

# Cambodia Asks Revival of '54 Truce Unit

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UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 3—Cambodia is asking for a different type of supervisory machinery to oversee the withdrawal of Communist forces from her territory than that called for in the draft agreement for an Indochina settlement.

Hanoi and Washington, according to outlines of the agreement, would set up a four-nation supervisory group made up of Canada, Indonesia, Hungary and Poland.

Cambodia, however, would prefer to have supervision entrusted to the 1954 International Control Commissions, from Canada, India and Poland. Three commissions were created, for Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam, and together their peak strength came to 1,000.

Initially, the commissions were effective in overseeing the removal of French forces. However, they proved largely ineffective later in investigating or reporting violations of the Geneva accords, partly because of the political complexion of their membership.

Cambodian sources here said requests to Britain and the today they had renewed their Soviet Union, the co-chairmen

of the Geneva conference, to reactivate the Commission for Cambodia, which has not met since 1969.

The request was made through the embassies of the two powers in Pnompenh, Cambodian sources said. They said they had acted after carefully studying the outlines of the proposed peace agreement made public last week by Washington and Hanoi, and deciding they required more assurance that what they said were North Vietnamese and Vietcong forces in Cambodia would be pulled out once a Vietnamese cease-fire was in force.

## Boret Talk Is Noted

It was not known to Cambodian officials here if Foreign Minister Long Boret had explored this particular approach during his talk Wednesday with Secretary of State William P. Rogers in Washington.

After the meeting, Mr. Boret was said to be optimistic that the United States would press Hanoi for a removal of Communist forces from Cambodia.

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British authorities on a number of occasions have urged the reactivation of the Geneva Conference as a means of bringing peace to Indochina, but they said that the Soviet Union has opposed the idea.

Cambodian officials here said

that Mr. Boret's visit to Washington was made to underscore concern that foreign troops were removed from Cambodia and that a cease-fire agreement should cover all of Indo-China and not Vietnam alone.

These officials insisted that the military threat posed by anti-Government forces inside Cambodia could be controlled.

According to these officials, these forces, the so-called Khmer-rouge, are made up in large part of Cambodians who were terrorized by the Vietnamese Communists to cooperate with them. They also asserted that 6,000 Cambodians already had defected from the Communist ranks.