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LETTER DATED 28 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. 5605 of 6 December 1966, I have the honour to bring to your attention, for the information of the members of the Security Council, the following:

On 30 October 1966, at about 6 p.m., armed elements, estimated at some thirty men, from Thai territory infiltrated into Khmer territory to attack the village of Bos, situated approximately 9,000 metres from the frontier and some twenty kilometres north-east of the Centre of Samrong, Province of Oddor-Meanchey.

The Khmer elements of the National Defence Forces of the village fired back at full blast for half an hour, forcing the Thai intruders to withdraw to their territory.

The Khmer side had one hut destroyed; the owner's property was damaged and one buffalo was badly injured.

On 2 November, at about 10 p.m., the Khmer post of Thnal, situated approximately nine kilometres on this side of the frontier and some twenty kilometres north-west of the Centre of Samrong (Oddor-Meanchey) was the target of mortar and automatic weapon fire from armed elements from Thai territory.

The Thai intruders did not withdraw to their territory until the Khmer elements of the post had fired back at full blast.

The Khmer side had two oxen killed by mortar shrapnel.

On 5 November 1966, at about 7.15 p.m., an ox-cart driven by peasants from the village of Thnal, Khum of Kok Khpos, Srok of Samrong, Province of Oddor-Meanchey, was blown up by a mine planted by armed elements from Thai territory at a spot approximately eleven kilometres from the frontier and some twenty kilometres north-west of the Centre of Samrong.

Three villagers were wounded by the explosion, one of whom is in serious condition. Two oxen were also injured and the cart was badly damaged and rendered unusable.

On the same day, armed elements from Thai territory infiltrated into Khmer territory and, at about 8 p.m., fired rifle shots and grenades at the Khmer military post of Khvao, in the Khum of Svay Chek, Srok of Thmar Puok, Province of Battambang, situated at approximately eleven kilometres from the frontier and some twenty kilometres south-west of the Centre of Thmar Puok.

The Khmer elements of the post fired back at full blast, forcing the Thai intruders to withdraw to their territory a few moments later.

It should be noted that the post of Khvao was already harassed on 2 October 1966 by the same armed elements from Thailand.

On 9 November 1966, at about 6.30 p.m., the above-mentioned village of Bos, which was attacked on 30 October 1966 by armed elements from Thai territory, was harassed once again for a few minutes by the same intruders.

The Thai aggressors did not withdraw to their territory until the local Khmer defenders had fired back at them at full blast.

On 23 November 1966 at about 10.40 p.m. an ox-cart driven by a peasant from the village of Kou, Srok of Banteai Chhmar, Province of Oddor-Meanchey, exploded a mine planted by armed elements from Thai territory at a spot about eleven kilometres from the frontier and some 500 metres north of the above-mentioned village.

Two villagers were killed in the explosion and a third was wounded. One ox was killed on the spot, another seriously injured, and the cart badly damaged.

On the same day at about 6 p.m. armed elements from Thai territory fired mortar shells at the Khmer post of the Provincial Guard of Yeang Dangcum, Srok of Thmar Puok, Province of Battambang. Two shells fell near the post, seriously wounding a young girl.

The Khmer troops in the post in question responded vigorously, compelling the aggressors to retreat immediately towards Thailand.

On 24 November 1966, at about 10.30 p.m., a buffalo-cart driven by a peasant from the village of Kaun Kriel, Srok of Samrong, Province of Oddor-Meanchey, was blown up by a mine planted by armed elements from Thai territory at a spot about nine kilometres from the frontier and some 200 metres east of the above-mentioned village.

Two villagers were wounded in the explosion, one of them seriously. Two buffalo were killed on the spot and the cart was badly damaged.

On 26 November 1966 at about 9.45 p.m. a group of armed elements from Thailand fired mortar shells to harass the Khmer post of Kala, situated about 1,000 metres from the frontier and some twenty kilometres north-west of the Centre of Thmar Puok, Province of Battambang.

Having met with a vigorous response from the Khmer defenders, the Thai aggressors withdrew towards their own territory.

On 27 November 1966 at about 8 a.m., another ox-cart was exploded by a mine, also planted by armed elements from Thai territory, in the village of Taben, Srok of Samrong, Province of Oddor-Meanchey, some thirty kilometres from the frontier and about eleven kilometres south of the Centre of Samrong.

A villager by the name of Danh Loth was severely wounded in the explosion. Three oxen were also injured, one of them seriously, and the cart was badly damaged.

On 3 December 1966, at about 3.45 p.m., while travelling in a buffalo-cart, a couple from the village of Kaun Kriel, Srok of Samrong, Province of Oddor-Meanchey, set off a mine planted by Thai elements at a spot about 300 metres east of the village and about 9,000 metres from the frontier.

The woman, Neang Siem Don, was seriously wounded; two buffalo were killed on the spot and the cart was damaged.

The Royal Government of Cambodia has lodged a vigorous formal protest against these acts of aggression and provocation on the part of armed elements from Thai territory and has demanded that the Royal Government of Thailand put an end to them forthwith.

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

(Signed) HUOT SAMBATH
Permanent Representative of Cambodia
