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LETTER DATED 10 APRIL 1972 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE KHMER REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter No. 2847/DGF/1604 of 8 December 1971 (document S/10450 of 13 December 1971), I have the honour to communicate the following to you for the information of the members of the Security Council.

On 1 January 1972, a group of Viet-Cong - North Viet-Nameese burst into the pagoda of Préah Puth Thmâr Kèo, Prey Nhéat commune, Kong Pisey district, Kompong Speu province, Cambodia, and arrested the chief of the pagoda Mèn Mon, the religious assistant Ouk Ouch and an elderly woman bonze named Sim. They led these persons away to the village of Chhouk Sâr in the same district.

On the way, after tying up the venerable chief of the pagoda and the other male victim, they killed the woman bonze, Sim, near the village of Thlork Thnong, in the same district. They took the two others to Chhouk Sâr to have them killed there.

While Ouk Ouch was being killed, however, the venerable Mèn Mon was able to escape. Profoundly distressed by these crimes of the Viet-Cong - North Viet-Nameese, he has decided to abandon the monastic life and enlist in the Khmer National Armed Forces.

On 5 January 1972, Viet-Cong - North Viet-Nameese aggressors penetrated into the village of Taéng, Sandèk commune, Cheung Prey district, Kompong Cham province, Cambodia, and arrested and took away with them two inhabitants named Reath Théang and Prek Chéang, whom they then murdered in cold blood just outside the village.

On 6 January 1972, Viet-Cong - North Viet-Nameese aggressors killed, 200 metres from his home, an inhabitant named Suos Phay, domiciled at Srè Tachey, Chông Mông commune, Toek Phos district, Kompong Chhnang province, Cambodia.

In the night of 7/8 January 1972, a group estimated to consist of eight Viet-Cong - North Viet-Nameese burst into the village of Samrong Thom, Phsar commune, Baribaur district, Kompong Chhnang province, Cambodia, arrested Pal Kum and tied him up near his home for the purpose of killing him.

The victim's brother, the venerable Pal Sokhon, who pleaded with the Viet-Cong - North Viet-Nameese aggressors to release his brother, was shot down by them on the spot.

On 17 January 1972, at about 2 p.m., Viet-Cong - North Viet-Nameese aggressors fired on the inhabitants of the region of Beng Riel, Kompong Thom province, Cambodia, hitting a farmer named Chin who was working in the rice-fields.

On 19 January 1972, at about 4 a.m., an inhabitant named Phim Tèm living at Thoeuk, Khon Râng commune, Baribaur district, Kompong Chhnang province, Cambodia, was arrested and killed on the road leading to the town of Kompong Chhnang by an unknown number of Viet-Cong - North Viet-Nameese.

In the night of 20/21 January 1972, at about 8 p.m., an unknown number of Viet-Cong - North Viet-Nameese suddenly appeared at Tuol Thnot, Kien Svay district, Kandal province, Cambodia, and murdered a teacher named Long Khin while he was dining at his home with the members of his family.

In the night of 21/22 January 1972, Viet-Cong - North Viet-Nameese aggressors aimed heavy fire from 75-mm guns at the town of Siemreap, wounding seven people. The wounded were a woman named Sam At and six pupils named Touch Vanny, Sok Saponnara, Sèng Somaly, Tan Vanna, Yèm Samedi and Tong Hann.

On 24 January 1972, two Khmer families consisting of 12 persons, who were fleeing from the commune of Kéa, Srok of Maung Russey, Battambang province, Cambodia, in order to escape the atrocities of the Viet-Cong - North Viet-Nameese invaders and seek refuge in the chief town of Maung Russey, were arrested on the way by a group of Viet-Cong - North Viet-Nameese.

According to the latest information, two of these refugees - Kao Saong and Khin Monh - have been murdered. The fate of the 10 others is still not known.

I wish once again to bring before world opinion the strong and vehement protest of the Government and people of the Khmer Republic against these new criminal acts committed in Khmer territory by the Viet-Cong - North Viet-Nameese against the Khmer civilian and religious population.

The Government of the Khmer Republic holds the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the so-called Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam (Viet Cong) wholly responsible for all the consequences of these acts and reserves the right to adopt appropriate measures for the defence of the civilian and religious population and of the principles of freedom recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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

(Signed) Truong CANG
Permanent Representative of the Khmer Republic
to the United Nations