

*On March 25, 1970 the Embassy of the Popular Republic of Poland sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cambodia an aide-memoire whose essential part is reproduced below. This document confirms the Vietnamese Communists' refusal to continue the talks pertaining to the withdrawal of their forces installed in Khmer territory.*

Phnom-Penh, le 25 Mars 1970.

A I D E - M É M O I R E

Dans le cadre de bon office et à la demande du Gouvernement de la République Démocratique du Viet-Nam et du Gouvernement Révolutionnaire Provisoire de la République du Sud Viet-Nam, le Gouvernement de la République Populaire de Pologne a confié à notre Ambassade la mission d'évacuer le personnel de l'Ambassade de la République Démocratique du Viet-Nam et de l'Ambassade de la République du Sud Viet-Nam ainsi que le personnel des bureaux affiliés à ces Ambassades et les membres de leurs familles.

L'Ambassade de la République Populaire de Pologne demande au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Royaume du Cambodge de bien vouloir autoriser l'atterrissage de l'avion de la C.I.C. à l'Aréodrome de Pochentong le Vendredi 27 Mars 1970 ainsi que le départ de cet avion en destination de Hanoi le Vendredi 27 Mars 1970 et d'assurer le libre couloir aérien.

Le départ aura lieu le Vendredi 27 Mars 1970 de la résidence de l'Ambassadeur de la République Populaire de Pologne à Phnom-Penh, 17 Moha Vithei Mao Tsé Toung. L'heure du départ de l'avion et du personnel sera précisée plus tard.

*(See Annex IX for the text in English).*



## PART III

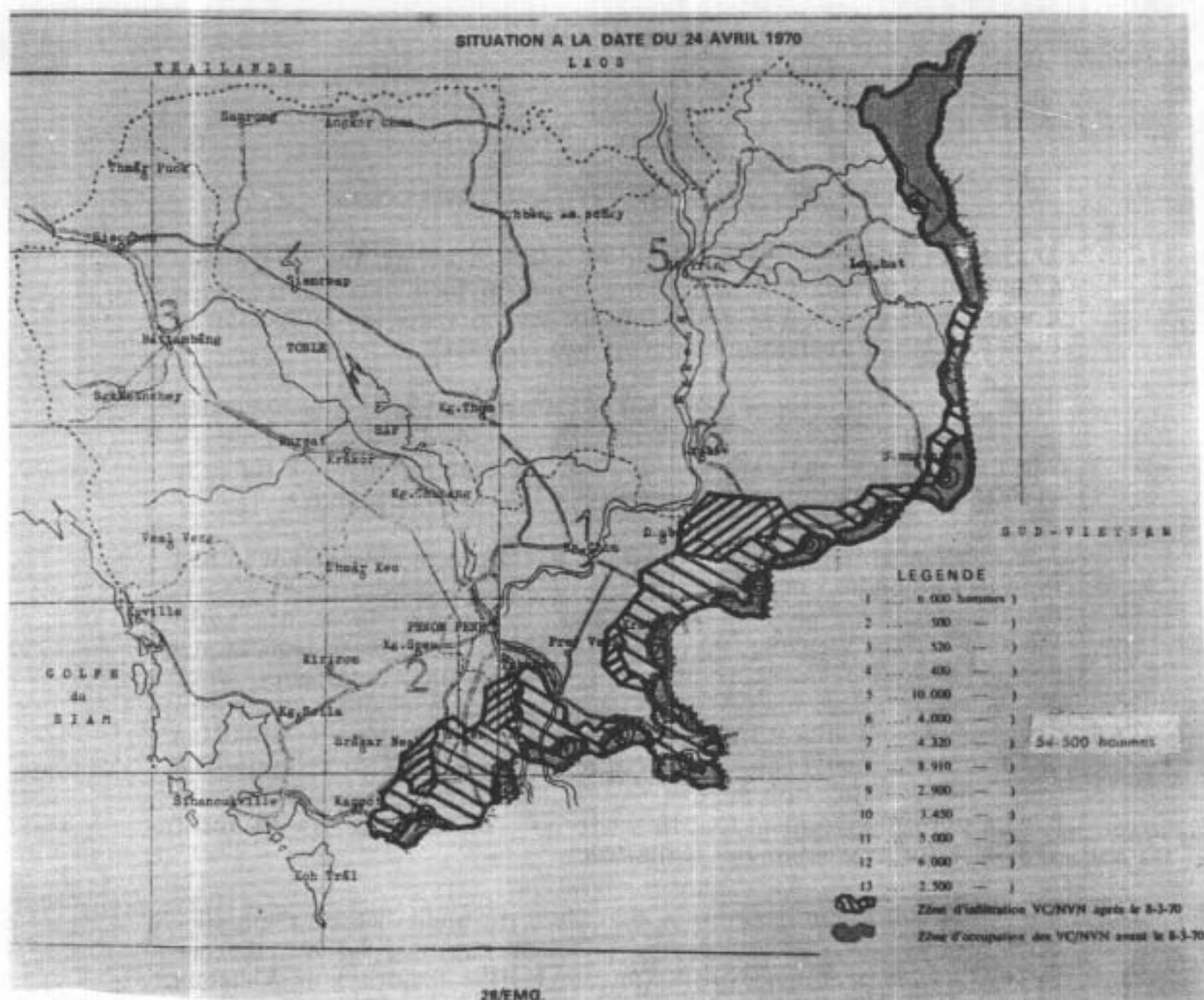
### THE REALITY OF THE AGGRESSION

During the first days of the war they imposed on us, the Vietnamese Communists in bad faith denied the reality of their aggression against Cambodia as they had been denying for several years the infiltration of their forces and their installation on our territory.

Their propaganda, supported by that of Communist China, thus pretended that our defense forces were attacked by the so-called « Popular Forces » which were under the authority of Prince Norodom Sihanouk (in exile in Peking) and which were fighting to put him back in power.

This gross lie however did not convince many foreign observers who had been in Cambodia since the beginning of April, and who could witness that the only forces we had to fight were exclusively those of North Vietnam and the Vietcong. As to the pretended « American aggression » mentioned in the enemy propaganda, it was purely imaginary, since the American forces intervened to destroy the Vietcong sanctuaries in Cambodia only after April 30, which was one month after the launching of Communist aggression. Furthermore, all American forces withdrew from Khmer territory on June 30. As to the South Vietnamese forces, it is with our full agreement that they are now still helping us to resist Vietcong-North Vietnamese aggression.

We should point out, in addition, that all of the bodies left on the battlefields by the enemy as well as the prisoners captured by our defense forces have been either North Vietnamese (the majority) or Vietcong guerrillas. These facts give us undeniable proof of the truth of the aggression that the Vietnamese Communists are perpetrating against Cambodia, in defiance of the law and their solemn agreements of 1967. This particular aggression was facilitated by the occupation for several years of large regions located along the border areas. It is from those regions that the Vietcong and North Vietnamese forces attacked the interior of the country, and in April launched an offensive toward Phnom Penh and against our main cities.



The map above indicates on one hand the zones occupied by Vietcong and North Vietnamese forces (54,500 men) before their aggression against Cambodia (along the frontier of our territory), and on the other hand the expansion of these zones towards the interior of the country after the first enemy offensive on April 1970.



*Two Vietcong prisoners presented to the international press.*

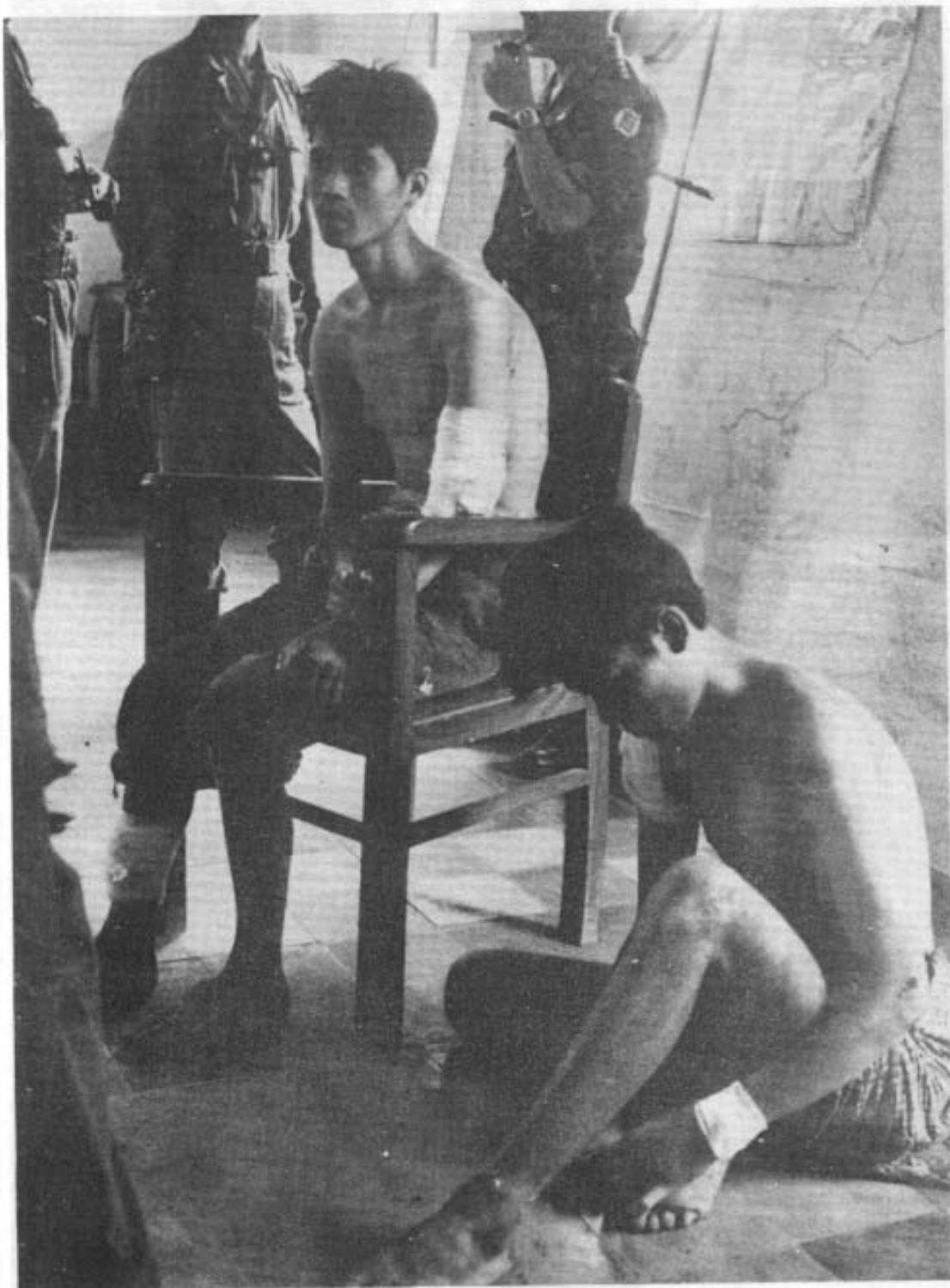
*Vietcong and North Vietnamese prisoners captured by our defense forces.*







*Foreign reporters question a Vietcong prisoner (May 29, 1970).*



*Two Vietcong prisoners captured in the province of Kompong Cham (May 20, 1970).*



*Vietcong prisoners captured at Koki Thom, province of Kandal (May 1970).*



*Vietcong prisoners captured in Kompong Speu (June 16, 1970).*





*Documents found on the bodies of Vietcong and North Vietnamese killed by our defense forces. These documents were shown to the foreign press on June 23. An identification card of a Vietnamese resident in Cambodia fighting on the aggressors side can be seen here.*

*Vietcong shelter found in Setbo, province of Kandal (June 5, 1970).*





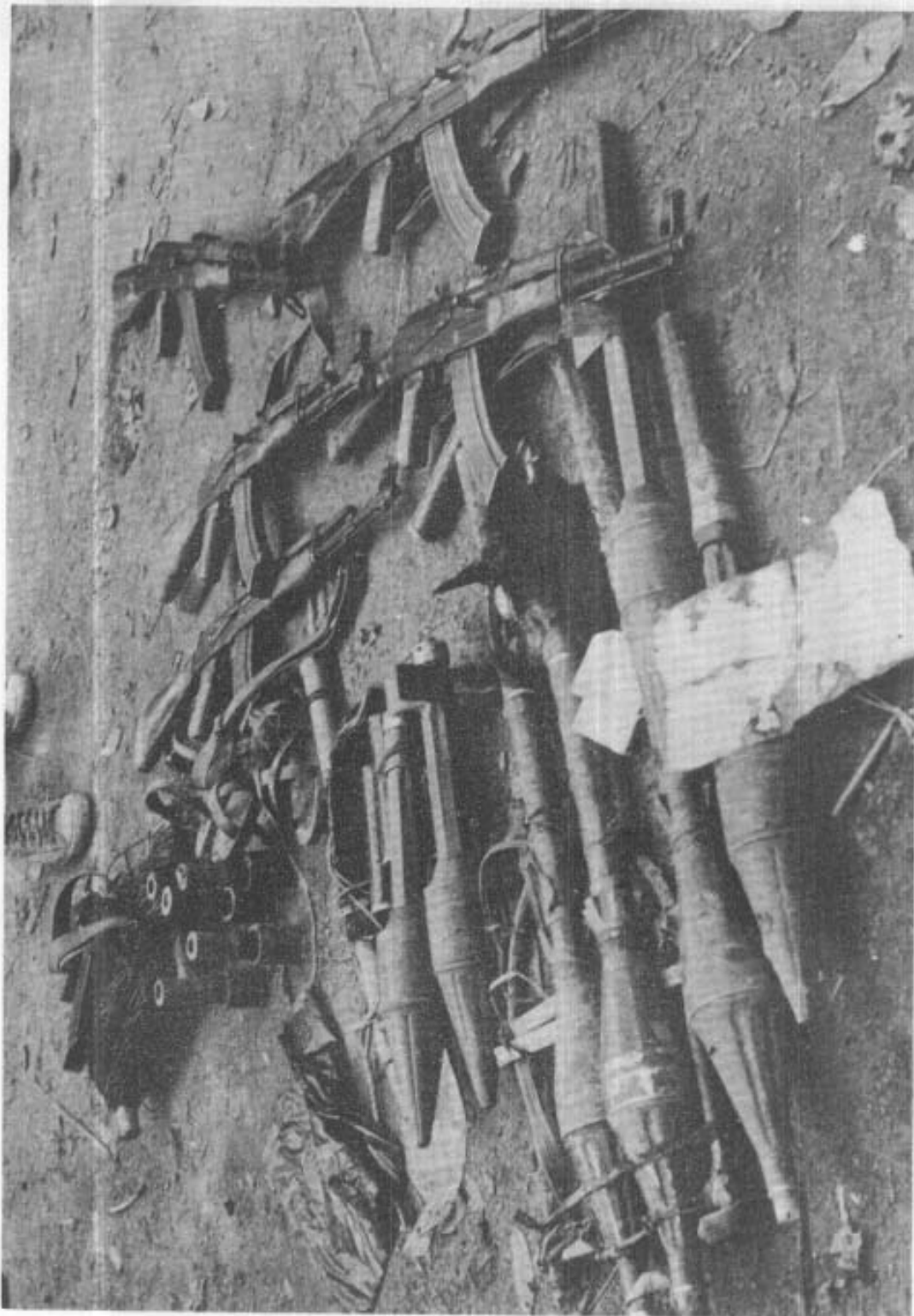
*A Vietcong killed at Koki Thom, province of Kandal (May 9-11, 1970).*

*A Vietcong killed at Skoun, province of Kompong Cham, after the recapture of the city by our troops (August 7, 1970).*





*Weapons captured from Vietcong and North Vietnamese aggressors in the province of Kompong Thom (July 9-11, 1970).*



*Weapons left by Communist aggressors during their fruitless assault against Prek Tameak (August 20, 1970).*

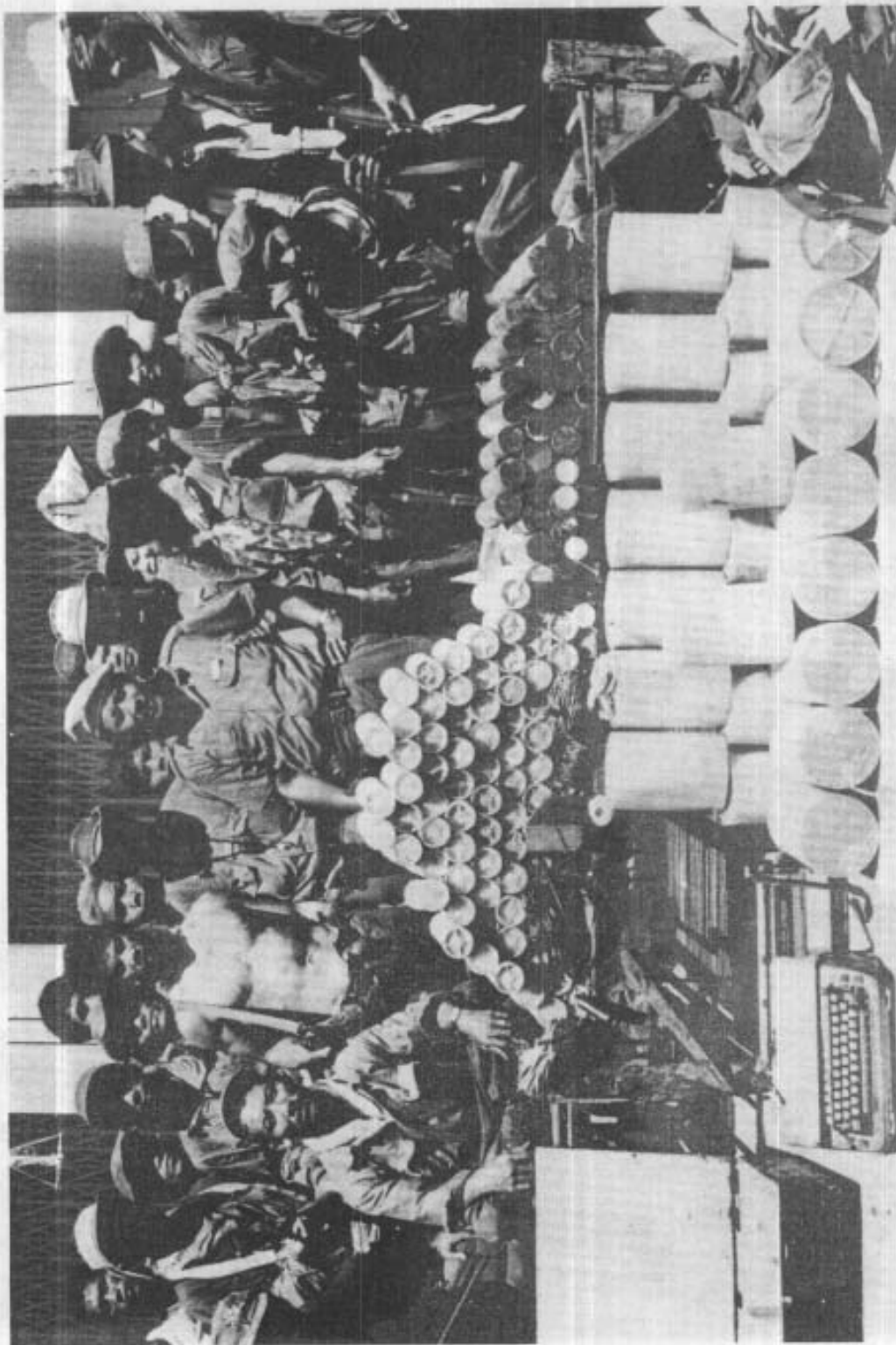




*Grenades and rockets left by Vietcong and North Vietnamese aggressors in Takeo-ville (May 20, 1970).*



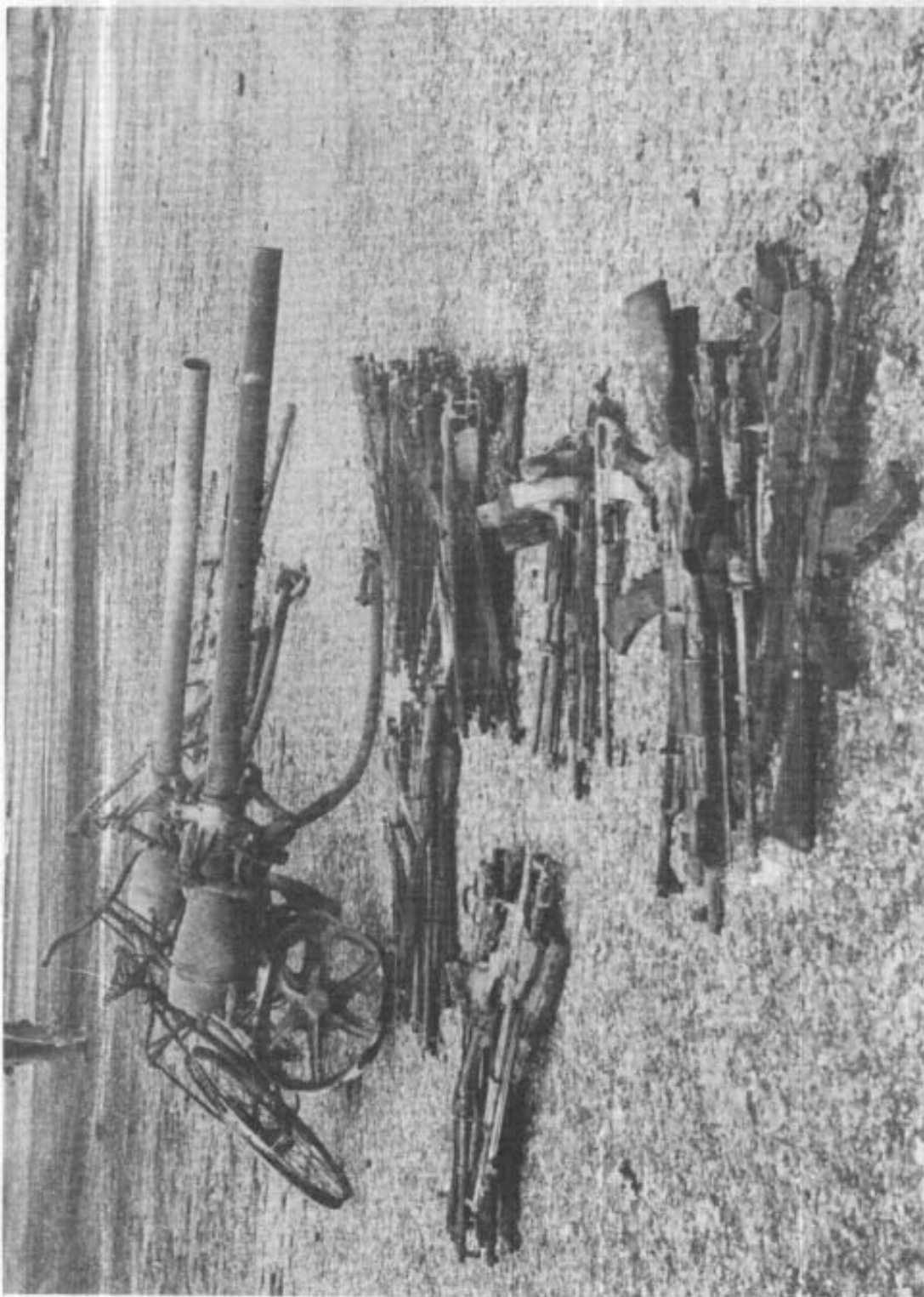




*Vietcong ammunitions and materials captured at Kompong Chrey, province of Takeo (May 19-20, 1970).*



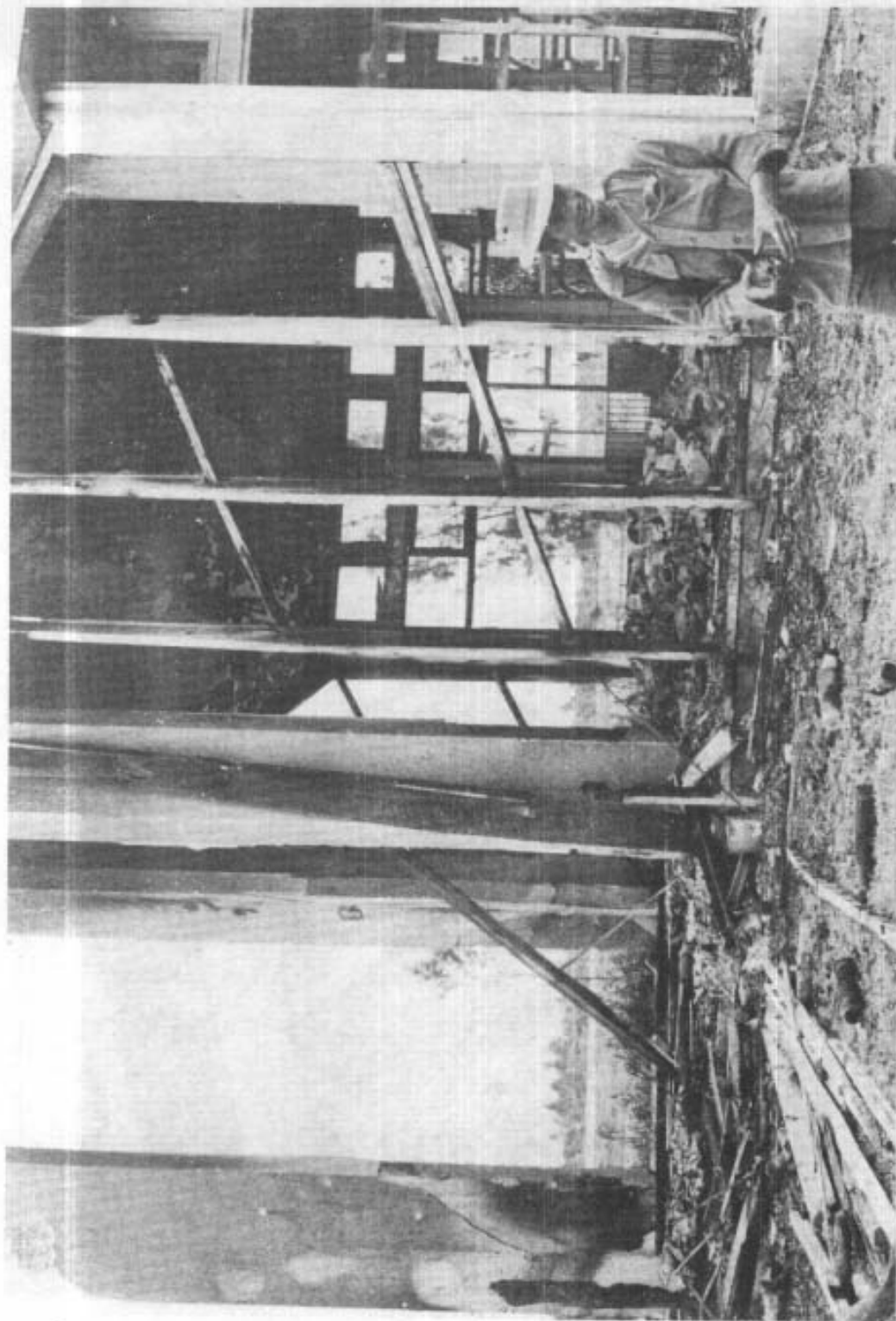
*Weapons left by the enemy at Kep (June 5-6, 1970).*



*Weapons captured from the enemy in Siemreap (June 14-15, 1970).*



... and in Kompong Cham (May 20, 1970).



*Building at Siemreap-Angkor Airport destroyed by Communist aggressors (June 14-15, 1970).*





*View on a street in Kompong Speu-ville after the Vietcong and North Vietnamese invaders left the town (June 16, 1970).*



*Bridges destroyed by Vietnamese Communist forces at Koki Thom, province of Kandal (May 1970) and on the road to Saang (in the same province) during the combats on April 25-29, 1970.*





*A ferry-boat on Mekong river at Kompong Cham-ville sunk by Vietcong North Vietnamese aggressors (May 20, 1970).*



*A view on a street at Kompong Cham-ville destroyed by Vietnamese Communist forces.*



*Extensive destruction at Skoun, province of Kompong Cham. This town was under attack by the Vietcong and North Vietnamese for many days early in August.*





## PART IV

### WAR CRIMES OF THE AGRESSORS

Since the beginning of their aggression against our country, the Vietnamese Communists have increased crimes and exactions against the Khmer people: murder, summary executions, pillage, systematic destruction, etc. These war crimes have been committed in particular in order to destroy the Khmer culture and the elite of our nation. A great number of teachers have thus been assassinated by the Vietcong and North Vietnamese, who frequently lead their attacks against our schools and universities which were courageously defended by our teachers and students. Our historical monuments have not even been spared by the aggressors who have been occupying the temples of Angkor since the beginning of June and have transformed them into new sanctuaries for their invading forces, using them now for military purposes. By doing this the Vietnamese Communists have clearly shown scorn for the Hague Convention of 1954 concerning the protection of cultural heritage in time of war. Respecting nothing and deliberately ignoring the humanitarian principles accepted by all civilized nations, they are also guilty of disgusting crimes against medical personnel fulfilling their duties.

In short, they demonstrated in all the regions they have invaded in Cambodia that International Law does not have any meaning for them. They have also demonstrated their non-discrimination between combattants and civilians and their crimes and exactions against our civilian population have multiplied since the first days of their aggression.



## PRESS CONFERENCE

of

the Secretary of State for National Education of the Ministry of National Education in Phnom Penh, June 15, 1970 at 4 p.m. on the Occasion of the Religious Ceremony Dedicated to the Memory of the Teachers and Young Students Fallen on the Field of Honour Following the Invasion by the Vietcong and North Vietnamese Aggressors

1. Today the Ministry of National Education and Fine Arts organized this symbolic ceremony for the repose of the souls of the teachers and young students fallen on the field of honour. This morning in the presence of Their Eminences Samdech Sangha Neayok of the two Orders, a religious festival was organized by the members of the teaching corps, of the Student Association of Cambodia and of the families of the victims of the Vietcong and Nord Vietnamese aggression to present offerings to the Buddhist monks in order to convey merits to the souls of our comrades fallen on the field of honour.

This afternoon I invite the members of the national and international press and present to you the crimes and atrocities committed by Vietcong and North Vietnamese aggressors in regard to our cultural inheritance, on men as well as on material properties. This deep tribute of our teaching corps and of our youth is one of the remarkable deeds in the contemporary history of Kampuchea.

2. The teaching corps and the student youth have always possessed high ideals and I think that this is true in every country of the world, ideals which could be summed up in three primary ideas: independence, democracy, and social justice.

Already, under Sihanouk's regime we have suffered the personality cult, the ambition and the arbitrariness of this man the Khmer Parliament deposed on March 18, 1970 from his function as Chief of State of Cambodia:

— the youth parade corps that Sihanouk created to play the role both of supporting actors and of «enthusiastic audience» for his tours.

— the teaching corps that he labeled as «red» or «blue» to justify his mass arrests and crimes.

— intellectuals that his inferiority complex led him to consider as dreamers, theoreticians without any practical ideas. Concerning this matter, please read the open letter from the Committee of Intellectuals of May 12, 1970.

3. Since March 18, 1970 we have been a target of the Vietcong and North Vietnamese aggressors. Our teaching corps and our youth have been

savagely massacred by the aggressors who did not hesitate to make inhuman exactions which revolt the conscience. These aggressors, in addition, spread terror in such a manner that we would believe that they want to wipe out the Khmer, a race which possesses a long history of successive periods of glory, like the period of Angkor in the 12th century.

Here are some statistics. Of a student population formerly of one million two hundred thousand, the present numbers are:

	Before March 18	On June 15 (estimation)
Primary education	990,000	210,000
Secondary education	120,000	50,000
Higher education	15,000	14,000

Thirty per cent of the student youth are hardly able to continue normal studies, while the rest have their studies interrupted and work under bad conditions: insecurity, destroyed school buildings, etc.

The teaching corps and the youth who are busy with the static defense of the country have also suffered from these aggressions: massacres, material losses and damages, separation from families, etc.

4. The Vietcong and North Vietnamese aggressors, in addition, undertake attacks against our cultural possessions such as:

- permanent structures like school buildings and pagodas, which they do not hesitate to burn. Destruction of the University of Takeo-Kampot and the University of Kompong Cham;

- moveable property such as books, maps, pictures, sculpture and other teaching aids and material;

- and most of all, our famous historic monuments: destruction of monuments and pagodas in Takeo and Kompong Cham, and armed occupation of the monuments at Angkor (Siemreap), which constitute for a Cambodian a great sacrilege.

These destructions prove that the North Vietnamese and Vietcong are determined to wipe Khmer culture and civilization from the map of Southeast Asia in defiance of all international laws.

5. It is quite clear that the teaching corps and the student youth are determined to push the Vietcong-North Vietnamese imperialists out of Cambodia. This very much displeased Sihanouk who did not hesitate to use material and diplomatic pressures to compel our students abroad to rally to his cause. This was in vain, as many of our students abroad have a high national conscience. However, we are anxious of the fate

of those who are now studying in Communist China and in North Korea. According to what we know of them, and by the intervention of their parents to the Swiss Embassy through the Ministry, the students want to return to Cambodia at any cost to participate in the national struggle. We hope that their wishes are fulfilled, that the Swiss intervention will be successful.

6. My colleagues here present representing the teaching corps, the intellectuals and the student youth reaffirm again today our infallible unity with the Salvation Government which is determined to fight to the end against the Vietcong and North Vietnamese aggressors and against the Sihanouk regime, symbols of imperialism, of arbitrariness and of feudalism.

We also reaffirm our faith in the final victory for our just cause, for our fight is just. We also above all thank the friendly countries and the representatives of the friendly press which have helped us a great deal, materially as well as morally, in the sacred defense of our country.

Thank you.

MINISTRY  
OF  
NATIONAL EDUCATION

LIST OF NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE  
TEACHING CORPS FALLEN ON THE FIELD  
OF HONOR.

Personnel Office

(March to July 1970)

N°	NAMES	S. M.	GRADE	Affectation	Date of death
<u>PROVINCE OF TAKEO</u>					
1	OM SEM	3489	Inst. E. P. de 3 <sup>e</sup> classe	Ens. Primaire	2-5-70
2	OUK HAN	9224	Inst. E. P. de 5 <sup>e</sup> classe	Ens. Primaire	19-5-70
3	SUONG SAMITH	2918	Mon. E. K. de 3 <sup>e</sup> classe	Ens. Primaire	19-5-70
4	SO SAVANN	2182	Mon. E. K. de 2 <sup>e</sup> classe	Ens. Primaire	19-5-70
5	POL CHANTHAN	15299	Inst. E. P. de 4 <sup>e</sup> classe	Ens. Primaire	19-5-70
6	TAO PET	553	Inst. E. P. de 2 <sup>e</sup> classe	Ens. Primaire	30-5-70
7	KHIEV SARIN	671	Mon. E. K. de 2 <sup>e</sup> classe	Ens. Primaire	13-5-70
<u>PROVINCE OF PREY VENG</u>					
1	HEM PHAN	535	Inst. E. P. de 4 <sup>e</sup> classe	Ens. Primaire	4-5-70
2	NHEK HIENG	3298	Inst. E. P. de 3 <sup>e</sup> classe	Lycée Prey Veng	27-5-70
3	KEN MOTT	2987	Inst. E. P. de 1 <sup>ère</sup> classe	Ens. Primaire	27-5-70
4	SOK SAROEUN	11659	Inst. E. P. de 5 <sup>e</sup> classe	Ens. Primaire	27-5-70
5	THACH HUY	27	Mon. Arts de 3 <sup>e</sup> classe	Lycée Kg. Trabèk	2-5-70
6	MUTH CHAN SAN	16809	Inst. E. P. stag.	Ens. Primaire	11-7-70
<u>PROVINCE OF KOMPONG CHAM</u>					
1	KIM TOUCH	5723	Inst. E. P. de 6 <sup>e</sup> classe	Ens. Primaire	6-3-70
2	CHY BUN THAN	910	Prof. ESPC. de 3 <sup>e</sup> classe	Aphibalsrok	21-5-70
3	NGIN SAROEUNG	1608	Inst. E. P. de 3 <sup>e</sup> classe	Kang Meas	29-5-70
4	NHIM VORN	4060	Inst. E. P. de 4 <sup>e</sup> classe	Stung Trang	25-6-70
5	SOK KHOTH	664	Prof. ESPC. de 4 <sup>e</sup> classe	Col. Chihè	20-6-70
6	MIN SAREAM	3675	Inst. E. P. de 3 <sup>e</sup> classe	Aphibalsrok	29-5-70
				Kroch Chhmar	

PROVINCE OF KOMPONG CHAM

7	: ON PENG	: 12642	: Inst. E. P. de	: Ens. Primaire	: 20-6-70 :
	:	:	: 5è classe	:	:
8	: EANG SOPHAL	: 2516	: Mon. E. K. de	: Ens. Primaire	: 30-6-70 :
	:	:	: 3è classe	:	:

PROVINCE OF SVAY RIENG

1	: KANG VET	: 2794	: Mon. E. K. de	: Ens. Primaire	: 27-4-70 :
	:	:	: 3è classe	:	:
2	: LIM KHAM	: 5588	: Inst. E. P. de	: Ens. Primaire	: 27-5-70 :
	:	:	: 6è classe	:	:
3	: PROM CHHOM	: 16425	: Inst. E. P. de	: Ens. Primaire	: 3-6-70 :
	:	:	: 5è classe	:	:
4	: SOENG CHHIN	: 4855	: Mon. E. K. de	: Ens. Primaire	: 30-6-70 :
	:	:	: 4è classe	:	:
5	: MAN CHIEB	: 4205	: Inst. E. P. de	: Ens. Primaire	: 2-7-70 :
	:	:	: 4è classe	:	:
6	: EM PHANN	: 5333	: Inst. E. P. de	: Ens. Primaire	: 2-7-70 :
	:	:	: 5è classe	:	:
7	: PECH CHHUON	: 13219	: Inst. E. P. de	: Ens. Primaire	: 2-7-70 :
	:	:	: 5è classe	:	:
8	: HENG HOK LEANG	: 4585	: Inst. E. P. de	: Ens. Primaire	: 2-7-70 :
	:	:	: 5è classe	:	:

PROVINCE OF KOMPONG THOM

1	: MAO TING	: 11048	: Inst. E. P. de	: Ens. Primaire	: 6-6-70 :
	:	:	: 4è classe	:	:
2	: SREY HENG	: 10618	: Inst. E. P. de	: Ens. Primaire	: 6-6-70 :
	:	:	: 6è classe	:	:
3	: PO CHOEU SRENG	: 26410	: Inst. E. P. de	: Ens. Primaire	: 24-6-70 :
	:	:	: 5è classe	:	:
4	: NHEM CHHENG NGUON	: 15288	: Inst. E. P. de	: Ens. Primaire	: 23-6-70 :
	:	:	: 5è classe	:	:
5	: YI KONG	: 1652	: Prof. ESPC de: Col. Staung	:	: 6-6-70 :
	:	:	: 4è classe	:	:
6	: TAN BUN LAM	: 1170	: Inst. E. P. de: Col. Staung	:	: 6-6-70 :
	:	:	: 4è classe	:	:
7	: KUCH PHAL	: 1588	: Inst. E. P. de: Col. Staung	:	: 6-6-70 :
	:	:	: 3è classe	:	:
8	: TOU MENG	: 11821	: Inst. E. P. de: Col. Staung	:	: 6-6-70 :
	:	:	: 5è classe	:	:
9	: KHOR SUN HIEP	: 15431	: Inst. E. P. de	: Ens. Primaire	: 6-6-70 :
	:	:	: 5è classe	:	:
10	: PA CHOEUN	: 2515	: Inst. E. P. de: Ens. Primaire	:	: 6-6-70 :
	:	:	: 4è classe	:	:
11	: LIM SENG ENG SOR	: 13909	: Inst. E. P. de: Ens. Primaire	:	: 6-6-70 :
	:	:	: 5è classe	:	:



PROVINCE OF KOMPONG THOM

12	:	CHAN TUOT	:	PS/650	:	Mon.E.K. de	:	Ens. Primaire	:	6-6-70
	:		:		:	3è classe	:		:	
13	:	CHHIM YAN	:	PS/721	:	Mon.E.K. de	:	Ens. Primaire	:	6-6-70
	:		:		:	3è classe	:		:	
14	:	SOK SOY	:	3574	:	Mon.E.K. de	:	Ens. Primaire	:	6-6-70
	:		:		:	3è classe	:		:	

PROVINCE OF STUNG TRENG

1	:	CHOY KIM SENG	:	4721	:	Inst.E.P. de	:	Ens. Primaire	:	2-6-70
	:		:		:	5è classe	:		:	

PROVINCE OF SIEMREAP

1	:	NOP SAROU	:	543	:	Prof.ESPC. de	:	Col. Angkor	:	6-6-70
	:		:		:	4è classe	:		:	
2	:	KHUNG AN	:	3780	:	Inst.E.P. de	:	Ens. Primaire	:	7-6-70
	:		:		:	4è classe	:		:	
3	:	TOK SAO YUTH	:	3741	:	Inst.E.P. de	:	Ens. Primaire	:	7-6-70
	:		:		:	4è classe	:		:	

PROVINCE OF KOMPONG CHHNANG

1	:	KEO LIM HENG	:	11072	:	Inst.E.P. de	:	Col. Salalék Pram:	:	14-6-70
	:		:		:	4è classe	:		:	

PROVINCE OF KOMPONG SPEU

1	:	KAING HAK Y	:	1804	:	Prof.ESPC. de	:	Lycée Prey Vêng:	:	12-6-70
	:		:		:	4è classe	:		:	
2	:	OUK SARAKHAM	:	1509	:	Inst.E.P. de	:	Ens. Primaire	:	12-6-70
	:		:		:	5è classe	:		:	
3	:	OM EN	:	52	:	Inspect.E.P. de	:	Insp. Ecoles	:	14-6-70
	:		:		:	2è classe	:	Primaires	:	

PROVINCE OF KAMPOT

1	:	DIEP ORN	:	PS/621	:	Mon.E.K. de	:	Ens. Primaire	:	15-5-70
	:		:		:	3è classe	:		:	
2	:	VET PHAN	:	3786	:	Mon.E.K. de	:	Ens. Primaire	:	15-7-70
	:		:		:	3è classe	:		:	
3	:	DUCH SIEN	:	PS/303	:	Mon.E.K. de	:	Ens. Primaire	:	29-6-70
	:		:		:	3è classe	:		:	
4	:	SVAY RIN	:	4105	:	Mon.E.K. de	:	Ens. Primaire	:	29-6-70
	:		:		:	3è classe	:		:	
5	:	CHOU CHUNTHA	:		:	Inst. contractuel	:	Ens. Primaire	:	29-6-70

PHNOM PENH, AUGUST 8, 1970.

*Photographs of the members of Khmer teaching corps (professors, teachers, instructors) killed by Vietcong and North Vietnamese aggressors (March, April, May, June 1970).*

**PROVINCE OF KOMPONG CHAM**



Kim Touch 6-3-70



Chy Bun Than 21-5-70



Ngin Saroeung 29-5-70



Min Saream 29-5-70



Sok Koth 20-6-70



On Peng 20-6-70



Nhím Vorn 26-6-70



Eang Sophal 30-6-70

PROVINCE OF SVAY RIENG

ខេត្តសៀមរាប



Kang Vet 27-4-70



Lim Kham 27-5-70



Prom Chhom 3-6-70



Soeng Chhin 30-6-70



Man Chieb 2-7-70



Em Phann 2-7-70



Pech Chhuon 2-7-70



Heng Hok Leang 2-7-70

PROVINCE OF TAKEO



Om Sem 2-5-70



Khieu Sarin 13-5-70



Ouk Han 19-5-70



Suong Samith 19-5-70



Pol Chanthan 19-5-70



So Savann 19-5-70



Tao Pet 30-5-70

PROVINCE OF PREY VENG



Thach Huy 2-5-70



Hem Phan 4-5-70



Nhek Hieng 27-5-70



Ken Mott 27-5-70



Sok Saroeun 27-5-70



Muth Chan San 11-7-70





PROVINCE OF KOMPONG THOM



Mao Ting 6-6-70



Srey Heng 6-6-70



Yi Kong 6-6-70



Tan Bun Lam 6-6-70



Kuch Phal 6-6-70



Tou Meng 6-6-70



Khor Sun Hiep 6-6-70



Pa Choeun 6-6-70



Lim Seng Eng Sor 6-6-70

PROVINCE OF KOMPONG THOM (continued)



Chan Touth 6-6-70



Chan Touth 6-6-70



Chhim Yan 6-6-70

Chhim Yan 6-6-70



Sok Soy 6-6-70



Nhem Chheng Nguon

23-6-70

Nhem Chheng Nguon 23-6-70



Nhem Chheng Nguon 23-6-70



Po Choeu Sreng

24-6-70

Po Choeu Sreng 24-6-70

PROVINCE OF KAMPOT



Diep Orn 19-5-70



Duch Sien 29-6-70



Svay Rin 29-6-70



Chou Chuntha 29-6-70



Vet Phan 15-7-70

PROVINCE OF KOMPONG SPEU



Kaing Hak Y 12-6-70



Ouk Sara Kham 12-6-70



Om En 14-6-70

PROVINCE OF SIEM REAP



Nop Sarou 6-6-70



Khung An 7-6-70



Tok Sao Yuth 7-6-70



Keo Lim Heng 14-6-70

PROVINCE OF KOMPONG CHHNANG

PROVINCE OF STUNG TRENG



Choy Kim Seng 2-6-70

*Names of the Khmer teaching corps wounded by the Vietcong and North Vietnamese aggressors during their attacks against the schools.*

*This list includes only members of the secondary teaching corps. The number of the members of the primary teaching staff wounded during their attacks of the Communist aggressors is 14.*

OFFICE  
OF  
SECONDARY EDUCATION

LIST OF WOUNDED CAUSED BY VIETCONG-NORTH VIETNAMESE AGGRESSORS

N°	NAMES	S. M.	Matricule	Establishment
1	M. NONG NGUON THAY	613	EP. 4è Classe	L. Srey Sâr Chhor : KG-CHAM
2	HANG TOUCH	485	EP. 4è Classe	L. Chihè KG-CHAM
3	UNG VAN KHO	Néant	Prof.ESPC Stag.	"
4	THLANG PHIN	3110	Mon. 3è Classe	"
5	LEAN THAN	534	Prof.ESPC 4è Classe	L. SIEMREAP
6	CHOR SAMITH	736	Prof.ESPC 4è Classe	C. Tuk Phos KG-CHHNANG
7	PAL SAMUTH	2146	EP. 3è Classe	C. Kg-Léng KG-CHHNANG
8	CHAN SAM ORN	2109	EP. 4è Classe	"
9	PHIM PHONN	Néant	Prof. ESPC Stag	C. Bakan PURSAT
10	NOU THOK		EP. 2è Classe	DP. TAKEO
11	MEN YOEUN	8830	EP. 3è Classe	DP. TAKEO
12	MAU SA EM	1146	EP. 4è Classe	C. Tom TAKEO



*These young students have sacrificed their lives to defend their university and schools attacked by Vietcong and North Vietnamese aggressors. Left: a photograph of Miss Diep Vannara killed during their attack against the lycée in Siemreap, (June 6, 1979.)*



*Commemorative ceremony at the Ministry of National Education, June 1970, to the members of the teaching corps killed by the Communist invaders.*



*Translation*

Phnom Penh, July 1, 1970

From: the Secretary of State for the Interior, in charge of National Security  
To: the Secretary of State for National Education, Phnom Penh.  
Object: The massacre of teachers at Paing Kasei by the Vietcong and North Vietnamese.

My department has just received reports that four teachers left on motorcycles on May 18, 1970 from the Grade School of Ang Rokar, Sangkat of Cheng Tong in Tramkâk (Takeo), to go to the Ministry of National Education. They were Messrs:

So Savann  
Ouk Ham  
Soung Samith  
Pol Chanthan

Unfortunately as they arrived at the market place at Paing Kasei, they were stopped by Vietcong-North Vietnamese elements. After searching and examining their various papers which identified them as teachers, those aggressors killed them and buried all four in the same grave east of the market place, about 50 meters from National Route 3.

For the Secretary of State,

Ly Ngau

*Translation*

Phnom Penh, June 4, 1970

From: the Secretary of State for National Education

To: His Excellency General Lon Nol, Prime Minister, Phnom Penh.

Object: Criminal acts by the Vietcong-North Vietnamese aggressors.

I have the honour of informing your Excellency that at about 14:00 on May 21, 1970, sixty Vietcong, well-armed, made criminal exactions on teachers in the Sangkat of Prek Rey, in Lovea Em (Kandal). These aggressors encircled all houses belonging to the teachers in the community. Fortunately all these civilian officials managed to escape in time. The Vietcong aggressors then started pillaging. The victims of these acts were:

— Mr. Rith Chhum, superintendent of Kong Reach School: his Herstal automatic pistol number 105,869, 13,000 riels, various jewels worth about 15,000 riels and clothes estimated at 5,000 riels were taken by the Vietcong.

— Mr. Chum Sæung: 7,000 riels, jewels worth 5,000 riels, cloths worth about 3,000 riels and a radio costing 5,000 riels were taken.

— Mr. Nuth Nil managed to flee with his belongings, but his house was totally sacked by the enemy.

After these atrocious acts of pillage the Vietcong aggressors left the village at about 5 p.m.

Chhann Sokhom

*Translation*

Phnom Penh, June 27, 1970

From: the Commissioner General of the Salvation Youth  
To: The Provincial Commissioner of the Salvation Youth, Svay Rieng

Object: Congratulations

Reference: Your report No. 206 of 6-10-70 pertaining to the combined operations between the soldiers of our F.A.N.K. and the commanders of Svay Rieng.

According to the report mentioned above, I learned that commandos composed of our civilian officials and our young people of the Salvation Youth participated in a clearing operation against the enemy with the soldiers of our F.A.N.K., killing nine Vietcong-North Vietnamese aggressors and capturing many arms and ammunitions. This harmonious co-operation between our youth, our civilian officials and our military is praiseworthy.

**But I express my deepest regrets for the death of six of our young people and for the other 26 who were wounded during the mission.**

I solemnly congratulate our young people for these noble sacrifices in service to the just cause of the Country, and express condolences to the families of the dead, fallen on the field of honour. In this most critical hour of its history our country counts on the high degree of patriotism of our young people to push the enemy aggressors out of our territory.

Please convey my warmest congratulations to those young courageous fighters, and my condolences to the families of those who died for their Country.

Chhuk Meng Mao

*Kompong Cham University was seriously damaged by Vietcong and North Vietnamese aggressors during their attacks on May 17 through 20, 1970.*



*A monastery at Koki Thom, province of Kandal, was not spared by the Vietcong during their attacks on May 11, 1970.*





*Dr. TAT HACKARITH, a military doctor assassinated by the Vietcong at Koki Thom, province of Kandal, May 1970.*

*A nurse at the hospital of Kep killed during the attack against this tourist center on the night of April 23-24. Two other members of medical corps were assassinated by the Vietcong and North Vietnamese aggressors.*





*A taxi hit by the explosion of Vietcong and North Vietnamese mine on the National Route 1 (Phnom Penh-Saigon) in the district of Kompong Trabek (August 22, 1970). Casualties of the attack: 3 killed and many wounded.*

*Two taxis machine-gunned by the Vietcong and North Vietnamese at Sre Khlong on the National Route 4 (Phnom Penh-Kompong Som) early in August 1970. Casualties: a dozen killed and wounded.*



# MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA TO THE WORLD

(June 11, 1970)

**R**ECENTLY, the imperialist troops of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and of the National Front of Liberation of South Vietnam (Vietcong) have been infiltrating more and more deeply into the Cambodian territory, spreading death, destruction and ruin on their way. On May 28, they penetrated into the province of Kompong Thom, and a few days later, reached Siemreap on Thailand border, where they attacked the provincial capital and the airport located near the temples of Angkor which are one of the wonders human spirit could conceive and which are the integral part of the artistic and cultural heritage of human race. In addition, it should be noted, besides the temples at Angkor, Kompong Thom and Siemreap provinces also contain other important and beautiful temple complexes.

The invading forces of North Vietnam and Vietcong, in the preceding days, did not hesitate to commit acts of vandalism and sacrilege in the provinces of Takeo, Kampot and Kompong Cham where they caused damage to churches, monasteries and historical monuments. For these reasons, the Government of Cambodia expresses its deep concern about these barbarian acts, and alerts the world opinion of the imminent danger which is threatening other temples.

Being a co-signer of the 1954 Hague convention for the protection of the cultural heritage in time of armed conflict — the Convention which was ratified by Cambodia on April 25, 1962 — the Government of Cambodia makes this urgent

appeal to every country, mainly to the co-signers and members of the Convention, to make necessary approaches and to take appropriate measures in order to help Cambodia to safeguard her artistic and cultural inheritance and to have it respected.

On the other hand, being persuaded that "any acts affecting the cultural inheritance to whatever nation it belongs, constitutes an act affecting the cultural inheritance of the whole mankind," and considering that the preservation of this inheritance is "a great importance for all nations in the world," the Government of Cambodia has this highest duty to bring to the world attention the threat of destruction to the monuments of Angkor and to other monuments which are the symbols and the testimony of the rich culture and of the high Khmer civilization and which belong not only to Cambodia, but to the whole mankind.

In conclusion, the Government of Cambodia warns the Vietcong and North Vietnamese Governments about their impudence to attack and to destroy everything, and informs the international opinion that, as for us, we have taken every measure needed to safeguard these jewels of human cultural inheritance, and that any pillaging and any act of vandalism against our monuments and against our sacred places could be only those of the Vietcong and North Vietnamese invaders, who are alone responsible for it, and who will have to answer to history and to the world about their deliberate acts of destruction to all this cultural inheritance.

---

## ANNEX





**National Liberation Front  
of South Vietnam**

**Nguyen Huu Tho**  
President of The Presidium  
of the Central Committee

South Vietnam, June 6, 1967

No. 250/CT-I

To Samdech Norodom Sihanouk  
Chief of State of Cambodia

Samdech:

By its declaration of May 13, 1967, the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam decided to answer positively the appeal of the Royal Government of May 9, 1967 for the recognition of the territorial integrity of Cambodia within its present borders.

To expedite the communication we have entrusted Mr. Nguyen Van Hieu, member of the Presidium, with the mission of transmitting the text of the decision of our Central Committee to Samdech and to the Royal Government.

By making this solemn Declaration, whose terms I hereby confirm, the National Front and the people of South Vietnam would like to demonstrate their unshakeable friendship to the brother Khmer people. We have taken to our heart the continual consolidation of this friendship between our two people faced with and fighting the aggression of our common enemies, the American imperialists and their valets.

Please allow me on this occasion to extend the warmest wishes of a friendly people to Samdech and to the Government over which he presides for the great success in preserving the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia against the undertakings and acts of aggression of the American imperialists and their agents.

I beg you, Samdech, to accept the assurance of my high consideration and of my affection.

**Nguyen Huu Tho**

**REPORT ON THE RELEASE OF TWENTY DETAINED  
MEMBERS OF THE NLF OF SOUTH VIETNAM**

In the Year Nineteen Hundred Sixty-Nine, Friday, July Fourth, at Noon, the release of twenty detained members of the National Liberation Front whose names are here attached, captured on June 19, 1969 at Kompong Chrey in Prey Veng by the elements of the Cambodian National Defense Forces stationed there, took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the presence of His Excellency Ing Judeth, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Cambodia and Mr. Nguyen Ba Dung, Representative of the Embassy of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

Mr. Nguyen Ba Dung, Representative of the Embassy of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, hereby took charge of these twenty detained members of the NLF who are in good health and discharged the Royal Government of Cambodia of all responsibilities from this date on.

Phnom Penh, July 4, 1969

Ing Judeth

Nguyen Ba Dung