

UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

S/6092
8 December 1964
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 30 NOVEMBER 1964 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF CAMBODIA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

With reference to Security Council document S/5921 of 31 August 1964 relating to the letter of 27 August 1964 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam addressed to you concerning the report submitted by the Security Council Mission to Cambodia and South Viet-Nam,^{1/} I have the honour to inform you of the following:

In a joint declaration of 30 August 1964, the text of which was made known to the Security Council^{2/} and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Head of State of Cambodia, the Royal Government and the two Assemblies clearly stated the Cambodian position with regard to the report submitted on 27 July 1964 by the Security Council Mission.

Because the aforementioned letter from the South Vietnamese Government casts doubt upon Cambodia's position, I deem it essential to supply the exact information which will refute that Government's false and tendentious allegations.

The Royal Government protests indignantly against the libellous Vietnamese charge to the effect that Cambodia, for its part, has, on a number of occasions, violated the common frontier between the two countries.

It is highly regrettable that, despite the solemn recommendation of the Security Council inviting it "to prevent any further violation of the Cambodian frontier" and despite the unanswerable and overwhelming findings of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia, in its majority report of 15 June 1964 to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, indicating that "the armed forces of South Viet-Nam were responsible for the violations", the South Vietnamese Government persists in its unfounded accusations against Cambodia. In

^{1/} Document S/5832.

^{2/} Document S/5952.

this connexion, I should like to draw the Security Council's attention to the comments of the International Commission itself, which in the aforementioned report flatly stated that it was "convinced that none of these incidents was the result of any provocation from the Cambodian side".

By refusing, on the one hand, to put an end to its policy of aggression and provocation and by continuing, on the other hand, this campaign of gross libels against my country, the South Vietnamese Government flouts not only the generally accepted principles governing international relations but also the Security Council resolution and the international verdict of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia.

Concerning the problem of supervision of the frontier, the South Vietnamese Government again refers to its proposal for the establishment of an international police force, or of a group of observers, to control the common border. May I remind you and the members of the Security Council that my Government can but reject once again this proposal, which is clearly incompatible with its policy of strict neutrality and non-interference in the domestic affairs of others.

On this very question of supervision and control, the Royal Government deeply regrets that the Saigon authorities did not see fit to support the Cambodian proposal that the territory of Cambodia should be internationally supervised by the International Commission, which would be given suitable resources and authority enabling it to set up fixed or mobile control posts at the frontiers.

Being heedful of the United Nations Charter and of the Geneva Agreements of 1954, the Royal Government, unlike the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam and certain Governments which are members of the Geneva Conference, not only has made it a point of honour correctly and scrupulously to assume its own responsibilities arising therefrom but, moreover, in the interests of peace and at the cost of sacrificing its internal sovereignty, has constantly called for general supervision of its territory by the International Commission within the framework of the Geneva Agreements of 1954.

In sabotaging this reasonable Cambodian proposal, as it has always systematically sabotaged Cambodia's constructive proposals, the Government of South Viet-Nam gives evidence of flagrant bad faith.

The Saigon régime is merely continuing thereby its traditional policy of expansion and annexation with regard to the Kingdom of Cambodia. Proof of this is furnished by the report of the Security Council Mission itself, which has informed the world of this Vietnamese policy displayed, in its most heinous form, in Viet-Nam's unjust claim to the Cambodian islands.

Lastly, the Royal Government of Cambodia considers unchanged its position, stated in my letter No. 595-DGP of 30 August 1964 addressed to you, which holds the Governments of the United States and of the Republic of Viet-Nam responsible for the death of about a hundred of our peaceful inhabitants who were affected by the spraying of chemicals by United States-South-Vietnamese aircraft.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

Accept, Sir, etc.

(Signed) HUOT SAMBATH
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Royal Government of Cambodia
