

need have been. In their view, demobilisation should have taken place in conjunction with the local authorities who could then have issued to each demobilised soldier an identity card. It may be noted here that every person above the age of 8 in Cambodia has to carry some form of identity card without which he can have neither voting rights nor even liberty of movement. The Government referred this question to the International Commission for a ruling. This was given under our letter No. IC/2/1 of 29th September 1954, a copy of which is attached at Appendix "A". The Government has responded by the proclamation of an amnesty and the sending of directions to the provincial authorities for the issue of identity cards to demobilised personnel. Latest reports indicate that batches of such personnel are reporting from time to time at various provincial headquarters. In spite of these measures, it is clear considerable numbers of former resistance personnel have not yet been reintegrated into the National Community. There is doubtless a variety of reasons for this failure to come forward. Some men and women are afraid to trust themselves to the Government's good offices, some have probably not even heard of the amnesty. Some, according to the Government, prefer to remain at large leading the life of bandits. In these circumstances, it is not surprising that the Government claims that some are engaged in subversive activities. From what has been stated above, it will be obvious that reintegration of the former members of the Resistance movement is far from complete. The Commission regards this problem as of first importance and is discussing with the Government ways and means of finding a satisfactory solution. The Commission has to reckon with great administrative slowness on the part of Cambodian officials. It is this factor rather than anything else which slows the pace of the Commission's work at this stage of its operations.

ENTRY OF WAR MATERIAL, ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES,  
MILITARY ALLIANCES.

6. Article 7 of the Geneva Agreement contains the declaration of the Royal Government of Cambodia that during the period between the date of the cessation of hostilities in Vietnam and that of the final settlement of political problems in this country, it will not solicit foreign aid in war material, personnel or instructors except for the purpose of the effective defence of the territory. The Commission, through its Military Advisers, has been in touch with the Government on the matter of the entry of war material and the Government has agreed to inform the Commission of any agreement it reaches with foreign powers for military aid. The Commission has also received from the Minister of Defence fairly complete details of the country's defence programme. The Government's estimate of 4 Divisions cannot, however, be reached until well after 1956, by when, it is assumed, a final settlement of political problems in Vietnam will have been achieved. The Commission has also been informed of the two principal routes by which the war material would be brought into Cambodia.