

(b) the Royal Government's letter No 27-DGP/X of January 19, 1956 informing the Commission of further alleged violations of Cambodian territory and of the Royal Government's protests to the Vietnamese Government.

(c) the Royal Government's letter No 245/DGP/X of May 15, 1956 informing the Commission of two cases of alleged border violations, aggression and piracy by Vietnamese National Army Forces, and of the protest lodged with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam.

I might also refer to a letter from Mr. Ngo-Trong-Hieu, the South Vietnam representative in Phnom Penh, which was published in the July 19, 1956 issue of Agence Khmere de Presse. This letter was in reply to an article entitled "Violations of Cambodian Territory" which appeared in the July 15 issue of A.K.P. In the letter, the South Vietnam representative informed AKP that the Royal Government's protests about the violations had been delivered to him and had been transmitted to the Government of the Republic of Vietnam.

It should also be noted that the Cambodian Government has followed the same procedure in dealing with border disputes with Thailand. I noticed in the April 6, 1956 issue of A.K.P. that a communique was issued stating that the Royal Government had made a "solemn protest" to the Thai Government against the arrest of two Cambodian military personnel by elements of the Thai army.

"In addition to these cases in 1956, my colleagues are aware that following a meeting at Siem Reap in March between H.R.H. Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Chau, the South Vietnam Minister of State, during which frontier problems were discussed a number of letters regarding border complaints have been sent by Prince Sihanouk directly to Mr. Mau, the South Vietnam Foreign Minister. During the same period letters regarding border complaints have been sent by Prince Sihanouk directly to the Royal Thai Embassy in Phnom Penh.

"From the above, it is abundantly clear that the Royal Government of Cambodia has shown a willingness, a competence and a disposition to deal with disputes of the type under consideration according to the normal diplomatic practices reserved to sovereign nations.

In the event that these methods fail, Cambodia, as a member of the United Nations, has the right to appeal to that organization. As you know, machinery exists whereby the United Nations can, with the consent of the states directly concerned, call upon its own observation agency to proceed to a danger area and to report on the facts as it finds them. I refer, of course, to the Peace Observation Commission which was established upon the adoption of the "Uniting for Peace" resolution by the General Assembly on November 3, 1950. This resolution reads in part as follows:

"(The General Assembly) 3. Establishes a Peace Observation Commission which for the calendar years 1951 and 1952, shall be composed of fourteen Members, namely: China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom