



*Kingdom of Cambodia*

*1951 - 1970*



## Kingdom of Cambodia

*Definitive: King Norodom Sihanouk and Cambodian Motives – 1/Nov/1951 - 1/Feb/1952*



*Apsara is one of the celestial singers and dancers who inhabit the heaven of the god Indra, the lord of the heavens. Originally water nymphs, the Apsaras provide sensual pleasure for both gods and men*



*The Royal Palace in Phnom Penh is a complex of buildings which serves as the royal residence of the King of Cambodia. It was constructed after King Norodom relocated the royal capital from Oudong to Phnom Penh in the mid of the 19th century.*



## Kingdom of Cambodia

*Definitive: King Norodom Sihanouk and Cambodian Motives – 3/Nov/1951 - 1/Feb/1952*

*Norodom Sihanouk was the son of King Norodom Suramarit of Cambodia. When his grandfather, King Sisowath Monivong, died on April 23, 1941, the Crown Council selected Prince Sihanouk as King of Cambodia, which was part of French Indo-China colony. Sihanouk served as a King of Cambodia until 1955 and later, from 1993 until 2004, when he abdicated in favor of his son, King Norodom Sihanouk. King Norodom Sihanouk died in 2012.*



*Semi-Postal Stamps: Help the Students – 20/Oct/1952*

*Stamps surcharged with new values and issued to raise donations for the national fund for students.*





## Kingdom of Cambodia

*Air Mail: Kinnari – 16/Apr- 1/Jul/1953*

*In Buddhism, Kinnari is a symbol of feminine, beauty, grace and accomplishment, renowned for her dance, songs and poetry. Kinnari is a chitrea of lower part as a bird and upper part as winged female human being, enables her to fly between the human and celestial worlds.*





Kingdom of Cambodia

Kjinnari - 1/Oct/1953





Kingdom of Cambodia

Kjinnari - 1/Oct/1953





*Kingdom of Cambodia*

*Definitive: Cambodian Landscapes and Coat of Arms – 24/Sep - 10/Dec/1954*



*Wat Phnom Daun Penh ("Mountain Pagoda"), Phnom Penh*



*Entrance and Eastern Gate of Angkor Thom Temple, Angkor*



## Kingdom of Cambodia

*Definitive: Cambodian Landscapes and Coat of Arms – 24/Sep - 10/Dec/1954*



### Kingdom of Cambodia Coat of Arms



*Means of Post  
Transportation*





Kingdom of Cambodia

Definitive: Landscapes and Cambodia Coat of Arms – 13/Apr/1954





Kingdom of Cambodia

Definitive: Landscapes and Cambodia Coat of Arms – 13/Apr/1954





Kingdom of Cambodia

Definitive: Landscapes and Cambodia Coat of Arms – 13/Apr/1954





## Kingdom of Cambodia

### *Definitive: King Suramarit and Queen Kossamak – 24/Nov/1955*

*Norodom Suramarit was born in Phnom Penh in 1896 to Norodom Phangangan and Prince Norodom Satharot, son of King Norodom. Suramarit was married to Princess Sisowath Kossamak, daughter of King Monivong. In 1955, Suramarit and Kossamak were crowned as King and Queen of Cambodia, after King Norodom Sihanouk, Suramarit's son, abdicated from the throne. Suramarit remained King until his death in 1960. His wife, Queen Sisowath Kossamak, remained Queen Mother of Cambodia. She died in 1975 in Beijing, PRC.*



### *Coronation of King Suramarit and Queen Kossamak – 24/Nov/1955*





## Kingdom of Cambodia

*First Anniversary of the Coronation of King Suramarit and Queen Kossamak – 8/Mar/1956*



*Admission of Cambodia to the United Nations Organization (UNO) – 1/Mar/1957*

*The United Nations (UN) is an international organization, founded in 1945, whose aims are to facilitate cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress and human rights issues. Cambodia was admitted to the UNO on December 14, 1955.*



*Prince Norodon Sihanouk and the Flags of Cambodia and the UNO*



## Kingdom of Cambodia

### *Semi-Postal: 2500<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Mahaparinirvana of the Buddha (I) – 15/Mar/1957* *2500<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Creation of the Buddhism*

*Buddhism is a religion, or way of life that attempts to identify the causes of human suffering and offer various ways that are claimed to end or ease suffering. This is formulated through the Four Noble Truths which teach suffering and its cessation through the Eightfold Path. It is a body of philosophies influenced by the teaching of Siddhartha Gautama, spiritual teacher from India and the founder of Buddhism.*

*Siddhartha Gautama is recognized by Buddhists as the Supreme Buddha (Samasambuddha) of our age. The precise nature of such a supreme Buddha – whether 'merely' human or transcendental, immortal, god-transcending beings – is different constructed in Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism. Theravada Buddhism tends to view him as a super-human personage of supreme teaching skill and wisdom (uncontactable after his physical death), whereas Mahayana Buddhism goes further and tends to see him as projection of an eternal, ultimate principal of Buddha hood, present in all phenomena, immortal and transcendent.*

*The Buddhism practiced in Cambodia is the Theravada Buddhism. The main philosophy of the Theravada says that insight must come from the aspirant's experience, critical investigation and reasoning instead of by blind faith.*

*Most historians date Buddha lifetime from 563 to 483 BCE. To commemorate the 2500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the complete Nirvana of the Buddha (Mahaparinirvana) which considered as the point of the Buddhism creation, The Kingdom of Cambodia released these two sets of stamps.*



### *2500<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Mahaparinirvana of the Buddha (II) – 12/May/1957* *2500<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Creation of the Buddhism*



*\*The rightfold path is the way to the cessation of sufferings. It contains eight parts: right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, right concentration, right understanding and right thought.*



Kingdom of Cambodia

Air Mail Issue: Garuda – 11/Dec/1957 - 3/Mar/1958



The Garudas are large mythical birds with intelligence and social organization. They have magical power and capable of creating storms and destructions by flap their wings. The stamps depicting Garuda carrying letter over Angkor Wat, symbolizing air mail letter delivery.



## Kingdom of Cambodia

### King Ang Duong – 4/Mar/1958

King Ang Duong (1796 – 1860) was a King of Cambodia in 1841 – 1860. During his reign, Cambodia was in danger of being occupied by its two powerful neighbors, Vietnam and Siam. In order to protect Cambodia, King Ang Duong secretly began to make contacts for protection with the French authorities based in Asia. His action paved the way for France to establish a French Protectorate in 1863, during the reign of his son, King Norodom I, which lasted for 90 years. Under the French Protectorate, although losing her independence, Cambodia was able to preserve its identity, culture, traditions and ways of life which would have been otherwise destroyed by the Vietnamese and the Siamese had King Ang Duong chosen to remain a vassalage state to both Vietnam and Siam.

King Ang Duong regarded as the Great-King of Cambodia who protected the country from invasion and steered it away from poverty. He died in 1860 and was succeeded by his son King Norodom I.



ព្រះរាជណាមត្រីកម្ពុជា



Royaume du Cambodge

Prix de vente: 21 + 02

Atelier de Fabrication des Timbres-Postes, PHNOM PENH

Ang Duong (1796 - 1860), King of Cambodia





## Kingdom of Cambodia

### King Norodom I – 3/Nov/1958

Norodom I (1834 – 1904), the eldest son of King Ang Duong, ruled Cambodia as a King in 1860 – 1904. Since 1802, Cambodia had been under the joint vassalage of Vietnam and Siam. In 1863, The French authorities forced Norodom I to accept French protection and Cambodia became French protectorate. Throughout Norodom's reign the French increased their domination of Cambodian affairs.

Norodom I is considered to be the first modern Khmer King. He was credited with saving Cambodia from disappearing altogether. Throughout his reign, several administrative and judicial reforms were improved in the Kingdom. The reduction of provinces was imposed to help reduce administrative costs. He also abolished commercial monopolies, slavery, and civil suits for the royal family.



Norodom I (1834 – 1904) King of Cambodia



## Kingdom of Cambodia

### "World Children Friendship" Campaign – 9/Dec/1959



Children from Different Races

### Semi Postal Stamps: Red cross Fund – 9/Dec/1959

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is the largest humanitarian network in the world. Its mission is to alleviate human suffering, protect life and health, and uphold human dignity especially during armed conflicts and other emergencies. The stamps surcharged with addition values to raise funds for the Red Cross Movement.



### Inauguration of Sihanoukville Seaport – 2-6/Apr/1960



Map of Sihanoukville Seaport, Prince Norodon Sihanouk and "Sihanouk" Ship



## Kingdom of Cambodia

### Death of King Suramarit – 30/Apr/1960

King Suramarit was King of Cambodia from 1955 until his death in April 3, 1960. Following Suramarit's death, Norodom Sihanouk again became head of state although he did not formally regain the title of King until after other periods in 1993.

To commemorate King Suramarit's death, two former stamps issued on November 24, 1955, reissued overprinted with black mourning frames.



### Royal Ploughing Ceremony – 14/May/1960



The Royal Ploughing Ceremony (Pithi Chhat Preah Neang Kor) is an royal rite held in many Asian countries to mark the traditional beginning of the rice growing season. In the ceremony, two sacred oxen are hitched to a wooden plough and they plough a furrow in some ceremonial ground, while rice seed is sown by court Brahmins. After the ploughing, the oxen are offered plates of food, including rice, corn, green beans, sesame, grass, water and rice whisky. Depending on what the oxen eat, court astrologers and Brahmins make a prediction on whether the coming growing season will be bountiful or not. The ceremony is rooted in Brahman belief, and is held to ensure a good harvest.

In Cambodia the ceremony is typically presided over by the King, or an appointee. Sometimes the King himself takes part in the ceremony and actually guides the plough behind the oxen.



## Kingdom of Cambodia

### Activities of Sangkum Reastr Niyum (People's Socialist Community) – 1/Sep/1960

The Sangkum Reastr Niyum ('People's Socialist Community') was a political organization set up in 1955. The Sangkum party was established after Sihanouk abdicated from the throne in 1955 in favour of his father Norodon Suramarit, with the intention of concentrating on politics. The Sangkum retained control of the government of Cambodia throughout the first administration of Sihanouk, from 1955 to 1970.

The Sangkum Reastr Niyum regime, headed by Sihanouk, launched several five-years development plans and Cambodia was developed in many fields during this period especially education, agriculture, industry, infrastructures, health and building as depicted in this set of stamps.



Education



Irrigation



Industry



Building Construction



Agriculture



Children Welfare

### Peace – 24/Dec/1960



Flag of Cambodia and Dove of Peace



Kingdom of Cambodia

Foundation of Sangkum Reastr Niyum (People's Socialist Community) - 6/Dec/1960

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
Royaume du Cambodge



Ouvres du SANGKUM

Prix de vente - 421

Bureau de Fabrication des Timbres-Postes, PNEC

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
Royaume du Cambodge



Ouvres du SANGKUM

Prix de vente - 221

Bureau de Fabrication des Timbres-Postes, PNEC



Kingdom of Cambodia

Peace - 16/Mar/1961

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
Royaume du Cambodge



Prix de vente : 200

Autor de Fabricacion dos Timbros/Paris, PARIS

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
Royaume du Cambodge



Prix de vente : 180

Autor de Fabricacion dos Timbros/Paris, PARIS



Kingdom of Cambodia

Endemic Flora - 1/Jul/1961



Yellow Frangipani  
*Plumeria rubra*



Oleander  
*Nerium oleander*



Amaryllis  
*Amaryllis belladonna*

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា



Royaume du Cambodge

Prix de vente: 20R

Bureau de Publication des Timbres-Postes, PHNOM PENH



## Kingdom of Cambodia

### Homage to the Cambodian Soldiers – 1/Nov/1961 - 1/Jul/1963

The Royal Khmer Armed Forces (Forces Armées Royales Khmères; FARK) was established on 9 November 1953 under a Franco-Khmer convention. This contributed to the termination of the French protectorate, and Cambodia obtained its own authentic military organization. The FARK's roles were to guarantee the sovereignty of the nation and of the King; to ensure security, social order and the respect of law; and to defend the Kingdom of Cambodia. During the 60's, the FARK was supported by USA as part of its efforts to reduce communist influence and expansion in South-East Asia. The USA provided FARK financial support as well as equipping and training military and para-military forces. Since Cambodia adopted a neutralist foreign policy, FARK's mission thus became a defensive one. This neutrality came to the end in the late 60's when Cambodia became involved in the Second Indo-China War.



Krishna riding his Chariot,  
Stone-relief, Baphuon Temple, Angkor

The stamps and the SS depicting stone-relief from Baphuon temple in Angkor showing Krishna riding his chariot. Krishna is a deity worshiped across many traditions of Hinduism in a variety of different perspectives. Krishna is regarded as the eighth Avatar (incarnation) of the god Vishnu or as the Supreme god in other traditions. Krishna is one of the most widely revered and most popular of all Hindu deities.





## Kingdom of Cambodia

### 8<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Cambodia Independence – 9/2000/1961

In 1963, Cambodia became a protectorate of France and administered as part of the colony of French Indo-China. Cambodia gained full independence from France in November 9, 1953 and became a constitutional monarchy under the reign of King Norodom Sihanouk.



Prince Norodon Sihanouk,  
Independence Monument, Phnom Penh

### The Sixth Conference of the International Buddhist Association, Phnom Penh – 12/2000/1961



Buddhism has existed in Cambodia since at least the 5<sup>th</sup> century, and in its earlier form was a type of Mahayana Buddhism. From the 13<sup>th</sup> century, Theravada Buddhism is the Cambodian state religion and is currently estimated to be the faith of 95% of the population.

The Sixth Conference of the International Buddhist Association was held in Phnom Penh in November 1961. To commemorate the event, two former stamps were overprinted "VI CONFERENCE MONDIALE BOUDDHISTE 12 - 11 - 1961".



*Kingdom of Cambodia*

*8th Anniversary of Cambodia Independence - 9/Nov/1961*

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា



*Royaume du Cambodge*

N° de vente: 129

Autor de Fabrication des Timbres-Postes: PARIS

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា



*Royaume du Cambodge*

N° de vente: 130

Autor de Fabrication des Timbres-Postes: PARIS



## Kingdom of Cambodia

### Foreign Aid – 1/8/68/1962

The Kingdom of Cambodia Royal government had close relations with foreign countries and was supported and assisted by them both military and economically. This set of stamps commemorates the nations who supported Cambodia. Each stamp depicts a project that was financed and assisted by these nations.



Power Plant  
Aid by Czechoslovakia



Highways  
Aid by USA



Textile Factory  
Aid by PR China



Hospital  
Aid by Soviet Union



Airport  
Aid by France

### ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា



Royaume  
du  
Cambodge





## Kingdom of Cambodia

### Anti-Malaria Campaign – 7/Apr/1962

Malaria disease is widespread in Africa, South America and Asia subtropical regions. Cambodia, as the rest of South-East Asian countries, is infected by Malaria, especially in the rural regions. The stamps depict the Malaria campaign emblem – The World Health Organization logo fights the Anopheles mosquito vector and the slogan: "The world united against Malaria" in Khmer.



### Fruits (I) – 4/Jun/1962



Green Cardamom  
*Elettaria cardamomum*



Sugar Apple  
*Annona squamosa*



Purple Mangosteen  
*Garcinia mangostana*





## Kingdom of Cambodia

*Fruits (II) – 3/Sep/1962*



Pineapple  
*Ananas comosus*



Sugarcane  
*Saccharum officinarum*



Sugar Palm  
*Arenga pinnata*

*Definitive Stamp – 6/Nov/1962*



*Revalued Former Stamp*

*Inauguration of the Independence Monument, Phnom Penh – 9/Nov/1962*



*Independence Monument, Phnom Penh*

*The Independence Monument in Phnom Penh was built in 1958 to celebrate Cambodia's independence from France in 1953. It was designed by the influential Cambodian architect Vann Molyvann in a form of a lotus-shaped stupa, of the style seen at the great Khmer temple at Angkor Wat and other Khmer historical sites.*

*On November 9, 1962, the Independence Monument officially inaugurated. To commemorate this event, two former stamps revalued and overprinted "INAUGURATION DU MONUMENT".*



## Kingdom of Cambodia

### *Freedom from Hunger Campaign – 21/Mar/1963*

*Hunger is caused by several factors such as adverse climate conditions such as drought, biological hazards, political events such as wars and others. In 1960, the "freedom from hunger" campaign was launched by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). It had two goals: To present the problem of hunger that threatens the world peace to the attention of the world and to establish national and international organizations to combat hunger.*



### *First Anniversary of the Restoration of Preah Vihear Temple to Cambodia – 15/Jun/1963*



*Preah Vihear Temple is an ancient Hindu temple, dedicated to the Hindu god Shiva, built during the period of the Khmer Empire, situated in the Dângrêk Mountains, in the Preah Vihear province, Cambodia. As a key edifice of the empire's spiritual life, it was supported and modified by successive Kings and so bears elements of several architectural styles. In 1962, following a lengthy dispute between Thailand and Cambodia over ownership, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled that the temple is in Cambodia. In 2008, Preah Vihear temple was listed as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.*

### *Definitive: Queen Sisowath Kossamak – 1/Jul/1963*



*Revalued Former Stamp*



## Kingdom of Cambodia

### Tourism Promotion – 1/Aug/1963



*Koh Thonsay Island  
(Rabbit Island)*



*Popokyl Waterfall,  
Bokor National Park*



*Kiep Resort*

### Semi-Postal: Centenary of the International Red Cross Movement – 1/Oct/1963

*The international Red Cross is a humanitarian movement whose mission is to protect human life and health, to ensure respect for the human being and to prevent and alleviate human suffering without any discrimination based on nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. The movement includes the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) which has a unique authority to protect the life and dignity of the victims of armed conflicts. To commemorate the event, two former stamps were over-printed "1963 1963 CENTENAIRE DE LA CROIX ROUGE" and surcharged to raise donations to the Red Cross movement.*



### 1<sup>st</sup> Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – 10/Dec/1963



*On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that "Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status."*



## Kingdom of Cambodia

### "Protect the Kouprey" Campaign – 3/Mar/1964

The Kouprey (*Bos sauveli*) is a wild, forest-dwelling bovine species found mainly in northern Cambodia. The Kouprey became endangered animal due to uncontrolled hunting by locals and soldiers for meat, horns and skulls for use in traditional Chinese medicine and loss of habitat due to agriculture and logging activity.

The first conservation measures taken for the Kouprey were ordered by Prince Norodom Sihanouk in 1960, when he declared the Kouprey as the national animal of Cambodia, partly due to its mystique, gave it protected status and declared three major reserves for its conservation.

Although the conservation's efforts, the Kouprey population severely reduced in the last decades and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) listed it as critically endangered and possibly extinct.



Kouprey (*Bos sauveli*)

### Birds – 2/May/1964



Eurasian Magpie  
*Pica pica*



Common Kingfisher  
*Alcedo atthis*



Grey Heron  
*Ardea cinerea*





## Kingdom of Cambodia

### *Air Mail: Hanuman Monkey god – 1/Sep/1964*

*Hanuman is the monkey god in Hindu mythology and one of the main characters of the great Hindu epic - the Ramayana. Hanuman is the loyal companion of Lord Rama, the Avatar of god Vishnu. Hanuman assisted Rama when the demon King Ravana kidnapped his wife, Sita. Lord Rama, together with the monkey army, headed by Hanuman, fought Ravana and defeated him and his demon army. Following the battle, Rama and Sita were reunited and returned to rule their Kingdom. This battle symbolizing the victory of good over evil.*

*Hanuman, the powerful trusted monkey, is a symbol of power, strength and loyalty and admired character throughout the Hindu and Buddhist world. In time of trouble and distress, the Hindus turn to Hanuman to help them.*



### *Air Mail: Olympic Games, Tokyo, 1964 – 10/Oct/1964*

*To publicize the Olympic Games in Tokyo, Japan, former stamps were revalued and reissued overprinted with the Olympic Games five rings emblem and "JEUX OLYMPIQUES TOKYO - 1964".*





## Kingdom of Cambodia

### 8<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Royal Air of Cambodia – 15/Oct/1964

Royal Air Cambodia, established in 1956, was the flag carrier airline of Cambodia, headquartered in Phnom Penh.



### 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Sangkum Reastr Niyum (People's Socialist Community) – 31/Oct/1964



Prince Norodom Sihanouk

### Traditional Khmer Handicrafts – 1/Feb/1965

Traditional Cambodian arts and crafts including silk weaving, silverwork, stone and wood carving, lacquer ware, pottery, ceramics, temple murals, basketry and kite-making have evolved from ancient times. Many daily life instruments are homemade such as fishing nets and equipments, kitchen tools, cloths and shoes, musical instruments, baskets, furniture, jewelry etc. Whole Cambodian villages may specialize in a particular handicraft and depend economically on selling their handicraft products.



Weaver



Engraver



Basket Maker



## Kingdom of Cambodia

### Indo-Chinese People's Conference, Phnom Penh – 1/Mar/1965

The Indo-Chinese People's Conference had been convened in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in March 1965 at the initiative of Prince Norodon Sihanouk in an attempt to secure international's guarantees for Cambodia's neutrality and territorial integrity. The logo of the conference was "Solidarity, Independence, Peace". To commemorate the event, two former stamps, depicting Prince Sihanouk, were reissued overprinted "CONFERENCE DES PEUPLES INDOCHINOIS".



### Centenary of the International Telecommunication Union – 17/May/1965

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), established in 1865, is the leading UN agency for information and communication technologies. It established to standardize and regulate international radio and telecommunication. Its main tasks include standardization, allocation of the radio spectrum and organizing arrangements between different countries to allow international telephone calls.



### Plants – 2/Aug/1965



Cotton Plant  
*Gossypium sp.*



Peanut  
*Arachis hypogaea*



Coconut  
*Cocos nucifera*



## Kingdom of Cambodia

### Unissued Stamps: International Cooperation Year – 1965

The United Nations has designated 1965 as International Cooperation Year with the idea that cooperation between countries and nations would facilitate the solutions of most of the international problems and will improve the dialogue between them. Many international projects and activities were launched during the year in several fields such as communication, education, agricultural and others for the benefits of mankind.



### Inauguration of the WHO Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland – 1/Jul/1966

The World Health Organization (WHO) is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends. The WHO headquarters was inaugurated in Geneva, Switzerland in 1966.



### National Tree Planting Day (Arbor Day) – 22/Jul/1966

Arbor Day is a holiday in which individuals and groups are encouraged to plant and care for trees. Cambodia celebrates the arbor day on 9th of July each year.





## Kingdom of Cambodia

### Khmer Temples of Angkor – 1/8th/1966

Angkor is a region of Cambodia that served as the seat of the Khmer Empire, which flourished from the 9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Angkorian period began in AD 802, when the Khmer Hindu monarch Jayavarman II declared himself a 'universal monarch' and 'god-king', until 1431, when Ayutthayan invaders sacked the Khmer capital. The ruins of Angkor are located in amid forests and farmland near Siem Reap, and are a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The temples of the Angkor area number over one thousand, ranging in scale from nondescript piles of brick rubble scattered through rice fields to the magnificent Angkor Wat, the world's largest single religious monument. Many of the temples at Angkor have been restored, and together, they comprise the most significant site of Khmer architecture. Stone carvings depict scenes from the Hindu mythology are exist in Angkor temples. The largest of them are exist in Angkor Wat, in which the epics of the Ramayana and the Churning of the Ocean Milk are represented on their long walls. Many Apsara statues were also been engraved in the temple walls.



Preaek Kr



Baksei Chamkrong



Banteay Srei



Angkor Wat



Bayon



## Kingdom of Cambodia

### 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the UNESCO – 4/Nov/1966

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) established in 1945, is a specialized agency of the UN. Its stated purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through education, science and culture.



### First Asian Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEFO) – 25/Nov/1966

The Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEFO) were the games set up by Indonesia in late 1962 as a counter to the Olympic Games. The GANEFO established for the athletes of the so-called 'emerging nations', mainly newly independent socialist states. The second GANEFO were held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in 1966 with participation of 17 nations from Asia only hence it was named "First Asian GANEFO". The GANEFO organization collapsed in 1970.



Norodom Stadium, Phnom Penh



Wrestling



Fencing



Fighting

Stone-reliefs, Bayon Temple, Angkor



## Kingdom of Cambodia

### Fauna – 20/Feb/1967



Wild Boar  
*Sus scrofa*



Indian Hog Deer  
*Axis porcinus*



Asian Elephant  
*Elephas maximus*

### Millennium of Banteay Srei Temple – 27/Apr/1967



Banteay Srei is a 10<sup>th</sup> century Khmer temple dedicated to the Hindu gods Shiva and Vishnu located in the area of Angkor in Cambodia. Banteay Srei, Citadel of Women, is the modern name of the temple originally called Tribhuvana-mahesvara, Great Lord of the Threefold World, an appellation of the god Shiva. Probably, the name Banteay Srei is due to the many women Devatas, Hindu deities, carved into the walls.

Banteay Srei is built largely of a hard red sandstone that can be carved like wood, hence it is known for the intricacy of its beautiful carvings. Many of the carvings depicting scenes from Hindu mythology, Hindu gods and mythic creatures as well as Hindu symbolic motives.

The temple completed in 967 and it was the only major temple at Angkor not built by a monarch, but by one of King Rajendravarmān's counselors, Jayjivabara. To commemorate the Millennium anniversary of Banteay Srei construction, the Kingdom of Cambodia reissued a former stamp depicting the Banteay Srei temple overprinted "MILLENAIRE DE DANTEAY SREI 967-1967".



## Kingdom of Cambodia

### International Year of Tourism – 27/Apr/1967

The UN designated year 1967 as International Year of Tourism aimed to encourage the intensification of national and international cooperative efforts, by both governments and organizations, for the promotion of tourism, in particular to developing countries to increase their economic growth. Designation of the year recognizing the importance of tourism in fostering better understanding among peoples, in leading to a greater awareness of the rich heritage of various civilizations and the inherent values of different cultures.

To commemorate the Year of Tourism, former stamps depicting Khmer Temples, famous tourist destination of the Kingdom of Cambodia, were reissued overprinted "ANNEE INTERNATIONALE DU TOURISME 1967".



Preaek Kp



Baksei Chamkrong



Angkor Wat



Bayon



Preaek Vihear





## Kingdom of Cambodia

*Ramakher (Ramayana) Royal Ballet – 30/May/1967*



*Different Characters of the Ramakher Royal Ballet*



*Krong Rop abducting  
Niang Sida  
(Ravana abducting Sita)*



*Union of Preah Rama  
and Niang Sida  
(Union of Rama and Sita)*

*The Hindu myths are a rich collection of stories that evolved at different places and times. The abundance and cultural diversity, the diversified society and the mutual influence between the neighboring peoples created a mythology rich in beauty and style with plenitude of characters. The events of the gods in the Hindu mythology that were told orally for many generations were compiled by Maharshi Valmiki in a collection that is regarded the largest epic of the Hindu mythology – the Ramayana.*

*The Ramayana tells the adventures of god Rama and his wife, Sita. Shurpanakha, sister of the demon Ravana, ruler of Lanka (Sri Lanka), fell in love with Rama but he firmly rejected her courting. The furious Shurpanakha pleaded Ravana to marry Sita. Ravana, cunningly and using his enormous power, kidnapped Sita and flew with her to Lanka. Sugriva, king of the monkeys, made a pact with Rama and recruited the monkeys and bears armies, headed by Hanuman, monkey god and Jambavan, king of the bears. The monkeys and bears crossed to Lanka using Hanuman's enlarged body as a bridge. A great war started between both armies and Ravana army. Finally, Ravana was defeated and Sita was rescued and reunited with Rama. In Hindu and Buddhist traditions, Hanuman is a symbol of power, strength and loyalty and admired character throughout the Hindu and Buddhist world.*

*The Ramayana epic was spread all over the Buddhist world and different versions of it were evolved. Ramakher is the Khmer version of it. Each Ramayana character has also Khmer version: god Rama known as Preah Rama, Sita - as Niang Sida, Shurpanakha - as Sophanakha, Lakshmana - as Preah Leak and Ravana known as Krong Rop.*



## Kingdom of Cambodia

### International Literacy Day – 8/Sep/1967

The International Literacy Day was designated by the UNESCO to support literacy activities and advance the ideal equality of educational opportunities for all.

To commemorate the event, two former stamps were reissued and overprinted "Journée Internationale de l'Alphabétisation 8-9-67".



### International Hydrological Decade – 1/Nov/1967



The International Hydrological Decade (1965-1975) was designated by the UNESCO to launch research programs on world water problems, coordinate national hydrological programs and to maintain liaison at the international level to solve the hydrological problems, especially in developing countries.

### Cambodian Educational Institutes and Universities – 1/May/1968



The Royal University,  
Kampong Cham



"Cambodia - USSR Friendship" High Technical  
Institute, Phnom Penh



"Sangkum Rastri Niyam"  
(People's Socialist Community)  
University Center



## Kingdom of Cambodia

### 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the World Health Organization – 8/Jul/1968

The World Health Organization is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.



### Olympic Games, Mexico, 1968 – 12/Oct/1968



National Stadium



Wrestling



Cycling



Boxing



Runner holding a Torch

### Cambodian Red Cross Fortnight (Quinzaine) – 1/Nov/1968

The Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) is the largest humanitarian organization in Cambodia. Established in 1955, it is officially recognized by the Royal Government as the primary auxiliary to the public authorities in humanitarian services. The CRC admitted as a member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent in 1960.

During November 1-15, 1968 (Quinzaine) the CRC launched propaganda campaign aimed to raise awareness and donations to the CRC.





## Kingdom of Cambodia

### 15<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Cambodia Independence – 9/Nov/1968



Prince Norodon Sihanouk,  
Cambodian Soldiers and Students  
and Independence Monument.



King Norodon Sihanouk and Cambodian  
Troops during Operation Samaki against  
the Vietminh Troops, Battambang, 1953.

### International Year of Human Rights – 10/Dec/1968

The United Nations has designated 1968 as the International Year of Human Rights. The first article of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act toward one another in a spirit of brotherhood". This declaration, adopted by the U/N in 1948, urges nations to promote human, civil, economic and social rights.



### 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the International Labor Organization – 1/May/1969

The International Labor Organization (ILO) was established in 1919 as an agency of the League of Nations. The primary goal of the ILO is to promote opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work, in freedom conditions, equity, security and human dignity. To achieve this goal, the organization seeks to promote employment creation, strengthen fundamental principles and rights at work, improve social protection, promote social dialogue and provide relevant information, training and technical assistance.





## Kingdom of Cambodia

### 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the League of Red Cross Societies (LORCS) – 8/May/1969

The LORCS, established in 1919, coordinates between national Red Cross societies. Its aims are to facilitate and promote all forms of humanitarian activities by the Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering.



### Butterflies – 10/Oct/1969



Golden Birdwing  
*Troides aeacus*



Tailed Green Jay  
*Glyphium agamemnon*



Monarch Butterfly  
*Danaus plexippus*

### Inauguration of Phnom Penh – Sihanoukville Railroad – 27/Nov/1969

The railroad from Phnom Penh to Sihanoukville in the south coast of Cambodia was constructed with the assistance of the governments of France, West Germany and the People's Republic of China. The construction lasted for a decade and the new line inaugurated in 1969. The new railroad cut down the reliance on Saigon port of Vietnam and Klong Toei port of Thailand.



Map of the New Railroad



Phnom Penh Railway  
Station



Diesel Locomotive and  
Country Station



Sihanoukville Railway  
Station



## Kingdom of Cambodia

*Fish – 29/Jan/1970*



*Siamese Tiger Fish  
Clarias macrolepis*



*Marble Goby  
Oryzias latipes*



*Snakehead Murret  
Channa striata*

*Khmer Buddhist Temples – 29/Apr/1970*



*Wat Tephisaram*



*Wat Maniratanaram*



*Wat Patumvati*



*Wat Unnalom*

*World Telecommunication Day – 17/May/1970*

*The World Telecommunication Day marks the founding of the ITU on May 17, 1865 aimed to raise awareness of the possibilities that the information and communication technologies could bring to societies and economies*





## Kingdom of Cambodia

### Inauguration of the Universal Postal Union Headquarters in Bern, Switzerland – 20/May/1970

The Universal Postal Union is a specialized agency of the UN that coordinates postal policies among member nations, in addition to the worldwide postal system. The new UPU headquarters was inaugurated in 1970 in Bern, Switzerland and serves as the international bureau. Fulfilling a secretariat function, the international bureau provides logistical and technical support to the UPU's bodies. It serves as an office of liaison, information and consultation, and promotes technical cooperation among UPU members.



### Water Plants – 17/Aug/1970



Indian Lotus  
*Nelumbo nucifera*



Water Hyacinth  
*Eichhornia crassipes*



White Lotus  
*Nymphaea lotus*



Indian Lotus  
*Nelumbo nucifera*  
(Value Tablet Error)



## Kingdom of Cambodia

### World Meteorological Day – 21/Sep/1970

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is an intergovernmental organization who became the specialized agency for the UN for meteorology, operational hydrology and related geophysical sciences.

The World Meteorological Day is organized annually by the United Nations Organization. The World Meteorological Day often features various events such as conferences, symposia and exhibitions for meteorological professionals, community leaders and the general public. Some events aim to attract media attention to raise meteorology's issues.

To commemorate this event, the Kingdom of Cambodia issued these stamps depicting stone-relief from Banteay Srei temple, Angkor showing Indra, god of storms, thunderbolts and rain, riding the tricephalic elephant Erawan



Indra, god of Storms, Thunderbolts and Rain, riding the Tricephalic Elephant Erawan, Stone-relief, Banteay Srei Temple, Angkor

### Postage Due: Naga Dragon – 1/May/1957



In Buddhist belief, the Nāgas are often regarded as water deities or class of entity with a form of large serpent. Traditions about Nāga are very common in all Buddhist countries of South-East Asia. In these countries, the Nāga concept has been merged with local traditions of large and intelligent serpents or dragons. At least some of the Nāgas are capable of using magic powers to transform themselves into a human semblance. In Buddhist paintings, the Nāga is sometimes portrayed as a human being with a snake or dragon extending over his head.