

the Commission. On ten occasions, the Royal Government wrote to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Government of the Republic of Vietnam and forwarded copies of these letters to the Commission. In the remaining cases, the Royal Government forwarded copies of the communications addressed by them to the Representative of the Republic of Vietnam in Phnom-Penh. The latter procedure was followed by the Royal Government from September 1957.

7. One incident, item 11 of Section III of appendix 'B' was investigated by an ad hoc team of the Commission. The Canadian Representative on the team which investigated the incident stated that he was authorised to participate in the preliminary investigation only, without prejudice to the Canadian Delegation's views with respect to the Commission's competence regarding border incidents. In its report the team stated that on May 2, 1957, eighteen Vietnamese Military personnel raided the Cambodian villages of Samrong and Bathu, approximately 2½ kilometers from the Vietnam-Cambodian border using fire arms and injuring persons and damaging property; one raider was killed and seven others were taken as prisoners including a Lieutenant who explained that the raid was carried out under the orders of his Battalion Commander; he stated that he was not sure of the frontier limits.

8. When this matter was considered differing views were advanced regarding the competence of the Commission to deal with the incident. The action taken by the Commission on the above incident is given in detail in appendix 'B'. The Commission decided by a majority vote (the Canadian Commissioner dissenting) that it was competent to deal with the incident. The Canadian Commissioner also disagreed with a subsequent proposal to send a copy of the Team's Report to the Vietnam Commission; it was therefore proposed by the Polish Commissioner that in view of the lack of the unanimity envisaged under Article 21 of the Cease-fire Agreement, action should be taken under Article 22 which provided for transmission of majority and minority reports. The Canadian Commissioner dissented on the grounds that the incident did not come within the purview of Article 21; however, the Commission decided by a majority vote that the incident should be considered under Article 21. Accordingly a majority report signed by the Indian and Polish Commissioners and a minority report signed by the Canadian Commissioner were forwarded to the Co-Chairmen. Copies of the Team's Report, Minutes of the Commission's meetings and the Majority and the Minority Reports are attached at Appendices D, E, F & G.

9. In the majority report signed by the Indian and Polish representatives it was stated that the Indian and Polish Delegations would be grateful for the Co-Chairmen's instructions on the subject. No reply was received from the Co-Chairmen.

10. In respect of the remaining letters from the Royal Government the Commission sent copies of relevant correspondence in 12 cases to the Vietnam Commission for information and comments, if any. Copies of 7 letters from the Royal Government were forwarded to the International Commission in Vietnam for information and one letter was noted. In one case of reported border violation the International Commission in Vietnam was requested to take up the matter with the South Vietnam authorities and communicate the result to the Cambodia Commission. The Cambodia Commission was later informed that the Vietnam Commission had sent a copy of the letter to the Government of the Republic of Vietnam. When acknowledging receipt