

10. "In all cases, returning officers were local government official such as Chauvaysroks or Mekhums or their representatives; in many instances these officials were assisted by one or two citizens of the village.

11. The voting was not secret except in one booth in Kompong-Cham province. No where was there a partitioned booth where the elector could choose and fold his ballot in secrecy.

12. The general procedure was that the electors presented themselves at the voting table, one at a time, although in rush hours the electors formed a queue. Voting urns were prominently placed on the voting table. These were locked, nailed or otherwise sealed. The voting cards, black or white, were stacked separately on the voting table and the method of handing them to the electors varied from place to place.

13. In most instances, the elector, after identification, chose a card from one of the stacks, folded it in front of all persons present and placed it in the urn. In other places, the elector gave his ballot to the returning officer who deposited it in the box in his presence. Elsewhere, the voter was asked which card he desired and was handed the one he chose which he then folded and then deposited in the box. Still another method was to hand the voter two cards at once, one of which he put in the box, while he destroyed the other.

14. The final official figures on the results of the referendum as announced in the press were as follows:

Total Number of votes cast: 927,646

White ballots 925,812

Black ballots 1,834

Percentage of majority approving of the Royal Mission: 99.8%

Phnom-Penh
17th February, 1955.

8. Electoral lists were kept at the polls and the names of the voters were ticked off from it after they had voted. The polling booths opened and closed at the scheduled hours.

9. Although the procedure varied from one province to another, the reports indicate that the identity of the voters was adequately verified. The voter affixed his thumb print on a green electoral card in the presence of the returning officer who then compared this impression with the thumb print already on the card made at the time of the issue. The card was retained by the returning officer. This was the mode of identification generally adopted.