

(b) Kompong Cham border

Establishment of one Military post of a strength of 300 units at about 2 kilometres from the bridge of Smach (Kompong Cham) and construction of a military post in the area bordering upon the Khum of Sre Tanong.

(c) Border of Kampot:

Construction of two military posts on the South of Khum Thot Chong Sreong creation of a military post at Phnom Prar-Chiv, construction of a track from Phnom Kon Trom to Phnom Prar Chiv, despatch of 100 units to the post on the Phnom of Kon Trom and three FARVN aircraft to the aerodrome of Hatien and 70 units with modern armament to a place in front of the Cambodian Post of Prek Chak and increase of the strength of the military area of Hatien by 1000 men.

(d) Border of Kratie:

Establishment of three posts of control between Locninh and the Kratie frontier, setting up of one post between Le Rolland and the junction of the three frontiers at 200 metres from the Cambodian border, construction of another post at the place called Chey Meang, 200 metres from the Cambodian border and repair of three wooden bridges at about 4 kilometres from the Cambodian route National No. 13.

(e) Border of Prey Veng:

Creation of a new village at about 3 kilometres from the frontier of the Srok of Kompong Trabek and anchoring of 4 big war ships near the camp of Cau Giang at about 3 kilometres from the Cambodian frontier.

(f) Border of Kandal

An inspection tour carried out by a representative of Ngo Dinh Diem and United States Colonel in the area of Khanh Binh.

The Commission decided to acknowledge receipt of the letter and to send a copy of the communication to the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam for information and comments, if any.

(viii) A petition in Cambodian language dated the 14th September 1957 with thumb impression of 54 persons claimed to be the inhabitants of Srok of Banteai Meas (Province of Kampot) was received by the Commission. The petition was submitted for the consideration of the local authorities of the Cambodian Government. It stated that local and foreign newspapers indicated that Cambodian frontiers were being threatened by South Vietnam and that the South Vietnamese authorities continued to build up military posts and to dispatch military personnel equipped with modern armaments to the Cambodia-South Vietnamese frontiers along the border provinces of Kampot, Takeo, Svay Rieng, Preay Veng, Kratie and Stung Treng almost encircling the independent and neutral country of Cambodia. The petitioners considered these developments to be contrary to the Geneva Agreement and a threat to peace, independence and neutrality. They, therefore, requested the Royal Government to take efficient counter measures and the National Assembly to take efficient measures by marshalling the National Forces in order to meet any threat from the South Vietnam.