

the place where the Cambodian authorities could hand the prisoners over to the Commission. This subject was discussed in the Commission's meeting held on the 13th August, 23rd August, 17th September and 3rd October, 1958. The Royal Government sent a complete list of the refugees with their letter No. 685/DGP/X, dated the 15th August, 1958. In a subsequent letter No. 792-DGP/X, dated the 29th September, 1958 received from the Royal Government (Appendix "E") the Commission was requested to expedite the consideration of the case and also desired the Commission to take over the refugees pending a final decision. As more time was considered necessary to reach a decision, the Royal Government was informed that the matter was under discussion by the Commission and that the Commission was not in a position to take over the refugees until a final decision was reached. The subject was finally discussed in the Commission's meeting held on the 10th October, 1958 and, in accordance with the Commission's decision, copies of the relevant correspondence were sent to the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam in continuation of the correspondence dealing with the Stung Treng incident. The Commission informed the Royal Government that copies of relevant documents had been sent to the Vietnam Commission for any action considered necessary by them and that a further communication would follow on receipt of reply from that Commission.

3. The Commission received letter No. 907/DGP/X, dated the 6th November, 1958 from the Royal Government (Appendix "F") requesting the Commission to ask the International Commission in Vietnam to contact the authorities of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Hanoi with a proposal to take over these refugees. The Royal Government pointed out that a prompt settlement of this case would save them a number of problems created by the continued stay of these refugees in Cambodia. The Commission forwarded a copy of the Royal Government's letter to the International Commission in Vietnam pointing out the embarrassment caused to the Royal Government on account of these refugees and requesting a decision as soon as it was arrived at. The Royal Government was informed accordingly.

Case of Phan Van Sen who surrendered himself to the Cambodian authorities and asked for asylum.

4. On the 4th November, 1958 the Commission received a letter (No. 7992-PS-2EB, dated the 3rd Nov. 1958) from the Police Commissioner, Royal Government of Cambodia, through the Minister for National Security, stating that one PHAN VAN SEN, Viet Minh, surrendered himself to the Cambodian authorities of Srok SVAY TEAP (Svay Rieng) on the 28th August, 1958 and handed them one Mas 36 Rifle and nine cartridges. The letter stated that the individual had had an encounter with elements of the FARVN in DONG THAP MUOI area (South Vietnam) and after his gang had been dispersed he had been forced to surrender and ask for asylum.

5. The Commission discussed the matter and decided that no action could be taken by the Commission in the case. The Royal Government was informed accordingly.

6. In their reply (No. 102-DGP/X, dated the 13th December, 1958), the Royal Government stated that as the case was that of a Vietminh who, in conformity with the provisions of the Geneva Agreements, had asked for his repatriation to North Vietnam, the Royal Government would have no objection if the I.C.S.C. examined favourably his request and took up the case with the I.C.S.C. in Vietnam or the Government of the D.R.V.N. in order to repatriate him.