

of their employment, has been submitted to the International Commission. The main problem in this field concerned the Vietnamese Military Units. In a series of meetings with the Joint Commission at Banam, the International Commission was able to iron out differences between the two Delegations. These differences were for the most part over the procedure and method of withdrawal, particularly as the French authorities from South Vietnam had to provide the necessary rivercraft to transport the soldiers and also to accept them into concentration areas on their own territory before despatching them to North Vietnam. Finally, a workable plan was achieved and put into operation on the 12th October when approximately 500 Vietnamese troops were evacuated down the Mekong river from Neak Luong. On the 15th October, a further group of 834 and on 18 October, a final 1050 were withdrawn. With each group, the International Commission sent a team of its officers which remained on board the French transports up to the Cambodian border. The Commissioners were present at each evacuation and their presence was clearly welcome to both sides. Speeches expressing gratitude to the International Commission and pledging lasting friendship between Vietnam and Cambodia were made on all three occasions.

The total number involved in the withdrawal was not very large, and after the end of the operation, the Royal Government expressed to the International Commission and to the Press its belief that numbers of the former Vietnamese Military Units were still in Cambodia, having merged with the Vietnamese minority. It likewise expressed its intention of investigating on its own to establish whether, in fact, there were armed Vietnamese and Khmer Resistance Forces still in the Kingdom. The Government also alleged that some of the Vietnamese troops had withdrawn to Vietnam unnoticed carrying with them stores which were the property of Cambodia. Evidence for this latter allegation is meagre and vague and in any case such a withdrawal without supervision would be only a technical violation of the Geneva Agreement. The other charge, namely that a number of Vietnamese have been left behind is more serious and every effort is being made by the International Commission to inquire into the alleged non-compliance with the withdrawal agreement. Thus far, no armed formations have been located and, from such information as has come to the Commission's attention, it can be stated that we are unlikely to find that any substantial number of Vietnamese soldiers has been left in Cambodia. We are not yet in a position to pass judgment on the charge of infiltration by individuals or small groups, whether ex-Khmer Resistants or ex-Vietnamese soldiers.

REINTEGRATION

15. The implementation of Article 6 of the Geneva Agreement has presented and continues to present, difficult problems both of interpretation and practical application. The Cambodian Government took the stand from the beginning that demobilisation having been carried out unilaterally by the other side, the process of reintegration became much more difficult than it