloir désigner ses représentants pour se rendre sur les lieux aux fins d'effectuer le constat des actes d'agression commis délibérément par les forces armées vietnamiennes.

Les représentants désignés sont priés de bien vouloir se réunir au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères le 18 Juin 1962, à 6 H 30, en vue du départ.

En remerciant à l'avance la Commission Internationale de contrôle et de Surveillance de son obligeance, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler l'assurance de sa haute considération.

Phnom-Penh, le 17 Juin 1962.
Cachet

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE
DE CONTROLE ET DE SURVEILLANCE
AU CAMBODGE, PHNOM-PENH.



ANNEXURE No. 13 (a)

(Chapter No. II)

TRANSLATION

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Note No. 717-DGP/X

CONFIDENTIAL

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and with reference to the Ministry's note No. 2397-DGP/X dated the 17th June, 1962, have the honour to let them know the following precise details regarding the various acts of aggression committed by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam on the 16th June, 1962, in the district of SVAY TEAP (SVAY RIENG).

During the aggression against the village of TANOYE (XT. 282-140) the roof of a house was almost completely burnt. The villagers have collected numerous cartridge cases of machine gun 12--7.

At about 12.30 hours thirteen motorized engines instead of two carried Vietnamese infantry in order to penetrate into Cambodian territory upto the point XT. 245-065 and to fire at the village of CHET. The counteraction of the armed villagers compelled them to withdraw leaving on the spot five killed.

At about 13.00 hours, three motorized engines instead of thirteen arrived at BATHU village and opened fire at villagers who were running away, thus provoking the death of one of them and wounding two others among whom a child of 4 years old. The Vietnamese soldiers ransacked the village hall and took away all the registers and administrative files and a sum of Riels 2,500 as well. They withdrew only into Vietnamese territory at the arrival of Khmer provincial guards, taking with them a villager.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avail of this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom-Penh, the 21st June, 1962.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SUPERVISION AND CONTROL IN CAMBODIA,
PHNOM-PENH.

ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No. 717-DGP/X

CONFIDENTIEL

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge et, se référant à la note du Ministère n° 2397 DGP/X du 17 Juin 1962, a l'honneur de lui faire connaître les précisions suivantes concernant les divers actes d'agression commis par les Forces Armées de la République du Vietnam dans la journée du 16 Juin 1962, dans le district de Svay Téap (Svay Rieng).

Au cours de l'agression contre le village de Tanoye (TX. 282.140) la toiture d'une maison fut presque complètement brûlée. Les villageois ont ramassé de nombreuses douilles de mitrailleuse 12-7.

Vers 12.30, treize engins motorisés au lieu de deux transportaient des éléments de l'infanterie vietnamienne pour pénétrer en territoire cambodgien jusqu'au point XT. 245.065 et pour tirer sur le village de Chet. La riposte des villageois armés les obligea à se retirer, laissant sur place cinq tués.

Vers 13h00, trois engins motorisés au lieu de treize arrivèrent au village de Bathu et tirèrent sur les villageois qui s'enfuèrent, provoquant la mort de l'un d'eux et blessant deux autres dont un enfant de 4 ans. Les soldats vietnamiens pillèrent la maison commune et emportèrent tous les registres et papiers administratifs ainsi qu'une somme de 2.500 riels. Ils ne se retirèrent en territoire vietnamien qu'à l'arrivée des gardes provinciaux khmers, emmenant avec eux un villageois.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge l'assurance de sa haute considération.

Phnom-Penh, le 21 Juin 1962.

Cachet.

**COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE
SURVEILLANCE ET DECONTROLE DU CESSEZ-LE-FEU
AU CAMBODGE.**

— PHNOM-PENH —

ANNEXURE No. 14

(Chapter No. II)

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION & CONTROL IN CAMBODIA

(INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT)

REPORT ON THE BORDER INCIDENTS IN THE PROVINCE OF SVAY-RIENG ON THE 16TH JUNE, 1962.

Following the decision of the Commission in its 2nd Extraordinary meeting held on the 17th June, 1962, an Investigation Team comprising of:—

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Mr. M. L. Trivedi | India/Chairman |
| 2. Mr. T. M. Pope | Canadian Commissioner |
| 3. Mr. S. Trojanowski | Polish Commissioner |
| 4. Major Jerzy Sawicki | Polish Military Adviser. |

left for Svay-Rieng on the morning of the 18th June, 1962.

A general account of the incidents supported by a map drawn for that purpose was given to the Team by Major Sosthene Fernandez, Military Commander of the region, at the Governor's house in Svay-Rieng. The Team was then conducted to the sites of incidents in Jeeps where it examined the available evidence and eye-witnesses. During the course of its enquiry the Team saw tracks of amphibian vehicles, empty shells, 13 dead Vietnamese including a woman, the kidnapped persons who were released later, the two persons including a child who were wounded by bullets, a hut reported to have burnt down from the fire caused by bullets, a bullet hole in another adjacent hut. The body of a Cambodian national who was shot dead in the village of BATHU was also kept preserved for the Team's inspection. Besides the above, the Team also examined some members of a group of 95 Vietnamese men, women and children who had crossed into the Cambodian territory and were detained by the authorities.

The Team, on the 17th July, 1962, examined the four Vietnamese prisoners who were captured by the authorities reportedly to be with arms and viewed 5 individual arms including one found on a dead Vietnamese. During the examination, only two of them stated that

they were armed. On verbal clarification from the military authorities on the spot, the Team was told that, only two of the prisoners were armed. The other two arms were found on the ground, besides one found on a dead body.

The detailed evidence gathered by the Team is given in the attached enclosure. However, the general picture of the incidents that took place at 4 points in the district of Svay-Teap in the Province of Svay-Rieng on the 16th June, 1962, was as follows:—

1ST INCIDENT: AT POINT XT. 282-140.

The first incident took place at 6 AM. in the morning at point XT.282-140, where it was alleged that the units of the Regular Army of South-Vietnam entered within 100 metres of a hamlet out of a Group known as TANOYE inhabited by Cambodian people. This village is located about three kilometres from the border from where actually the intruders had started firing. The armed villagers in the village came out on hearing the shots. In the meantime, the Provincial Guards from the nearby Post of Tanoye also dashed to the support of the villagers. The intruders had come very quickly and were supported by three amphibian motorized units from the East and two from the North. There was an exchange of fire between the enemy and the Guards who had taken position in the village. A message had also been sent to the Area Military Headquarters at Chipu and reinforcements arrived about 1½ hours after the start of firing. The intruders withdrew towards the border of South Vietnam as soon as they saw the Cambodian Military reinforcements coming. The Team was told that they took with them five villagers who were working in the fields. These villagers were beaten and ill-treated and were released about hundred metres across the border. It was at this site that a hut had got burnt down due to the fire caused by bullets. Another adjacent hut had bullet-hole marks in its structure.

On the Team's questioning of the witnesses it was informed that the intruders were in regular army uniforms of South Vietnam and their strength was that of about a company i.e. about one hundred. Clear tracks of amphibian vehicles were also seen by the Team. The Team was also told that there was no distinct natural feature marking the border between Cambodia and South Vietnam nor were there any frontier markers. It was, however, stated that the villagers knew where the border was. From the questioning of the kidnapped persons, it came out that in each amphibian vehicle there was a non-Vietnam white foreigner.

2ND INCIDENT—POINT XT. 245-128.

The site of the second incident was Point XT.245-128. Here at about 7.40 A.M., a group of South Vietnamese men, women and

children were alleged to have crossed the border upto 1 Km. inside the Cambodian territory pursued by elements of FARVN, comprising infantry, four Armoured Personnel Carriers, two helicopters and two fighter planes. The armed Cambodian villagers came out intercepted the intruders. The Provincial Guards from the Post of Mesar Thngak had also arrived by then and stopped any further encroachment by the intruders. In the meantime, reinforcements of the Cambodian Regular Army from the sub-division of Svay-Rieng also appeared on the scene. The FARVN elements, seeing the Cambodian army withdrew. There was no exchange of fire between the Cambodian Army and the intruders. At this spot, the Cambodian authorities arrested four Vietnamese, two with arms among the men, women and children. Seven dead bodies of South-Vietnamese persons including that of young woman, alleged to have been killed by the FARVN, were also found here. Amongst the dead, there was one man with arms. The authorities also arrested here a number of South Vietnamese men, women and children of the group referred to above.

On being questioned as to why the intruders were considered to be members of the regular army of South Vietnam, the Team was told that they came with amphibian vehicles, helicopters and fighters which was enough to prove that they were from the regular army.

The Team saw tracks of four amphibian vehicles and on questioning was told that the strength of the intruders was about that of a company. The Team was also told that there was a South-Vietnamese army post about 5 kilometres from the border. The Team was further informed that this was first intrusion of its kind in that place.

3RD INCIDENT: POINT XT. 245-065.

The third incident took place at Point XT. 245-065 at the village of WAT CHET at about 12.30 P.M., where another group of Vietnamese regular army was alleged to have penetrated 1 to 1½ Kms. inside the Cambodian territory. Here also they were chasing Vietnamese men, women, and children and firing at them. As soon as the reinforcements from the Post of Mesar Thngak arrived, intruders withdrew. Thirteen amphibian vehicles were stated to have taken part in the incident on this spot. Five Vietnamese were alleged to have been shot dead by the FARVN at this point and corpses which were lying in that field were seen by the Team.

The Team also saw several tracks of the amphibian vehicles which were very clear in the damp soil of the rice fields. The Team was told that the pursued Vietnamese were not armed. The authorities arrested a number of Vietnamese men, women and children at this point also.

4TH INCIDENT: VILLAGE OF BATHU.

At about 1 P.M., a fourth group of the South-Vietnamese armed forces was alleged to have entered the village of BATHU. The

intruders were supported by three amphibian vehicles. Some helicopters and fighters were also observed flying low in the area. The intruders entered the village and open fire killing one Cambodian and wounding two others including a child four years old. They also kidnapped a Vietnamese inhabitant of the village. Before withdrawing from the village on the arrival of reinforcements from the Post of Mesar Thngak, the intruders ransacked the Sale Khum i.e. the village office and carried away all the records and files and a sum of Riels 2,500/-.

The Team was informed that the South-Vietnamese border was about 1 Km., from the village. The kidnapped man who has not yet been returned was one Nguyen Van Muoc, 22 years old. The Team interviewed his wife. Incidentally, her four years old child was one of the wounded. The Team saw the other wounded person also. The body of the Cambodian villager who was shot dead by the intruders was kept preserved pending the Team's investigation.

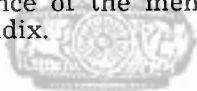
Here again during questioning, the Team was informed that in each amphibian vehicle, there was a non-Vietnamese white foreigner.



सत्यमेव जयते

**INTERVIEW WITH THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE MEN, WOMEN
AND CHILDREN, DETAINED BY THE CAMBODIAN
AUTHORITIES SINCE 16TH JUNE, 1962.**

The Commission Team then visited the hall in Mesar Thngak, where the Vietnamese refugees were detained. They were 95 in number, including 61 men, 10 women and 24 children. Out of the refugees, a number of them were interviewed. It was stated by them that on the morning of 16th June, when they were working in the fields, South-Vietnamese troops supported by amphibian vehicles, helicopters and planes surrounded them and started firing. They took fright and ran towards the Cambodian border pursued by the Vietnamese forces. They told the Team that all the inhabitants of two villages MY QUI and PHUOC CHI were trying to make to the Cambodian territory. They could not tell the exact numbers of the people thus running away. They stated that they did not know what happened to the others, whether they were killed or arrested. They also stated that they have been persecuted by the South Vietnamese army a number of times, but this time, the army was supported by vehicles and planes, which led them to run away. They stated that they were being forced to go to the strategic camp of DUC HUE but as the conditions in that camp were very serious they did not wish to go there. On further questioning, they stated that they have never taken part in subversive activities and they do not know anything about the Viet-Cong nor they have seen them. (c/f. the detailed evidence of 4 prisoners). They were emphatic in their views that the present Government in Vietnam was harassing them for no reasons. The evidence of the men, women and children in detail is given in the Appendix.



सत्यमेव जयते

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL IN CAMBODIA

(INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT)

General Report of the Incidents as described to the Commission Team.

Following the decision of the Commission in its 2nd Extraordinary meeting held on 17th June, 1962 at Room No. 10, Hotel Royal at 7.00 P.M. an Investigation Team comprising of:—

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Mr. M. L. Trivedi | Chairman |
| 2. Mr. T. M. Pope | Canadian Commissioner. |
| 3. Mr. S. Trojanowski | Polish Commissioner. |
| 4. Major Jerzy Sawicki | Polish Military Adviser. |

left for Svay-Rieng on the morning of the 18th June, 1962. The Team was received by the Governor.

Major Sosthene Fernandez, Military Commander of the region had kept a plan showing the places of incidents ready for the Team. Before the Team proceeded at the sites of the incidents the occurrences were narrated to the Team by the Major.

In his statement to the Team, Major Fernandez said: "The incidents occurred in the district of SVAY TEAP in the SVAY RIENG province on the 16th June, 1962. The first incident took place at 6.00 A.M. in the morning at Point XT. 282-140 where the regular Army of South Vietnam entered in a village inhabited by the Cambodian people. This village is about 3 Km. from the border from where the Vietnamese troops had started firing. The armed villagers in the village came out when they heard the shots. In the mean time the Provincial Guards of the Post of TANOYE also dashed to the support of the villagers. The enemy had come very quickly supported by amphibian motorized units and they approached the point in the distance of about 100 metres of the village, and there was a clash between them and the Guards who had taken position in the village. The Area Military Headquarters at Chipou was also informed and reinforcements arrived about 1½ hours after the beginning of the firing. The Vietnamese army withdrew as soon as they saw the military reinforcements, coming. They took with them five villagers who were working in the fields. These villagers were beaten and ill-treated and were released about 100 metres across the border.

"The second incident occurred at Point XT. 245-128. Here at about 7.40 A.M. another group of South Vietnamese army comprising of Infantry, 4 crabs, two helicopters and two fighter planes had entered 1 Km. inside the Cambodian territory. The Vietnamese

forces were pursuing a group of Vietnamese men, women and children. The Cambodian armed villagers in the area came out and intercepted the enemy. The Provincial Guards from the post of Mesar Thngak had also arrived by then and stopped the further encroachment by the Vietnamese troops. In the mean time reinforcements of the Cambodian regular army from the Sub-division of Svay-Rieng also arrived. The Vietnamese armed forces seeing the Cambodian military, withdrew. There was no exchange of fire between the Cambodian army and the Vietnamese. At this spot Cambodian authorities arrested 4 Vietnamese with arms. Seven dead bodies of refugees killed by the Vietnamese regular army were also found here. Among these dead there was one man with arms. The authorities also arrested a number of South Vietnamese refugees here."

On being questioned at this point as to his reasons for saying that the South Vietnamese were men from the regular forces of South Vietnam the Major said, "That the Units came with crabs, helicopters and fighters and this is enough to prove that the Units were from the regular army."

He further stated, "That the 3rd incident took place about 12.00 clock in the village of WAT CHET where another group of South Vietnam regular army with crabs and Infantry had penetrated 1 to 1½ Km. inside the Cambodian territory. They were chasing Vietnamese men, women and children and firing at them. As soon as the reinforcements from the post of Mesar Thngak arrived, the Vietnamese forces withdrew. 13 crabs took part in this incident. Five refugees were shot dead by the Vietnamese forces.

"At about 1300 hours a 4th group of the South Vietnam forces supported by 3 crabs entered the village of BATHU. Some helicopters and fighter planes were also observed flying low in this area. They entered the village and opened fire killing one Cambodian and wounding two others including a child of four years old. They also kidnapped a Vietnamese inhabitant of the village. Before leaving the village on the arrival of reinforcements from the post of Mesar Thngak they ransacked the village office and carried away all the records and files and some cash with them."

AT THE BORDER

This is a group of villages called TANOYE of KHUM PRASATH. The post in the area is also called TANOYE. The border is on the East side of the Khum. From this place the border is 3 Km. to the East and the North border is 2 Km. from this place. The villagers heard the shots and saw 3 crabs coming from the East side:

Q. The intruders were civilian or army?

A. Regular army.

Q. This was what time roughly?

A. It was 6.00 hours in the morning. They were coming from East. The villagers saw 3 crabs coming from the east side and from the north side there were two crabs and of course with Infantry and the regular army in uniform.

Q. They were in uniform?

A. Yes.

Q. And it was the uniform of the South Vietnam army?

A. They were in the uniform of the South Vietnam regular army.

Chairman: Now we will go and see the tracks.

AT THE TRACKS

There were 3 crabs on this side (East) and the strength of one company. The Commission saw the tracks of three crabs on the spot:

Q. What is the strength of one company?

A. About 100.

Q. One company's strength came here?

A. Yes. The crabs stopped here and the Infantry approached upto 100 metres from the village. In the village there were some 30 villagers with arms who came out when they heard the shots. When they saw the Infantry approaching firing the armed and villagers returned the fire.

Q. Whether somebody was injured in the village?

Major: No. But one hut received fire and got burnt.

Q. When did the Provincial Guards come?

A. As soon as they heard the shots they came from the Post.

Q. Whether the enemies when they saw the guards withdrew?

A. Yes. They withdrew when they saw the guards. The strength of the persons on each crab was more than 20. When the enemy withdrew they took with them 5 villagers who were working in the fields.

Q. How many minutes did they stop here?

A. They stopped here for one hour.

Q. There is no distinct natural feature marking the border and no border markers?

A. No. But the villagers from both sides know where it is.

Q. Is there some going and coming between the people on the both sides of the border?

A. No.

Q. Between this village and the frontier there is no other habitation?

A. No.

Q. So all these fields are cultivated by the Cambodian villagers?

A. Yes. All the fields are cultivated by the Cambodian people.

Q. What is the population roughly of this village?

A. More than 200.

Q. We would like to interview one or two out of those who were captured.

A. These are two persons captured then released by South Vietnamese. It is better to interview them at the village.

WITNESS: PRUM NOCH

He was ploughing the field when the enemy took him. They beat him on the knee.

Q. Did the enemies ask him any question?

A. No. They did not ask any question. They only took him and beat him.

Q. Why did they stop beating?

A. I do not know.

Q. Whether the 5 men arrested by the enemy were asked questions or not?

A. No. The enemies did not ask any question. Prum Noch said that when the enemies came and arrested him he started pleading "We are Cambodian, we are in the Cambodian soil. Why do you beat us."

Q. Then what did they say?

A. They said nothing except beating.

Q. Why did not you tell them you were Cambodian?

A. Because they would not have understood me as they were all Vietnamese and there was a foreigner.

Q. Was he in uniform or in civil dress?

A. They were all dressed just like military.

Q. How long were you with them?

A. They arrested me, put me on the vehicle and left me after one hour.

Q. Then they left you on the border?

A. He was taken to the Vietnam territory and then left.

Q. How far inside?

A. About 50 metres from the border.

Chairman: Any other question Mr. Canadian and Polish Commissioners?

A. No.

2nd Witness: NONPOK.

Q. What do you know about the incident?

A. When he heard the shots he came out, he saw the enemy was firing.

Q. Whether the enemies Infantry continued to approach?

A. He said he himself did not see the infantry.

Q. From here he saw the vehicles?

A. Yes.

Other Witnesses.

Lamoum, Nguon Ron, Peou Kim, Tep Nuk, Ko Kin, Thon Chhon; Sin Chhoeun, Meas Chuon and Ay Yim.

Provincial Guard (MAO SREY)

He heard some noise and when he was in the post he heard the shots and the noise of the engines. The post was alerted and they

came to this village to help the villagers here. They came here in one group of 12 persons.

Q. When did the enemy withdraw?

A. At about 7.00 hours.

Q. Did these people also fire at them?

A. Yes.

Q. How many shots he has fired?

A. Each persons had fired about 20 or 30 rounds.

Q. How many persons were there in one group?

A. 12 persons.

Q. Whether the enemies had fired with machine guns?

A. No. They fired with separate shots.

Q. Whether the provincial guards have come from this road?

A. Yes. They came from this road.

Chairman: Now we will go and see the house burnt.

Major: In front of each house hit by bullets they have put a mark.

Then the Team was shown a hut burnt by bullet fire and another hut with distinct bullet holes marks.

II. Point No. XT. 245—128.

The place where one refugee died was shown to the Team. It was under a tree. The place where he was wounded was also shown to the Team. The frontier is about 2 Km. from here. The tracks of the crabs were also shown. There were tracks of 4 crabs.

Q. And how many Infantry?

A. Same strength of a company.

Q. How many refugees were running here roughly?

A. There were 95 refugees captured in the area. It is not possible to give the number involved here.

Q. Has the South Vietnam any post on the other side?

A. There is one South Vietnam's military post at 5 Km. from the frontier. In this area 7 refugees were killed. From this place the border is 2 Km.

Q. This kind of attack has happened for the first time in this area?

A. Yes. For the first time.

III. Village Chet

The Team saw the dead bodies of the 5 refugees killed by the South Vietnam Armed Forces.

INTERVIEW OF KHUM PHONG

One of the Chivapols. At 12.30 some Vietnamese inhabitants came running being pursued by some crabs. They were firing at the refugees. The pursuing group stopped here.

Q. Where they got down upto one point?

A. Just near the bamboo tree nearby, some 400 meters from Pagoda.

Q. Were they armed? (Refugees).

A. They were unarmed. Some refugees were arrested here. 5 were killed here by the Vietnam forces. They were not mentioned in their first report because at that time when they send the information to Phnom-Penh they did not know these 5 killed. They found these 5 killed after they send the report. 13 crabs took part in the aggression in this area and not two.

IV. Bathu

Q. How far is the point of infiltration?

A. The crabs reached upto the village. They crossed this road and one went to the South side.

Q. How far is the border from here?

A. About 1 Km. In this place there are less villagers with arms. The first information of the incident they got at Mesar Thngak was immediately sent to Phnom-Penh to the General Staff and there they communicated the information to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and that is why in the first report of the Ministry there are somethings which did not appear and as in the village of Chet there were 13 crabs instead of 2 and in Chet it was reported that there was no injured and actually there were 5 killed. At Bathu there were 3 crabs one of which crossed the village road. Here one inhabitant of this village was also killed and another one taken away by the enemies and two others wounded.

Q. Whether they have returned that man?

A. Not yet.

The name of the person who has been taken by the Vietnam is Nguyen Van Muoc, age 22 years.

Le Thi Theo his wife was interviewed by the Team. Her husband was taken away by the Vietnamese. She has got two children one of 4 years who is also wounded by Bullets.

Q. How old is the lady?

A. 28 years old and her husband is 22 years old.

Q. Where is her house?

A. Just nearby.

Q. Has she seen anybody in the crabs?

A. In each crab there was one white man and many others of regular armed forces of Vietnam. All the documents of the Salakhum were taken away by the Vietnam Armed forces.

NGO VAN THUONG.

His age is 21 years old. He was also wounded on his left foot by bullet.

LE VAN BINH.

53 years old. He is a brother of a killed man Pham Van Sung of 25 years old.

Q. Was he married?

A. He was unmarried.

Q. Has he been cremated?

A. Not yet.

The dead bodies kept at Pagoda in the village of Wat Chet were seen. There were 7 dead including one young woman.

INTERVIEW WITH REFUGEES AT MESAR THNGAK

The arrested persons came from the villages of My-Qui and Phuocchi in South Vietnam. The total of arrested persons is:—

Children:	24
Women:	10
Men:	61

95.

OLD LADY (NGUYEN THI HOA)

58 years old. She belongs to the village of Phuocchi.

Q. Is she married?

A. Yes, she is married and her husband is here.

Q. Will you call him?

A. He is ill so cannot come.

Q. When was she arrested?

A. On the 16th June at 8-00 hours morning (V. N. TIME). She was planting rice and some other villagers were ploughing the fields. Then she saw 4 vehicles with much noise and fire.

Q. Without warning or with warning?

A. Without warning. And then all the villagers who were ploughing ran away leaving their animals etc.

Q. How did they get their children?

A. The old people carried the children from the villages.

Q. Did they run to their villagers first or directly from the fields?

A. At the time those who were in the village ran with the belongings.

Q. Why did they run away?

A. They were fired at.

Q. Were they fired at before?

A. Every time they come they fire.

Q. Before 16th also they were fired?

A. Before 16th sometimes they came and fired at them.

Q. How many times they were fired?

A. Usually in one month 3 or 4 times.

Q. When they were fired so many times what was the reason that made them run away this time. Why not before?

A. Previously they did not pursue them with the vehicles but this time they pursued with vehicles.

- Q. Are they afraid of something?
- A. Yes.
- Q. From Army people?
- A. Yes. They are army people all dressed in Khaki uniform and the villagers used to call them military men.
- Q. Did they mean to say that they were very unhappy there?
- A. Yes. They were very unhappy.
- Q. Since how long?
- A. Since 6 years they are unhappy.
- Q. Were they harassed?
- A. They were asked to enter into the Camp. If they refused they were beaten and shot.
- Q. Since 6 years they are being harassed. Why did they not run away before?
- A. Recently they asked them to go to the Camps previously not.
- Q. When did they ask them to go to the Camps?
- A. Since 3 years.
- Q. Which camp?
- A. At Duc Hue.
- Q. Why do not they want to go to the Duc Hue?
- A. Because they have to go to the camp at 5 P.M. and they are allowed to go out only at 7 A.M. and if they are late they have to work for the Government for 5 days without pay.
- Q. How much time they work?
- A. From 7 A.M. to 11 A.M. and from 1 P.M. to 5 P.M.
- Q. Canadian Commissioner asked another man his name.
- A. His name is Le Van Nhuan, village Phuoc Chi, 48 years old.
- Q. Whether they want to return to their houses?
- A. No.
- Q. Why?
- A. If we return we will be killed, raped and so on.
- Q. Why should it happen to them when it is their own Government there?
- A. Because that is not a good Government. It is against the people and is oppressing the people.
- Q. Whether the Government is good or bad, have they taken part in any activities against the present Government?
- A. They do not take any part against the Government. They are peaceful men.
- Q. Some arms were found on some of them?
- A. They do not know anything about it.
- Q. Out of these two villages has the whole population run away or only these few people?
- A. Only the part of these two villages are here. Others are killed or arrested. They do not know.

- Q. But did the other people try to run away?
- A. Yes, they tried, to run away. Only part of them succeeded to cross the border.
- Q. Did they try to defend themselves?
- A. No. Everytime they come, we always run away.
- Q. Did they come to Cambodian border before?
- A. No. They never came to Cambodian border before.
- Q. What was the total population of these two villages?
- A. They do not know what the population was.
- Q. Do they know why the Government is trying to put them into camps?
- A. They do not know. But some time in certain camps they group men and women and kill them or shoot at them with shells.
- Q. Whether they have ever been arrested by Viet-Cong or is there any Viet-Cong activity there?
- A. They do not know. They have never faced them. They have never come across them.
- Q. But what do they think about them?
- A. They do not know.
- Q. They have no opinion about them?
- A. No. They are simple men, cultivating their land. They have no political activities.
- Q. But have they ever heard anybody who speaks ill of Viet Cong?
- A. No.
- Q. Have they ever heard anybody who speaks good of Viet-Cong?
- A. No.
- Q. If the Viet-Cong come will they run away?
- A. If Viet-Cong come and shoot them with rifles they will also run away.
- Q. Why do they think that the Government troops always harass them or arrest them?
- A. They have no idea about that. But when the Government troops come they run away.
- Q. Has the Government ever taken any of them to the camps?
- A. No. They know only that those who were taken into the camps were harassed.
- Q. So they have not gone to the Camps ever before?
- A. One boy said he was once in the camp.
His name is PHAM VAN BE. Age 18 years. Camp Tra Cao.
- Q. What is his experience of the Camp?
- A. The Camp was surrounded by barbed wire and they left only a very small gate for exit and entry.

- Q. How many persons were there in the Camp ?
- A. Many people. He does not know the exact number.
- Q. What does he know about the camp?
- A. All people should be in the camp. They are allowed to go out from 7 O'clock to 11 O'clock in the morning.
- Q. And what time in the afternoon?
- A. From 1 O'clock to 5 O'clock in the afternoon. They were tortured. Once he was late they asked him to pay the penalty.
- Q. How much?
- A. Every time he is late he should pay 50 piasters and if he had no money they beat him.
- Q. In the camp was he required to do any forced labour?
- A. They asked them to dig trenches and other things and each house should pay Piaster 300 to buy barbed wire for surrounding the camp.
- Q. Did anybody explain to him why he was in the camp?
- A. No. That is all he knows. After that he ran away.
- Q. How long he was there in the Camp?
- A. He was in the camp for 3 months.
- Q. But for three months nobody tried to explain to him?
- A. No. He ran away from the camp more than one month ago.
- Q. Nobody knows the people who were taken prisoner yesterday, or day before yesterday?
- A. No. They do not know.
- Q. What they want to do in future?
- A. They will try to earn their living in Cambodia.
- Q. Do they know that they have come to a foreign country without the permission of the Government of this country? What will they do if the Royal Government do not allow them to stay?
- A. Well, they will try and request the Government of Cambodia to allow them to live here in Cambodia because if they return there again they will be killed, their girls will be raped.
- Q. Whether they pay any taxes to their Government?
- A. Previously they used to pay some taxes.
- Q. When did they stop paying taxes?
- A. They stopped paying the taxes six months ago.
- Q. Why?
- A. Because they (Government) never came to collect the taxes. More specially they are poor people and they do not have money to pay taxes and every time they are beaten for not paying the taxes.
- Q. How much tax they have to pay?
- A. About 500 to 600 piasters.

A. Every month.

A. 500 or 600 piasters.

A. Government have already taken the animals etc.

A. This time also they have taken the animals and previously also. Every time the army come and the villagers run away, the army takes their property.

23 years old of the village MY QUI.

A. They do not know about that. Previously they used to come and collect the taxes and now they come and shoot them and they run away. They do not know.

A. The inhabitants here are contributing for their food.



सत्यमेव जयते

INTERVIEW WITH THE FOUR PRISONERS ON 17TH JULY, 1962 AT SVAY RIENG

The Team interviewed the four prisoners named NGUYEN VAN BINH, NGUYEN VAN LU, HA VAN DIEP and MAI THANH CHUONG aged 32, 28, 25 and 28 respectively, at Svay Rieng on 17th July, 1962. These persons were taken prisoner by the Cambodian authorities on the 16th June, 1962.

All the prisoners admitted to being the members of the Liberation Front. Two of them *viz.*—NGUYEN VAN BINH and NGUYEN VAN LU admitted to being armed when taken prisoner. The same two men said that they were members of regular units of the Liberation Army operating against the present Government of the Republic of Vietnam.

Asked about the circumstances as to how they found themselves in Cambodia they stated that on the morning of the 16th June, 1962 they were encamped in the village of MY QUY (in case of three of the men *viz.*—NGUYEN VAN BINH, HA VAN DIEP and MAI THANH CHUONG) and DINH (in the case of the other man *viz.*—NGUYEN VAN LU). Two of the men were former inhabitants of MY QUY and one said that his unit had previously operated through MY QUY. On the morning of June the 16th during the operations all these men found themselves in similar circumstances. When the operations were launched against them by the FARVN they fled towards the border of Cambodia together with other villagers. They admitted that they knew they were running towards Cambodia. While running they were pursued by the FARVN units supported by Army Personnel Carriers. One of them, NGUYEN VAN BINH told the Team that when he found himself about one and a half kilometres inside Cambodia and looked back he could see the Army Personnel Carriers crossing the border into Cambodia.

On asking one of the prisoners *viz.* NGUYEN VAN BINH as to whether he wanted to say anything more to the Team he said that he hoped that the Commission would do something about the border problem as whenever the FARVN undertake operation against the people living near the frontier, they will have to run into the Cambodian territory and this will create incidents.

Detailed evidence of the prisoners may be seen at Appendix.

INTERVIEW WITH THE FOUR PRISONERS ON 17th JULY 1962
AT SVAY RIENG

I. INTERVIEW WITH MR. NGUYEN VAN BINH

Q. What is his age?

A. 32 years old.

Q. His village?

A. MY QUY.

Q. What was he doing?

A. He belonged to Liberation Front from December 1960.

Q. Was it a whole time occupation of his or was he cultivator or what?

A. No. He has no other occupation.

Q. Is he married or unmarried?

A. Unmarried.

Q. Has he any relatives living in the same village?

A. Before 1947 he lived in Travinh province in South Vietnam and then he went to MY QUY alone. He has no other attachment in his present location.

Q. How did he find himself in Cambodia?

A. On 16th June 1962 his unit arrived at MY QUY at 5 o'clock in the morning. They were preparing their meals, and suddenly Diem military came with vehicles and his unit started running away. When they were encircled by the Diem Military men all the men in his unit started running away and he does not know the fate of other people of his unit. He started running towards the Cambodian border and entered the Cambodian territory.

Q. With arms or without arms?

A. Yes, with arms.

Q. What kind of arms?

A. With Mat 49.

Q. How many people were there in his unit?

A. 72 persons were in his unit.

Q. What was his rank?

A. Just an ordinary fighter.

Q. How many ordinary soldiers of his unit were armed with sub-machine gun?

A. There were only a few sub-machine gun and they were given to the most able men.

Q. Did he fire his weapon while he was running away or not?

A. No. He did not fire at all because they were preparing the meals and they were encircled by vehicles so they ran away. They could not take away all the things.

- Q. How many people ran with him towards the Cambodian border?
- A. In his unit he was alone.
- Q. But did he see other people also running towards the Cambodian border?
- A. All his men in his unit ran away and the inhabitants of that area also ran away.
- Q. Whether the Vietnamese army fired at them?
- A. Yes, they fired at them.
- Q. Did any people get wounded or anything like that?
- A. He himself has seen two dead on his way while running.
- Q. Was he living permanently in MY QUY?
- A. Previously he lived in that village then he joined the Liberation Front.
- Q. When did he leave that village?
- A. He left the village in 1960. He lived in MY QUY from 1947 to 1960.
- Q. What is the name of his Unit?
- A. Company No. 35.
- Q. Company or Regiment?
- A. Company.
- Q. Where was it based?
- A. They had just reached MY QUY village at 5 o'clock on 16th June 1962.
- Q. But where was he normally based?
- A. The unit was moving from TAY NINH PROVINCE to MY THO PROVINCE.
- Q. Did they often come to MY QUY?
- A. Very rarely.
- Q. Did they come previously?
- A. Yes, they came but very rarely.
- Q. What was the attitude of the villagers towards his unit?
- A. The Units of the Liberation Army wherever they go are given food and anything else they ask for by villagers.
- Q. Did the villagers like them? They did not force them?
- A. The villagers were sympathetic towards them. Whatever they asked the villagers gave them.
- Q. What is the attitude of the Government authorities of the village towards them?
- A. In the area already liberated, there are no more Diem authorities. In the area which is controlled by Diem, whenever the Liberation Army come, the local authorities of Diem themselves supply food specially because they are afraid of the Liberation Army.
- Q. Does he consider MY QUY to be a liberated area?
- A. It is not liberated yet and it does not belong to Diem either.

- Q. Does he know many other people in the MY QUY?
- A. Yes, he knows.
- Q. What is the population of MY QUY village?
- A. He does not know.
- Q. In the Government Units which encircled them did he get any clear view of the composition of that unit?
- A. They were pursued by Crabs and he ran about 100 metres ahead and when he turned he saw only the vehicles. He could not see the persons inside.
- Q. He could not have seen the faces of the people in the crabs?
- A. No, he saw only their caps.
- Q. Did the crabs pursue him even within the Cambodian territory?
- A. When he crossed the border into Cambodia and he reached the point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ km. from the border he saw the crabs crossing the border.
- Q. He mentioned that he had arms or machine guns etc. From where do they get them?
- A. He does not know. He knows only that the higher authorities have given them. He does not know the source of those arms.
- Q. Is he literate person?
- A. Yes, he can read and write a little.
- Q. What would he like to do if he was given the choice now?
- A. If, he was given the choice he would like to return to his village and work there.
- Q. Is he not afraid of any South Vietnam Diem action if he is returned?
- A. If Diem military come he will run away again and hide.
- Q. Does he know why he and his unit and the Liberation Front is carrying on this battle against the Government?
- A. Because they are living under the American Diem regime which is killing and oppressing the people. That is why young people have taken the arms and are fighting against the Government to change the Government into a neutral and peaceful Government.
- Q. Do they not consider that the Diem Government is the Government of the South Vietnam?
- A. No, Because Diem Government is dictatorial Government and it does not represent the will of the people. It represents only the Diem family.
- Q. What kind of Government do they want?
- A. They want neutral and peaceful government just like the Cambodian Government.
- Q. Does he know any of the other three arrested persons?
- A. No. He does not know.

CHAIRMAN: So I give him leave. Mr. Canadian and Polish Commissioners.

CANADA & POLAND: Yes, thank him and give him leave.

CHAIRMAN: Does he want to say anything to the Commission Team?

A. Firstly he would like to thank the Team and secondly he hopes that the Commission will do something about the border problem because whenever the Diem military men attack the people living in frontier they will have to run into the Cambodian territory and this will create incidents.

Q. Does he know the location of the border?

A. He knows only the border of MY QUY.

Q. When he ran he knew where he was running?

A. Yes, he knew.

II. INTERVIEW WITH MR. NGUYEN VAN LU

28 years old, belongs to the village of MY QUY

Q. His profession, and all other things?

A. He was born in MY QUY. He is peasant.

Q. Is he married or unmarried?

A. He is unmarried.

Q. What are his parents?

A. His parents all died.

Q. Is he alone?

A. He has got his aunt in the village.

Q. Did he live in MY QUY before 16th June 1962?

A. He lived up to 6th May 1962 in the village and after that date he joined the Army.

Q. What is the name of the army?

A. The Liberation Army.

Q. And to what company was he assigned?

A. Company No. 36.

Q. Based where?

A. His unit always remained moving.

Q. In which province?

A. From LONG AN to TAY NINH province.

Q. How does he find himself here in Cambodia?

A. On 16th June 1962, his unit was posted in the village of DINH.

Q. How far from MY QUY?

A. 5 km. from MY QUY.

Q. Is it liberated?

A. The Diem authorities are not there. Only the peaceful people are there. From the beginning it was never controlled by the Diem authorities.

Q. So it is controlled by the Liberation Front?

A. No, it is neither controlled by the Diem Government nor by the Liberation Front.

Q. When his unit was posted in the village of DINH then what happened?

A. His unit came in the village at 5-00 a.m. and at 7 o'clock Diem Army came and started to encircle them and chasing them.

They could not escape elsewhere so they ran into the Cambodian territory?

Q. How many?

A. The strength of his unit was 70 persons. When the crabs came they started running away because they were very tired at that time.

Q. Did all the members of his unit run towards the Cambodian border?

A. He does not know.

Q. But did he see any villager also running?

A. The inhabitants of the village ran even before they ran.

Q. So he did not see how many men of the unit ran?

A. No.

Q. When he was pursued did he have any arms with him?

A. Yes, Mas-36.

Q. Did he fire his rifle?

A. He had no time to fire.

Q. But was he fired upon?

A. Yes, he was fired at by the Diem Army.

Q. Was he pursued by the Diem Army?

A. He was pursued by the crabs in the Cambodian territory.

Q. Why did he join the Liberation Army?

A. Because the regime of American-Diem is a dictatorial regime and it is oppressing the people, killing old men, young children and everybody just like at Phuloi, Duy Xuyen, Dinh Dien. That is why he joined the Liberation Army to overthrow that Government.

Q. Where was his unit going?

A. The activities of his unit is from TAY NINH province to LONG AN province.

Q. Did his unit stop anywhere?

A. They are always moving.

Q. When he was running away did he get any glimpses of the persons in the crabs?

A. He saw some people in the crabs but he could not see very clearly.

Q. Is he a literate person?

A. He is literate. He can read and write.

Q. Does he know from where his unit get the arms and ammunitions?

A. They fought with Diem Army and captured their arms and use the same arms for fighting against Diem.

Q. Does he know the aim and object for which he is fighting?

A. Yes, he knows.

Q. What for is he fighting?

A. Because the American-Diem regime is dictatorial one and is against the people. That is why they are fighting so that to overthrow that Government and establish a new Government who can work for peace and neutrality like Cambodian Government.

Q. What would he like to do if he was released?

A. If he is released he will return to Vietnam and join again the Liberation Army and fight again.

CHAIRMAN: Thank him and ask him if he has any message to give us.

A. For him personally and for the Vietnamese people and the Liberation Front he would like to request the Commission to drive the American out of Vietnam and to ask them to withdraw the American military aid and stop the import of arms into Vietnam. He also requests that the Taylor project be cancelled and that the American Army should not interfere into the Vietnam's internal affairs and kill Vietnamese people. He also requests the Commission not to allow the American-Diem army to kill the Vietnamese peaceful people.

Q. When he was in the Unit did he hear that there is a body like the International Commission in South Vietnam?

A. Yes, he heard about the Commission in Vietnam.

Q. Has he got neutral feelings, hostile feelings or a friendly feeling towards the Commission?

A. He has got a very favourable opinion about the Commission because the Commission is entrusted by the Geneva Conference to implement the Geneva Agreement so that the Vietnam should be unified on the 20th July 1956. He hopes that the Commission will try its best to get that clause implemented.

Q. So he wants the unification of Vietnam?

A. Yes, he wants Vietnam to be unified because then there will be no war, no killing of people.

Q. Under one Government?

A. Yes, under one Government.

Q. Under one Government after a free election?

A. He likes very much the Government to be elected by the people because Vietnam people are one and Vietnam is also one.

Q. He said previously that he wants neutral government. What does he think about the government set up in Hanoi?

A. Now they are fighting for a neutral and a peaceful government in South Vietnam so that the normal relations between the two Vietnam will be established and after the normal relations there will be elections, and the decision will be of Vietnamese people.

Q. What is his personal opinion in the case the unified government is established like North Vietnam?

A. He is fighting now in the people's interest and whatever the people decide that is for the people. He will accept that.

Q. Even if the people afterwards re-elect the President Diem, he will accept it?

A. Now he is fighting because of the people's interest. He knows that the people will never elect somebody who kills the people.

Q. Ask him to reply in "yes" or "No"?

A. If the people like he will accept. If it is really a free election he will accept anybody including Diem.

CHAIRMAN: Thank him.

PRISONER: He is thankful for the Commission having come here and ask questions and helping him and getting his point of view and he is very grateful to the Commission.

III. INTERVIEW WITH MR. HA VAN DIEP

25 years old and of the commune of HIEP MY.

Q. How far from MY QUY?

A. This commune is in TRAVINH province.

Q. His profession etc.?

A. He joined the Liberation Army at the end of March 1962 and he was sent for medical training but he was on the way for training and when he reached the village of MY QUY he spent one night there.

Q. He was alone?

A. He was with 15 persons.

Q. What happened then?

A. He spent a night in MY QUY and in the morning of 16th June 1962 he was cooking a meal then the Diem Army came and encircled them and they ran away.

Q. Had he any arms?

A. No. They were sent for training.

Q. Did he know that Company 35 was also camping in the village of MY QUY?

A. He did not know because he had just come and spent one night there.

Q. Does he know that the Commission was told by the Khmer Government that he was arrested with arms?

A. No, he does not know. When he was arrested he was wounded. He had no arms.

Q. Was that by bullet fire?

A. Yes, a bullet fire.

Q. His profession?

A. He was just working as agricultural labourer in the village.

Q. Is his village a liberated area?

A. No, under the control of Diem.

Q. Has he been in the strategic hamlet before?

A. No, he was living far away from those strategic village.

Q. Why did he enter the Liberation Front?

A. Because he saw that the Diem regime arrested people, killed them and that is why all the young people joined the Liberation Front.

CHAIRMAN: Thank him.

IV. INTERVIEW WITH MR. MAI THANH CHUONG

Age 28 years old. Belongs to the village of LONG TOAN.

Q. How far from MY QUY?

A. LONG TOAN is in TRAVINH province and district of CAU NGANG.

Q. What is his profession?

A. He is peasant.

Q. Is he married?

A. No, he is unmarried.

Q. How does he find himself in Cambodia?

A. He was looking for the Liberation Army to join.

Q. When did he leave his village?

A. He left his village at the end of April 1962. In his village in all 15 young men want to join the Army and in each region they were sent to another region ultimately to the Liberation Army in TAY NINH.

Q. So he was along with other persons?

A. No, they have not joined yet.

Q. And where was he on the 15th or 16th of June 1962?

A. On 15th June, he was in the forest but the local people did not tell him the name of the forest.

Q. Then what happened, was he surrounded or what?

A. Then in the night of 15/16th June they walked all night and in the morning at about 7 o'clock they reached the MY QUY village and they started cooking and at that time Diem Army came.

Q. What did they do?

A. When Diem Army came they encircled them and fired at them and they ran away.

Q. Where?

A. They were encircled on three sides and the only side open was there and he ran to that side that is Cambodia.

Q. When he ran did he know that he was running towards Cambodian territory?

A. Yes, he knew because when he reached the village he lived in some of the house and was preparing the meal and the people told him to run.

Q. They shouted at him to run to Cambodia?

A. The villagers were running and he asked them where they were running. They said to Cambodia.

Q. So did he know himself that he was running to Cambodia?

A. At that time he did not know but he asked the villagers and then came to know.

Q. So till he was told he did not know?

A. No, he did not know before.

Q. And all his 15 friends ran to Cambodia?

A. At that time everybody ran away for his life and he himself ran and he was wounded. He does not know about the others.

Q. When he reached over Cambodia there was none of his group?

A. No, he did not see any of them.

Q. And he does not know what happened to them?

A. He is the first man to run. He does not know what happened.

Q. And he is definite that he had no arms with him?

A. Yes, he had no arms.

CHAIRMAN: Any other question, Mr. Commissioners?

POLISH: Why did he want to enter the Liberation Movement?

A. Because he hates the American-Diem who are all the time firing and oppressing the people.

Q. So, does he hate Diem or American people?

A. He hates both of them.

Q. Has he anything else to tell us?

A. Firstly he wishes the Commission good health to work for implementing the work entrusted by the Geneva Conference and secondly he wishes the Commission to demand the withdrawal of American Advisers and American Army from his country and the withdrawal of the military aid they have given and he hopes that the Government will stop killing and oppressing the people.

Q. What would he like to do if he is set free?

A. If he is set free now he will return to his village and work with his people and if the Diem people kill the people and oppress them again he will join the Liberation Front again and fight against the Diem Army.

CHAIRMAN: Now would you, Mr. Canadian and Polish Commissioners, like to see the arms?

The Team saw three locally country-made rifles and one French-made rifle and one French-made sub-machine gun.

Note:—It was told to the Team that Vietnamese refugees have returned to Vietnam a week ago.

ANNEXURE No. 15

(Chapter No. II)

TRANSLATION

No. 2209/DGP/1A/YK

MOST IMMEDIATE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to let them know that on the 10th September, 1962, at about 6 o'clock in the morning, a Vietnamese naval boat—LSM type, carrying troops, penetrated into the waters of Cambodia at about 800 metres from the demarcation line, in the village of KOH ROKAR, district of PEAM CHOR, province of PREY VENG.

Some time later, another boat—LCT type rejoined the first one and together they started firing with machine gun.

Two amphibian vehicles loaded with troops were landed and started looting and destroying. One provincial guard, who was taken by surprise, was arrested and taken away by force with his carbine and a pair of binoculars.

At about 8-30 hours, another boat of LCT type rejoined the first two ships and landed some other troops.

Five aircrafts of the South Vietnamese Air Forces constantly overflew the region of KOH ROKAR during the aggression.

The three naval boats went down the Mekong into Vietnamese territory at about 10-30 hours.

The Ministry have the honour to request the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia kindly to detail their representatives in order to go to the spot to make the 'constat' of the acts of aggression which were deliberately committed by the Vietnamese Armed Forces.

The representatives are requested kindly to gather at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' premises on the 12th September, 1962, at 6-30 hours for departure.

The trip will be made by road from Phnom Penh to Neak Luong and by boat from Neak Luong to Koh Rokar.

While thanking in advance the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia, the Ministry avail of this opportunity to renew the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom Penh, the 11th September, 1962.

Seal.

No 2209/DGP/1A/YK

EXTREME URGENCE

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge et a l'honneur de lui faire connaître que le 10 Septembre 1962, vers 6 heures du matin, un bâtiment de guerre vietnamien de type LSM, transportant des troupes, a pénétré dans les eaux territoriales du Cambodge à environ 800m. de la ligne de démarcation, dans la commune de Koh Rokar, district de Peam Chor, province de Prey Vêng.

Quelques instants plus tard, un autre bâtiment de type LCT a rejoint le premier et ensemble ils se sont mis à tirer des refiles de mitrailleuse.

Des engins amphibies chargés de troupes ont été mis à terre et se sont livrés aux actes de pillage et de destruction. Un grade provincial cambodgien, surpris a été arrêté et amené de force avec sa carabine et une paire de jumelles.

Vers 8h30, un autre bâtiment de type LCT est venu se joindre aux premiers et a débarqué d'autres troupes.

Cinq appareils de l'Armée de l'air sud-vietnamienne ont constamment survolé la région de Koh Rokar pendant cette agression.

Les trois bâtiments de guerre ont redescendu le Mékong pour regagner le territoire Vietnamien vers 10h30.

Le Ministère a l'honneur de prier la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge de bien vouloir désigner ses représentants pour se rendre sur les lieux aux fins d'effectuer le constat des actes d'agression commis délibérément par les forces armées vietnamiennes.

Les représentants désignés sont priés de bien vouloir se réunir au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères le 12 Septembre 1962, à 6h30 en vue du départ.

Le voyage s'effectuera par route de Phnom Penh à Neak Luong et par voie fluviale de Neak Luong à Koh Rokar.

En remerciant à l'avance la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge, le Ministère saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler l'assurance de sa haute considération./-

Phnom Penh, le 11 Septembre 1962.

Cachet.

ANNEXURE No. 16

(Chapter No. II)

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND
CONTROL IN CAMBODIA

(INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT)

REPORT OF THE BORDER INCIDENT AT KOH ROKAR, IN THE
PROVINCE OF PREY VENG, ON THE 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1962,
AS APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION.

In pursuance of the decision of the Commission in their 3rd Extraordinary meeting held on 12th September, 1962, at 6-30 A.M. to investigate the incident, a Commission Team comprising of the following:—

1. Mr. M. L. Trivedi—India/Chairman.
2. Mr. T. M. Pope—Canada.
3. Major Jerzy Sawicki—Poland.

left for KOH ROKAR on the morning of the 12th September, 1962, at 7-00 A.M.

On reaching KOH ROKAR the Team heard the general description of the incident from Major Sosthene Fernandez, Commander of the 1st region. They also interviewed Mr. YOK LY, the provincial guard who was arrested by the intruders and taken away to the Vietnamese post across the border.

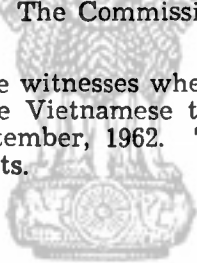
According to the witnesses, on the morning of 10th September 1962 at about 6 00 A.M. a South Vietnamese naval boat of LSM type carrying troops entered the Cambodian waters and penetrated for about 800 metres inside the Cambodian territory. This boat was followed by another naval boat of LCT type and on joining the first boat they opened machine-gun fire towards the land. The boats dislodged two amphibian vehicles carrying about 10 to 12 soldiers each. The Team was told that landing was not actually witnessed by anyone on Cambodian side as the point of landing was obscured from the Post. The amphibians proceeded towards the land and were followed by some armed soldiers in battle dress. The amphibians continued directing machine-gun fire towards the village nearby. The landing of the amphibians and the soldiers was covered by 5 planes of the Vietnamese Air Force which continued circling the area at low altitude. The amphibians on reaching the road proceeded towards North and then back to South. They entered the village and started ransacking the houses. In the meantime the villagers had fled from the village after hearing the gun fire. The amphibians destroyed the bannana trees and Paddy crops which came in their way. They also are alleged to have taken away some cattle and fowl from the village. The quarters of the provincial guards in the village were also ransacked. One of the Guards viz.

YOK LY of the main post, about 400 metres away who had come to the village on hearing the shots was arrested and taken away across the border to a Vietnamese Post. At 8-30 A.M. another naval boat joined the earlier two boats and again some soldiers were dislodged. Amphibians and the soldiers as well as the boats remained in the Cambodian territory upto about 10-30 A.M. and thereafter retreated towards Vietnamese territory. The provincial guard was subsequently released at 6-00 P.M. the next day.

According to the evidence of the provincial guard namely YOK LY, there were about 10 Vietnamese soldiers and two Americans one of whom of the rank of a Major, in the vehicle in which he was taken. He also stated that before he was released by the Vietnamese to return to Cambodia his Carbine, a pair of binoculars and a gold chain which he was wearing were taken away by them. He did not complain of any maltreatment at the hands of the Vietnamese except that he was not given two meals during the time that he was under arrest.

The Team examined the tracks left behind by the amphibians. They also saw the belongings of some of the houses in the village including a large number of pictures of the Cambodian Royal Family lying scattered and smashed on the ground. They also saw the damage to the banana trees and the Paddy crops caused by the passage of the amphibians. The Commission Team did not see any bullet marks.

The Team questioned the witnesses whether any firing was going on across the border in the Vietnamese territory any time during the night of 9th/10th September, 1962. The Team was told that nobody had heard any shots.



सत्यमेव जयते

**REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATION TEAM ON THE BORDER
INCIDENT IN THE VILLAGE OF KOH ROKAR, DISTRICT OF
PEAM CHOR, PROVINCE OF PREY VENG ON
16TH SEPTEMBER 1962**

The Military Advisers' Investigation Team comprising of the following members of the Commission left for KOH ROKAR at 7-00 A.M. on 27th September, 1962, to investigate the removal of the Border Markers.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Major K. G. Pitre | India/Chairman |
| 2. Major E. J. Carey | Canada |
| 3. Major J. Sawicki | Poland |

On arrival at Koh Rokar Major S. Fernandez, Commander of the 1st region, gave the general description of the incident to the Investigation Team.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION BY MAJOR S. FERNANDEZ

About 12 days ago the members of the Commission and the journalists came here to note the act of violation of our territory at a point 800 metres inside our territory and we were able to show all the marks of that violation. The members have come today again to investigate a similar incident. It is the 3rd time since November, 1961 that we have the members of the C.I.C. here. They noted that the Vietnamese Army have violated our territory and this time they have destroyed the border markers. I do not wish to make a long speech like the last time. The Vietnamese came with a naval boat of their regular navy early in the morning of 16th September, 1962. They remained on their side of the border. There was a border marker which we saw last time and we have photographs taken on that day of the border marker and also we have photographs taken in November, 1961 as well. This time one T/A Boat carrying some 50 men came and destroyed the border maker. They tied chains to the concrete border marker and pulled it out and then they carried it away in their boat. It took only some 15 minutes. Our frontier guards did not fire because we have given strict orders not to fire at the enemy when they are in their territory. So there was no exchange of fire or shots etc. and that naval boat stayed in their waters and returned at about 11-00 A.M. We have got information that the Governor of the province of HONG NGU by name Mr. Long had come himself to direct the operation. Hong Ngu is about 20 Km. from this place. On that day also there was a helicopter of the Vietnam Army and it came and landed at the TAN AN. Here I would like to point out to the Commission Team and the journalists that this is a challenge against our Army and our country. As you have heard, the boat stayed at the border for a long time but we did not fire because they stayed in their own territory.

Q. Where were you, Major Fernandez, when the incident took place? Did you yourself see the removal of the border markers?

A. I was not present at that time.

Q. Was there any eye-witness to this incident, if so we would like to interrogate him?

A. Yes, there were some eye-witnesses.

INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF THE EYE-WITNESSES

Q. What is your name and age etc.?

A. My name is CHUOP IM. I am 26 years old.

Q. Tell us in your own words what you saw on the morning of 16th September '62?

A. On the 16th September the South Vietnamese came here. They did not enter into our territory. They stayed 20 metres inside their own territory.

Q. Who actually came and removed the border marker?

A. Those Navy men.

Q. How did they come?

A. They came in a naval boat and they removed the board. A small naval boat came with soldiers and they tied the border marker with the chains and removed it.

Q. Did you notice any number of the boat etc.?

A. It was in such a position that I could not see the number.

Q. How did you know that it was a South Vietnamese boat?

A. It was like our Cambodian boats, but it was painted in black.

Q. Did you see any distinct sign on the boat?

A. I saw those heavy cannons.

Q. Apart from those cannons, did you see any other distinct sign?

A. No.

Q. When you saw the cannons how did you make out that they are South Vietnamese?

A. I knew that they were South Vietnamese because there was a flag?

Q. Where was that flag?

A. It was at the end of the boat?

Q. What was the colour of the flag?

A. Yellow.

Q. What dress were the men wearing?

A. They were in different uniforms; some dressed in black, some in fatigue dress and some in khakhi uniform. There were some in civilian clothes.

Q. Did you see any non-South Vietnamese with them?

A. No.

Q. Approximately how many people came?

A. Roughly 30 persons.

Q. At what time did this incident take place?

A. About 6 or 6-30 A.M.

Q. At what time did they leave?

A. About 12-30 A.M.

Q. What did they do with the border marker?

A. They lifted it and put it in the naval boat and took it away.

Q. Were there any other person present with you?

A. Some Chivapols were with me but they have already been granted leave because of the holidays.

Q. Who is incharge of this Post?

A. I am incharge of this Post. I saw the incident myself.

Q. Major Fernandez, do you know who put the joint border marker?

Major:—I do not know.

Q. Since how long has this border marker been here?

Major:—I do not know because it was all the time here.

Now the Team requests Major Fernandez to take them to the site of the incident.

The Team visited the site where the border marker was stated to have been located before this incident. The actual site was compared with the existing photographs shown to the Team which were taken in November, 1961 and on 12th September, 1962. The Team noticed that the two boards which were seen in the previous photographs were no longer there at the site.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE TEAM

The task assigned to the Team was to ascertain, if the border markers which existed previously on the border of Cambodia and South Vietnam have been removed as alleged by the Cambodian Government.

The Team unanimously agreed that the border markers have been removed on or about the 16th September, 1962.

ANNEXURE No. 17

(Chapter No. II)

TRANSLATION

No. 2245/DGP/1A/

VERY URGENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and with reference to the Ministry's Note No. 2209/IA/YK dated the 11th September 1962 regarding the aggression against the village of KOH ROKAR (PREY VENG) by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam, have the honour to let them know that on the 16th September, 1962 morning South Vietnamese troops carried by naval boats had penetrated into Cambodian territory and removed and destroyed the two boards which showed the frontier line.

The existence of those boards had been noted by the members of the International Commission, the Military Attaches, the Press Attaches and the journalists during the investigation of 12th September last.

The Ministry would be very grateful to the International Commission if they kindly detail an Investigation Team in order to go again to KOH ROKAR to make the 'constat' of the removal of these boards (border markers).

The members of the Investigation Team are requested to gather in front of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' premises on Thursday, 27th September, 1962 at 7 A.M. for departure. The trip from Phnom-Penh to Koh Rokar will be made with the same means of transport as previously.

While thanking in advance the International Commission the Ministry avail of this occasion to renew to them the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom-Penh, the 22nd September, 1962
Seal.

International Commission for
Supervision and Control in Cambodia,
Phnom-Penh

ANNEXURE No. 18

(Chapter No. II)

TRANSLATION

No. 2390/DGP/IA/YK

MOST IMMEDIATE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to let them know that on the 25th October, 1962, at about 14-00 hours, two planes of the FARVN of dark colour violated the Cambodian air space and systematically bombarded and fired with machine guns during several minutes the two Cambodian villages of A PEING and LA BOYNHANG, situated at about 2 kilometres from the nearest frontier and at about 155 kilometres to the North-East of Stung Treng.

This bombardment was preceded by a flight of reconnaissance carried out by a plane of FARVN, painted in light colour.

The loss and damages caused by these bombardment are as follows:—

1. In the village of A PEING:

- 10 killed among them 3 women and 2 children,
- 11 wounded,
- the whole village was destroyed except for 3 barks,
- some twenty holes of shells were seen in the village,
- one un-exploded rocket.

2. In the village of LA BOYNHANG:

- 4 killed among them one women and one child,
- 4 wounded,
- 5 houses, razed.

and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia about this characterized aggression of the Vietnamese Air Forces against peaceful Cambodian villages, the Ministry invite them to proceed to the place of incident in order to make the 'constat' of the materiality of the facts and the damages caused to the Khmer inhabitants. The Ministry would be much obliged if the date of the trip is intimated to them.

The Ministry avail of this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom-Penh, the 31st October,
1962.

Sd/- NOU HACH

International Commission for Supervision
and Control of the Cease-Fire in
Cambodia, Phnom-Penh.



ANNEXURE No. 18(a)

(Chapter No. II)

TRANSLATION

No. 2399/DGP/IA/YK

VERY URGENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and with reference to their Note No. 2390/DGP/IA/YK dated the 31st October, 1962, regarding acts of Vietnamese aggression against the Cambodian villages in Rattanakiri on the 25th October, 1962, have the honour to intimate to them the following details regarding loss and damages caused in that occasion:

1. *In the village of A PEING:*

8 killed among them 3 women and 2 children,

9 wounded,

the whole village was destroyed except for 3 houses, some twenty holes of shells were seen in the village, one unexploded rocket.

2. *In the village of LA BOYNHANG:*

1 killed,

4 seriously injured,

5 houses razed.

The Ministry also call the Commission's attention to the fact that new air incursions of the Vietnamese air force were noted in the same region on the 31st October, 1962.

The Ministry avail of this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom-Penh, the 1st November, 1962.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE
CEASE FIRE IN CAMBODIA
PHNOM PENH.

ANNEXURE No. 19

(Chapter No. II)

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND
CONTROL IN CAMBODIA

(INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT)

*Report on the border incident in the villages of A PEING and
LA BOYNHANG on 25th October, 1962.*

In pursuance of the decision of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia in their Extraordinary meeting No. 4 (of 1962) dated 1st November, 1962, an Investigation Team comprising of the following:—

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| 1. Mr. M. L. Trivedi | India | Chairman |
| 2. Mr. T. M. Pope | Canada | |
| 3. Mr. S. Trojanowski | Poland | |
| 4. Major Jerzy Sawicki | Polish Military Adviser. | |

proceeded to the villages of LA BOYNHANG and A PEING on the 1st November, 1962, for a "Constat" regarding the border incident in these villages on the 25th October 1962. The Team was conducted to the villages by two helicopters.

At the village of LA BOYNHANG the Team was received by the Military Governor of the area, Capt. Ung Nhach who recited the incident as follows:—

"These villagers, inhabitants of this region, have no contact with the Vietnamese. In 1951-52 Vietnamese lived here but since 1954 when the Vietnamese withdrew it has been inhabited only by Khmers. During 1951-54, the Vietnamese sometimes used to harass the Cambodian inhabitants and that is why the people do not like the Vietnamese. On the day of the incident, i.e. the 25th October 1962, at about 2 P.M. one white observation plane overflew the village. The villagers saw the plane turn back, after which two black fighters came from the East at about 2-15 P.M. They first bombarded the village of A PEING and then strafed with machine-guns this village name La Boynhang. According to the villagers, they made several passes. They fired for about 1½ hours."

On further questioning the Team was told that:—

"The frontier is about 6 kms. from this village. Yesterday, i.e. the 31st October, 1962 at about 9-00 A.M. when a Cambodian Army helicopter came here to evacuate the wounded, it was chased by two Vietnamese Skyraiders upto a distance of about 25 Km. inside the Cambodian territory. In the afternoon at about 4-30 P.M. two Vietnamese Skyraiders were seen at a very low altitude in this area when a Cambodian helicopter came here again to evacuate the

wounded. They overflow the area and turned back after about 10 minutes. On October 31 at 7-30 P.M. a plane directed its searchlight on the area for about 15 minutes and then returned."

The Team was also told that the area was a peaceful one and that the present incident was the first of its kind. In reply to their queries about the armed strength of the village the Team was told that but for the head of the village there was no armed person. The nearest Chivapol Post for the village was Bo Kheo and Oyadao. The Team also gathered the information that there was no regular patrolling of the village by the Police or the army and the village was sometimes visited by Police parties with gifts of cloth, salt etc. from the Prince for the villagers. The Team was told that the entire area was inhabited by the Djaray tribe on the Cambodian side whereas Rhade tribe inhabited the area across the border. It was also told that there was no relationship or contact between the two tribes. Asked about the position of the border and its distinguishing features, the Team was told that the border was marked by a chain of mountains. On further questioning the Team gathered the information that only the inhabitants knew where the border was or rather those who were mainly concerned with it, but for any other person who did not know about the border it would be difficult to distinguish the same. The Governor also confirmed that there was no information of the presence of any strangers in the area. He also told that the Viet Minh came once in the area and withdrew in 1954 following the Geneva Accord.

The Team also examined another eye-witness namely DANH TAT who corroborated the evidence.

The Team then saw the remains of five huts which had been burnt to the ground and holes made in the ground by Cannon shells said to be 20 mm. and a fired 20 mm. shell casing. The details of the dead and wounded was as follows:—

Dead: old lady Nhing, 65 years old.

Wounded: (1) female Dinh, 35 years old; (2) Khum 25 years old; (3) child Biyoen of about one year old and (4) girl Phlot of 11 years old.

The Team then proceeded to the other village namely A PEING which was about 5 minutes flight by helicopter from the village of LA BOYNHANG. The Military Governor told the Team that the sequence of the incident in this village was the same as in the village of La Boynhang with the difference that this village was also subjected to rocket bombing. The Team then gathered the following details:—

"The population of the village:

Adults: 44 males, 46 females; children: 20 males, 19 females;

Total: 129 persons.

The number of persons whose houses were burnt was 65.

The number of dead persons here was 4 males and 2 females. Their names are as follows:—

Chvin Leen	Male	14	years	died on 25-10-62
Ngim Has	"	64	"	—do—
Ble Boun	"	20	"	—do—
Tven	"	43	"	—do—
Kok Hom	Female	23	"	—do—
Nga Bloen	"	26	"	died on 28-10-62

The number of persons here injured was six. Their names are as follows:—

Keo Chvin	Male
Pi Klon	"
Mat Ket	Female
Yan Ploen	"
Kvan Tik	"
Han Tot	"

The Team then saw the following:—

The number of houses burnt was 5; undamaged 6; holes of shells seen: 28; Cannon shells marks were countless.

While carrying out the investigation in the village of La Boynhang, the members of the Commission noticed at about 14-30 hrs. two planes at a high altitude coming from the east and headed westwards over the Cambodian territory.

The Governor of Ratanakiri, Captain Ung Nhach told the Commission later, that these planes forced the pilot of the Khmer plane protecting the helicopters carrying the Commission Team to withdraw from the region of the village La Boynhang, over which the plane was circling.

The verbatim record of evidence gathered at the sites of the incident is enclosed herewith.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL IN CAMBODIA PHNOM-PENH.

Verbatim proceedings of the Investigation Team regarding the border incident in the villages of A PEING and LA BOYNHANG, on 25th October, 1962.

A Commission Investigation Team made up of the three Commissioners and the Military Adviser of the Polish Delegation visited the sites of the incident on the 1st November, 1962.

At the village of LA BOYNHANG.

The Military Governor of the area, Captain Ung Nhach recited the incident to the Investigation Team as follows:—

"These villagers inhabitants of this region, have no contact with the Vietnamese. In 1951-52 Vietnamese lived here but since 1954, when the Vietnamese withdrew it has been inhabited only by Khmers. During 1951-54, the Vietnamese sometimes used to harrass the Cambodian inhabitants and that is why the people do not like the Vietnamese. On the day of the incident, i.e., the 25th October 1962 at about 2 P.M. one white observation plane overflew the village. The villagers saw the plane turn back, after which two black fighters came from the East at about 2-16 P.M. They first bombarded the village of A PEING and then strafed with machine-gun this village named LA BOYNHANG. According to the villagers they made several passes. They fired for about 1½ hours".

Q. They fired only with machine-guns?

A. Here they fired with 20 mm. cannon.

Q. How many houses were burnt here?

A. Five houses.

Q. How many persons died and were wounded?

A. One woman died and four were wounded whose names are as follows: Old Lady Nhing, 65 years old. Wounded: women Dinh, 35 years old; Khum, 25; child Biyoen of about one year old and girl Phlot, 11 years old.

The frontier is about 6 km. from this village, yesterday, i.e., the 31st October, 1962 at about 9-00 A.M. when a Cambodian Army helicopter came here to evacuate the wounded, it was chased by two Vietnamese Skyraiders up to a distance of about 25 km. inside Cambodian territory. In the afternoon at about 4-30 P.M. two Vietnamese Skyraiders were seen at a very low altitude in this area when a Cambodian helicopter came here again to evacuate the wounded.

Q. Did they do anything?

A. No they overflew the area and turned back after about 10 minutes. On October 31 at 7-30 P.M. a plane directed its searchlight on the area for about 15 minutes and then returned.

- Q. Has this area been the scene of any violation before?
- A. No, this is the first incident.
- Q. What is the population of this village?
- A. About 100 persons.
- Q. What is the armed strength of this village, the strength of armed villagers or Chivapols etc?
- A. There are no armed villagers. Only the head of the village has a rifle.
- Q. Which is the nearest Chivapol Post for this village?
- A. Bo Kheo and Oyadao.
- Q. Except for walking is there any other way of communication?
- A. From Bo Kheo there is a road. It is one-day's walk from Bo Kheo to this place.
- Q. How often does the army patrol here?
- A. There is no patrolling. Sometimes a party of police with gifts (cloth, salt, etc.) from the Prince for the villagers come here.
- Q. What is the name of the Khmer tribe here?
- A. The Djaray tribe.
- Q. Can you tell me how far the Djaray are spread here?
- A. Over the whole area.
- Q. Are there also Djaray on the Vietnamese side?
- A. No. On the other side the tribesmen are Rhade.
- Q. Do they have at present any relationship or give and take with each other?
- A. There is no relationship and no trade with the other side of the border.
- Q. Are there any Vietnamese on the other side?
- A. There are no Vietnamese, only Rhade tribesmen. There is a Vietnamese Military Post about 10 km. from the border. He does not know the name of the post, but there is one.
- Q. Is there any passage across the border?
- A. No.
- Q. Has he any information about any strangers not belonging to the area being seen around here?
- A. No, he never heard any such report.
- Q. Did the Vietnamese who lived here in 1951-54 had any connection with Viet Minh?
- A. The Viet Minh came once in the area and withdrew in 1954, following the Geneva Accord.
- Q. Otherwise it has been a peaceful area?
- A. Yes, it was peaceful area.
- Q. Is there any natural line which marks the border?
- A. There is a chain of mountains.

- Q. Suppose we were to go to the border, is there any line or distinct border mark from which we could know that this is Cambodia and that is Vietnam?
- A. During the French rule there were border markers, but of late nobody has gone up to the border. The inhabitants only know where the border is, or rather those who are mainly concerned with it know. But for any other person who does not know about the border it will be difficult to distinguish.
- Q. The dead person here has been buried?
- A. She has been buried.
- Q. And the wounded persons?
- A. They have already been taken to the hospital.
- Q. Did they fire one time or many times?
- A. They made several passes and fired several times.

The Team saw the remains of 5 huts which had been burnt to the ground and holes made in the ground by cannon shells said to be 20 mm. and fired 200 mm. shell casing.

INTERVIEW WITH EYE-WITNESSES

DANH TAT, 25 years old.

- Q. Does he know anything about this incident?
- A. There was one plane (white) which circled the village and then returned to the East. Two fighters then came from the East and started firing at the houses. They continued circling around and firing and he ran away and hid himself in the woods. They started firing when the sun was about 60° and left when the sun was at about 40°. He saw only when they fired at this house.
- Q. Did he see any Vietnamese here?
- A. He saw only planes. He did not see any Vietnamese. If he ever saw any Vietnamese he would run away and report to the head of the village.

ANOTHER OLD MAN

Three years ago "Yuons" (Vietnamese) came here with guns, they numbered about 200 persons. When they came he told them that they were in Cambodian territory whereupon they turned back.

- Q. How many villages are there in this area?
- A. There are 3 khums of about 20 Phums each.

INTERVIEW AT A PEING

- Q. How far is the border from here?
- A. They do not know how many kms. away the border lies, but if they start early in the morning they will reach it at noon. Here the story is the same as that of the village of LA BOYNHANG. The only difference is that here there are 28 rocket holes and one live rocket in a tree.

Q. How many persons died, how many were wounded? How long did the firing go on?

A. It took the same time as in the other village. They fired at the two villages in the same circuit. The population of this village is as follows:—

Adults: 44 males, 46 females, children: 20 males, 19 females—

Total: 129 persons.

The number of persons whose houses were burnt is 65.

The number of dead persons here is 4 males and 2 females.

Their names are as follows:—

Chvil Leen	male	14	years	died on 25-10-62
Ngim Has	"	64	"	—do—
Ble Boun	"	20	"	—do—
Tve	"	43	"	—do—
Kok Hom	female	23	"	—do—
Nga Bloen	"	26	"	died on 28-10-62

The number of persons injured here is six. Their names are as follows:—

Keo Chvin	male
Pi Klon	"
Mat Ket	female
Yan Ploen	"
Kvan Tik	"
Han Tot	"

The Team then saw the following:—

The number of houses burnt is 5; undamaged 6.

Holes of shells seen: 28.

Cannon shell marks are countless.

The Team also saw an unexploded rocket shell stuck in a tree.

While carrying investigation in the village of La Boynhang, the members of the Commission noticed at about 14-30 hrs. two planes which came from the east and headed westwards over the Cambodian territory.

The Governor of Ratanakiri, Captain Ung Nhach told the Commission later, that these planes forced the pilot of the Khmer plane protecting the helicopters of the Commission to withdraw from the region of the village LA Boynhang, over which the plane was circling.

ANNEXURE No. 20.

(Chapter No. II.)

TRANSLATION

No. 2344/DGP/1A/YK.

VERY URGENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to let them know that on the 18th October, 1962, at 5-30 A.M. a Khmer patrol composed of 8 soldiers and 5 chivapols in barks came under a violent fire of the soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam who were also in barks and were hidden in the tall grasses, at a point situated about 400 metres within the Cambodian territory in the region of KAAM SAMNAR KROM (KANDAL).

One Cambodian soldier by name SUN SAING was mortally wounded.

The riposte of the Cambodian patrol had compelled the aggressors to leave their refuge and withdraw into the Vietnamese territory.

The Ministry avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom Penh, the 20th October, 1962.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE
CEASE FIRE IN CAMBODIA
PHNOM PENH.

No. 2344/DGP/1A/YK.

TRES URGENT

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge et a l'honneur de lui faire connaître que le 18 Octobre 1962, à 5h30 du matin, une patrouille cambodgienne composée de 8 militaires et de 5 chivapols transportés dans des barques fut prise sous un violent feu tiré par des soldats des Forces Armées de la République du Viêt Nam également en barques et cachés dans de hautes herbes, en un lieu situé à environ 400 mètres à l'intérieur du territoire cambodgien, dans la région de Kaâm Samnâr Krom (Kandal).

Un soldat cambodgien, nommé Sun Saing fut mortellement blessé.

La riposte de la patrouille cambodgienne a obligé les agresseurs à abandonner leur refuge et à se retirer en territoire vietnamien.

Le Ministère saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge l'assurance de sa haute considération./-

Phnom Penh, le 20 Octobre 1962.

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE
SURVEILLANCE ET DE CONTROLE DU
CESSEZ-LE-FEU AU COMBODGE A
— PHNOM PENH —



ANNEXURE No. 21

(Chapter No. II)

TRANSLATION

No. 2490/DGP/1A/YK

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to let them know that on the 18th November, 1962, the armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam have committed a new incursion into Cambodian territory up to the abandoned village of KONG MAU, district of KOMPONG RAU (SVAY RIENG). The incursion took place under the following circumstances:—

At about 15.00 hours, amphibian vehicles carrying troops have penetrated 3 kilometres inside Khmer territory, under the protection of two fighters. These troops opened fire upon Khmer peasants who were reaping rice.

It was only at about 17.00 hours that the aggressors withdrew into Vietnamese territory.

The amphibian vehicles have left tracks of their passing through in the village of Kong Mau.

The Ministry request the International Commission kindly to find herewith a sketch-map showing the place of incident and the photographs taken after the incursion.

The Ministry avail of this opportunity to renew to the International Commission the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom Penh, the 23rd November, 1962.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION
AND CONTROL OF THE CEASE FIRE IN CAMBODIA

—PHNOM PENH—

N° 2490/DGP/1A/YK

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le Feu au Cambodge et a l'honneur de lui faire connaître que le 18 Novembre 1962, les Forces Armées de la République du Viet-Nam ont commis une nouvelle incursion en territoire cambodgien jusqu'au village abandonné de Kong Mau, district de Kompong Rau (Svay-Rieng). Cette incursion s'est déroulée dans les circonstances suivantes:—

Vers 15h00, des engins amphibies, avec des troupes à bord ont pénétré à 3 kilomètres à l'intérieur du territoire khmer, sous la protection de deux avions de chasse. Ces troupes ont tiré sur les payysans khmers qui étaient en train de moissonner le riz.

Ce n'est que vers 17h00 que les agresseurs se sont retirés en territoire vietnamien.

Les engins amphibies ont laissé des empreintes de leur passage dans le village de Kong Mau.

Le Ministère prie la Commission Internationale de bien vouloir trouver ci-joints un croquis montrant le lieu de l'incident et des photos prises apres cette incursion.

Le Ministère saisit cette occasion pour renouvele à la Commission Internationale l'assurance de sa haute considération./-

Phnom Penh, le 23 Novembre 1962.

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE SURVEILLANCE
ET DE CONTROLE DU CSEZ LE FEU AU
CAMBODGE
—PHNOM-PENH—

सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE No. 22

(Chapter No. IV)

TRANSLATION

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No. 369-DGP/64/CCII/X

CONFIDENTIAL

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to let them know that on the 9th March, 1961, elements of the Khmer Royal Armed Forces discovered in the Southern region of TASANH, Srok Pailin (Battambang):

- 65 hand grenades
- 2 anti-tank mines
- 1 anti-person mine.

These appliances of Viet-Minh origin had already been destroyed on the spot owing to their dangerous condition.

Enclosed are three photographs.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom-Penh, the 6th April, 1961

To

Seal

The International Commission for
Supervision and Control of the
Cease-Fire in Cambodia,
Phnom-Penh.

ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No. 369-DGP/64/CCII/X

CONFIDENTIAL

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge et a l'honneur de lui faire connaître que le 9 Mars 1961, les éléments des Forces Armées Royales Khmères ont découvert dans la région du Sud de TASANH, Srok de Pailin (Battambang):

- 65 grenades à main,
- 2 mines anti-char,
- 1 mine anti-personnel

Ces engins, d'origine Viet Minh, ont été déjà détruits sur place en raison de leur état dangereux.

Ci-joint trois photographies.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge l'assurance de sa haute considération./.

Phnom Penh, le 6 Avril 1961

Cachet

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE
SURVEILLANCE ET DE CONTROLE DU
CESSEZ-LE-FEU AU CAMBODGE, PHNOM PENH



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE No. 23
(Chapter No. IV)
TRANSLATION
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No. 422-DGP/X
CONFIDENTIAL

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia and have the honour to inform them of the discovery by one of the services of the General Staff of the FARK on the 23rd and 27th March, of two depots of material of Viet Minh origin comprising respectively of:—

1. 55 sharp tops, 22 split taps, 83 drilling-machines, in the region of TRENG (Battambang);
2. 11 inert shell bodies, without detonating plug, for the throwing of Japanese 50 m/m grenades, at the foot of Phnom Dak PREAH (11 kilometres to the South-East of Pursat).

The taps and drilling-machines are preserved for the eventual use of the FARK, while the shell bodies kept on the spot.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia take this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom-Penh, the 20th April, 1961

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SUPERVISION AND CONTROL,
PHNOM-PENH

Seal

ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No. 422-DGP/X
CONFIDENTIEL

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle au Cambodge et a l'honneur de l'informer de la découverte par un des services de l'Etat Major-Général des FARK, dans les journées des 23 et 27 Mars écoulés, de deux dépôts dematériels d'origine Viet-Minh composés respectivement de:

- 1°/- 55 tarauds effés, 22 tarauds a fentes, 83 perceuses, dans la région de TRENG (Battambang);
- °/- 11 corps d'obus inertes, sans bouchon détonant, pour lancement de grenades 50 m/m japonais, au pied du Phnom Dak PREAH (11 Kms au Sud Est de Pursat).

Les tarauds et perceuses sont conservés pour l'usage éventuel dans les FARK, tandis que les corps d'obus sont gardés sur place.

Le Ministère des Affaires du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle l'assurance de sa haute considération./-

Phnom-Penh, le 20 Avril 1961.

Cachet

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE
SURVEILLANCE ET DE CONTROLE
PHNOM-PENH



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE No. 24
(Chapter No. IV)
TRANSLATION
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No. 368-DGP/64/C/X

CONFIDENTIAL

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to bring to their knowledge that the under enumerated materials and ammunitions of Viet Minh origin were found out by the military authorities of the Khmer Royal Armed Forces:—

1.- On the 8th February, 1962, a depot of arms and ammunitions was discovered at the foot of Phnom TAKAK in the region of KOM-PONG-SOM-LOEU, situated at about 38 kilometres to the South-East of SRE AMBELL (KOH KONG):—

- 1 rifle (musketoen) only the rusty metallic frame is left.
- 2 sporting guns
- 2 Grenades F.1 (doubtful condition)

2.- On the 20th February, 1962, two depots of ammunitions were discovered at O-CHAM-LANG-ROMEANG, situated at 7 kilometres to the South of TASANH-KRANHUONG, Srok of PAILIN (BAT-TAMBANG):—

First depot:—

- 1 scrap-heap of about 60 kilos, having been used for the making of explosive devices.

Second depot:—

- 1 cylindrical A.C. mine,
- 1 cubic A.C. mine
- 1 cylindrical mould for the making of explosive devices.

All these devices and ammunitions were destroyed on the spot due to their doubtful condition.

While informing the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia about the above mentioned for all purposes they deem it useful, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs avail of this opportunity to renew the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom Penh, the 16th March, 1962.
Seal

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE
CEASE-FIRE IN CAMBODIA, PHNOM PENH**

ROYAUME DUCAMBODGE

No. 368-DGP/64/C/X

CONFIDENTIEL

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge presente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge et a l'honneur de porter à sa connaissance que des matériels et munitions d'origine Viet Minh ci-après énumérés ont été découverts par les autorités militaires des Forces Armées Royales Khmères:

1. le 8 Février 1962, un dépôt d'armes et de munitions a été découvert au pied du Phnom TAKAK dans la région de KAMPONG-SOM-LOEU, endroit situé à environ 38 km au Sud-Est de SRE AMBELL (KOH KONG):

- 1 Mousqueton (il n'en reste que l'ossature)
- 2 Fusils de chasse (métallique rouillée).
- 2 Grenades F.1 (état douteux).

2. le 20 Février 1962, deux dépôts de munitions ont été découverts à O-CHAM LANG-ROMEANG situé à 7 km au Sud de TASANH-KRANHUONG, srok de PAILIN (BATTAMBANG):

Premier dépôt:

- 1 tas de ferrailles de 60 kg environ ayant servi à la fabrication des engins explosifs.

Deuxième dépôt:

- 1 Mine A. C. cylindrique,
- 1 Mine A. C. cubique,
- 1 Moule cylindrique pour la fabrication des engins explosifs.

Tous ces engins et munitions ont été déjà détruits sur place en raison de leur état douteux.

En informant la Commission Internationale de Contrôle et de Surveillance du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge de ce qui précède, pour toutes fins qu'elle jugera utiles, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler l'assurance de sa haute considération./-

Phnom Penh, le 16 Mvs 1962
Cachet.

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE SURVEILLANCE
ET DE CONTROLE DU CESSEZ-LE-FEU AU
CAMBODGE

—PHNOM PENH—

ANNEXURE No. 25

(Chapter No. IV)

TRANSLATION

No. 591-DGP/64/CC12/X

CONFIDENTIAL

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to let them know that on the 29th April, 1962, the elements of the Khme Royal Armed Forces discovered a depot of explosives of Viet-Minh origin in the hilly region of AU-ANTONG near STUNG KRAHAOUNG, a place situated at 18 kilometres to the South of TASANH-KRANHOUNG, district of PAILIN (BAT-TAMBANG).

The excavating brought out to the daylight:—

- a scrap-heap (about 100 kilos) which had been used for the installation of workshops.
- 48 defensive F.1 grenades of which 34 were locally made and in bad condition, and 14 foreign made in rather good condition.
- 1 rifle (Musketoen).
- 1 A. C. mine (anti-tank mine).
- 1 mould for making grenades.

These materials had been destroyed on the spot.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avail of this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom Penh, the 14th May, 1962.

I.C.S.C. in Cambodia
PHNOM PENH.

ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No. 591-DGP/64/CC12/X

CONFIDENTIEL

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge et a l'honneur de lui faire connaître que le 29 Avril 1962, des éléments des Forces Armées Royales Khmères ont découvert un dépôt

d'explosifs d'origine Viet-Minh dans la région montagneuse de Au-Antong à proximité du Stung-Krahaung, endroit situé a 18 km au Sud de Tasanh-Kranhoung, district de Pailin (Battambang).

La fouille a permis de mettre à jour:

- 1 tas de ferrailles (environ 100 kg.) ayant servi aux Installations d'ateliers.
- 48 grenades défensives F-1 dont 34 de fabrication locale en mauvais état, et 14 de fabrication étrangère en assez bon état.
- 1 fusil Mousqueton,
- 1 mine A.C.
- 1 moule pour la fabrication des grenades.

Ces engins ont été déjà détruits sur place.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu l'assurance de sa haute considération.

Phnom Penh, le 14 Mai 1962.

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE SURVEILLANCE
ET DE CONTROLE DU CSESEZ-LE-FEU AU CAMBODGE
PHNOM PENH.



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE No. 26

(Chapter No. IV)

TRANSLATION

No. 771-DGP/64/CC13/X

CONFIDENTIAL

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to let them know that the depots of explosives and materials of Vietminh origin enumerated below were discovered on the 19th June, 1962, by the Khmer Royal Armed Forces in the region of TRAPEANG PRING, Srok of KRAUCH CHHMAR (KOMPONG-CHAM):—

1ST DEPOT: (At 8 Kilometres to the North-West of Wat TRAPEANG PRING):

- 58 anti tank mines.
- 100 safety-pins of grenades.
- 23 local grenades.
- 2 Mortars-50mm.
- 1 mortar shell-60mm.
- 6 cartridge-chargers of P.M. Mat-49.
- 3 cartridge-chargers of machine guns-Bren.
- 1 mould for making cartridges.
- 1 flash-concealer of machine gun-30.
- 1 crank case and 1 axle of internal combustion engine.
- 1 electric dynamo.
- 1 parallel vice.
- 1 adjustable spanner.
- 1 battery (in broken fragments).
- Various materials for making arm accessories and explosives.

2ND DEPOT: (At 9 Kilometres to the North-West of Wat TRAPEANG PRING.

- 2 anti tank mines.
- 2 grenade thrower shells-36mm.
- 4 local defensive grenades & 3 Grenades F. 1.
- 400 cartridge-cases for rifle-36.
- 2 small ovens (well-fixed in the ground).
- 1 steel melting pot.
- 50 kilos of iron scrap (of which 20 kilos of metallic washers for making anti tank mines).

- 1 tool for making Cartridge caps.
- 1 tin can.

These materials and appliances were destroyed on the spot due to the danger they presented for their storage.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom Penh, the 4th July, 1962.

Seal

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE
CEASE-FIRE IN COMBODIA.

PHNOM PENH.



सत्यमेव जयते

ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No. 771-DGP/64/CC13/X

CONFIDENTIAL

Le ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge et a l'honneur de lui faire connaître que les dépôts d'explosifs et de matériels d'origine Vietminh énumérés ci-après ont été découverts le 19 Juin 1962 par les Forces Armées Royales Khmères, dans la région de Trapéang Pring, Srok de Krauch Chhmar (Kompong Cham):

1er Dépôt: (à 8 kilomètres au Nord-Ouest de Wat Trapéar Pring):

- 58 Mines A. C.
- 100 Goupilles de grenades.
- 23 Grenades locales.
- 2 Mortiers 50 (tubes).
- 1 Obus mortier 60.
- 6 Chargeurs P.M. Mat-49.
- 3 Chargeurs F.M. Bren.
- 1 Moule pour fabrication cartouches.
- 1 Cache-flamme pour mitrailleuse 30.
- 1 Carter et un pont du moteur à explosion.
- 1 Dynamo-electrique.
- 1 Etau parallèle.
- 1 Clef à molette.
- 1 Accumulateur (débris).
- Divers matériels pour fabrication accessoires d'armement et explosifs.

2ème Dépôt: à 9 kilomètres au Nord-Ouest de Wat Trapéang Pring:

- 2 Mines A. C.
- 2 Obus Lance-grenades 36.
- 3 Grenades F. 1 d'origine.
- 3 Grenades F. 1 d'origine.
- 4 Grenades défensives locales.
- 400 Etais cartouches fusil-36.
- 2 Petits fours à charbon (bien ancrés au sol).
- 1 Creuset en acier.
- 50 Kgs. ferrailles (dont 20 Kgs. de rondelles Métalliques pour fabrication mines A.C.).

- 1 Outil pour fabrication amorces.
- 1 Touque en fer blanc.

En raison du danger qu'il y a à les garder, ces engins et matériels ont été déjà détruits sur place.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge l'assurance de sa haute considération./-

Phnom Penh, le 4 Juillet 1962.
Cachet.



ANNEXURE No. 27

(Chapter No. IV)

TRANSLATION

No. 918/DGP/64/CC/14/X

CONFIDENTIAL

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to let them know that the Khmer Royal Armed Forces have just discovered the following three depots of materials and explosives of Vietminh origin:—

The first depot, discovered on the 17th July, 1962, on the side of PHNOM KAONG (at 25 kilometres to the South of SRE UMBELL) province of KO HKONG, was constituted by:—

- 10 locally-made rifles (barrell).
- 1 locally-made mine.
- 1 locally-made defensive grenade.
- 1 cartridge-charger for sub-machine gun.

The other depots were discovered on the 24th July, 1962, in the region of TRAPEANG PRING (at 12 kilometres to the North-West of TRAPEANG PRING PAGODA) district of KRAUCHMAR, province of KOMPONG CHAM. They comprised:

- (1) — 20 defensive grenades (of which 18 were locally-made and two from original manufacturer).
 - 1 musketoon (barrell).
 - 1 mortar shell—60 m/m.
 - 1 shell—LG 36 (grenade thrower—36).
 - 4 rims of truck.
 - 7 steel bars (3m x 0.08m x 0.02m).
 - 1 nave of truck.
 - 1 pair of bellows for coal stove.
 - 4 metallic pipes of 8 metres long.
 - 1 frame of SINGER sewing-machine.
 - 200 kilos of scrap-iron.
- (2) — 15 pieces of rail.
 - 53 axes.
 - 17 knives.
 - 1 wheel for Diesel engine.
 - 1 rim.

MM

- 1 fan for engine.
- 5 ploughshares.
- 20 kilos of scrap-iron.

Those materials were destroyed on the spot.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avail of this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom Penh, the 9th August, 1962.

Seal

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION
AND CONTROL OF THE CEASE-FIRE IN CAMBODIA
PHNOM PENH.



CONFIDENTIAL

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge et a l'honneur de lui faire connaître que les Forces Armées Royales Khmères viennent de découvrir trois dépôts de matériels et d'explosifs d'origine Vietminh suivants:—

Le 1er dépôt, découvert le 17 Juillet 1962 au flanc du Phnom Kaong (à 25 km au Sud de Srè-Umbell), province de Koh Kong, était constitué par:

- 10 fusils locaux (canons)
- 1 mine locale
- 1 grenade défensive locale
- chargeur pour P.M.

Les autres dépôts ont été découverts le 24 Juillet 1962, dans la région de Trapéang Pring (à 12 km au Nord-Ouest de la pagode de Trapéang Pring) district de Krauchmar, province de Kompong Cham. Ils comprenaient:

1°/— 20 grenades défensives (dont 18 locales et 2 d'origine).

- fusil mousqueton (canon).
- 1 obus mortier 60 m/m.
- 1 obus L.G. 36.
- 4 jante pour camion.
- 7 barres d'acier (3m x 0m, 08 x 0m, 02).
- 1 moyeu pour jante de camion.
- 1 soufflet pour four à charbon.
- 4 tuyaux métalliques de 8m.
- 1 ossature de machine à coudre SINGER.
- 200 Kgs. de ferraille.

2°/— 15 tronçons de rail.

- 53 hâches.
- 17 couteaux.
- 1 roue pour moteur Diésel.
- 1 jante de roue.
- 1 ventilateur pour moteur.
- 5 sacs de charrue.
- 20 Kgs. de ferraille.

Ces matériels ont été détruits sur place.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge l'assurance de sa haute consideration./-

Phnom Penh, le 9 Août 1962.

Cachet

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE SURVEILLANCE
ET DE CONTROLE DU CESSEZ LE FEU
AU CAMBODGE
PHNOM PENH



ANNEXURE No. 28

(Chapter No. IV)

TRANSLATION

No. 2470/DGP

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to let them know that the Khmer Royal Armed Forces have discovered a depot of materials and explosive of Viet Minh origin in the region of the abandoned village of MAT LUONG, situated at about 8 kilometres to the North-West of TRAPEANG PRING, district of KRAUCH CHHMAR (KOMPONG CHAM).

The excavation made by the specialists of the Khmer Royal Armed Forces had enable to take out the following materials:—

- 1 shell of 130 mm.
- 5 mortar shells of various types.
- 38 F. 1 grenades.
- 2 barrels of war rifles.
- 7 barrels of local rifles.
- 2 local mines—A.P.
- 2 local mines for the destruction of barbed wires.
- 2 L.G. shells (grenade thrower).
- 6 “plaque de base” for mortar (bed-plate?).
- 600 cartridge-cases.
- 50 grenade plugs.
- 14 cartridge-chargers for sub-machine gun MAT-49.
- 3 cartridge-chargers for machine gun-BREN.
- 2 cartridge-chargers for machine gun-BAR.
- 1 under frame of carriage (weighing about 400 kilos).
- 2 caterpillar wheels of armoured cars.
- 4 pieces of rail (total length: 12 metres).
- 2 Vices (large and small).
- 1 mould for making local grenade.
- 1 jack.
- 2 metal plates of tools.
- 13 frames for knapsacks.

Due to the difficulties of transport and the danger which might result from this, those materials were destroyed on the spot.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avail of this opportunity to renew to the Commission the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom-Penh, the 20th November, 1962.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION
AND CONTROL IN CAMBODIA,
PHNOM-PENH.



सत्यमेव जयते

No. 2470/DGP

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge et à l'honneur de lui faire connaître que les Forces Armées Royales Khmères ont découvert le 10 Novembre 1962 un dépôt de matériels et d'explosifs d'origine Viet Minh dans la région du village abandonné de Mat Luong, situé de Krauch Chhmar (Kompong Cham).

Les fouilles effectuées par les spécialistes des Forces Armées Royales Khmères ont permis de dégager les matériels ci-après:—

- 1 obus de 130 m/m.
- 5 mortiers de différents types.
- 38 grenades F. 1.
- 2 canons de fusils de guerre.
- 7 canons de fusils locaux
- 2 mines locales A. P.
- 2 mines locales pour destruction des barbelés.
- 2 obus L. G.
- 6 plaques de base pour mortier.
- 600 étuis de cartouches.
- 50 bouchons de grenades.
- 14 chargeurs pour PM MAT-49.
- 3 chargeurs pour FM. BREN.
- 2 chargeurs pour FM BAR
- 1 châssis de wagon (pesant 400 Kgs. environ).
- 2 roues de chenille pour engin blindé.
- 4 tronçons de rail (longueur totale 12m.).
- 2 étaux (grand et petit).
- 1 moule pour fabrication des grenades locales.
- 1 cric.
- 2 plaques d'outillage.
- 13 ossatures métalliques pour sac-a-dos.

En raison des difficultés de transport et du danger pouvant en résulter, ces engins ont été détruits sur place.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Commission l'assurance de sa haute considération.

Phnom-Penh, le 20 Novembre 1962.

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE
SURVEILLANCE ET DE CONTRÔLE
DU CSEZ-LE-FEU AU CAMBODGE.

—PHNOM-PENH—

ANNEXURE No. 29

(Chapter No. IV)

TRANSLATION

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No. 1.009 DGP/2R/X

CONFIDENTIAL

VERY URGENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to let him know that leading VIPs of neighbouring countries of the Kingdom of Cambodia, among other Marshal Sarit Thanarat, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Thailand, have continually led a campaign of denigration and calumny against Cambodia by accusing it of allowing the communists to install their bases on its territory thus enabling them to make aggressive operations against the neighbouring countries.

The Royal Government has had the opportunity to refute on several occasions these accusations which are fundamentally and exclusively actuated by the hatred to be injurious to the integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia and to the peace prevailing in this country. However, in order to enlighten the international opinion on the reality of the facts, the Ministry wish to obtain the witness of the International Commission and would be much obliged if the Commission kindly make necessary investigations in order to know whether such bases exist on the soil of the Kingdom as was told in the false accusations of leaders of neighbouring countries and, in the negative, to draw the conclusion which is called for. The Royal Government deem it necessary and essential to make such an investigation in order to enable the international opinion to judge these accusations levelled against the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Royal Government is prepared to put everything in motion to help the International Commission in the carrying out of this mission.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom Penh, the 23rd October, 1961.
Seal

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL
OF THE CEASE-FIRE IN CAMBODIA.

— PHNOM PENH —

ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No. 1.009 DGP/2R/X

CONFIDENTIAL

TRES URGENT

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à Monsieur le Président de la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-Le-Feu au Cambodge et a l'honneur de lui faire connaître que de hautes personnalités dirigeantes des pays voisins du Royaume du Cambodge, dont notamment le Maréchal Sarit Thanarat, Premier Ministre du Gouvernement Royal de Thaïlande, ont mené constamment une campagne de dénigrement et de calomnie contre le Cambodge en l'accusant d'avoir permis aux communistes d'installer leurs bases sur son territoire leur permettant de se livrer à des opérations d'agression contre les pays voisins.

Le Gouvernement Royal a eu l'occasion de refuter a plusieurs reprises cette accusation inspirée fondamentalement et exclusivement par la haine de nuire à l'intégrité du Royaume du Cambodge et à la paix qui y règne. Cependant, pour mieux éclairer l'opinion internationale de la réalité des faits, le Ministère souhaite obtenir le témoignage de la Commission Internationale et lui serait très obligé de bien vouloir procéder à des investigations nécessaires aux fins de savoir si de telles bases existent sur le territoire du Royaume comme le disent les accusations mensongères des dirigeants des pays voisins et, dans la négative, de tirer les conclusions qui s'imposent. Le Gouvernement Royal croit qu'une telle vérification s'avère nécessaire et indispensable dans le but de permettre à l'opinion internationale de se faire équitablement juge de ces accusations portées contre le Royaume du Cambodge.

Le Gouvernement Royal est disposé à mettre tout en oeuvre pour aider la Commission Internationale dans l'accomplissement de cette mission.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à Monsieur le Président de la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-Le-Feu au Cambodge l'assurance de sa haute considération./.

Phnom-Penh, le 23 Octobre 1961.

Signé et cachet.

Monsieur le Président de la Commission
Internationale de Surveillance et de
Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge

— PHNOM PENH —

ANNEXURE No. 30

(Chapter No. IV)

TRANSLATION

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No. 1170-DGP/2R/X

CONFIDENTIAL

VERY URGENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and with reference to the note of International Commission No. IS/X/9-6/61 dated the 26th October, 1961, by which they are very kind to forward to the Ministry a copy of Press Communiqué issued to the Press on the same day about "the question of alleged installations of bases in Cambodia", have the honour to request them kindly to let the Ministry know whether within the period allowed by the said communiqué, the Commission has received any complaint or information about the so-called existence of communist bases in Cambodia.

In the negative, the Ministry request the International Commission for Supervision and Control kindly to draw the conclusion which is called for, conclusion which is proving necessary to enable the international opinion to judge impartially the various false accusations against the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom-Penh, the 10th November, 1961
Seal

International Commission for
Supervision and Control of
the Cease-Fire

—PHNOM-PENH—

No. 1170 DGP/2R/X

ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

CONFIDENTIEL

TRES URGENT

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernements Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale

de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-Le-Feu au Cambodge et, se référant à la note de la Commission Internationale n° IS/X/9-6/61 du 26 Octobre 1961, par laquelle elle a bien voulu transmettre au Ministère une copie du Communiqué de presse remis à la presse le même jour sur "la question des allégations sur l'établissement des bases au Cambodge", a l'honneur de la prier de bien vouloir faire connaître au Ministère si, dans le délai imparti par ledit communiqué, elle a reçu des plaintes ou des renseignements sur la soi-disant existence des bases communistes au Cambodge.

Dans la négative, le Ministère prie la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle de bien vouloir en tirer la conclusion qui s'impose, conclusion qui s'avère nécessaire pour permettre à l'opinion internationale de se faire équitablement juge des diverses accusations mensongères portées contre le Royaume du Cambodge.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-Le-Feu au Cambodge l'assurance de sa haute considération./.

Phnom-Penh, le 10 Novembre 1961
Cachet

Commission Internationale de Surveillance
et de Contrôle du Cessez-Le-Feu

—PHNOM-PENH—



ANNEXURE No. 31

(Chapter No. IV)

CONFIDENTIAL

No. IS/X/9-6/61

November 13, 1961

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia present their compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia and with reference to their Note No. 1170-DGP/2R/X dated the 10th November 1961, have the honour to say that the Commission issued a Press Communiqué on the 26th October, 1961, on the question of alleged establishment of bases in Cambodia and stated that:—

‘The Commission has received no information or complaint about the existence of any bases on the Cambodian territory nor are they aware of any participation by the Royal Government of Cambodia in any aggressive policy. If any person or party has information or evidence on this matter they should submit it to the Commission within ten days so that the Commission may consider the information or evidence before reaching a final decision.’

2. Now after the lapse of the prescribed period of 10 days and not having received any evidence or information on the subject; the Commission re-affirms that the Royal Government of Cambodia has continued to fulfil most satisfactorily its responsibility under Articles 7 and 13 (c) of the Geneva Agreements.

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia take this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

सत्यमेव जयते

Seal

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Royal Government of Cambodia
Phnom-Penh.

ANNEXURE No. 32

(Chapter No. V)

TRANSLATION

KOMPONG-CHAM, the 13th November, 1961

To

The Chairman,
I.C.S.C. in Cambodia,
PHNOM-PENH.

I, the undersigned, SOM YORN, wife of HENG DIN, ex-KRF member, of Khmer nationality, living in Phum TAONG, Khum SVAY TEAP, Srok CHAMCAR LOEU, Khet KOMPONG CHAM, have the honour to bring to your knowledge the following facts:

On Saturday the 11th November, 1961, at 06.00 P.M. my husband HENG DIN, ex-KRF member, candidate of Prachea Chun Group in 1955 (General election) accompanied, with a tractor, Mr. LENG who carried the workers to pass the night in the cotton fields. After 07.00 P.M., HENG DIN and LENG came back. When they were driving the tractor halfway back, suddenly a group of unknown male-factors came and hit my husband's head with a knife. At the moment my husband could run about 700 metres away from that place but because these persons were so many that he could not escape and was killed by them.

In the same night, my father, HOU SOM, reported the matter to the Mekhum (Head of the Khum). But the authorities, among them the Chauvay Srok (Head of the Srok), the Chief of the Police of Srok, the Mekhum, came and inspected the place only on the 12th November, 1961, at 08.00 A.M.

According to me this barbarous murder was not a deed of robbers, because my husband was not a rich man. Moreover, after the murder, all things belonging to my husband like wrist watch and a sum of Riels 300, which were in the body of my husband, were not taken away. This is surely an act of reprisals on political matters because my husband, since the ceasefire, returned to the national community and did not do any act of robbery or bear any hatred or malice against any other persons.

As submitted above, I lodge a complaint with you, Mr. Chairman, and invite your attention to this murder perpetrated against my husband who was an ex-KRF member, and which has some connection with the Geneva Agreements. Besides, this murder was committed at a moment when a tension, caused by the American Imperialists, exists in Indochina, especially in Laos and Vietnam. I request you, Mr. Chairman, kindly to intervene with the Royal Government so that the latter may make investigations about this murder.

I hope that Mr. Chairman of the I.C.S.C. will not fail to consider the matter so that it may get a result.

Sd/-Mrs. SOM YORN.

ANNEXURE No. 33

(Chapter No. V)

TRANSLATION FROM CAMBODIAN

Phnom-Penh, the 21st March, 1961

To

The Chairman,
I.C.S.C. in Cambodia,
PHNOM-PENH.

Sir.

I, OU SON, Cambodian national, 27 years old, living at No. 354 F 10, Phum Tuol Tapoung, 5th Quarter, Phnom-Penh,

Have the honour to present my respects to you, Mr. Chairman, and to all the members of the International Commission who, under the Geneva Agreements, are responsible to have the ex-Khmer Resistance Forces disbanded and reintegrated themselves to the national community.

I am much worried for the man by name THOU NUON alias THOUN NA, ex-KRF member who reintegrated himself to the national community as a normal citizen in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreements of 1954; in 1955 he had been candidate of the Prachea Chun Group to the general election in the Svay Rieng Center, and not being elected he came and lived in Phnom-Penh since then and earned his living very peacefully by selling sand and gravel for the construction of houses; he never did anything bad which is unfaithful to the Nation, Religion and the King or which is against the Law of the State, nor was he the accomplice of any parties or groups which oppose the government and sabotage the internal and external policy, that is he always respect the sound policy of Samdech Upayuvareach, the national leader, the Father of the independence and the Head of State of Cambodia.

Then, on the 1st March, 1961, suddenly a group of national policemen of Phnom-Penh came and arrested my husband THOU NUON, and detained him in the Office of the National Police till now, that is for more than 20 days already. I am much worried about this strange situation because upto now I did not get any news at all regarding the reasons for the arrest.

That is why, I, being his wife and having met much difficulty in the every day life to maintain the family, come and beg you, Mr. Chairman and the members of the International Commission for the supervision and the control of the Geneva Agreements by uniting the Khmer people and specially the Khmer Resistance Forces, kindly to intervene with the Government of Cambodia so that my husband THOU NUON may be released from the imprisonment and to enable him to take care of wife and children.

Right Thumb print
of Mrs. OU SON.

ANNEXURE No. 34

(Chapter No. V)

Office of the Prachea Chun Group
No. 286 Vithei Preah Sihanouk
Phnom Penh

No. 191 Pr.Ch.

Phnom Penh, the 12th March, 1962

To

The Chairman and the International
Commission for Supervision and
Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia,
Phnom-Penh

SUBJECT:—Request for an intervention of Mr. Chairman and the International Commission with the Royal Government so that to ensure the fate and to get the liberation of Mr. Non Suon, ex-Khmer Resistance Forces member and leader of the Prachea Chun Group.

Sirs,

On behalf of the Prachea Chun Group and one part of former Khmer Resistance Forces, we have the honour to further bring to your knowledge as well as the knowledge of the whole of the Commission the present situation of Mr. Non Suon, Leader of the Prachea Chun Group and former member of the Khmer Resistance Forces and other members of the Prachea Chun Group.

After more than one month of continuous request from the Prachea Chun Group and the family of Mr. Non Suon as well as the sincere help of the lawyers, on the 3rd March, 1962, Mr. Non Suon's family is authorized by the Military Court to visit him once and to bring him food daily. Mr. Non Suon is at present detained in the Prison of Stung Mean Chey.

So the whereabouts of Mr. Non Suon is known now, but still it is not known yet about his fate and that of his many companions who are also members of the Prachea Chun Group and former members of the Khmer Resistance Forces, because the Royal Government had not shown that they are going to cancel their accusation against Mr. Non Suon. Moreover, the National Security Department and the 2nd Bureau (Military Intelligence Service) are still eagerly trying to arrest some other members of the Prachea Chun Group such as Messrs. Chea Chim, An-Meang alias Keo Meas, Oum Neng, Bou Phat, etc.

Facing this situation, on behalf of the Prachea Chun Group and one part of the former Khmer Resistance Forces we deem it our duty

to invite once more the attention of Mr. Chairman and the International Commission and request them to intervene with the Royal Government in order to:—

1.—ensure the fate and avoid the judgment of Mr. Non Suon in particular, and of and other members of the Prachea Chun Group in general;

2.—release Mr. Non Suon from imprisonment;

3.—cancel the accusation against Mr. Non Suon and other members of the Prachea Chun Group and give a normal treatment to the Prachea Chun Group and all former members of the Khmer Resistance Forces, and all peace-loving, democratic and progressive forces of the Khmer people.

As a part of the former Khmer Resistance Forces who have known the benefit of the Geneva Agreement of 1954, the Prachea Chun Group sincerely hope that you, Mr. Chairman, and the Commission will make use of your influence and powers to act so that our above wishes may come true.

Yours respectfully,

For the Committee of the Prachea Chun Group

Sd/- An-Meang alias Keo Meas.



ANNEXURE No. 35

(Chapter No. V)

TRANSLATION

Phnom-Penh, the 19th January, 1962.

To

The Chairman,
I.C.S.C. in Cambodia,
Phnom-Penh

Dear Sir,

My name is CHEA. I live in House number.....I am the wife of Mr. NON SUON, ex-KRF and member of the Prachea Chun Group, I am much worried about the arrest of my husband by the Royal Government. The matter is as follows:—

Upon my return home I learnt from my eldest son that his father was already arrested by Royal Government. When I asked him he told me that on the 12th January, 1962, the Royal Government authorities came and arrested my husband without giving any reasons.

I am now very much worried because my husband is arrested without any story leaving only small children with me. Moreover, I am woman and it is difficult for me to bring up my children who weep and ask for food.

The arrest of my husband, if it was due to some big offence from my husband part, such as treason against the Nation, the Throne like Dap Chhuon or Sam Sary, I would not say anything. But it is because my husband did not do anything against the law of the country.

As told above, I request you Mr. Chairman who is responsible for the implementation of the Geneva Agreement kindly to intervene with the Royal Government and ask them to release my husband and let him return to our home for rearing our children who are still very young and cannot earn their living yet.

I put all my hope on you, Mr. Chairman, that you will help my husband by getting him released from Royal Government prison.

Thumb print.

ANNEXURE No. 36

(Chapter No. V)

TRANSLATION

Phnom-Penh, the 15th January, 1962

Office of the Prachea Chun Group
No. 286 Vithei Preach Sihanouk

Phnom-Penh

No. 171 Pr. Ch.

To

The Chairman,
I.C.S.C. in Cambodia

Sir,

In the name of the Prachea Chun Group we have the honour to bring to your knowledge as well as the knowledge of the whole Commission, the following "painful" news which has some relations with us, members of the Prachea Chun Group and ex-KRF members:—

On the 12th January, 1962 at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon the officers of the National Security Department, Royal Government of Cambodia arrested Mr. NON SUON, one of the leaders of the Prachea Chun Group and detained him, taking as a pretext the events of Kompong Cham, the so-called "Spying activities and the preparing of a coup d'etat" of 14 Khmer Krahom (Red Khmer). But what is the truth about the so-called "spying activities and the preparing of the coup d'etat" of the 14 Khmer Krahom?

Mr. Chairman,

In 1959 there was the "case" of RATH VATH in the Province of Svay Rieng. That "case" was all made up and groundless pretended that it was a plot of communists, Khmer Krahom, to attempt on the life of Samdech, the Head of the State!! But the truth has made very clear that it was neither the activities or plot of communist, Khmer Krahom, but it was all made up by the activities and plot of American imperialists and their lackeys. This story could no more be secret to anybody and could no more delude the public opinion, because it is clear as daylight to everybody that these were the 'dirty' deeds of American imperialists and their valets. But the latter do not loose hope and do not renounce to their dirty calumny and plots.

Now suddenly it comes out a new case, the so-called spying activities and preparing of a coup d'etat of 14 Khmer Krahom in Kompong Cham.

We think that this "case" of Kompong Cham is all made up with baseless calumny which is part of the plan of undermining seriously the National Unity between Samdech, Head of State, the Royal Government and the Prachea Chun Group. It is a plan laid down long ago, aiming at sabotaging the policy of Neutrality of Cambodia led by Samdech our leader. This plan aims also at changing our country into a military base, a colony of American imperialists and the reactionaries who are the American's valets inside the country and abroad.

So the case of Kompong Cham is but the contemptible continuation of the Rath Vath case in Svay Rieng of American imperialists.

We would like to express our concern to Mr. Chairman and to the whole Commission about this event which has already had and still has a very bad influence on the National Unity to fight against imperialism-colonialism for the cause of Independence and Peace; and which creates a tension inside the country and in Indo-China as well and which is only profitable to the plan of war and aggression of the American imperialists and their valets in this area. It is completely contrary to the ideal of peace, ideal of National Unity and which violates the Article 6 of Geneva Agreement of 1954 on the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and which affect seriously the basis of democratic rights and liberty rights which are the law of the Nations and to the Declaration of the Human Rights.

With the only aim as mentioned above and in the name of the Prachea Chun Group we deem it our duty to invite the attention of Mr. Chairman and the International Commission as a whole, to the arrest of Mr. Non Suon; to the surveillance of the Office of Prachea Chun newspaper which bears a character of intimidation and threat to the freedom; to the discrimination between us, ex-KRF and the other walks of life of Khmer people, of the Khmer ruling circle, and which is completely contrary to the spirit and the words of the Geneva Agreement of 1954 especially Article 6.

We beg to suggest to Mr. Chairman and the Commission kindly to intervene with the Royal Government so that Mr. Non Suon might be released and might return to his normal work.

In your quality of Chairman of the International Commission, we dare hope that you will make use of all your influence so that our hopes expressed above might come true.

Please accept, Mr. Chairman, the assurances of our highest consideration.

For the Committee of Prachea Chun Group

(Sd.) CHOU CHET.

ANNEXURE No. 37

(Chapter No. V)

TRANSLATION

Prey Chhor, 1st February, 1962.

To

The Chairman,
I.C.S.C. in Cambodia, PHNOM PENH.

Sir,

On the 30th January 1962 morning at 8 o'clock my husband Mr. Chou Chet, Manager of the Newspaper Prachea Chun and ex-KRF member, was summoned to the Sala Lockhun (first instance court). When my husband reported himself to the above court, he was detained and put into jail without any reason.

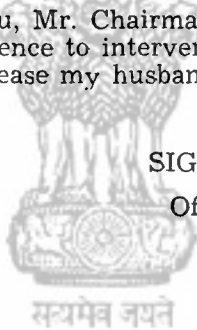
I have the honour to request you Mr. Chairman and the I.C.S.C. kindly to intervene with the Royal Government so that my husband may be released and returned to his normal work.

I heartily hope that you, Mr. Chairman, will make use of your influence and your competence to intervene with the Royal Government so that they may release my husband in the very near future.

Yours faithfully,

SIGNED—Neang IM KHOUT

Office of the Prachea Chun's
NEWSPAPER



ANNEXURE No. 38

(Chapter No. V)

TRANSLATION

Phnom Penh, the 1st February, 1962

Office of the Prachea Chun Group

No. 286 Vithei Preah Sihanouk

Phnom-Penh

No. 177 Pr-Ch

To

The Chairman,

I.C.S.C. in Cambodia,

Phnom-Penh

SUBJECT:—*Request to the Chairman to intervene with the Royal Government so that they may release Mr. Chou Chet, Manager of the Prachea Chun newspaper.*

Sir,

On behalf of the Prachea Chun Group I have the honour to bring to the notice of Chairman and the International Commission the following facts about the case of Mr. Chou Chet, Manager of the Prachea Chun newspaper and ex-KRF member, who was summoned by the Sala Lukhun (Court of first instance) then arrested by them:—

Since a long time and especially since the arrest of Mr. Non Suon, representative of the Prachea Chun Group and ex-KRF member, on the 12th January, 1962, Mr. Chou Chet, Manager of the Prachea Chun newspaper had all the time been the object of a close surveillance and shadowing on the part of the agents of the National Security Ministry.

Facing these acts of the Ministry of National Security, our Group deems it affect heavily our feelings and threaten seriously our minds. These acts also prevent the exercise of democratic rights and freedom of the citizens of an independent country which have a Constitution as a basis and which are secured by the Geneva Agreement of 1954 in the international arena.

We have reported the above mentioned acts which threaten seriously our Group to the Royal Government and asked them to do us a favour by giving orders to the authorities concerned not to have any discrimination against Mr. Chou Chet as well as other employees of our newspaper and to deal with us as with the other normal citizens. We did not even get any reply to our above request when Mr. Chou Chet received the notice No. 66 issued by the 4th Bureau

of the Sala Lukhun asking him to appear before this Court on the 30th January, 1962 at 8 A.M. Then he was arrested without any reasons. But the charge mentioned in the notice was "contempt of Royal Government".

On the same day (30th January) at 3 P.M. the agents of the Ministry of National Security had shadowed Mr. Doeuk Cheon, a letterpress printer of our newspaper also an ex-KRF member and arrested him on his way. He was brought to the office of the 2nd Bureau (Intelligence service) and was released some time later without being interrogated.

Under these circumstances our Group and the employees of our newspaper started reading over all the articles published in our newspaper, but we could not find anything which can be regarded as contempt to Royal Government. This can very easily be proved by all the issues of our newspaper.

As said above we think that the arrest of Mr. Chou Chet who is the second member of our Group and Manager of the Prachea Chun newspaper and ex-KRF member, and the open threat against Mr. Doeuk Chuon at the same moment are but grudge-bearing acts which were done willingly and which were planned beforehand. These acts affect seriously the democratic rights and freedom as stipulated in the Constitution and in the article 6 of the Geneva Agreement of 1954 and aim a blow to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

At the same time the arrest of Mr. Chou Chet today as well as the arrest of Mr. Non Suon previously are but acts of malice and revenge which undermint heavily the force of unity of the national front struggling with American imperialists and the reactionnaires their valets who are multiplying their efforts to overthrow the neutrality of Khmer people led by our Samdech.

Faciny this situation and actuated by the desire to preserve the national unity and to serve the cause of national independence, neutrality and the peace in Indo-China and South East Asia, on behalf of the Prachea Chun Group we deem it our duty to invite a second time the attention of Mr. Chairman and the International Commission in Cambodia to the above unjust acts that Khmer ruling persons have committed and are still committing against our Group of ex-KRF. On the other hand, we dare suggest that Mr. Chairman and the International Commission will make use of their influence power vested with them by their mission to intervene with the Royal Government so that Mr. Chou Chet recently arrested and Mr. Non Suon who was arrested more than half month ago might recover their freedom as other ordinary citizens.

We put all our hope upon Mr. Chairman and the International Commission that they will make use of their competence so that our above hopes may come true.

Yours faithfully,

For the Committee of the
Prachea Chun Group

(Sd.) OUM NENG

ANNEXURE No. 39

(Chapter No. VI)

TRANSLATION

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No. 412-DGP/RBCI/X

CONFIDENTIAL

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire and have the honour to forward herewith a petition from the ex-Lieutenant of reserve of the South Vietnamese Army, Nguyen-Van-Thong, addressed to the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, under the cover of the Royal Government of Cambodia and the International Commission for Control and aiming to obtain the authorization to go and settle in North Vietnam with seven members of his family.

The Ministry would be obliged if the International Commission for Supervision and Control could kindly consider the possibility of forwarding this petition to its addressee and inform the Ministry of the decision which will be taken on the request to be transferred into North-Vietnam made by the above persons who entered Cambodia clandestinely at the beginning of the year 1960.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia take this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire the assurances of their high consideration.

PHNOM, PENH, the 19th April, 1961.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE
CEASE-FIRE IN CAMBODIA,
PHNOM-PENH.

Seal

ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No. 412-DGP/RBCI/X

CONFIDENTIAL

Le Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres du Gouvernement Royal du Cambode presente ses compliments a la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Controle du Cessez-Le-Feu et a l'honneur de lui transmettre ci-jointe une requete de l'ex-Lieutenant de reserve de l'Armee du Sud-Vietnam Nguyen-Van-Thong, adressee a Monsieur le Premier Ministre de la Republique Democratique du Viet-Nam, sous le couvert du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge et de la

Commission Internationale de Controle et tendant a obtenir l'autorisation d'aller s'installer au Nord-Vietnam avec sept membres de sa famille.

Le Ministere serait oblige a la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Controle de bien vouloir examiner la possibilite de transmettre cette requete a son destinataire et informer le Ministere de la suite qui sera donnee a la demande de leur transfert au Nord-Vietnam formulee par les personnes sus-visees qui etaient entrees clandestinement au Cambodge au debut de l'annee 1960.

Le Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge saisit cette occasion pour renouveler a la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Controle du Cessez-Le-Feu l'assurance de sa haute consideration./.

PHNOM-PENH, le 19 Avril 1961.

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE SURVEILLANCE ET DE CONTROLE
DU CESSEZ-LE-FEU AU CAMBODGE, PHNOM-PENH.

Cachet



सत्यमेव जयते

TRANSLATION

Phnom-Penh, the 10th March, 1961.

To

His Excellency
Prime Minister,
Democratic Republic of Vietnam,
HANOI

(Under the cover of the Royal Government of Cambodia and of the International Commission for Control in Cambodia)

Excellency,

I, the undersigned, Nguyen-Van-Thong, born in 1925 at Tan-Lan (Cholon), son of Nguyen-Van-Nghi and Nguyen-thi-Nhu, have the honour to expose, with my deepest respect, the following hoping to find in the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam a good judge:

I was ex-Lieutenant of reserve in the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (S.V.N.) on deputation in the Provincial Civil Guard of Bien Hoa. In 1959 I deserted from the army and took refuge with my family for the following reasons:—

I so acted because all my relatives have been victims of the regime of dictatorship of South Vietnam. My brothers had been fighting elements since the beginning till the success of the Revolution.

My brother Nguyen-van-Can, regrouped at Xuyen-Moc (Baria) and my younger brother Nguyen-van-Tham, prisoner in the Re-education Centre at Thuduc (Giadinh) both had chosen the transfer to the North Vietnam. My brother-in-law, Nguyen-van-Truoc, shot dead at Sadec just a few hours before the implementation of the Cease-fire of the Geneva Agreement, and also for my part I answered for my uncle-in-law, Tran Thoan, a fervent element, clapped into the Reeducation Centre at Thuduc; the latter was released only for being arrested again hardly one month later.

For the above reasons I was accused to be pro-communist and charged with anti-governmental attempt. Thanks to some of my loyal friends who informed me of the above (communications). I retired in order to seek refuge in remote village of the province of Angiang.

A week later I was once more accused of embezzlement of the national budget.

This latter accusation is, I am sure, the machiavellian doing of Captain Nguyen-duc-Tien, Commander of Provincial Civil Guard of Bien Hoa, a member of the "CanLao Nhan Vi" Party, who availed

of my absence to impute to me all the dishonest act of himself in order to hide his embezzlement.

Facing this unbearable mental crisis, I decided to run away as far as possible, and it is towards the kind and neutral Cambodia that I thought of going to look for a support for myself and my family in our life of refugees. But unfortunately, since the beginning of 1960 till now, I could not get an answer in the affirmative from the Royal Government of Cambodia.

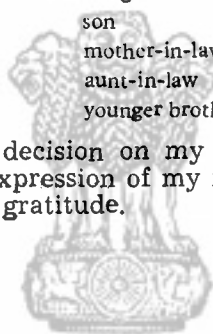
For the above reason, I shall be much grateful to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam kindly to save us from this unfortunate and pitiful situation by giving the authorization to go to North Vietnam, where we can live a free and happy life which we have long ago hoped for, by the side of our parents.

My family is composed of :

1. Nguyễn-van-Thông		36 years old
2. Tuệ-thị-Hai	wife	33 „ „
3. Ng-ngọc-My	son	15 „ „
4. Ng-thị-Phuong Nga	daughter	13 „ „
5. Ng-quốc-Tuân	son	11 „ „
6. Ta-thị-Buoc	mother-in-law	54 „ „
7. Hua-thị-Ban	aunt-in-law	49 „ „
8. Ng-van-Vinh	younger brother	28 „ „

Pending a favourable decision on my application please accept, Mr. Prime Minister, the expression of my respectful feelings and the assurances of my deepest gratitude.

Sd/- Nguyen-van-Thong.



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE No. 40

(Chapter No. VI)

TRANSLATION

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No. 579/DGP/RBCI/X

CONFIDENTIAL

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to refer to their note No. 412/DGP/RBCI/X dated the 19th April, 1961, by which the Ministry requested the International Commission for Control kindly to forward the petition of the ex-Lieutenant of reserve of the South Vietnamese Army, NGUYEN VAN THONG, addressed to the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The Ministry would be very much obliged if the International Commission could let them know whether the petition had been sent to its addressee and, should it so happen, the reply they (Commission) have received in this connection.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Control the assurance of their high consideration.

Phnom-Penh, the 5th June, 1961

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION
AND CONTROL OF THE CEASE FIRE
PHNOM-PENH

ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No. 579/DGP/RBCI/X

CONFIDENTIEL

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-feu et a l'honneur de se référer à la note n°412/DGP/RBCI/X en date du 19 Avril 1961, par laquelle le Ministère a prié la Commission Internationale de Contrôle de bien vouloir transmettre la requête de l'ex-Lieutenant de réserve de l'armée du Sud-Viêt-nam NGUYEN VAN THONG adressée à Mr. le Premier Ministre de la République Démocratique du Viêt-nam.

Le Ministère serait très-obligé à la Commission Internationale de Contrôle de Bien vouloir lui faire connaître si la requête a été

adressée à son destinataire et le cas échéant, la réponse qu'elle a reçu à ce sujet.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Commission Internationale de Contrôle, l'assurance de sa haute considération./.

Phnom-Penh, le 5 Juin 1961.

Cachet

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE SURVEILLANCE
ET DE CONTROLE DE CESSER-LE-FEU
PHNOM-PENH



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE No. 41

(Chapter No. VI)

TRANSLATION

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No. 632-DGP/X

CONFIDENTIAL/MOST IMMEDIATE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-fire in Cambodia and have the honour to forward them three requests for asylum in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam from the Vietnamese refugees of the unsuccessful "Coup d'Etat" of Saigon, whose names follow:—

1. Capt. Phan Lac Tuyen (petition dated 10th June 1961).
2. S/Lt. Thai Tran Trong Nghia —do—
3. Sergeant Nguyen Trong Thuc —do—

The Ministry would be obliged to the International Commission for Supervision and Control kindly to examine the possibility of forwarding these petitions to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and keep the Ministry informed of the action which may be taken.

Thanking the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-fire of their kind co-operation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs take this opportunity to renew to them the assurance of their high consideration.

Phnom-Penh, the 21st June 1961.

Seal

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION
AND CONTROL OF THE CEASE-FIRE IN CAMBODIA,
PHNOM-PENH.

ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No. 032-DGP/X

CONFIDENTIEL

TRES URGENT

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge et a l'honneur de lui transmettre trois demandes de droit d'asile à la République Démocratique du Vietnam formulées par les réfugiés

vietnamiens du coup d'Etat manqué de Saigon, dont les noms suivent:

- 1. Capt. Phan Lac Tuyen (Requête du 10 Juin 1961)
- 2. S/Lt. Thai Tran Trong Nghia — id —
- 3. Sergent. Nguyen Trong Thuc — id —

Le Ministère serait obligé à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle de bien vouloir examiner la possibilité de transmettre ces requêtes au Gouvernement de la République Démocratique du Vietnam et tenir le Ministère informé de la suite qui y sera donnée.

En remerciant la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu de son aimable obligeance, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler l'assurance de sa haute considération./-

Phnom Penh, le 21 Juin 1961.
Cachet

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE
SURVEILLANCE ET DE CONTROLE
DU CESSEZ-LE-FEU AU CAMBODGE

— Phnom-Penh —



सत्यमेव जयते

TRANSLATION

Phnom-Penh, June 10, 1961

To

The Prime Minister of Government of the Democratic
Republic of Viet-Nam

HANOI

(Under the cover of the Royal Government of Cambodia)

Prime Minister,

I undersigned PHAN-LAC-TUYEN, Captain in South Vietnam
Army, actually refuged in Phnom-Penh,

Beg the Prime Minister to examine and favour my conditions of
an extremely urgency as below:

I have participated in the "Coup d'Etat" of 11-11-1960 at Saigon
against the Regime of Dictatorship of Family NGO-DINH-DIEM.
After the error committed by number of persons, the "Coup d'Etat"
has been defeated and I took refuge in the Kingdom of Cambodia
where the Government allowed me a nice refuge up-to-now.

I have the honour in submitting this application to the Prime
Minister requesting to be allowed to return to North Vietnam to do
my citizen's duty in building the unified peace of the country and
social doctrine, and also beg the Prime Minister in transmitting my
motion enclosed to the President of Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Yours faithfully

Sd/- PHAN-LAC-TUYEN



सत्यमेव जयते

TRANSLATION

Phnom-Penh, June 10, 1961

MOTION

To

The President of the Republic Democratic of Vietnam

HANOI

(under the cover of the Government of Kingdom of Cambodia

and

Prime Minister of Government of the Democratic Republic
of Vietnam for information)

President,

We undersigned, military in South Vietnam Army, have the honour in submitting our request to the President with deeply respectful affection.

Admitted in the Army of South Vietnam and duped by the complot (conspiracy of NGO-DINH-DIEM gang), we have noticed the crime committed by the fascist family NGO-DINH-DIEM, servant of foreign state. For that reason, we decided to participate in the "Coup d'Etat" on 11-11-1960 at Saigon in view to overthrow the NGO-DINH-DIEM gang with aim to bring strength in peace and unified Vietnam, but men who took that initiative went through the aspiration of the nation and mine, the reason for which the "Coup d'Etat" has been defeated.

Refuged in the Kingdom of Cambodia, we have been nicely treated by Khmer Government up-to-now.

Because the Kingdom of Cambodia is a neutral State free and peaceful we have, during 7 months, known and looked for everything and day by day we have noticed the verity, the luminary which was before camouflaged and invented accordingly to the circumstances.

Both we are determined that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, our dear fatherland under the perspicacious guidance of the President of Republic, the Government and Labour Party has realized much progress in every domain and is bringing the strength for building unified peace of state.

So, it was our duty in submitting application to the Royal Government of Cambodia requesting to be allowed to return to North-Vietnam and beg to transmit it to the Prime Minister of Democratic Republic of Vietnam for agreement.

Our aspiration and citizenship has showed us the right way to take. We insist to return home, doing our duty of citizen and working for the nation heartily in building social doctrine, peace and unified Vietnam.

We want to leave soon for North-Vietnam in hoping to meet the man and prove him our sincerity and respect for the guide of nation.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-PHAN-LAC-TUYEN, Captain in South Vietnam Army

**Sd/-THAI-TRAN-TRONG-NGHIA, Second/lieutenant in
South Vietnam Army**



TRANSLATION

Phnom-Penh, June 10, 1961

To

The Prime Minister of Government of the Democratic Republic
of Vietnam.

HANOI

(Under the cover of the Royal Government of Cambodia)

Prime Minister,

I undersigned THAI TRAN TRONG NGHIA, Second/Lt. South
Vietnam Army actually refuged in Phnom-Penh,

Beg the Prime Minister to examine and favour my conditions
of an extremely urgency as below:

I have participated in the "Coup d'Etat" of 11th November, 1960
at Saigon against the Regime of Dictatorship of Family NGO-DINH-
DIEM. After the error committed by a number of persons, the
"Coup d'Etat" has been defeated and I took refuge in the Kingdom
of Cambodia where the Government allowed me a nice refuge up-
to-now.

I have the honour in submitting this application to the Prime
Minister requesting to be allowed to return to North Vietnam to do
my citizen's duty in building the unified peace of the country and
social doctrine, and also beg the Prime Minister in transmitting my
motion enclosed to the President of Democratic Republic of Viet-
nam.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) THAI TRAN TRONG NGHIA.

TRANSLATION

Phnom-Penh, June 10, 1961

To

The Prime Minister of Government of the Democratic Republic
of Vietnam

HANOI

(Under the cover of the Royal Government of Cambodia)

Prime Minister,

I undersigned NGUYEN-TRONG-THUC, N.C.O. in South Vietnam Army, actually refuged in Phnom-Penh,

Beg the Prime Minister to examine and favour my conditions of an extremely urgency as below:

I have participated in the "Coup d'Etat" of 11th November, 1960 at Saigon against the Regime of Dictatorship of Family NGO-DINH-DIEM. After the error committed by a number of persons, the "Coup d'Etat" has been defeated and I took refuge in the Kingdom of Cambodia where the Government allowed me a nice refuge up-to-now.

I have the honour in submitting this application to the Prime Minister requesting to be allowed to return to North Vietnam to do my citizen's duty in building the unified peace of the country and social doctrine, and also beg the Prime Minister in transmitting my motion enclosed to the President of Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) NGUYEN-TRONG-THUC

ANNEXURE No. 42

(Chapter No. VI)

TRANSLATION

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No. 684-DGP/X

CONFIDENTIAL

VERY URGENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to forward herewith a request for asylum in Canada from the man by name, Do-Duc-Hanh, Vietnamese refugee, following the "Coup d'Etat" of 11th November 1960 in Saigon.

The Ministry would be much obliged to the International Commission for Supervision and Control kindly to consider the possibility of forwarding this request to the Government of Canada and to intimate to this Ministry the decision taken on this request.

Thanking the International Commission for Supervision and Control for their kindness, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs take this opportunity to renew the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom Penh. the 10th July, 1961.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE CEASE-FIRE IN CAMBODIA Seal
PHNOM PENH

TRANSLATION

Phnom Penh, the 24th June, 1961

From the Lieutenant Do-Duc-Hanh,
Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam,

To

His Excellency,
the Ambassador for Canada
in Cambodia.

Excellency,

Taking refuge in Cambodia after the failure of the "Coup d'Etat" of 11th November, 1960 in Saigon, I have the honour to come very respectfully and request your kindness to take refuge in Canada.

48 EA—11

I would be much grateful to you if you authorized me to join the monastery of Redemptorist fathers at Sainte Anne de Beaupré where I shall be able to find the address of the GAGNONS who are the relatives of Fathers Gérard and Charles GAGNON, my former professors in Vietnam and who are the benefactors of the Redemptorist father Paul Marie Dô-Duc-Hung and of myself. I hope they will be able to house me at the beginning of my stay while awaiting for the help of the Government of Canada.

Awaiting for a decision which favour my request, please accept, Excellency, the expression of my most respectful and grateful feelings.

(Sd.) Hanh.



सत्यमेव जयते

ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No. 684-DGP/X

CONFIDENTIAL

TRES URGENT

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge et a l'honneur de lui transmettre une demande de droit d'asile au Canada formulée par le nommé Do-Duc-Hanh, réfugié vietnamien après le coup d'Etat du 11 Novembre 1960 de Saigon.

Le Ministère serait obligé à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle de bien vouloir examiner la possibilité de transmettre cette requête au Gouvernement du Canada et de tenir le Ministère informé de la suite réservée à cette requête.

En remerciant la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu de son aimable obligeance, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler l'assurance de sa haute considération./.

Phnom-Penh, le 10 Juillet 1961.

Cachet

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE
SURVEILLANCE ET DE CONTROLE DU
CESSEZ-LE-FEU AU CAMBODGE

—PHNOM-PENH—

Phnom-Penh le 24 Juin 1961

Le Lieutenant Dô-Duc-Hanh,
des Forces Armées de la République
du Viêt-Nam.

à

Son Excellence, l'Ambassadeur du
Canada au Cambodge.

Excellence,

Me réfugiant au Cambodge après l'échec du Coup d'Etat du 11.11.1960 à Saigon.

J'ai l'honneur de venir très respectueusement Vous solliciter de Votre haute bienveillance pour me réfugier au Canada.

Je vous serais infiniment reconnaissant de m'autoriser à rejoindre le monastère des Pères Rédemptoristes à Sainte Anne de Beaupré où je pourrai trouver l'adresse des GAGNON qui sont des parents des Pères Gérard et Charles GAGNON, mes anciens professeurs au Viêt-Nam; et qui sont des bienfaiteurs du Père Rédemptoriste Paul Marie Dô-Duc-Hung et de moi meme. J'espère qu'ils pourront m'héberger pendant le début de mon séjour en attendant l'aide du Gouvernement du Canada.

Dans l'attente d'une suite favorable à ma requête, veuillez agréer, Excellence l'expression de mes sentiments les plus respectueux et reconnaissants.

Signe: Hanh



ANNEXURE No. 43

(Chapter No. VI)

TRANSLATION

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No. 1305-DGP/1/M/X

CONFIDENTIAL

VERY URGENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to forward herewith five applications from Vietnamese refugees of the Coup d'Etat in Saigon.

Two of the applications are addressed to the Chairman of the International Commission for Control and three others to the President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The Ministry would be obliged to the International Commission for Control if the latter applications may kindly be forwarded to their addressees.

Thanking the International Commission for Control for their kind agency, the Ministry avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to them the assurances of their high Consideration.

Phnom Penh, the 13th December, 1961

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION
AND CONTROL OF THE CEASE FIRE IN CAMBODIA

—PHNOM-PENH—

सत्यमेव जयते

TRANSLATION

Phnom Penh, the 2nd September, 1961

To

His Excellency Mr. Chairman
of the International Commission
for Supervision and Control of
the Cease-Fire in Cambodia
PHNOM-PENH

Excellency,

We, the undersigned, officers and N.C.O. of the Army of South Vietnam, political refugees after the Coup d'Etat of 11th November 1960 in Saigon; at present lodge in "Camp Annexe Vétérinaire" in Phnom Penh.

Following our request asking for our return to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (Hanoi) our native country.

Have the honour to very respectfully submit to you the attached report which reveals the heinous crimes committed by mercenary troops of the illegal, dictatorial and oligarchic government of Ngo-dinh-Diem, against the peaceful population of South Vietnam who desire liberty, democracy, peace and the legal reunification of our motherland in conformity with the Geneva Agreements of 1954.

We have also the honour to request you kindly to forward another copy of the attached report to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on the peace in Indochina.

We also solicit your kindness to grant us an audience so that we might present to you our respect, our wishes and explain to you the complete truth on the situation in South Vietnam and the Coup d'Etat of 11th November 1960 in Saigon. In our present situation your agreement would bring us a considerable moral relief.

We have the honour to solicit your high competence and your love of justice, freedom and humanity to act so that our return to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (Hanoi) will be realized soon.

Please believe us, Your Excellency Mr. Chairman,

Yours very truly,

Sd/- THAI TRAN TRONG NGHIA, Lieutenant

Sd/- NGUYEN-TRONG-THUC, Sergeant.

Sd/- PHAN LAC TUYEN, Captain.

TRANSLATION

Phnom Penh, the 17th August, 1961

To

His Excellency the Chairman of
the International Commission for
Supervision and Control of the
Cease-Fire in Cambodia

PHNOM-PENH

We, the undersigned, officers and N.C.O. of the South Vietnamese Army, political refugees after the Coup d'Etat of 11th November 1960 in Saigon; at present lodged in "Camp Annexe Vétérinaire" at Phnom Penh, have the honour to very respectfully request you kindly consider our following case in order to give a favourable reply to our present request.

We had participated in the Coup d'Etat of 11th November 1960 with the aim to overthrow the dictatorial and oligarchic government of Ngo-dinh-Diem in order to hand over the power to the people. After the failure we refuge in Cambodia in conformity with the international law regarding political refugees. A human and hospitable lodging was granted to us by H.R.H. Monseigneur, the Prince, Head of State, by the Royal Government and especially by the F.A.R.K. (Khmer Royal Armed Forces) whose neutrality and love of humanity deeply touched us.

Immediately after our arrival in Cambodia, sometime in November 1960 we had addressed each an application to the Khmer Royal Government asking for asylum in Cambodia as political refugee. But we were informed by the message No. 659/ERE dated the 9th June 1961 from the General Staff of the FARK, that the asylum was refused to us and that we should send our application to the Embassy of other countries asking for asylum.

With reference to that message, on the 10th June 1961 (29th July 1961 for the case of Major Loc) we made an application addressed to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (Hanoi) asking for our return to the home country. That application had been forwarded to the Government of DRVN through the good offices of the Khmer Royal Government, and through the channel of the International Commission for Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia.

However, since then we had not received any positive reply to our request.

Your Excellency Mr. Chairman,

By the present application we have the honour to come with much respect and solicit your high competence and your kindness

so that our above-mentioned applications might be forwarded the earliest possible to the Government of DRVN. We set our fervent hope on you and our belief on the I.C.S.C. in Cambodia that we may get active and concrete help from you so that our return to DRVN will be realized soon. We firmly and warmly believe that the I.C.S.C. in Cambodia, the symbol of justice, of liberty and human comprehension will find a just and human solution for us in a suitable time.

We are forwarding herewith a memorandum (in Vietnamese) through the good offices of the Khmer Royal Government. This little text will very humbly give you a panoramic view on the present sorrowful truth in South Vietnam under the dictatorial and oligarchic regime of Ngo-dinh-Diem Government.

These sincere lines written by our own hands—, we the witnesses with obscure past in the South Vietnamese Army—will bring to you a little correct echo of our cause, of our deeds and of our present request.

Please believe us, Excellency Mr. Chairman of the International Commission for Control of the Cease-Fire.

Sd/- Phan-Lac-Tuyen
Captain

Sd/- Tha! Tran Trong Nghia
S/Lieutenant

Yours very truly,

Sd/- Nguyen Van Loc
Major

Sd/- Nguyen Trong Thuc
Sergeant



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE No. 44
ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE
(Chapter No. VI)

No. 161 DGP/1M/X

CONFIDENTIAL

Le Ministres des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge presents ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-la-Feu au Cambodge et a l'honneur de lui faire connaître qu'à la suite du coup d'Etat manqué du 11 Novembre, 1960, a Saigon, le ressortissant vietnamien nommé Ly-Phat-Tuong avait fui le Sud-Vietnam dans le but de venir se réfugier au Cambodge. Après avoir franchi clandestinement la frontière cambodgienne, il fut arrêté par les autorités cambodgiennes et condamné de ce chef à une peine d'emprisonnement. Cependant sur l'intervention de l' Association "Appeal for Amnesty 1961" dont le siege se trouve au n 1, Mitre Court Building, London E.C.4, le Gouvernement Royal a décidé d'accorder à l'intéressé le droit d'asile provisoire au Cambodge.

Lors de son incarcération, le nommé Ly-Phat-Tuong a eu l'occasion d'adresser à deux reprises sa demande de droit d'asile en France mais n'a pas pu obtenir satisfaction de la part du Gouvernement Français.

Dans ces conditions, le Ministère serait très obligé à la Commission Internationale si elle pouvait examiner la possibilité de faire des démarches auprès du Gouvernement de la République Democratique du Vietnam pour obtenir son accord au rapatriement du nommé Ly-Phat-Tuong dans ce pays.

En remerciant d'avance la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge de son obligeance, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler l'assurance de haute considération.

Phnom-Penh, le 30 Janvier 1962.

Cachet.

TRANSLATION
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No. 161 DGP/1M/X

CONFIDENTIAL

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to let them know that following the unsuccessful Coup d'Etat of 11th November, 1960 in Saigon, a Vietnamese national by

name LY PHAT TUONG had run away from South Vietnam with the aim to come and take refuge in Cambodia. After having crossed clandestinely the Cambodian border he was arrested by Cambodian authorities and on that account he was sentenced to imprisonment. However, on the intervention of the Association of Appeal for Amnesty 1961 the office of which is at No. 1, Mitre Court Building, London E.C. 4, the Royal Government decided to grant him temporary asylum in Cambodia.

During his imprisonment Mr. Ly Phat Tuong had the occasion to address twice his application for asylum in France but his request had not been complied with by the French Government.

Under these circumstances, the Ministry would be much obliged to the International Commission if they could examine the possibility of approaching the Government of Democratic Republic of Vietnam in order to get their approval of Mr. Ly Phat Tuong's repatriation to that country.

While thanking in advance the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia for their kindness, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs avail of this opportunity to renew to them the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom Penh, the 30th January, 1962.



ANNEXURE No. 45

(Chapter No. VI)

TRANSLATION

No. 425-DGP/IA/YE/X

CONFIDENTIAL

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to let them know that the Cambodian police forces had arrested:

— On the 14th December, 1961, at about 7 hours, in the village of ANLONG CHAR, commune of BANTEAY CHAKREI, district of KOMPONG TRABEK (PREY VENG), 8 armed Vietnamese whose names are as follows : Chau Van Nhoc, Nguyen Van Son, Cham Vang Cang, Dang Van Moc, Nguyen Van Be, Nguyen Van Hoa, Tran Quang Cau and Nguyen Van Ut.

— On the 27th December, 1961, at about 00:15 hours, in the village of KANDAL, commune of AMPIL, district of ROMEAS HEK (SVAY RIENG), 4 armed Vietnamese sailing on the Eastern Vaico, their names are : Nguyen Van Hoi, Tran Quang Vinh, Huynh Van Tinh and Nguyen Van Danh.

— On the 16th February, 1962, at about 15:30 hours, in the commune of DONG, district of ROMEAS HEK (SVAY RIENG), 7 armed Vietnamese by name, Ho Son Lam, Vo Van An, Nguyen Hong, Le Minh Tu., Thai Sa, Nguyen Huu Phuoc, Thong Ba.

As it is concerning undesirable Vietnamese who claimed to belong to the "Mouvement de liberation nationale Vietnamien" (Vietnamese National Liberation Movement), the Ministry would be much obliged to the International Commission kindly to consider the opportuneness of taking in charge of them and make them leave the territory of Cambodia.

In case the International Commission deem it impossible for them to do it, the Ministry will be compelled to drive them back to South Vietnam.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia avail of this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom-Penh, the 29th March, 1962.

Seal.

International Commission for Supervision
and Control in Cambodia,
PHNOM-PENH

ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No. 425-DGP/1A/YE/X

CONFIDENTIAL

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présent ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-Le-Feu au Cambodge et a l'honneur de lui faire connaître que les forces de l'ordre cambodgiennes ont arrêté:

— le 14 Décembre 1961, vers 7H00, au village de Anlong Char, commune de Banteay Chakrei, district de Kompong Trabèk (Prey Vèng), 8 Vietnamiens armés dont les noms suivent: Chau Van Nho, Nguyen Van Son, Cham Vang, Cang, Dang Van Moc, Nguyen Van Be, Nguyen Van Hoa, Trang Quang Cau et Nguyen Van Ut.

— le 27 Décembre 1961, vers OH15, au village de Kandal, commune de Ampil, district de Roméas Hek (Svay-Rieng), 4 Vietnamiens armés naviguant dans le Vaico Oriental, les nommés Nguyen Van Hoi, Trang Quang Vinh, Huynh Van Tinh et Nguyen Van Danh.

— le 16 Février 1962, vers 15H30, dans la commune de Dong, district de Roméas Hek (Svay-Rieng), 7 Vietnamiens armés dénommés Ho Son Lam, Vo Van An, Nguyen Hong, Le Minh Tu, Minh Tu, Thai Sa, Nguyen Huu Phuoc, Thong Ba.

S'agissant d'éléments vietnamiens indésirables se disant appartenir au "Mouvement de Libération Nationale Vietnamien". le Ministère serait très obligé à la Commission Internationale de bien vouloir examiner l'opportunité de les prendre en charge et de les faire quitter le territoire du Cambodge.

Au cas où la Commission Internationale estime qu'elle ne pourrait pas le faire, le Ministère se verrait dans l'obligation de refouler ces Vietnamiens au Sud-Vietnam.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-Le-Feu au Cambodge l'assurance de sa haute considération./.

Phnom-Penh, le 29 Mars 1962.
Cachet

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE
SURVEILLANCE ET DE CONTROLE DU
CESSEZ-LE-FEU AU CAMBODGE

--PHNOM PENH--

ANNEXURE No. 46

(Chapter No. VI)

TRANSLATION

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No. 508-DGP/1A/YE/X

CONFIDENTIAL

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and with reference to the Ministry's note No. 425-DGP/1A/YE/X dated the 29th March, 1962, have the honour to let them know that the Cambodian Public Forces have arrested:—

— On the 29th October, 1961, at about 09:00 hours, in the commune of KOH SAMPEOU, district of PEAM CHOR (PREY VENG) nine Vietnamese by name TRAN VAN EM, NGUYEN VAN SO, NGUYEN VAN TOC, NGUYEN VAN BA, TRAN VAN PHUOC, HO VAN AI, VO VAN TAN, LE VAN TU, NEGUYEN VAN NGON.

— In July 1961, at MORECH (RTTANAKIRI), one Vietnamese by name LE DINH DAO and 3 Laotians by name NAY FATH, NAY THOUN, PHA EN.

As it concerns undesirable Vietnamese elements who said to belong to the "Movement de Liberation Nationale Vietnamien" (Vietnamese National Liberation Movement), the Ministry would be much obliged to the International Commission if they kindly consider the opportuneness to take them over and to make them leave the Cambodian territory.

As regards the three Laotians, the Ministry would be grateful to the International Commission kindly to intervene with the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Laos in view of their repatriation to their native village as per their request.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom Penh, the 25th April, 1962.

I.C.S.C. INCAMBODIA.

PHNOM PENH

ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No. 508-DGP/1A/YE/X

CONFIDENTIAL

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge et, se référant à la note du Ministère n° 425-DGP/1A/YE/X du 29 Mars 1962, a l'honneur de lui faire connaître que les Forces de l'Ordre Cambodgiennes ont arrêté:

— le 29 Octobre 1961, vers 9H00, dans la commune de Koh Sampeou, district de Peam Chor (Prey Vêng) 9 Vietnamiens dénommés Tran Van Em, Nguyen Van So, Nguyen Toc, Nguyen Van Ba, Tran Van Phuoc, Ho Van Ai, Vo Van Tan Lé Van Tu, Nguyen Van Ngon.

— en Juillet 1961 à Morech (Rattanakiri), un Vietnamien dénommé Lê Dinh Dao et 3 Laotiens nommés Nay Fath, Nay Thoun. Pha En.

S'agissant d'éléments vietnamiens indésirables, se Déclarant appartenir au "Mouvement de Libération Nationale Vietnamien", le Ministère serait très obligé à la Commission Internationale de bien vouloir examiner l'opportunité de les prendre en charge et de les faire quitter le territoire du Cambodge.

Quant aux trois Laotiens, le Ministère serait reconnaissant à la Commission Internationale d'intervenir auprès de la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Laos pour les repatrier à leur village d'origine conformément à leur demande.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu l'assurance de sa haute considération.

Phnom Penh, le 25 April 1962.

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE
SURVEILLANCE ET DE CONTROLE DU
CESSEZ LE FEU AU CAMBODGE
PHNOM-PENH

ANNEXURE No. 47

(Chapter No. VI)

TRANSLATION

No. 761—DGP/1M/X

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CONFIDENTIAL

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to let them know that the Cambodian authorities of LORK, district of KOMPONG TRACH (KAMPOT) have arrested two young Vietnamese, by names BUI CONG KHANH and TRAN KIM THIEU, for illicit crossing of border.

These young Vietnamese declared to be native of North Vietnam and relatives of Colonel NGUYEN CHANH THI and Second Lieutenant NGUYEN VAN CUU, respectively authors of the unsuccessful coup d'etat of November 11, 1960 in Saigon and the bombardment of Presidential Palace in Saigon in 1961. They have asked for their repatriation to North Vietnam.

The Ministry would be very obliged to the International Commission if they kindly examined the opportuneness of taking them in charge and of dispatching them towards North Vietnam.

While thanking the International Commission in advance for their obligingness, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs avail themselves of this opportunity to renew the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom Penh, the 2nd July, 1962.

International Commission for Supervision
and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia
PHNOM-PENH

ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No 761-DGP/IM/X

CONFIDENTIAL

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Survei Ilance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge et a l'honneur de lui faire connaître que les autorités cambodgiennes de Lork, district de Kompong Trach (Kampot) ont arrêté deux jeunes Vietnamiens dénommés Bui Cong Khanh et Tran Kim Thieu, pour franchissement clandestin de frontière.

Ces jeunes Vietnamiens ont déclaré être originaires du Nord Vietnam et des parents du Colonel Nguyen Chanh Thi et du Sous-Lieutenant Nguyen Van Cuu, respectivement auteurs du coup d'Etat manqué du 11 Noember 1960 à Saigon et des bombardements du Palais Présidentiel à Saigon en 1961. Ils ont demandé à être rapatriés au Nord-Vietnam,

Le Ministère serait très boligé à la Commission Internationale de bien vouloir examiner l'opportunité de les prendre en charge et de les faire acheminer sur le Nord-Vietnam.

En remerciant d'avance la Commission Internationale de son aimable obligeance, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler l'assurance de sa haute considération.

Phnom Penh, 2 Juillet 1962.

Cachet.

Commission Internationale de Surveillance
et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au
Cambodge
Phnom-Penh.



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE No. 48

(Chapter No. VI)

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND
CONTROL IN CAMBODIA

International Secretariat,
Phnom-Penh.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. IS/X/9-4.

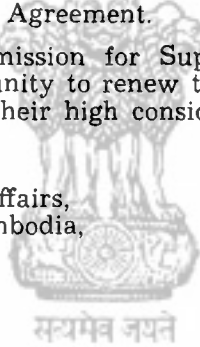
December 1, 1961.

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia present their compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia and with reference to their Notes No. 632-DGP/X dated the 21st June 1961, regarding the request of three persons for asylum in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and No. 684-DGP/X dated the 10th July 1961, regarding the request for asylum in Canada from one Lieutenant Do-Duc-Hanh, have the honour to inform them that this matter has been considered and the Commission is unable to intervene as it does not fall within the purview of the Geneva Agreement.

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia take this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the assurances of their high consideration.

Seal.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Royal Government of Cambodia,
Phnom-Penh.



ANNEXURE No. 49

(Chapter No. VI)

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL IN CAMBODIA

CONFIDENTIAL

International Secretariat,
Phnom-Penh.

No. IS/X/9-4/61

December 16, 1961.

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia present their compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia and with reference to their Note No. 1305-DGP/I/M/X dated 13th December, 1961, regarding the request of some Vietnamese refugees for asylum in D.R.V.N., have the honour to invite their attention to this Commission's Note of even number dated the 1st December 1961, in which the Commission has already communicated its inability to intervene as the matter does not fall within the purview of the Geneva Agreement.

Three requests addressed to the President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam received with the note, under reply, are returned herewith in original.

2. The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia take this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the assurances of their high consideration.

Seal.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Royal Government of Cambodia,
Phnom-Penh.

ANNEXURE No. 50

(Chapter No. VI)

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL IN CAMBODIA

CONFIDENTIAL

International Secretariat,
Phnom-Penh.

No. IS/X/12-1 & 2/62

August 11, 1962.

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia present their compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia and with reference to their Note No. 818-DGP/I A/YE/X dated the 18th July, 1962, regarding the repatriation of certain Vietnamese and Laotians arrested by the Khmer Public Forces, have the honour to say that the Commission regrets its inability to intervene as the matter does not fall within the purview of the Geneva Agreement.

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia take this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the assurances of their high consideration.

Seal.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Royal Government of Cambodia,
Phnom-Penh.



ANNEXURE No. 51

(Chapter No. VI)

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL IN CAMBODIA

CONFIDENTIAL

International Secretariat,
Phnom-Penh.

No. IS/X/9-1/1962.

August 11, 1962.

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia present their compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia and with reference to their Note No. 161-DGP/IM/X dated 30th January, 1962, regarding the request of Mr. Ly-Phat-Tuong seeking asylum in North Vietnam, have the honour to inform them that the Commission regrets its inability to intervene as the matter does not fall within the purview of the Geneva Agreement.

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia take this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the assurances of their high consideration.

Seal.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Royal Government of Cambodia,
Phnom-Penh.



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE No. 52

(Chapter No. VI)

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL IN CAMBODIA

CONFIDENTIAL

International Secretariat,
Phnom-Penh.

No. IS/III/3(Vol.I)/62

August 18, 1962.

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia present their compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia and with reference to their Note No. 761-DGP/IM/X dated 2nd July, 1962, regarding the arrest of two young Vietnamese viz., BUI CONG KHANH and TRAN KIM THIEU by the Cambodian authorities, have the honour to say that the Commission regrets its inability to intervene as the matter does not fall within the purview of the Geneva Agreement.

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia take this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the assurances of their high consideration.

Seal.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Royal Government of Cambodia,
Phnom-Penh.



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE No. 53

(Chapter No. VII)

TRANSLATION

No. 236-DGP/X

CONFIDENTIAL

VERY URGENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the Chairman of the International Commission for Control and have the honour to bring to his knowledge the following:—

For a few days several hundreds of Cambodians of Cochinchina have been arriving, without arms and in unceasingly increasing number, at the Cambodian provinces of Takéo and Svay-Rieng, leaving wives and children in their villages, in order to ask for help and protection from the Royal Government as well as the means of living in security.

They were victims, in effect as well from the part of the Vietnamese authorities as from the part of anti-Governmental armed troops, of multiple extortions and reprisals consisting mostly of arrestations, interments, summary executions and seizure of all their properties.

These Cambodians of Cochinchina did not come with the intention of taking refuge in Cambodia but only with the aim to be able to denounce their misfortune and request for the necessary measures of protection on behalf of all our countrymen living in South Vietnam in the same condition and being constantly threatened by the same dangers.

Many of these Cambodians have come from remote provinces of Travinh and Bac-lieu, having had to face, in the peril of their lives, numerous dangers in order to cross the barrages laid against them by the regular and irregular forces of South Vietnam. Important groups of these countrymen after having been attacked by these barrages, had to turn back probably with many losses.

The Royal Government consider that this tragic situation in which the Khmer minority are struggling at present, results from the conflict which opposes the various political tendencies in Vietnam, following the Geneva Agreements of 1954. Thus this situation is not without any relation with the implementation of the said agreements.

The Royal Government request the Chairman of the International Commission for Control kindly to consider the possibility of going to the provinces of Takéo and Svay Rieng in order to verify on the spot the situation of the unfortunate Cambodians of Cochinchina.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia
avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the Chairman of
the International Commission for Control the assurance of their
consideration

Phnom-Penh, the 6th March, 1961.
Seal.

The Chairman,
International Commission for
Supervision and Control in Cambodia,
Phnom-Penh.



ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No. 236-DGP/X

CONFIDENTIAL

TRES URGENT

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à Monsieur le Président de la Commission Internationale de Contrôle et a l'honneur de porter à sa connaissance ce qui suit:

Depuis quelques jours plusieurs centaines de Cambodgiens de Cochinchine arrivent, sans armes et en nombre sans cesse croissant dans les provinces cambodgiennes de Takèo et Svay-Rieng, laissant femmes et enfants dans leurs villages, pour demander aide et protection du Gouvernement Royal ainsi que les moyens de vivre en sécurité.

Ils ont été victimes, en effet tant de la part des autorités vietnamiennes que des troupes armées anti-gouvernementales, de multiples exactions et représailles consistant principalement en arrestations internements, exécutions sommaires et confiscation de tous biens.

Ces Cambodgiens de Cochinchine ne sont pas venus dans l'intention de se réfugier au Cambodge mais seulement dans le but de pouvoir dénoncer leurs malheurs et solliciter des mesures de protection nécessaire en faveur de tous nos compatriotes vivant au Sud-Vietnam dans les mêmes conditions et menacés contamment des mêmes dangers.

Beaucoup de ces Cambodgiens sont venus des provinces lointaines de Cochinchine telles que Travinh et Baclieu, ayant eu à braver au péril de leur vie, de nombreux dangers pour franchir les barrages tendus contre eux par les forces régulières et irrégulières du Sud-Vietnam. D'importants groupes de ces compatriotes ont dû, après avoir été attaqués par ces barrages, rebrousser chemin avec probablement de nombreuses pertes.

Le Gouvernement Royal estime que cette situation tragique dans laquelle se débat actuellement la minorité khmère est consécutive au conflit qui oppose les diverses tendances politiques au Vietnam à la suite des Accords de Genève de 1954. Cette situation n'est donc pas sans rapport avec l'application desdits accords.

Le Gouvernement Royal prie Monsieur le Président de la Commission Internationale de Contrôle de bien vouloir examiner la possibilité de se rendre dans les provinces de Takèo et Svay-Rieng pour constater sur place la situation de ces malheureux Cambodgiens de Cochinchine.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à Monsieur le Président de la Commission Internationale de Contrôle l'assurance sa haute considération.

PHNOM-PENH, le 6 Mars 1961.
Cachot

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT DE LA
COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE
CONTROLE AU CAMBODGE,
PHNOM-PENH.



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE No. 54

(Chapter No. VII)

TRANSLATION

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No 266-DGP/1GM/X

CONFIDENTIAL

VERY URGENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia, and with reference to their Note No. 236 DGPX of the 6th inst., have the honour to let him know that two new groups of Cambodians of South Vietnam arrived also at Phnom Den, in the Province of Takeo, in order to ask for help and protection from the Royal Government.

The first of these two groups, composed of eighty persons of whom five religious people, succeeded to reach the above mentioned place in the night of 8th to 9th March, 1961, and reported that the FARVN had shot during the morning of 8th March twelve shells of artillery into their villages, seriously damaging the monastery of Ampheay-Svay, and causing important material damage, two dead and five seriously wounded of whom three were children.

The second group, composed of ten persons, arrived at the same Khum of Phnom Den in the morning of 9th March, 1961.

These Cambodians of South Vietnam, like their brothers who had already been able to join Cambodia, all are actuated by the same intention to denounce to the world the extortions committed against them as well by the regular forces of South Vietnam as by the Vietnamese rebels.

While bringing these facts to your knowledge, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs take the liberty of drawing again the attention of the International Commission for Control to the fact that the dramatic situation that the Cambodians residing in South Vietnam have to suffer at present, is directly related to the provisions of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and their implementation.

For this reasons the Royal Government insist, Mr. Chairman, that a "constat" be made urgently by the International Commission of the unfortunate situation in which those Cambodians of Cochinchina are living.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom-Penh, the 11th March, 1961.

The Chairman,
I.C.S.C. in Cambodia,
PHNOM PENH

ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE

No. 266-DGP/1GM/X

CONFIDENTIAL

TRES URGENT

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à Monsieur le Président de la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge et, se référant à sa note No. 236 DGPX du 6 courant, a l'honneur de lui faire connaître que deux nouveaux groupes de Cambodgiens du Sud-Vietnam sont encore arrivés à Phnom-Den, dans la Province de Takèo, pour demander aide et protection du Gouvernement Royal.

Le premier de ces deux groupes, composé de quatre-vingts personnes dont cinq religieux, est parvenu à gagner le lieu précité dans la nuit du 8 au 9 Mars 1961 et a rapporté que les FARVN ont tiré dans la matinée du 8 Mars douze obus d'artillerie sur leurs villages, endommageant sérieusement le monastère de Ampheay-Svay, causant d'importants dégâts matériels, deux morts et cinq blessés graves dont trois enfants.

Le deuxième groupe, composé de dix personnes, est arrivé au même Khum de Phnom-Den dans la matinée du 9 Mars 1961.

Ces Cambodgiens du Sud-Vietnam, comme leurs frères qui ont déjà pu rejoindre le Cambodge, sont tous animés de même intention de dénoncer au monde les exactions commises à leur égard aussi bien par des forces régulières du Sud-Vietnam que par les rebelles vietnamiens.

En portant ces faits à votre connaissance, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères se permet d'attirer de nouveau l'attention de la Commission Internationale de Contrôle sur le fait que la situation dramatique dont souffrent à l'heure actuelle des Cambodgiens résidents du Sud-Vietnam sont en connexion directe avec les dispositions des Accords de Genève de 1964 et leur application.

Pour cette raison le Gouvernement Royal insiste, Monsieur le Président, pour qu'un constat soit fait d'urgence par la Commission Internationale de Contrôle de la situation malheureuse dans laquelle se trouvent ces Cambodgiens de Cochinchine.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à Monsieur le Président de la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge l'assurance de sa haute considération.

Phnom-Penh, le 11 Mars 1961.
Cachet

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT DE LA COMMISSION
INTERNATIONALE DE SURVEILLANCE ET DE
CONTROLE DU CESSEZ-LE-FEU AU CAMBODGE

—PHNOM-PENH—

ANNEXURE No. 55

(Chapter No. VII)

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No. 298-DGP/IGM/X

CONFIDENTIAL

VERY URGENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and, with reference to the notes Nos. 236-DGP/X and 266-DGP/1 GM/X of 6th and 11th March, 1961, of the Ministry, as well as to the note No. IS/1/3/61 dated 11 March, 1961 of the International Commission for Control, have the honour to bring to his knowledge that the Royal Government express their deep regret to see that the International Commission for Control do not deem themselves competent to take action concerning the affluence of Khmers from South Vietnam into Cambodia, on the ground that "this matter does not attract any provisions of the Geneva Agreement."

The Royal Government regret to have to let them know that they (Royal Government) cannot agree, on this point, with the International Commission for Control and take the liberty of insisting on the fact that these painful events which are pressing heavily on the Khmer minority of South Vietnam cannot have other causes than a bad implementation of the Geneva Agreements.

The Ministry have the honour to inform you that on the day of 18th March, 1961, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, supported by the principal members of the Royal Government, went to Phnom Den, province of Takeo, where the great part of Khmers who ran away from South Vietnam owing to the extortions committed against them as well by the 'Viet-Cong' as by the Vietnamese Authorities, are given shelter.

The results of the contact effected by the Head of State of Cambodia with these Khmers is, as attested by their statements the translations of which are attached, that the ill-treatments, and tortures undergone by them, are not without any relations with the conflicts which oppose the Government of South Vietnam to the 'Viet-Cong'.

In effect, the 'Viet-Cong' extort money from them in the night, have them carry out sabotage works in destroying roads and bridges and do not fail to inflict the hardest penalties which go upto execution in terrible conditions in case of refusal to comply with their orders or in case of impossibility to pay high ransoms. While the Vietnamese Authorities accuse them, during the day, of complicity with the 'Viet Cong' (against whom they do not succeed to fight) and, for this reason, reserve to them the same treatment if not worse than those imposed by the 'Viet-Cong'.

If the Geneva Agreements were well implemented in South Vietnam, this situation of masked war opposing Vietnamese and 'Viet-Cong' would not exist.

The Royal Government dare hope that following the evidences given by these unfortunate Khmers, the International Commission for Control will not fail to reconsider their position and will kindly agree with the Royal Government that they (the Commission) are in a position of taking certain measures of which in the first instance the 'constat', on the spot, of dramatical situation of these Khmers who had left wives and children and all their properties with the hope, after disclosing to the humanity their misfortunes, to find help and protection from the Royal Government and international bodies.

The Royal Government take the liberty to add that in case the International Commission for Control persist in their refusal to consider this matter, for their part, the Royal Government will be led to re-examine the situation of the International Commission for Control in Cambodia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom Penh, the 20th March 1961.



सत्यमेव जयते

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION OF THE SPEECH OF THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF CAMBODIAN BONZES OF KAMPUCHEA KROM
(EX-COCHINCHINA)

(Enclosures received with the Royal Govt. of Cambodia's Note
No. 298-DGP/IGM/X, dated 20-3-1961 (Annexure No. 55))

Monseigneur,

On behalf of the Cambodian bonzes of Kampuchea Krom whose representatives are gathered here, in the pagoda of Bokhanaram (Phnom Den), we have the honour to express our exceptional emotion for being able to have an audience with your Royal Highness, as we had so eagerly desired at the departure from our monasteries.

Your visit of today reserves to us a particular moral comfort and a hope in the possibility of safeguarding the future of the buddhist religion, which is now subject to oppression measures on the part of the authorities of Kampuchea Krom.

As bonzes, we seem not to be well placed to judge or accuse the regular government although the latter make use of their power for persecuting buddhist religion.

But we are obliged to do this intervention owing to the fact that the two forces in opposition are leading a campaign with a view to do away with the buddhist religion in a near future.

Being bonzes we have the mission of defending the buddhist religion. We cannot stand with arms folded in the face of the threats of disappearance of the Teacher's religion. That is why we deem it our duty to bring objectively these facts to the knowledge of Samdech, Head of State of neutral Cambodia and who is also the first owner of the original Cambodia and protector of buddhist religion. We request Your Royal Highness to help us to solve this serious problem.

The bonzes of Kampuchea Krom are not present subject to grave threats emanating from forces in opposition some of which are constituted of rebels called Viet-Cong who make use of arms to force bonzes to make common cause with them, and to organize demonstrations against Ngo-Dinh-Diem government. Sometimes these elements make their propaganda in pagodas, fly their flag there in spite of the supplications of the bonzes.

Recently they arrested the bonzes of the Thloeung and Andaung Thkau pagoda, tied them up with the intention to execute them or a mere suspicion. Luckily, the collective intervention of the faithful had succeeded to get released.

As for the legal authorities, they are not only powerless to take measures of efficient protection, but apply also the methods used by the rebels to these bonzes. They take advantage of this chaotic situation to work to the complete disappearance of the buddhist religion having recourse to two measures:—

1.—They hinder the ordination of candidate for the monk's gown and they compell the bonzes to unfrock by discreetly murdering the most influential bonzes such as the venerable Am of Ang pagoda, who was the victim of a murder in the pagoda itself. Other bonzes who teach the buddhist precepts, had been arrested by the legal authorities and put on torture with the use of electricity, the "Nuoc-Mam", and the soap water. After that they were unfrocked and detained till now. So was the case of Achars Loui Sarath and Phoeu.

Sometimes all the bonzes of a pagoda are arrested and taken through villages, stripped to the waist. These acts constitute a mark of contempt towards the buddhist religion.

They go up to fire cannon or rifle shots at pagodas causing damages to the monastery and killing and wounding bonzes and children, as they had done on the 8th March, 1961, against the pagoda of Ampheay-Svay.

2.—They discourage the faithful from the exercise of the religion.

The Khmer population of all the regions of Kampuchea Krom is daily victim of hasty executions and arrests made as well by the regular authorities as by the Viê-Công.

We, bonzes coming from various provinces of Kampuchea Krom, entrust Your Royal Highness with the fate of the buddhist religion in South Vietnam in view of saving it from the danger of disappearance.

We have no intention to definitively part with our monasteries to which we are deeply attached.

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION OF THE SPEECH MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF CAMBODIANS OF KAMPUCHEA KROM
(EX-COCHINCHINA)

(Enclosures received with the Royal Govt. of Cambodia's Note No. 298-DGP/IGM/X, dated 20-3-1961 (Annexure No. 55))

Monseigneur,

On behalf of Cambodians of Kampuchea Krom coming from the provinces of Chaudoc, Soctrang, Travinh and Baclieu, who had run away from their villages to come to Cambodia and who are 978 in number, present here in front of Your Royal Highness, we have the honour to express to You our respectful feelings and our deep gratitude for having so kindly made this trip in order to inquire after the misfortune which falls upon His children of Kampuchea Krom.

Your visit of today will enable us to forget our miseries due to the extortions and reprisals committed against us as well from the part of the Ngo-Dinh-Diem Government as from the part of the Viet-Cong.

The children of Your Royal Highness, who had been parted from the Motherland because of the unjust amputation of one portion of the national territory, have never ceased to think that His Majesty the King of Cambodia who rules in Phnom-Penh remains their real Father. Our deeply affectionate feelings towards the Father of the Nation are the same as those felt by children who live far from their parents.

But the attachment to the lands, to the fields, to the houses which exist on this part of amputated territory lead us to resign ourselves in order to continue the exploitation of our patrimony which is left at the discretion of a foreign Government.

At this moment, we cannot, under the administration of a foreign Government, avail of the necessary security. Thus we resolve to bring this fact to the knowledge of Your Royal Highness who, according to history, is the sovereign of this territory and who has the original right of property.

The cause which hinder us to continue our stay in the village of birth are the following:—

1.—A group of Vietnamese rebels themselves against the Ngo-Dinh-Diem Government and call themselves Viet-Cong. They attract to them the population to constitute their strength. They set their bases in mountains and, during the night, scour fearlessly the villages to do propaganda. Any inhabitant who makes a gesture which permits to presume his disapproval with regard to their

movement will be seen without fail murdered in the most terrible circumstances. The accused is executed with knife; his head is exhibited on the road in order to frighten others. Many an innocent and suspected inhabitant had implored, so that, their execution might be done not by knife but by fire-arms in order to avoid useless sufferings. The rebels take into account this supplication in shooting successively at the limbs, so that, after those injuries the victim not being able to restrain his sufferings, shouts and moans in the village and dies only after a complete effusion of blood.

The extortions of this group of Viet-Cong impel the innocent Khmer population to be silent when the authorities of the Ngo-Dinh-Diem Government ask for information; and to contribute with



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At present as bonzes are undergoing the same treatment as laymen, the Cambodian population of Kampuchea Krom consider that they cannot suffer in silence these extortions under pain of seeing the Khmer minority disappear completely due to the fact that the antagonism of these two forces which committed extortions and reprisals to the prejudice of Cambodians only while the Vietnamese population is safe.

For these reasons, we, Cambodians of Kampuchea Krom, entreat Your Royal Highness of appealing the various international bodies of the world in view to establish the truth and to put an end to these



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ANNEXURE No. 56

(Chapter No. VIII)

TRANSLATION

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

No. 1381-DGP/3/X.

CONFIDENTIAL

VERY URGENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and have the honour to bring to their knowledge the following:—

For a certain time three groups of refugees coming from Laos and consisting, in one hand, of wounded and sick militarymen and in the other hand, of civilians, had arrived near the village of KOH RUSSEY situated in Cambodian territory at about 2 kilometres from the frontier, in the Srok of SIEMPANG, Province of STUNG TRENG.

The first group comprises 74 persons among them there are :—

- 5 wounded persons
- 35 sick men
- 10 male nurses
- 8 nurses
- 12 odd-job men
- 4 children of less than 10 years old.

According to their statement, they belong to the troops placed under the authority of Prince Souvanna Phouma. They have come without arms, having at their disposal neither stock of medicines, nor important medical equipment.

They added that they had their base in the village of SAMPOI in Laotian territory which they left in order to escape from the intensive operations made recently in the area of ATTOPEU by the opposing troops.

The Second group includes : 10 men, 3 women and 3 children.

They possess : one generator of 736 W., one movie projector, 29 rolls of "films" (Film), 3 petrol jerrycans.

They might be specialists : film people and tailors.

The Third group is composed of 49 families of civilians comprising :

- 35 men
- 63 women
- 73 children,

They are native inhabitants of Laotian villages of SAMPOI and HAT HUI. They live on produce of fishing and tubers. These civilian refugees let know that they have escaped from misdeeds of the civil war which rages in Laos. They seem to have sympathy for Souvanna Phouma Government.

As it is a question of refugees coming from Laos whose exodus to Cambodia originated in the civil war in Laos, the Ministry would be grateful to the International Commission for Control if they kindly intervene with the International Commission for Control in Laos in order to report to them the case of these refugees and to ask the Laos Commission to ensure their repatriation to their country of origin.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia avail of this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

Phnom Penh, the 27th December, 1961.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF
THE CEASE-FIRE—PHNOM-PENH—

Seal.



ROYAL AUME DU CAMBODGE

No. 1381-DGP/3/X

CONFIDENTIAL

TRES URGENT

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-Le-Feu au Cambodge et a l'honneur de porter à sa connaissance ce qui suit:

Depuis un certain temps sont arrivés aux environs du village de Koh Russey, situé en territoire cambodgien, à 2 kilomètres environ de la frontière, dans le Srok de Siempang, province de Stung-Trèng, trois groupes de réfugiés venant du Laos et composés d'une part de militaires blessés et malades et d'autre part de civils.

Le premier groupe comprend 74 personnes parmi lesquelles on dénombre:

- 5 blessés.
- 35 malades.
- 10 infirmiers.
- 8 infirmières.
- 12 hommes de peine.
- 4 enfants de moins de 10 ans.

D'après leur déclaration, ils font partie des troupes placées sous l'autorité du Prince Souvanna Phouma. Ils sont venus sans armes, ne disposant ni de stock de médicament, ni d'équipement médical important.

Ils ont ajouté qu'ils avaient leur base dans le village de Sampoï en territoire laotien qu'ils avaient quitté pour fuir les intenses opérations des troupes adverses menées récemment dans la région d'Attopeu.

Le deuxième groupe compte:

- 10 hommes.
- 3 femmes.
- 3 enfants.

Il détient:

- un groupe électrogène de 736 W.
- un appareil de projection cinématographique.
- 29 bobines de filon.
- 3 Jerrycans à essence.

Il s'agirait de spécialistes: cinéastes et tailleurs.

Le troisième groupe est composé de 49 familles de civils comprenant :

- 35 hommes,
- 63 femmes.
- 73 enfants.

Ces habitants sont originaires des villages laotiens de Sampoï et de Hat Hui. Ils vivent des produits de Leurs pêches et de tubercules. Ces réfugiés civils font savoir qu'ils ont fui les méfaits de la guerre civile qui sévit au Laos. Ils semblent avoir de la sympathie pour le Gouvernement Souvanna Phouma.

S'agissant de réfugiés provenant du Laos et dont l'exode au Cambodge a eu pour origine la guerre civile au Laos, le Ministère serait reconnaissant à la Commission Internationale de Contrôle si elle voulait bien intervenir auprès de la Commission Internationale de Contrôle au Laos pour lui signaler le cas de ces réfugiés et lui demander d'assurer leur rapatriement à leur pays d'origine.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-Le-Feu l'assurance de sa haute considération./.

Phnom Penh, le 27 Décembre 1961.
Cachet

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE
SURVEILLANCE ET DE CONTROLE DU
CESSEZ-LE-FEU.

PHNOM PENH.

सत्यमेव जयते

ANNEXURE No. 57

(Chapter No. VIII)

TRANSLATION

ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

No. 51-DGP/3/X

January 12, 1962.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia, present their compliments to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia and with reference to the Commission's Note No. IS/X/11 of January 2, 1962, have the honour to request you to forward to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Cambodia the decision on Laotian refugees: repatriation matter to their home country.

Thanking in advance the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia for their kind obligingness, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Cambodia take this opportunity to renew to the International Commission for Supervision and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia the assurances of their high consideration.

Seal.

The International Commission for Supervision
and Control of the Cease-Fire in Cambodia.
PHNOM PENH.

No. 51-DGP/3/X

CONFIDENTIAL

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge présente ses compliments à la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-le-Feu au Cambodge et, se référant à la note de la Commission No. IS/X/11 du 2 Janvier 1962, a l'honneur de la prier de bien vouloir lui communiquer le résultat de l'examen de la question du rapatriement des réfugiés lao au Cambodge à leur pays d'origine.

En remerciant d'avance la Commission Internationale de Surveillance et de Contrôle du Cessez-Le-Feu au Cambodge de son aimable obligeance, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler l'assurance de sa haute considération./-

Phnom Penh, le 12 Janvier, 1962.
Cachet

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE
SURVEILLANCE ET DE CONTROLE
DU CESSEZ-LE-FEU AU CAMBODGE.
PHNOM PENH.