



UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

S/7619
8 December 1966
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 6 DECEMBER 1966 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. 5381 of 22 November 1966, I have the honour to bring to your attention, for the information of the members of the Security Council, the following:

On 29 August 1966, at about 6.40 a.m., soldiers of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces from the post of Vinh-Lac (Chau-Doc) fired mortars in the direction of Khmer territory, one shell falling some 300 metres beyond the demarcation line in the Khum of Ta-Or, Srok of Kirivong (Takeo).

On 11 September 1966, at about 4 a.m., a vessel of the United States-South Viet-Nameese Naval Forces penetrated Khmer territorial waters as far as the Peam-Lork and stopped and boarded motorized fishing-junk No. 2642. The junk, the three persons on board and a fishing net were then taken to South Viet-Nam.

Of the victims, only one has been released, on 16 September 1966.

On 14 September 1966, at about 11.5 a.m., eight soldiers of the South Viet-Nameese armed forces from the post of Trapeang Robang (Tay-Ninh), while patrolling the frontier, fired at one of the Khmer frontiersmen, named Lay San, who was grazing his cattle some 200 metres inside the demarcation line, at the Khum of Bos Mon, Srok of Rumduol, Province of Svay-Rieng.

These military aggressors then disembowelled and mutilated the victim.

On 6 October 1966, at about 9 a.m., a helicopter of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces flew over and machine-gunned the region of Lom-Kom, Srok of Andaung-Pich, Province of Rattanakiri.

The Khmer National Defence Forces in the area replied by firing on the machine responsible for this act of aggression.

On 7 October 1966, at about 6 a.m., soldiers of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces from the post of Go-Boi (Chau-Doc), while proceeding along the frontier, fired several bursts from automatic weapons in the direction of Khmer

territory. On that occasion the walls of the Provincial Guard post of Peam-Montea, situated some 300 metres inside the demarcation line, in the Khum of Peam-Montea, Srok of Kompong-Trabek (Prey-Veng), were hit in a number of places.

On the same date, at about 12 noon, a Khmer frontiersman named Leav-Chhoeun, aged 21 and living in the village of Prey-Toul, Khum Daung, Srok of Romeas-Hek (Svay-Rieng), was shot dead by soldiers of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces while fishing in Khmer territory, near the demarcation line.

On 13 October 1966, at about 8.20 p.m., soldiers of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces from the post of Giang-Thanh (Kien-Giang) fired mortars in the direction of Khmer territory, one shell falling some 300 metres beyond the demarcation line, in the village of Kompong Veal, Khum of Prek Kroeus, Srok of Kompong Trach (Kampot).

The house of Neou Doeung, an inhabitant of the aforementioned village, was hit by shell-fire.

On 14 October 1966, at about 10 a.m., soldiers of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces from the post of Ong Truong (Kien Tuong), proceeding along the frontier in three boats, fired several shots at Khmer buffalo-herdsmen who were some 300 metres within the demarcation line, in the Khum of Thmei, Srok of Kompong Rau (Svay Rieng), wounding a buffalo.

On 15 October 1966, at about 3 a.m., five boat-loads of soldiers of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces from the above-mentioned post, while proceeding along the frontier, fired several shots into Khmer territory, at a point situated some 400 metres from the demarcation line, in the aforesaid Khum, Srok and Khet.

On 17 October 1966, at about 3 p.m., soldiers of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces from the post of Ong-Tan (Kien-Tuong), while proceeding along the frontier in five boats, penetrated Khmer territory, at about 500 metres from the demarcation line, in the area of Khum Thmei, Srok of Kompong-Rau (Svay-Rieng).

These military aggressors then fired on Khmer inhabitants of the village of Koh-Trach, situated some 400 metres from the frontier in the aforesaid Khum, Srok and Khet.

On 18 October 1966, an aircraft of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces flew over the Provincial Guard post of the Khum of Khsim, Srok of Snuol (Kratie) and machine-gunned the surrounding area.

On the same day, at about 6.30 p.m., two Khmer villagers named Nuth-Nin, aged 36, and Chau-Ty, aged 43, living in the Khum of Chantrea, Srok of Svay Teap, Province of Svay-Rieng, while fishing from a boat, were respectively killed and wounded by the explosion of a grenade planted by soldiers of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces, in a flooded area situated some 800 metres inside the demarcation line.

On 19 October 1966, at about 3.30 p.m., soldiers of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces from the post of Long-Khot (Kien-Tuong) infiltrated into Khmer territory as far as the village of Luong, Khum of Samyong, Srok of Kompong-Rau (Svay-Rieng), some 300 metres from the demarcation line.

These invading soldiers then confiscated and took to South Viet-Nam six buffaloes belonging to the inhabitants of the aforementioned village.

On the same day, at about 7.30 p.m., other soldiers of the same forces from the post of O-Andaung (Kien Tuong), while proceeding along the frontier, fired several bursts from automatic weapons at the Khmer village of Prey Vor, situated some 500 metres beyond the demarcation line, and also forming part of the aforementioned Khum, Srok and Khet.

On 21 October 1966, at about 6.30 a.m., soldiers of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces penetrated into Khmer territory, some 200 metres from the frontier, in the Phum of Koh-Chanlos, which is part of the Khum of Russey-Srok, Srok of Kompong-Trach (Kampot).

On the same day, at about 10 a.m., soldiers of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces again fired mortars in the direction of Khmer territory, a number of shells falling some 300 metres beyond the frontier, in the Khum of Samyong, Srok of Kompong-Rau (Svay-Rieng).

On 22 October 1966, at about 5.30 a.m., soldiers of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces from the post of Trapeang-Robang (Kien-Tuong), while proceeding along the frontier, fired on two Khmer villagers who were fishing in Khmer territory, near the demarcation line, in the Khum of Bos-Mon, Srok of Rumduol (Svay-Rieng).

One of them was seriously wounded and the other was arrested and forcibly carried off in the direction of South Viet-Nam.

On 26 October 1966, at about 9.30 a.m., three helicopters and one aircraft of the United States-South Viet-Nameese Air Forces carried out an attack with rockets and machine-guns against the outskirts of the Khmer village of Tanou, situated some 900 metres beyond the demarcation line, in the Khum of Chambâk, Srok of Svay Rieng (Svay Rieng).

One of the local inhabitants, named Bou Neang, was wounded during that attack.

On 29 October 1966, at about 4.30 a.m., soldiers of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces from the post of Trapeang-Robang (Kien-Tuong), while proceeding along the frontier, fired at a Khmer villager who was fishing in Khmer territory, near the demarcation line, in the Khum of Bos-Mon, Srok of Rumduol (Svay-Rieng).

The victim, named Ton-Lom, is 21 years of age and lives at Khum Chak, in the above-mentioned Srok and Khet. He was slightly wounded.

On 30 October 1966, at about 8 p.m., two vessels of the United States-South Viet-Nameese Naval Forces penetrated Khmer territorial waters some 2,500 metres from the demarcation line, opposite the village of Koh-Chanlos, Khum of Russey Srok, Srok of Kompong Trach (Kampot) and fired several bursts from automatic weapons at Khmer fishermen.

On 4 November 1966, at about 10 a.m., a motorized junk belonging to the same United States-South Viet-Nameese forces penetrated Khmer territorial waters some 250 metres east of the island of Koh Sès (Kèp).

On the same date, at about 2.15 p.m., soldiers of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces from the post of Kaun Trom (Kien-Giang), while proceeding along the frontier, fired several bursts from automatic weapons supported by artillery fire at Khmer elements of the National Defence Forces who were on patrol.

About a dozen shells fell some 300 metres beyond the demarcation line, in the village of Koh-Chanlos, Khum of Russey-Srok, Srok of Kompong-Trach (Kampot).

At about 10.45 p.m., the same soldiers again fired several bursts from automatic weapons at the Provincial Guard post in the aforesaid Khum, Srok and Khet.

On the same date, at about 9 p.m., other soldiers of the same forces from the post of Giang-Thanh (Kien-Giang) fired mortars in the direction of Khmer territory, thirteen shells falling some 300 metres from the frontier, in the village of Koh-Thkau, Khum of Prek Kroeus, Srok of Kompong-Trach (Kampot), wounding two

persons, including a woman, killing or wounding domestic animals, and destroying fruit trees.

On 9 November 1966, at about 9.25 p.m., a motorized junk of the same forces penetrated Khmer territorial waters some 200 metres west of the above-mentioned island of Koh Sès (Kèp).

On 21 November 1966, at about 4 p.m., seven helicopters of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces deliberately violated Cambodian air space in order to commit open acts of aggression in the following circumstances:

After flying several times over the village of Chrak-Kranh, situated some 200 metres beyond the frontier, in the Khum of Triek, Srok of Mimot (Kompong Cham), these aircraft fired rockets and bursts from machine-guns at the aforementioned village, setting six houses afire and causing considerable damage to property belonging to the local Khmer villagers.

The local Khmer National Defence Forces then replied vigorously to these acts of aggression.

On 22 November 1966, at about 7.15 a.m., three helicopters of the United States-South Viet-Nameese Air Forces violated Cambodian air space by flying over the villages of Kauk-Tek and Chantrea, which are situated some 5,000 metres inside the frontier and are part of the Srok of Svay Teap (Svay-Rieng).

On the same date, at about 9 a.m., approximately fifteen other helicopters, guided by spotter aircraft, machine-gunned the village of Kauk-Tek and the local Provincial Guard post.

In the meantime, infantry elements who had landed by some of these helicopters and soldiers carried by amphibious vehicles penetrated to within 300 metres of the village of Kauk-Tek and fired mortars and machine-guns at the aforementioned village and Provincial Guard post, wounding two villagers, killing or wounding domestic animals, and causing considerable property damage.

The Royal Government of Cambodia has lodged a strong formal protest against these deliberate acts of aggression and provocation and has demanded that the Governments of the United States of America and the Republic of Viet-Nam should immediately put an end to such acts.

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

Accept, Sir, etc.

(Signed) HUOT SAMBATH
Permanent Representative of Cambodia