

- (d) The evidence seen by the team did not lead it to conclude that the digging around the village or on either side of route No. 19, from the track junction of the village of BAN PAK NHAY, to approximately 300 meters WEST in the direction of BO KHEO could have been made with a view to launching a possible attack on BO KHEO."

The team did not rule out the possibility of armed clashes as long as the South Vietnamese forces continued to remain in Cambodian territory.

6. Before signing the report the Canadian representative on the team, while endorsing personally the observations of the team, pointed out about his Delegation's stand on the competence issue. The factual report of the team and the conclusions arrived at by the team were accepted by the Commission.

7. The Commission decided by a majority vote (Indian and Polish Delegations for and Canadian Delegation against) to send copies of all relevant documents to the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam for necessary action. As a subsequent resolution of the Polish Delegation regarding violation of Cambodian territory by South Vietnamese Armed Forces did not receive unanimity as envisaged under Article 21 of the Agreement for Cambodia, majority and minority reports (Appendix C) were sent to the Co-chairmen. The ICSC in Vietnam forwarded the team's report to the Government of the Republic of Vietnam. The Royal Government had informed the Commission earlier that the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam had withdrawn to Vietnamese territory.

8. The position regarding the refugees who had escaped into Cambodia is explained in Chapter IV.

Reported violations or threat of violations of Cambodian territory and reported military build-up by Thailand along the Cambodian border.

9. The Commission received three letters reporting violations of Cambodian frontier by Thailand and installation of war material along the Cambodian-Thai border. With one of the three letters which was received in March 1958, the Royal Government forwarded a copy of their note of protest to the Royal Thai Embassy in Phnom Penh in connection with the occupation of the DAUN TON ruins in Cambodian territory by Thai military men. The Commission noted the letter and acknowledged its receipt to the Royal Government.

10. The other two letters received by the Commission in December 1958 related to the reported concentration of troops and installation of war materials by Thailand along the Cambodia border after the Royal Government's decision to withdraw the staff of their Embassy in Bangkok. The Royal Government alleged that these preparations and the menacing statements made by the Chief of the Thai Government vis-a-vis Cambodia constituted a serious threat to peace in the area. The Royal Government requested the Commission to send observers to the border provinces and verify the good faith of the Cambodians. The Polish Delegation's proposal to send a team was out-voted by the other two delegations. It was decided by a majority vote to inform the Royal Government that the Commission could not take any action regarding the relationships between Thailand and Cambodia.