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LETTER DATED 4 MAY 1970 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
CAMBODIA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter No. 1962 of 1 May 1970, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention for the information of the members of the Security Council:

On 25 April 1970, at about 7.15 p.m., the Koh Founan post in Mondulkiri was attacked by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. Overwhelmed by the numbers of the enemy, the Khmer defenders evacuated the post. There were casualties on both sides.

During the night of 25/26 April 1970, several hundred Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese sacked the town of Oraing, in Mondulkiri, and carried off provisions.

On 26 April 1970, at about 3 p.m., a Cambodian military convoy going to Svay Rieng was attacked at Svay Chrum, on National Road No. 1, fourteen kilometres from Svay Rieng. The Khmer forces counter-attacked and compelled the enemy to withdraw, undoubtedly with some casualties. Some members of the Cambodian forces were slightly wounded and some Cambodian vehicles were damaged.

The same day, at about 5 p.m., another convoy coming from Svay Rieng was attacked for an hour at the same spot by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The Cambodian forces suffered moderate casualties and the enemy left several dead on the field.

The same day, at about 10 p.m., the road junction of Kompong Soeng, about nine kilometres beyond Neak Luong, was attacked by about 100 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The Khmer counter-attack killed seven of the enemy. The Cambodian forces suffered four slightly wounded and one girl killed and captured five Chinese rifles.

During the night of 26-27 April 1970, at about 1.30 a.m., a bridge on National Road No. 3 to the south of Slakou, seven kilometres north of Angtassom, was sabotaged by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese.

On 27 April 1970, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese continued their attack against the town of Chhlong, in Kratié, and freed about thirty Viet-Nameese whom the local authorities had gathered together as a security measure. In view of the imminent enemy attack, the Khmer defenders continue to take the necessary steps by deploying in the surrounding area.

The same day, at about 5.30 a.m., the town of Mimot was attacked again by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. Counter-action by the Khmer National Defence Forces killed and wounded many of the enemy. Cambodian losses were moderate.

The same day, at about 5 p.m., the Khmer National Defence Forces succeeded in dislodging the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese from the Angtassom pagoda, which they had occupied since 25 April 1970. The enemy left behind seven dead, and carried off other dead and wounded. The Cambodian forces suffered light casualties and captured two Chinese automatic pistols and two rifles.

The same day, at about 6 p.m. the Khmer National Defence Forces, continuing their mopping-up operations in the area around Angtassom, killed two Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. Cambodian casualties were light.

During the night of 27-28 April 1970, at about 1 a.m., the Khmer National Defence Forces clashed with the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese at Kompong Soeng, nine kilometres from Neak Luong. The enemy left two dead on the field. The Cambodian forces suffered light casualties and captured one grenade and three Chinese automatic pistols.

On 28 April 1970, a Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese force estimated to be 2,000 strong attacked the military post at Mimot. All radio contact was cut off. The Khmer forces are continuing to resist bravely.

On 28 April 1970, at nightfall, the Khmer National Defence Forces clashed with a large band of Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese armed with heavy weapons between Damnak Changoeur and Kep, in Kampot. The combat lasted for several hours, after which the enemy withdrew, carrying off many dead and wounded. The Cambodian forces suffered moderate casualties and captured eight bazookas and two Chinese automatic pistols.

The same night, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked the cement factory at Chakrey Ting, fourteen kilometres north-east of Kampot. The courageous staff of the factory put up a determined resistance and were able to pin the enemy down at 200 metres from their position for two hours, until Cambodian reinforcements arrived. The enemy withdrew, leaving a number of dead behind.

During the night of 28-29 April 1970, from 8.45 p.m. until 2 a.m., the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese again attacked the town of Angtassom. Cambodian casualties were light. The enemy carried off a number of dead and wounded.

The same night, from 1.45 a.m. onwards, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese, supported by heavy artillery fire, tried to invade the town of Kampot. The Khmer defenders counter-attacked vigorously, forcing the enemy to withdraw at about 4 p.m. The Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese left behind eleven dead, six Chinese automatic pistols and thirteen grenades. Cambodian casualties were moderate.

The same night, the town of Slakou, situated between Angtassom and Tramkhna, on National Road No. 3, was attacked by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The counter-attack of the Khmer defenders forced the enemy to withdraw, carrying off a number of dead and wounded.

On 29 April 1970, the town of Kratié was subjected to heavy pressure by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The Cambodian authorities took the necessary steps to provide for all contingencies.

The same day, at about 12.40 p.m., the Khmer position at Damnak Chang Oeur, in Kampot, came under violent attack by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The Khmer defenders counter-attacked vigorously.

The same day, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese destroyed two bridges on the Kampot Veal Rinh road.

The Khmer Government and people are profoundly indignant at this escalating series of overt acts of criminal aggression committed inside Cambodian territory by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese, who are thus shamelessly violating the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of neutral, peaceful Cambodia, and are trampling underfoot the 1954 Geneva Agreements and international law.

The Khmer Government and people call upon all countries devoted to peace and justice to bear witness to these facts, and hold the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the National Liberation Front of South Viet-Nam (Viet-Cong) fully responsible for any serious consequences which ensue from their present policy of aggression and expansionism.

The Khmer Government and people are entitled to take all necessary measures to ensure the defence and survival of their country, which can in no circumstances bow to the jungle law being imposed on it by the imperialist Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese invaders.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communication circulated as a Security Council document.

Accept, Sir, etc.

(Signed) KHIM TIT
Permanent Representative of Cambodia