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**Responses of KHVĒNG Ngok alias Lēng,  
Secretary of Battalion 502, Sector 103**



**On the History the Traitorous Activities of  
KHVĒNG Ngok alias Lēng**

27 February 1978

**BRIEF BIOGRAPHY**

Name: KHVĒN Ngok (ខ្មែន ង៉ុក) alias Lēng (ឡេង)

Lēng was inducted to the revolutionary movement from 1959 by Yann (យ៉ាន) and Duch (ឌុច); and he became a messenger for the two men. Subsequently, Lēng joined the army while he was still a revolutionary person. While being a military personnel, he joined Captain Nhâch (ញ៉ាច)ʼs defence force. The force consisted of three men namely Lēng, Thân (ថ័ន) and Phan (ផាន). Having constantly provided them with alcohol and girls to play around with, Captain Nhâch assigned the three of them to be clandestine spies.

In 1960, Captain Nhouch sent them to be in contact with three other spy networks in:

- Vâb (វ៉ាប់) in Pork (ប៉ុក) Village;
- Yan (យ៉ាន) in Ten (តេន) Village;

- Phat (ផាត់) in Pouti (ពៅធី) Village.

They were only in contact with Lēng. Lēng left the army and moved to Pork Village to be in contact with Vobb, Captain Nhâch's spy network. Lēng managed to meet Vâb once, and none of their spying activity was conducted. The revolution chose Lēng to study military techniques in Vietnam. At that time, Lēng postponed making contact with spies for awhile.

In 1962, Lēng was linked to Vietnamese Worker's Party by Captain Kvaek (ខ្មែក) in Kontum (កុងតូម) Province. He was introduced to Man (ម៉ាន) and Nha (ញ៉ា) from Cambodia to undertake the same training.

In 1963, Captain Khvaek sent them back to Cambodia to do the following:

- Blend themselves in so that Cambodians would not know that they were members of the Worker's Party;
- Build up forces and strengthen them so that Vietnam would get hold of the situation of Cambodia.

Lēng arrived in Cambodia but kept in touch with his Worker's Party links and his spy links. Lēng constantly reported to two links—the Yuon link via Man to Captain Khvaek in Kontum Province; the spy links via Yan and Phat and Vâb to Captain Nhâch in Lumphat (លំផាត់) Barracks.

In 1964, Lēng carried out a traitorous activity of informing Nhouch via Yan and Vobb to send a troop to launch attacks on an office of the Khmer Rouge in Thmar Sral, but no one was arrested. Later on, Lēng was granted plans from Khvaek. Lēng started building forces of the Worker's Party (Page 8).

In 1967, he was in contact with Sophea (សុផេា); and they linked up from there. Sophea told his networks namely Khamphuon (ខាំភួន), Than (ថាន), Ya (យ៉ា) and Thuch alias Khuon to cooperate with Lēng in order to conduct his traitorous activities. Lēng also mentioned that Man and Nha had been the Vietnamese links (Pages 9-10).

In 1967-1968, Lēng lost contact with his spies on the Vietnamese side, but remained in contact with Măn. After losing contact with Măn too, via Man, he was in contact with Mâk (ម៉ាក) in Dak Lat (ដាក់ឡាត់), Yuon Captain Khvaek's network (Page 10).

In 1969, Lēng was in contact with Sophea and Mâk to conduct traitorous activities (Page 12).

In 1971, Lēng built Phai (ផៃ) to help him carry out the traitorous activity of helping 20 people flee to Vietnam (Page 15).

In 1973, Lēng and his clique murdered the Secretary of Ou Reang (អូរ៉ាង) district and Brother Daing (ដាំង), Deputy of Pech Chenda (បេចឡា) district.

In 1975, Lēng urged his existing forces namely Oeun (អឺន), Phai, Laem (ឡែម) and Hieng (ហៀង) to build more traitorous forces and encourage people to flee to Vietnam (Page 22).

In 1977, Lēng and Brother Sophea were in contact with Mâk (Yuon) at Phnum Muh Trouk (ភ្នំមុះត្រូក). Lēng said that Sopheap had reported to Mâk about the traitorous forces and the situation of Cambodia building the country strongly. After that, Sophea

had Mâk bring his troops to Cambodia. Sophea suggested three targets where the troops should enter Cambodia (Page 27).

In August, 1977, Lêng and his forces encouraged people in Keo Seima district to expect Vietnamese troops to help them flee to Vietnam. On 29 August 1977, the Vietnamese troops launched attacks on the designated targets. Page 28.

In November 1977, Lêng and his clique went to see Mâk one more time, and asked Mâk to bring two military divisions to crush Cambodian divisions positioned along the Vietnamese border.

Two targets they would launch attacks on were:

- Target 1: Phnum Mu Trut to Ou Reang and through the provincial centre of Mondulkiri;
- Target 2: Phnum Nam Leng (ភ្នំណាមលេង) to Bu Sra (ប៊ូស្រា) village and through Krang Teh (ក្រាំងទេ).

However, when the Vietnamese came, they were unable to contact their internal networks.

In January 1978, Lêng was on his way to see Mâk but was arrested mid-way by *Angkar*.

26 February 1978

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**The History of the Traitorous Activities of KHVĒNG Ngok alias Lēng,  
Secretary of Battalion 502, Sector 105**

My original name is KHVENG Ngok, alias Lēng, 39 years old, ethnicity Jarai (ចារាយ), place of birth Sam (សម) Village, Pok (ប៉ក) subdistrict, Bar Keo (បារកើ) district, Rattanakiri Province. I lived with my parents when I was a child. We grew paddy and other secondary crops. When I was 18 years old, I was taught about the revolution by Yan (យ៉ាន) and the Pok subdistrict committee. I then became his personal messenger taking his letters to Brother Dun (ដុន), Secretary of Bar Keo District.

In 1960, I was assigned to a unit protecting revolutionary cadres of the districts and the Sector. By mid 1960, because the revolution wished to grasp the situation within the Lon Nol army, Brother Yan and Brother Dun, my direct supervisors assigned 30 men including myself to blend into the army for the sake of the revolution. Brother Dun and Brother Yan went to have contact with Hēng, a lieutenant based in Bar Keo Barracks to come to take the 30 us. Approximately 5.00 p.m., Lieutenant Hēng came for us and took us to the Bar Keo Barracks to undergo military training. Lieutenant Hēng and Chief Un (អ៊ុន) were our trainers.

After two months of training, Lieutenant Hēng sent two other soldiers—Thân (ថង) and Phan (ផាន) and me to the house of Captain Nhâch (ញ៉ាច) in Lum Phat Barracks.

Upon our arrival at Captain Nhâch's house, we stayed with him as we were to be his body guards. During our first 15 days at the Nhâch's house, three of us were well entertained. Commando ladies were given to us to have fun. We were given alcohol to drink to our satisfaction. There were also cases when we drank with soldiers from the fort. Captain Nhâch entertained us with alcohol and dancing with the commandos every day, since we were his body guards. Later on Nhâch asked if we wanted rank as everyone else were wearing rank. Two days later, Captain Nhâch asked the three of us

to drink alcohol on his house, a two-storey house located next to Lum Phat Barracks; Captain Nhâch told us, “As Khmer, you are to protect the Royal Government. If you protect the Government, you will be given rank. Now you are willing to join the Royal Government and serve the Royal Government. Thus, you guys shall follow what I say, and you will be granted insignia and salary.” I then responded, “I will do whatever you wish me to do. We are to follow your instruction because I love the Royal Government and the Nation.” Captain Nhâch replied, “Good! I will see you again tomorrow.” The following day, Captain Nhâch took Than, Phan and myself to have a drink at that same place again. Captain Nhâch said that, “Now that you are willing to take the job. You have to do your best to protect the Royal Government. If you do not do that, who else is going to do that? As you see, the Khmer Rouge is increasing in numbers. Thus, I want three of you to become my spies among the Khmer Rouge in order to get information from them, and I will give you money and insignia.” Then Captain Nhâch assigned us spying tasks as follows:

- “When we are on duty, never let anyone know our family or children, and that we are spies;
- We shall be gentle to people. We shall blend ourselves in villages among the Khmer Rouge in order to get hold of their activities. Collect intelligence from the Khmer Rouge and report to him once a month”.

Having instructed of spying tasks, Captain Nhâch, on the following day, told us, “You guys shall return to Bar Keo fort to get training; and after that, you go and make contact with spying networks to collect intelligence.” Captain Nhâch confirmed that his existing spy networks were as follows:

- Vâb (វ៉ាប) in Pâk (ប៉ាក់) village, Pok subdistrict (Current status: ordinary people);
- Yan (យ៉ាន) in Tēn (តែន) village, Sam subdistrict (Current status: ordinary people);
- Phat (ផាត) in Pouti (ព្រៃជិត) village, Thmar Sral (Current status: ordinary people).

Nhâch continued that we would be sent to Ou Ya Dav (អូយ៉ាដាវ) fort to collect intelligence regarding the interaction between the soldiers there and the Khmer Rouge, and report to him if such case existed. Phan went to stay in Bar Keo fort to collect intelligence from the near villages. It was known that the Khmer Rouge carried out their propaganda or were making contacts in order to attack Bar Keo fort, and again, he would need to report to Captain Nhâch. As for Lêng, he would go Sam Village to collect intelligence from the Khmer Rouge by blending in inside Sam Village or as a villager bringing food and water to the Khmer Rouge. If Lêng happened to collect good intelligence, he would have to contact Vâb as Vâb would contact Captain Sim Lêng in Pok subdistrict fort, and Sim Lêng would ultimately report to Nhâch. On the following day, Captain Nhâch instructed the three of us to return to Bar Keo fort. We then returned to Bar Keo fort and were trained of tactics for two months by Lieutenant Heng. There was an order from Captain Nhâch releasing 30 military personnel to visit home; while as to the three of us, Than was stationed at Ou Ya Dav fort, Phan stationed at Bar Keo fort and I returned home in the village of Sam. Then we were separated from one another. As I said, I returned to Sam Village. Three days later, I went to Pok Village and asked an old man if he knew Vâb and where his house was. He told me where it was. I approached the house and met him there. He then asked me if I had any problems. I responded to him that Captain Nhâch had order me to come and work with him. Captain Nhâch told me that he had sent you here earlier and you would understand it when told of his name. We were in contact. We promised to meet each other again next time. Having met Vâb, the *Angkar* recruited me to undertake military tactic training in Vietnam. There were 100 trainees. We went to Vietnam in 1961. Captain Khvaek (ខ្មែក), a Vietnamese commander, trained us in order to fight against the American aggression in Vietnam. After one year and the American were unbeatable, we came back to undertake political training. Both Khmer and the Vietnamese army undertook the training. After the political training, 30 Cambodian men fled home because the Vietnamese did not manage to feed them. Having seen that, Captain Khvaek summoned three men to be advised. He said that Vietnamese party and Khmer party was the same. Sooner or later, the Vietnamese would take control. Later on, Captain Khvaek summoned three

other Cambodians—Măn (ម៉ាន់), Nhor (ញ៉ូរ) and myself to a military office of Kontum Province where he showed us a document and explained to us about the Vietnamese Worker's Party. Khvaek confirmed that Cambodia and Vietnam would become one country in the future and so would the party—the Worker's Party. He said he had taught us because he wanted to integrate us into the Worker's Party. Two days after we were taught about the Vietnamese Worker's Party, Captain Khvaek asked another Vietnamese man called Art (អ័រតិ), a team leader, to meet the three of us. Again, we were taken to that same military office to have three of us enlisted in the Worker's Party. Captain Khvaek mentioned that since then we belonged to the Worker's Party, and although we were to go home, we should never forget the Worker's Party, and try to ensure that Cambodia would have a party as well. We were to expand the force and induce people to join the Worker's Party and establish privatization. After that, Khvaek made us pay respect to the Worker's Party flag of sickle and hammer and Ho Chi Minh on the right as their emblem. Later in the day, Art and Khvaek explained to us the purposes of the Worker's Party. They continued that if any parties did not follow the Worker's Party, they would be crushed, including the Cambodian Party. After that, Captain Khvaek made us declare the same paragraph one after another. They made me say, "The Worker's Party of Vietnam sent us party members. We are committed to follow the party, and promise to build forces for the Worker's Party upon our return to our home country." After hearing from each of the three of us, Captain Khvaek reassured that he had trusted us; thus, on behalf of the Worker's Party, he would grant us insignia. Comrade Măn was named a captain; Comrade Nhor was made a lieutenant, and so was Comrade Lēng. It should be noted that Captain Khvaek just said this, while no actual rank was given to us. Having inducted us into the Worker's Party, Captain Khvaek gave us two days of rest before giving us an order to return to our home country with the underlying tasks as follows:

- Promote the Worker's Party. Whenever we go to visit friends in villages, we are to talk about the Worker's Party of Vietnam of their courage to fight against the super-powers, for example, America;
- Hide our identity as members of the Party from fellow Cambodians;
- Expand the forces of the Worker's Party so it would help enable Vietnam to occupy Cambodia.



Captain Khvaek ordered us to meet him once a year at Ou Sdav (អូស៊ីស្វា) bridge. We returned to Cambodia in September in 1963. We returned to the Sector Office of Rattanakiri. *Angkar* assigned those from Vietnam to different directions to exercise tactics in villages. At that time, I was sent to Sam Village, Măn to Thmar Sral subdistrict and Nhor to Bar Lek (ប្រាសាទ) subdistrict. While staying in Sam Village, I went to see Vàb, Captain Nhâch's spy network. Vàb asked how long ago I had returned from Vietnam, and I told him that I had just returned. I continued to ask him how and where Yan and Phat were. He told me that Yan lived in Tēn Village and Phat was still in Pouthi Village. I asked him if I could visit them; and he said I could. I then went to see them. I went to Ten Village and met with Yan, Captain Nhâch's spy network. I asked him if he had been told by Yan that I had been in Vietnam. He replied that he learned about it. I told him I also wished to see Phat. Yan and I went to see Phat, another Captain Nhâch's spy network in Pouthi village. Phat asked me where I had been that he did not see me around for awhile. I told him that I had been to Vietnam. I then asked him if Vàb had informed him of the relation between Vàb and me. Vàb and you (Phat) were with Captain Nhâch. Phat said that he had been told by Vàb. Yan asked me who else was on my network. I told him that, in addition to me, as assigned by Captain Nhâch, it was Than who stationed at Bar Keo fort and Phan at Ou Ya Dav fort. I confirmed that both of them were soldiers. If anything happened, he could approach them as they had already been aware of it. I asked if Phat and Yan had had other networks. They told me that they only had Vàb and Captain Nhâch. We ended the conversation and left each other. I returned to Sam Village. Five days later in March 1965, there was a letter from Mann to me. It was brought to me by Dân (ដាន), a village messenger. Mann requested me to Pok (ប៉ុក) Village. Dân was a military ranger but the *Angkar* made him a village messenger. Having read the letter, I went to Pok village. I went to the village and talked to Măn for a while before Nhor turned up. Both of them were Captain Nhâch's networks (members of the Worker's Party of Vietnam). Comrade Măn asked if I had forgotten what to do. I said I did not forget that, and I asked him what he had done in terms of expanding the forces of the Labour Party. Comrade Măn responded that he had not

decided but waited to talk to Captain Khvaek. Comrade Nhor asked when Comrade wanted to see him. Comrade Mann suggested that Nhor and I should stay at his house, and he would go to his farm and ask his brother to bring his letter to the Vietnamese office located in Ou Ya Dav so that the letter would ultimately be brought to Captain Khvaek in Pleikou (ផ្លែគ្រូ) because Toeung (ទៀង) was there in the office to directly bring letters to Captain Khvaek. Comrade Măn confirmed that he would just pass the letter to his brother and return. Tha (ថា) was Măn's brother; currently, he lived with his parents in Pok village of Pok subdistrict. He only waited to collect our letters to bring to Toeung at Ou Ya Dav office. Comrade Mann went to his farm and returned at 1.30 p.m. Nhor and I stayed with Mann at his house for two nights. Tha returned and told us that Toeung had wanted us to see Captain Khvaek at Mann's farm. Then the three of us went to Mann's farm near Ou Ya Dav. We met Captain Khvaek while Toeung stood guard outside. Captain Khvaek asked if we had forgotten our tasks. Comrade Mann claimed the meeting was the reason we wanted to talk to him. Comrade Nhor said that it was impossible to develop new forces as there were only few of them. Captain Khvaek agreed and continued to say that if the plot happened to compromise, all the networks would be arrested; thus, we need to develop more networks in our replacement. We then left each other. I returned to Sam Village. In December 1964, the *Angkar* sent me to the sector office of Rattanakiri. Up to January 1965 (a period of a month), I managed to develop a force—Voeun (វ៉ៃន), former chief of Kra Hol (ក្រាហុល) and currently a villager in Kra Hol Village. I enlisted Brother Voeun in my network. Having removed from the post of village chief, Brother Voeun got very scared of getting arrested by the *Angkar*. I then took the opportunity to indoctrinate him, and made him a network for the Labour Party. Having indoctrinated Brother Voeun, I requested the *Angkar* to visit home. I visited home in Sam Village and Vàb in Pok Village. I also asked to meet with Yan and Phat at Vàb's house. I asked them if they had reported to Captain Nhâch. Vàb replied that he reported to Captain Nhâch on the crushing of the Khmer Rouge force in Taen Village by 30 soldiers. Vàb added that he got the intelligence about the presence of the Khmer Rouge in Taen Village from Yan. I reported to Vàb that I had seen two squads of the

Khmer Rouge force building an office in Bar Lek (ប្រឡាយ) Village. Vàb quickly replied that he would report to Captain Nhâch immediately. Vàb left, and I returned to the sector office. Two or three days later, I went to collect intelligence at Thmar Sral Subdistrict office, and saw two Khmer Rouge offices there. I then went to see Yan in Taen Village. I asked Yan to bring my letter (report about the Khmer Rouge office) to Vàb. Only after I had returned to my office did Yan tell me that Captain Nhâch had brought 30 soldiers to surround those offices. I then asked how many Khmer Rouge members had been arrested. He told me that they had fled in advance but some of their chickens and pigs had been confiscated. After the crackdown, I went to Pok Village and met with Măn. I told Măn that after the meeting with Captain Khvaek, I managed to develop a force—Voeun from Kra Hol Village. Măn told me that he also had developed one, and already reported to Captain Khvaek. Măn mentioned that Captain Khvaek had come for a visit but had not seen me. After that I returned to the sector office. After my meeting with Măn, particularly in March 1967, *Angkar* mobilized me to the Zone Army. I was stationed to keep guard along Highway 19 during which time I completely lost my contact with the others. At that time I carried out activities alone. Enemies came out to launch attack on people. I felt desperate and did not shoot at enemies; when the enemies came, I shot in the air. When I became a team leader, I made way for soldiers to come into the revolutionary base in the villages of Ta Much (តាមុច), Chhoeung (ឃើង) and Kâ Tè (កែត) along High Way 18.

Whenever the enemies launched strong attacks, I usually ran away from my team members; thus, enemies managed to crush three to four revolutionary forces subsequently. In September 1967, *Angkar* summoned all revolutionary militia cadres from all levels starting from the level of team leader to undertake political study at *Angkar's* Sala 100. After having studied for three days, I had a chat with Sophea (សុផា), currently Military Secretary of Sector 105. Comrade Sophea and I got to know each other when I served in the army. At that time, Comrade Sophea was a seven-grade student at a secondary school in Mondulkiri. I then was a subordinate of Lieutenant Hēng stationed at Bar Keo fort (ប្រាសាទបារកែវ) in Ratanakiri. At that time, on the order of Lieutenant Hēng, several other soldiers and I were sent to purchase

spare parts for a truck in Mondulkiri. We stayed two or three nights in Mondulkiri. Among other things, we visited a secondary school where I got acquainted with Sophea. Thus, during the chat, Comrade Sophea asked if I had been to Vietnam for a study. I told him I had undertaken a two-year technical study course there. Comrade Sophea asked what the Vietnamese Party was like. I told him that the Vietnamese Party allowed ownership. Comrade Sophea added that the Vietnamese Party allowed ownership, so why not the Kampuchean Party? That was all about our chat. During study breaks, Sophea and I slept in hammocks next to each other. Comrade Sophea asked whether or not I had an ideological illness about the Vietnamese allowing ownership while Kampuchea did not. I replied him that I had some kind of ideological illness; thus, I had joined the Vietnamese revolution. I then asked Comrade Sophea which revolution he had joined. Sophea responded that he was also waging the Vietnamese revolution because he had a lot of assets to contribute. I clarified with that he did that; and he reaffirmed it. Sophea asked how many colleagues I had. I told him that I had Măn (អៀ) and Nhor (អៀ). Comrade Sophea asked me with whom I had contact. I told him that I had contact with Captain Khvaek from Kontum Province, a member from the Worker's Party of Vietnam; and Comrade Măn and Comrade Nhor also belonged to the same party. I then asked Sophea who his contacts were. Sophea responded that he had Khampoun (ខាំក្នុង), Than (ថន) and Brother Ya (យ៉ា). Comrade Sophea continued that he belonged to the network of Brother Khampoun. Brother Khampoun and Comrade Than belonged to the network of Brother Ya; and Brother Ya had contact with the Yuon and Thuch (ធុច). I asked who the Vietnamese of their contact was. Comrade Sophea said that he did not know them either. Brother Khampoun told me that Brother Ya belonged to a Vietnamese network.

I would like to clarify the roles of the following persons:

1. Khampoun, Economic Chairman of Sector 105 (deceased);
2. Than, Transport Chairman of Sector 105 (deceased);
3. Ya, Secretary of the Northeast Zone (already arrested);
4. Thuch, I have no grasp of this. From Sophea, Ya contacted Thuch.

Having been acquainted with Sophea and upon the course completion, the *Angkar* sent us to our respective units. I was sent to a battlefield to guard Highway 18. After 2-3 days, I took a break and stayed at the sector office of Ratanakiri for 4-5 days. During the period, I visited Sam Village. At Sam Village, I met Vab, a spy network; I asked him about the network. Vab responded that the network had cut off. Those in the army had already fled the fort; and Yan (យ៉ាន) and Phăt (ផាត់) had already fled into the forest. I said to him that it was up to him as the revolutionary *Angkar* had already sent me away. After that, I returned to the sector office. Since then I had no more contact with the spy network. I then was sent by the *Angkar* to join the Center's army (Sector Mondulkiri). I stayed there until mid 1968. I came to see Comrade Măn, a network of Captain Khvaek. At that time, Comrade Măn was militia chairman of Pork Subdistrict. In the meantime, the *Angkar* allowed me to bring my family to live in Sam Village. Comrade Măn asked me where I lived. I told him that I stayed in Mondulkiri Province. I then asked him whether or not he had seen a letter of mine. Comrade Mann said that he had already reported to Captain Khvaek; and Khvaek had instructed me to have contact with Māk (ម៉ាក់) from Dak-Lak (ដាក់ឡាក់) bordering with Mondulkiri. Māk, Secretary of Dak-Lak, was Captain Khvaek's man. He asked me to make contact with Veang (វ៉ាំង), a team leader in charge of border protection troops stationed at Phnum Mu Trut (ភ្នំមុទ្រុត) so that Veang would take me to meet with Māk. Comrade Măn confirmed that I should make contact with Māk, and Māk would meet with Captain Khvaek. I usually had contact with Khvaek in Ratanakiri and Kontum Province. He mentioned that it was no longer necessary for me to see him. I asked him with whom Comrade Voeun should have contact. Comrade Măn asked me to tell Comrade Voeun to contact him (Mann). After the chat, I returned to the unit before going to meet Comrade Voeun in Kro Hal Village. During my meeting with Voeun, I told him to have contact with Comrade Mann in Pork Village as I had already made agreement with Comrade. Comrade Voeun then asked me with whom I made contact. I told him that I would make contact with Māk (secretary of Dac-Lac Province) in Mondulkiri because Māk and Comrade Măn belonged to the same Yuon network.

After that I returned to my place (the office of Sector Mondulkiri). Later on the *Angkar* sent me to station at Peam Chi Meat (ពាមដីមាត់) battlefield. At Peam Chi Meat, the attack was made in cooperation with Comrade Sophea's troops. At that time, military troops were not numbered yet. [Sophea's troops] were known as Sector Mondulkiri's Militia Unit. I then made contact with Sophea. Sophea asked me how my network in Ratanakiri was. I responded that Comrade Măn, my network in Ratanakiri would no longer require me to contact him in the province. He asked me to make contact with Māk, secretary of Dac-Lac Province. Sophea asked to whose network Māk belonged. I told him that Māk had had contact with Captain Khvaek (Vietnamese). Khvaek and Comrade Măn were my communication channels. Comrade Sophea continued to ask how I had made contact with Māk. I told him that Mann asked me to make contact via Veang. The army of Dac-Lac Province stationed at Mu Trut located along the border of Mondulkiri Province and Dac-Lac Province. After that we ended the conversation.

In mid 1969, my troops and those of Sophea launched an attack on Lon Nol army from Peam Chi Meat through Bousra ប៊ូស្រា battlefield. At that time, I brought Sophea into a Vietnamese military office at Phnum Mu Trut in order to hand over a letter to Veang's military personnel (name: unknown). We were requesting him to make way for us to go in and to meet with Veang. After the man left us, Veang came; and told us that he had to meet Māk and asked us to wait. A moment later, Māk arrived with a Khmer interpreter. Māk asked what we wanted. I asked him whether or not he had been informed of anything by Captain Khvaek as I was his network. Captain Khvaek had asked us to make contact with him through you. Brother Māk replied that he knew about it, and asked what problem(s) we were having. Sophea replied that he only wanted to get to know him (Māk) and his place because Captain Khvaek had asked the network in Ratanakiri to send Comrade Lēng from Mondulkiri and myself to make contact with you in Dak-Lak Province. Brother Māk said that we should meet once a year at the military office at Phnum Mu Trut. We then ended the conversation and left each other. Comrade Sophea and I returned to Busra battlefield. The *Angkar* sent me to undertake a political study at Sector 105 office. Brother Khampoun and Brother Than, village movement cadres were also present at the study. Comrade

Sopheha praised me for having more networks than he did. After that Comrade Sopheha took Brother Khampuon and Brother Than to see me in the classroom during a break. During the meeting, Comrade Sopheha introduced to them that I also belonged to his network, and asked them to make contact with me in the future because I had a Vietnamese liaison network. Brother Khampuon claimed that it was a good thing while Than said it was not a problem for him. Comrade Sopheha urged Comrade Khampuon and Comrade Than to keep developing forces and report to him. We did not have more meetings afterwards. Two or three days later, the study ended; and we returned to our respective units. I returned to a battlefield in Srae Huy Village and Comrade Sopheha to Bousra Village.

In August 1969, I managed to develop a force called Phai (ផៃ). Phai was a Company member of Battalion 502, Sector 105. Comrade Phai's father had been smashed by the Revolution because he had served as spy for Captain Vaen (វ៉ែន) at Koh Nhaek (កោះញែក) fort. I told Comrade Phai that he would never be promoted, and he asked me to explain. I explained to him that it was because his father had been executed. I asked him if he understand the difference between the Kampuchean revolution and the Vietnamese revolution. I explained to him that Kampuchea was staging a non-ownership revolution while Vietnam was carrying a revolution that allowed ownership, and asked him which one he preferred. The Khmer revolution smashed those whose fathers had been spies. Comrade Phai then claimed that he would choose a Vietnamese revolution. Phai, Chhoeun and I wrote a letter to Comrade Sopheha regarding Comrade Phai. Sopheha wrote us a reply wishing to include Comrade Phai in his party. I then invited Comrade Phai to join the party. Physically, he was a member of the Revolutionary Party, but served the interest of the Vietnamese Worker's Party. Having included him in the party, Comrade Phai and I came to report to Comrade Sopheha about the inclusion of Comrade Phai in the party. I asked Comrade Sopheha if he had developed any forces. Comrade Sopheha mentioned that he had developed Comrade Kam កាំ. Currently, Comrade Kam is a chairman in charge of Sector 105's military warehouse; but I never made any contact with him.

In 1971, I went to see Comrade Sophea before both of us headed to meet with Māk at Phnum Mu Trut. Māk asked us how the situation was and the progress of Kampuchean revolution after the first meeting. Comrade Sophea responded that two forces were developed for the Worker's Party. He reported that I had developed Phai while he himself had developed Kam; and the Kampuchean revolution was attacking the coup government of Lon Nol. The revolutionary people and army were launching strong attacks on the enemies. Māk said that Captain Khvaek had instructed all of you to kill the Sector Committee of Mondulkiri. If you manage to do it, your forces will be put in his replacement. I told him that it was not the right time because there were very few of us. Māk then said that we should find ways, and in the meantime start killing all the subordinates first. I asked Brother Māk if Khvaek kept in touch with Comrades Mann and Nhor; and he replied that they were still in touch. That was all the meeting was about. Comrade Mann and I then returned to our respective places. On the way back, I discussed with Comrade Sophea about the instruction from Brother Khvaek for us to kill the Sector committee. I asked him what he thought about it. Comrade Sophea replied that it would be better to discuss over the issue at our place with Brother Khampuon and Comrade Than. Two or three days upon our arrival, Comrade Sopheap called on a meeting at Office K-11, Comrade Sophea's office. Those who were present at the meeting included: Khampuon, Than, Sophea and myself. Comrade Sophea said that we needed to come up with plans and measures initiated by Captain Khvaek and passed to us by Comrade Māk. The plans laid out for Mondulkiri Province as follows:

1. Plans were passed to us from Vietnam to kill Sector cadres;
2. Before a killing, every means shall be sought to do it clandestinely;
3. Keep building new forces.

Khampuon claimed that the Vietnamese counterpart had us kill the Mondulkiri Sector Committee, and so what would we do? I said that with that regard I would send two military personnel to join the Khmer Sar (ខ្មែរស័រ) in the jungle in order to collect intelligence regarding the habits of the Sector Committee, and ambush them and then flee into the forest. I continued that the persons could be Comrade Phai and Comrade Laem (ឡែម) because Laem and his family did not live in the cooperative as he had



been alleged a spy so he lived alone. Comrade Sophea asked if Brother Khampuon also agreed. Brother Khampuon responded that when the plot would be carried out. Brother Than said that it depended on Comrade Sophea because Comrade Sophea was already close to the sector committee. After that Comrade Sophea said that we would have to develop more forces. After the plan was approved, we left each other. After I had returned to my place, I transferred Comrade Phai and Loeum to Comrade Sophea. After 2-3 months of plan execution, nothing was achieved. They failed to ambush Brother Lang (ឡាំង), the sector committee while he was walking. After such activity,

*Angkar* took my unit to launch an attack in Chealea (ជាលា) in Kampong Cham the second time. At that time, Comrade Sophea did not go but stationed at Busra village without any networks. I then did not carry out any activities. In August 1972, we won Chealea battlefield, and I returned to Busra while Comrade Sophea's troop was sent to Koh Nhaek. When the troop was attacking and pushing Thieu-Ky's men to Ku Tit (គូទឹត), Comrade Phai and I were put to get ready for the target, and we encouraged some 20 people to flee to Vietnam. After that, Comrade Phai and I went to make contact with Thanh (ថាំង), a platoon commander in the Vietnamese army. I asked him from where he was. Thanh responded that he would station there, but I suggested he could not do that. Thanh asked us to leave. Phai responded that we would leave if we were to be attacked. Thanh asked if it was true, and I confirmed it. Then Thanh and his troop opened fire at us, and one of us got injured. I moved from Busra to Koh Nhaek. I made contact with Comrade Sophea, and Comrade Sophea mentioned that he had already consulted with Brother Khampuon, and nominated 13 men from Brother Khampuon's troop to Keo Seima in order to assassinate Keo Seima district committee, and help people to flee to Vietnam. He also asked me to take Comrade Phai's squad there as reinforcement. I then took Comrade Phai and his platoon there; however, the 13 men were smashed by the division. We returned, and the plan was aborted. After the failure of the plan, Comrade Sophea summoned Brother Khampuon from Office K-16, Brother Than from the sector commerce and me from the military office of Peam Anteah (ព្រៃអង្រែ) to a meeting at Office K-11, Sopheap's place. During the meeting, Comrade Sophea mentioned that the 13 men that had been sent to

assassinate Keo Seima district committee had been crushed by a division troop. He also asked how other newly-developed networks were. Brother Khampuon responded that some of them have never contacted; for instance, Brother Ya; after he had introduced me to work with Comrade Sophea, he left for Kratie and never contact. Besides making contact with Comrade Sophea, Comrade Khampuon also kept in touch with Brother Ya's networks namely Comrade Chhuon (ជួន) who in return managed to develop Comrades Than and Svay, Kaoh Nheak committee and Kham (ខាំ), deputy of Kaev Seima district (Kham was a son of Khampuon, dead). I then said that since I had been introduced to Comrade Sophea, I totally lost contact with the networks in Ratanakiri. Comrade Sophea mentioned that networks he has developed within the Battalion 403 as follows:

1. Kam (កាំ) Chairman of the Sector 105 Warehouse;
2. Lann (ឡាន) Secretary of Battalion 403/Sector 105;
3. Baeng (ប៉ាំង) Deputy Secretary of Battalion 403.

After the above meeting, we returned to our respectively units.

After being presented of the above-mentioned forces, I never made contact or carried out any activity with Svay (ស្វាយ) and Kham (ខាំ).

Having failed to execute Kaev Seima district committee, Comrade Sophea called on another meeting in March 1973 at Office K-16, Brother Khampuon's office. Those present at the meeting were: Comrades Sophea, Khampuon, Than, Svay and myself. At the meeting:

- Comrade Sophea asked us to give our comments over the situation;
- It was said that 13 men who had been sent to kill Keo Seima district committee in order to help people in Kaev Seima district flee to Vietnam were completely smashed by the revolutionary forces;
- The previous plan failed. The new plan was to execute two more district secretaries namely Brother Daing (ដាំង), Deputy Secretary of Pech Chenda

(ព្រៃជ្រៃចិត្ត) district and Khy (គី), secretary of Ou Reang district. Brother Khampoun agreed with the proposed plan, but asked how it would be carried out. It was suggested that Svay would be the person to do the job. According to Khampoun, he wanted Comrade Svay to carry out the killing and flee to Vietnam. Comrade Sophea added that in August 1973, every district committee would be invited to a study at Office K-17. For the time being, Comrade Svay should carry out the job, and then flee to Vietnam. After the discussion and following the new assignments, we returned to our respective places. As to me, I returned to Antreh (អង្រែចក្រ). In March 1973, I was able to build Comrade Oeun (អឿន), currently Chairman of Platoon 3, Company 1, Battalion 502, Sector 105. Comrade Oeun, who was born in Vietnam, came along with his parents to Cambodia for business. Comrade Oeun joined the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army. Tu (ទូ), Oeun's elder brother who attempted to flee to Vietnam was already smashed by the revolutionary army. Having known of Oeun's weakness and situation, I then incited Comrade Oeun that he would also be smashed by the revolution in the future. However, if he followed the Vietnamese revolution, Vietnam would assist him so would I. Comrade Oeun then told me that if I allowed him to do that, he would follow that. I then inducted him into the Labour Party, and assigned him to be a platoon deputy commander within Comrade Phai's company in the revolution, and asked him to keep regular contact with Comrade Phai. Within the farming section of military office of Kaoh Nheaek district, the tasks I assigned, and Comrade Phai and Comrade Oeun carried out in 1973 were as follows:

Comrades Oeun and Phai acted as *Khmer Sar* in order to create chaos within various sector hospitals, Kaoh Nheaek district office and Office K-11 that were located close to the military office; those activities included going around sleeping with girls, throwing dirt into women's houses, throwing things to intimidate the district office and office K-11 by

networking with Kam who was the internal network. As to transplanting of seedlings, Comrades Phai and Oeun transplanted seedlings upside down

In August 1973, the sector *Angkar* summoned all levels of cadres including district level and relevant offices to undertake a study at Office K-17. Comrade Sophea, Comrade Chanthan, Svay, Brother Khampuon and I were also sent to the study. Before the class started, Comrade Sophea called Comrade Chanthan, Comrade Svay, Brother Khampuon and me to meet at a place about 30 metres outside the school. During the meeting, Comrade Sophea asked if we still remembered the last plot. After Sophea had finished, Comrade Chanthan suggested that the new plot should be carried out that moment as there were many people. Comrade Phai suggested that it was not the right moment as they needed to get the rifle ready and waited until 2:00 a.m. to open fire and then flee. After the chat, we returned to the classroom as usual. At 2:00 a.m., I heard four shots from Comrade Svay's pistol. Both Brother Daing and Brother Khy were shot dead; then Svay fled into the forest. Two days later, Svay hanged himself to death because he could neither make nor contact his internal networks or the Vietnamese ones. The study was suspended, and we returned to our respective places. After I had returned to my place, Comrade Sophea and I took elephant ride to see Māk at Mu Trut. We did not see Māk upon our arrival. We saw a man called Khảnh (ខាំង); so we sent Khanh for Māk in Dac-Lac. Māk came to see us at a military camp at Mu Trut. Māk then asked Comrade Sophea to report to him. Comrade Sophea did not do that but handed Brother Māk a letter. The letter was the name list consisting of Comrades Oeun, Phai, Lann, Prang (ប្រាំង) and Kam, forces that were newly developed. Comrade Sophea mentioned that the networks in Cambodia were closely linked. We managed to kill district committee namely Dang and Khy. After Comrade Sophea had finished, Brother Māk said that as soon as the Cambodian counterpart win, [Vietnam] will come in. After that, Comrade Sophea and I returned to our place on elephant back. Upon my return, I told Comrades Oeun and Phai that the Vietnamese would soon come to Cambodia; and I asked them to work harder to develop new forces in order to carry out activities. After that, I got TB and came to be hospitalized for six months at Sector 105 hospital. I did not manage to carry out any activity because I was not allowed to stay outside the hospital.

In September 1974, I left the hospital and returned to my old place. A month later, I asked Comrade Phai if he had developed any new forces. He said he had developed a force namely Comrade Laem (ឡែម), a combatant from Platoon 3 and he had already been linked to the network of Comrade Oeun, Chairman of Platoon 3.

In December 1974, I went to see Comrade Sophea (at Office K-11) and asked him to see Comrade Lann. He agreed and I went to see him. Lann asked for what I was there. I told him I came to see him. I told him that Comrade Sophea wished me to see him in order to establish the network. Comrade Lann responded that besides Comrade Sophea, his only network was Comrade Prang, and he asked me to make contact with Comrade Prang if I wished to know more. I told him that my existing networks include Comrades Oeun and Phai who currently stay at the military office. I returned to my office after the chat. At my place, I told Comrades Oeun and Phai that another network to whom they could have access was Comrade Lann. After that, we left each other.

In March 1975, I went to the office of Division 2 at Krang Treh (ក្រាំងត្រេះ) on the border. Upon my arrival at the division office, Comrade Yēng (យ៉ែង) said that his squad would be deployed from Nam Leng (ណាំលេង) to Phnum Mu Trut. I asked them whether or not they could enter Phnum Mu Trut. They responded that they could not do that. Because I had wanted to know the communication channel to Phnum Mu Trut, I followed the defensive line, and all the way through to my unit to report to Comrade Sophea. I reported to him that I could not find the way to have access to Brother Māk. Comrade Sophea asked me what happened to the route we had used. I told them that the existing route had already been protected by the army. Comrade Sophea continued that Comrade Phai should be sent there. After that, I went to take Comrade Phai and his platoon to station by a river close to Phnum Mu Trut. At that time, I asked Comrade Phai to contact me if Māk asked for me. I then returned to my office and stayed there until the liberation in 1975. I managed to develop Comrade

Tae Voek (តៃ វ៉ុក) to go against [the revolution]. Currently, Comrade Tae Voek is an aide to Kaoh Nhaek district. He used to hold a secretary post, but later on he was demoted to be in charge of a platoon. Because of cadre shortage, *Angkar* made him an aide to the district. I tasked Comrade Tae Voek to incite people to have faith in the Vietnamese revolution and to hate the collectivism of the Khmer revolution. He was supposed to make contact with me, and in return I went to Comrade Sophea; and Comrade Sophea made contact with Brother Māk and Captain Khvaek. I went to make contact with the lower network channels, for example, Comrade Lann and Comrade Sophea at Office K-11. When I met Comrade Sophea, he mentioned that the communication line with Phnum Mu Trut had been cut off because there was no access to the place. I also responded that the communication line with Comrade Phai had also been cut off. Then Comrade Lann said that there was an alternative by claiming that Comrade Phīnīt (ភីនីត) and he would make contact with the Vietnamese at Tonlé Srae Pok (ទន្លេស្រែពក). After the conversation, we left each other. I then returned to my place, and only later on did I hear that Comrade Phinit had been arrested by the *Angkar*. I approached Comrade Lann's place. When I met him, I asked him how Comrade Phinit had been arrested. Comrade Lann responded that when Comrade Phinit was on a mission, he sent a non-network combatant to make contact; and that combatant reported about it to *Angkar*. After that I came to report to Comrade Sophea about Comrade Phīnīt's arrest. Comrade Sophea then suggested that I should ask my lower networks not to keep in touch for a while, and waited until further notice from him. After I had returned to my office, I asked Comrades Phai, Laem and Oeun to see me in order to inform them of the update. I told them that if anyone of us were to be arrested by *Angkar*, the person would have never implicated at anyone within the network. Since Comrade Lann's networks linking to Vietnam had been compromised, thus, we needed to suspend our activities for the time being. The *Angkar* is trying to search Comrade Phīnīt's networks. After the meeting, I assigned Comrade Phai to inform Comrade Voek of the matter in Kaoh Nhaek district. At that time, *Angkar*'s division deployed its forces to safeguard the border, the target where I had been assigned to make contact [with the Vietnamese]. With this regard, activities of my traitorous clique were suspended until November 1975. Comrade Sophea called

for a meeting among his traitorous forces within the army and the office at Office K-

11. Those present at the meeting were as follows:

- Comrade Lann, Secretary of Battalion 403, Sector 105;
- Comrade Baeng, Deputy Secretary of Battalion 403;
- Comrade Chanthan, Commerce Chairman, Sector 105;
- Comrade Phai, Deputy Chairman of Company 1, Battalion 502;
- Comrade Oeun, Chairman of Platoon 3, Company 1;
- Brother Khampuon, Economics Chairman, Sector 105 (dead);
- Comrade Sophea, Chairman, Military Staff, Sector 105; and
- Myself.

Comrade Sophea commented that the reason we were summoned to the meeting was to remind all of us of our passiveness. Since the revolutionary *Angkar* had arrested Comrade Phñit, our force, no others were implicated. The contents of the meeting were as follows:

- Examine activities that we did not carry out because of the deployment of division forces in every office we were stationed;
- Continue to carry out activities, strengthen and develop more forces;
- Incite people who live along the border to flee to Vietnam.

After the new plans were presented, we left each other; and we returned to carry out the plans respectively in our units. Upon my return to the unit, I summoned Comrades Oeun, Laem, Phai and Heang to see me at the military office of Peam Antreh (ព្រះវិហារ) in order to assign them tasks. At the meeting, the assignments that they

would carry out in respective places were:

- Oeun was tasked to develop traitorous forces within the sector workers' unit;
- Comrade Phai was tasked to develop traitorous forces within Company I;
- Comrades Laem and Heang were tasked to incite people from Srae Sangkum village to flee to Vietnam;
- As to me, within the office, I would continue to talk good of Vietnam and develop traitorous forces.

After everyone was clear of their tasks, we left each other to execute them. Comrade Oeun managed to develop two forces as follows:

- Nhing (ញីង), deputy team leader of maintenance workers, Sector 105;
- Thung (ធ្មង), driver in the maintenance worker unit, Sector 105.

Having joined the clique, Comrade Oeun asked Comrades Nhing and Thung to carry out activities. Regarding maintenance of motorbikes, and in order to wear down machines of motorbikes quicker, they used motor oil No. 90 instead of motor oil No. 40. They were also tasked to keep an eye on those combatants who were not happy with the revolution, and to report to Comrade Oeun so that Comrade Oeun would develop them. As to Thung, all of his family members had been purged, so he was alone. As to Nhing, his parents did not join the cooperative. As to Phai, he managed to develop two forces as follows:

- Yaral (យ៉ារ៉ាល់), combatant from Platoon 2 of Company 1;
- Sreu (ស្រើស្រី), combatant from Platoon 2 of Company 1.

These two forces were the result of a joint effort between Comrade Phai and I. Having told of the plots, Comrades Yaral and Sreu went around inciting combatants in Company I to go against [*Angkar*], attack [*Angkar*], and transplant seedlings upside down on many occasions. To his upper echelons, Comrade Sreu had been a disobedient while Comrade Yaral used to steal but behaved better during the revolution.

As to Comrades Loeum and Heang, they managed to incite five families from Srae Sangkum to flee to Vietnam. After they have convinced these families, they made contact with the following people:

- Kiev (គីវ), village chief of Srae Sangkum (already arrested);
- Rēn (រ៉េន), currently a citizen of Srae Sangkum village.

In March 1976, I reported about the activities of my forces to Comrade Sophea; and after that Comrade Sophea took me to make contact with Brother Māk at Phnum Mu



Trut. Comrade Sophea and I walked to the border. Because we were prevented from going further by the military personnel, Comrade Sophea and I returned. Upon my arrival at my unit, I saw Comrade Lann had come for me. Lann asked me how many forces I have developed since the meeting with Brother Sophea at Office K-11. I reported to Comrade Lann that I had delegated the task of developing forces to the lower line. Comrades Oeun and Phai managed to develop Thung, Nhing, Yaral and Sreu while Comrades Laem and Heang instigated five families in Sangkum village to flee to Vietnam with the assistance from Rēn and Kiev. Immediately after finishing, Comrade Lann reported that he had contacted with new forces of Comrade Sophea, and I was told that I could also contact them—La, Vanthan and Nut. Nut was a younger brother of Comrade Bāng. After finishing, Comrade Lann returned to his unit. After I had met with Comrade Lann, I had a moral offense with Lorn at Office 105. At that time, the *Angkar* removed me from my post in the battalion, and re-deployed me as a combatant in Office 105 for four months; thus, I could not contact my networks at all because I was under strict surveillance. In September 1976, I left the sector office and returned to the military unit. In October 1976, again the Sector nominated me as a Secretary of Battalion 502. In September 1976, immediately after I left the Sector Office, Comrade Sophea asked me to see him at Office K-11. Upon my arrival at Office K-11, I also saw Lann who had also been summoned by Comrade Sophea. At that time, Comrade Sophea took us to a hall on the southern edge of Office K-11. At the hall, Comrade Sophea mentioned that we were invited to discuss on how to contact with the Vietnamese because it has been years that we did not have any contact with them; and the place to make contact should be at the place under Lann's guard. Comrade Sophea responded that it would be tomorrow to leave, and if we are to spot anything, they would have to return immediately to report to him. After that, we left each other. On our way back, I asked Lann what time the departure would be; Comrade Lann replied that it would be 7:00 a.m. We returned to our respective units. The next morning, Lann came with his American jeep to my office; Comrade Loeum and I jumped onto it. We left for Mreuch village, a military camp of Comrade Lann; upon arrival we left the jeep there. Lann, Laem and I walked toward a military post where Comrade Lann handed a letter to a young man (I do not know his name) to pass to Toeung, a Vietnamese who stationed at Tonle Srae Pok. Toeung sent back the man for me and Lann to see him. When we met him, I told him that I wanted to Brother Māk from Dac-Lac. Toeung then told us that it was not possible and asked

us to go through Phnum Mut Trut where both Vietnamese and Cambodia forces had withdrawn. After that Comrade Lann, Comrade Loeun and I returned to respective units. Comrade Lann and I came to see Comrade Sophea at Office K-11. Comrade Sophea asked if we were able to make contact with Brother Māk; I then responded that we had met with Comrade Toeung, and we had been suggested not to use that route but the one at Phnum Mut Trut because our troop had withdrawn for over a month now. Comrade Sophea asked us to return to our units and wait for another month. We then returned to our respective offices.

In January 1977, Comrade Lann drove to my unit to take Loeun and me to Office K-11 in order to meet Comrade Sophea. At that time, Comrades Sophea, Laem, Lann and me came by Lann's car to Office 2 of Battalion 502 where cotton was grown in Krang Teh. We parked the car there and walked to a camp of Platoon I located at Phnum Mut Trut; it was of one of the platoons of my battalion. I walked with the men there to check out the Vietnamese huts there. After that, the four of us reached Vietnamese territory but hid ourselves. Laem was asked to make the contact. Later on, Thảnh ordered his men to surround Comrade Laem but Comrade Laem used tree leaves to wave in the air as sign for Thảnh. Thảnh was our contact for years. Then Thảnh came for Laem. Comrade Laem handed Comrade Sophea's letter to Thảnh requesting to see Brother Māk. After knowing that Brother Sophea, Brother Lann and myself were also with him, Thảnh asked all of us to see him. We shook hands with Thảnh, and we were taken to the office of Mut Trut. When we were in the office, Comrade Sophea handed Thảnh a letter requesting to see Māk. Thảnh then asked his men to take the letter to Māk in Dak Lak. A moment later, Brother Māk turned up; we shook hands. Māk mentioned that it was a long time since the last time we met. After that we started working; the Vietnamese side consisted of Brother Māk and the Cambodia side consisted of Sophea, Lann and myself while Comrade Laem guarded outside. Brother Māk asked us to report as follows:

- First, the condition (strong or weak) of the Cambodian revolution;
- Secondly, the number of new forces (names and locations) developed by us;
- Thirdly, the number of cadres within the Cambodian revolution smashed by us.

Then Comrade Sophea reported that in terms of developing and protecting the country, particularly the building of ditches and dams was strong as both military personnel and civilians participated. After that Comrade Sophea handed over a list of developed forces to Brother M̀̀k. Comrade Sophea then confirmed that our clique did not manage to smash any of their cadres (referring to the revolutionary cadres), instead one of our men was killed. Comrade Sophea added that, “The reason that one of us was smashed because the plot compromised when I sent him to find your (Brother M̀̀k) contact.” Once Comrade Sophea finished, Brother M̀̀k mentioned that, if that was the situation, he would use his force to launch attacks against Cambodia; and he asked what we thought about it. Comrade Lann mentioned that he agreed that Brother M̀̀k would mobilize his troop to launch attack against Cambodia, but how would it be possible while there was a division stationed on the border. Brother M̀̀k then asked what locations the division deployed. Comrade Sophea immediately replied that, “If we happen to launch an attack without prior plan, it would be impossible because area was surrounded by sector and division armies.” Brother M̀̀k asked how much Comrade Sophea knew of the areas. Comrade Sophea responded that he knew some areas—mainly Ou Raing, Phnum Nam Léng, Our Bai (អូរឃីប៉ៃ); and the sector army was deployed at Tonle Srae Pok and Mut Trut. Brother M̀̀k asked if an attack could be launched and which target should it be. Comrade Sophea replied that he was not sure of that; however, attacks could be launched at three targets as follows:

1. An attack could be launched at Phnum Mut Trut, Ou Raing, and all the way to the provincial town; and Comrade Sophea promised to wait in the provincial town. This route was used to transport all types of assistance to the whole army; and Comrade Léng (I) would be stationed there;
2. An attack could be launched at Phnum Nam Léng to Bou Sral (ប៊ូស្រាល), and Comrade Léng (I) would be waiting in Krang Teh;
3. An attack could be launched at Ou Bai to Ou Vēt (អូរវ៉េត), and Comrade Sophea promised to send Comrade Lann to make contact at Mrech Kamlang (ម្រេចកាំឡង).

Comrade Sophea confirmed that if Brother M̀̀k is able to attack the first target, it would go easy with the two other targets because the two other targets would be assisted by means of ammunition from the first target; however, these two targets

were full of paddy and cattle. After comrade Sophea finished, Brother Māk asked if the attack could be launched in August. Comrade Sophea replied that it was possible, but lots of tools/equipment would be used. Brother Māk then claimed that the attack would be in August, but he would confirm after his meeting with the zone [army]. Brother Māk asked if others had anything to share. After that, we shook hands and left each other. Brother Māk reminded us to take the plan seriously. We then returned to our respective offices. Seven days later, Comrade Sophea drove to my office and asked me to start inciting people in Keo Seima to get ready to flee to Vietnam so that when the Vietnamese attack is launched, they would be ready to flee. Comrade Sophea confirmed with me that I should not do more than what has been planned; and asked to return to my office as soon as possible in order to wait for the contact from Vietnam at the agreed target. Comrade Sophea returned to his office after he had finished giving instruction. A few days later, I took Comrades Phai, Laem and Rayal on a car to Keo Seima district. Upon our arrival in Keo Seima, I assigned Comrades Phai and Rayal to incite people in Srae Preah village; while Comrade Laem and myself headed the district office of Keo Seima because I used to visit the army along the border; thus, they would not notice that I was blending among them. For two days, I assigned Comrade Laem to incite people in Pou Huch (ព្រំប្រទល់) village, and I sometimes came out of the office to visit Pou Huch village to incite people by saying that Kampuchean revolution and Vietnamese revolution was only one party; thus, we could also live in Vietnam because we were simply revolutionary brothers. Later on, I said that if the Party owned, it would be strong; and the Party would be weak if it did not. Whoever had relative(s) living Vietnam, life would be more comfortable for them to live in Vietnam. Several days later, Comrade Phai came over to report to me on the 45 villagers from Srae Preah village that he had prepared them to flee to Vietnam in August. Immediately after he finished, Comrade Laem turned up. Laem reported that he had managed to persuade 54 people from Pou Huch village to flee to Vietnam in August. Those 99 people were ready to flee to Vietnam; some of them had relatives in Vietnam and some were very committed to the revolution. On 25 July 1977, Phai and I returned to my unit while Comrade Laem was left to stay at Pu Huch village and Comrade Yaral at Srae Preah village. I told them to wait until the second or third of August to flee to Vietnam by telling those people that *Angkar* wish them to go to Vietnam because they have relatives there. When Phai and I returned to Office K-11,

we met Comrade Sophea. I then told Comrade Sophea that 99 people from Keo Seima had been convinced to flee to Vietnam, and Comrades Laem and Yaral were left there on standby to lead people to flee to Vietnam on the second or third of August. After I finished, Comrade Sophea mentioned that it was a good job done, and he asked me to bring Comrades Phai and Oeun to his office on 28 July 1977 as he had also invited Comrade Lann to the meeting. After Comrade Sophea finished, Comrade Phai and I returned to our unit.

On 28 July 1977, I took Comrades Phai and Oeun to Comrade Sophea's Office K-11. Having been there for a while, I saw Comrade Lann turn up at Office K-11. People turned up for the meeting were: Comrades Oeun, Phai, Lann, Baeng and I. After the arrival of Comrade La, the second-in-command of Battalion 403, Comrade Sophea mentioned that the reason he had invited us to see him was to discuss and be deployed to respective targets awaiting the contact from the Vietnamese during the upcoming infiltration into Cambodia of Vietnamese troops. Comrade Sophea then spelled out the assignment as follows: Comrade Lēng (I) waits to contact with the Vietnamese at Busra in order to report to the Vietnamese on the *Angkar's* troops on their locations and number. After giving my team and me assignment, Comrade Sophea started giving Comrade Lann's men. Lann's men were supposed to make contact with the Vietnamese at Mreoch in order to inform them of the [*Angkar's*] troops stationed there, and Comrade La would be using a small squad to collect intelligence from a division stationed on the west of Mreoch of its exact numbers in order to report to Comrade Lann, and Comrade Lann would eventually report to the Vietnamese of the real situation in order to crush the division. After Comrade Sophea had finished talking, I then asked him what would be done if contact with the Vietnamese failed. Comrade Sophea replied that should the contact failed, he should be contacted immediately, while Comrade Lann should contact Comrade Lēng (me), and Comrade Lēng finally should contact him so that he would be able to know how everything went. He would be locating in Mondulkiri awaiting contact with the Vietnamese at Phnum Mu Trut. Comrade Sophea confirmed that everyone had to be at their respective assigned target on the 29<sup>th</sup> of [July]. After that, we returned to our respective units. I returned to my unit, and the following day was 29 July 1977; Lann drove his car to my unit and asked me if Comrade Sophea had arrived. I told me he had not. After Comrade Lann had left for Mreoch for a while, Comrade Sophea

arrived at my office. Comrade Sophea claimed that Comrade Lann was late, and I told him that Comrade Lann had already driven away. After that, we drove to our respective targets. Upon arrival at the office of Company II at Krang Teh, Comrade Sophea turned to the road leading to the provincial town of Mondulkiri, and I stopped at the office the company. The next morning, Phai and I walked to Busra. When I got to a military base at Busra, I heard gunshots from the three targets of Phnum Nam Lēng, Phnum Mu Trut and Ou Bai. The gunshots neither moved forward nor backward, and I saw transport squads move back and forth; but I could not find a way to make contact. After two days, I brought Comrade Phai back to Krang Teh. At Krang Teh, I wrote a letter to Comrade Sophea by asking Phai to give it to him at the first target back in the provincial town of Mondulkiri. The letter bore 'Urgent' on its cover. The substance of the letter reads: "I'd like to report on the situation at Busra that we were not able to contact the Vietnamese because the division troop started the attack on the 29<sup>th</sup> to the present. The Vietnamese could not come, thus, I could not make contact with them. The division forces were deployed along the way; thus, I'd like to make a request to Comrade for resolution. The following day, Sophea sent me a letter via Comrade Phai. The letter reads, "Try to grasp the situation first and foremost. I, at the provincial town, could not make any contacts either." Two days later, I got a letter from Comrade Lann. The letter reads: "At Mreoch target, it is empty—the Vietnamese could not come because the division troops were launching stormy attacks. How is your target? Inform me of your situation too." I then asked Comrade Phai to bring Comrade Lann's letter to Comrade Sophea. Comrade Sophea then sent me a reply requesting me to drive Comrade Lann to see him at Krang Teh. I did not go myself, but I asked Comrade Phai to fetch Comrade Lann at Mreoch. After Comrade Phai had left to fetch Comrade Lann, Comrade Sophea came to my place at Krang Teh. A bit later, Comrade Phai arrived with Comrades Lann and La. Comrade Sophea then asked everyone to sit in my house within the office of Company II at Krang Teh. At the meeting were Comrades Phai, La, Lann and Sophea and I. Comrade Sophea stated that, "Contacting the Vietnamese to infiltrate into Cambodia failed because of the communication between our side and the Vietnamese's had been cut off. What do you think of giving it another try?" Comrade Lann responded that, "I could not make contact at my target because the division kept sending in more reinforcements." I then pointed that, "If the Vietnamese troops had moved forward, we would be able to contact them. The division troops were launching strong attacks;

and the gunshots of the Vietnamese were heard only at the far back; thus, it was impossible for us to contact them.” Comrade Sophea interrupted, “Thus, let’s observe the situation for a while. After this, I will go and talk to the division commanders to check on the situation. And of course, I will inform you of [further plans].” Comrade Sophea asked us to wait for him there as he left for the division commanders. While Comrade Sophea had left for the division office with his messenger, we waited for him at the office of Company II. Approximately an hour later, Comrade Sophea returned and told us that the division troops had chased the Vietnamese troops some 1 kilometre away from the frontiers. Still he advised us to observe the situation for several more days. After that, we had a nap. A messenger of Kaoh Nheak district came for Comrade Sophea to return to the office. After Comrade Sophea had left for his office, Comrade Lann drove back to his target—Mreoch while Comrade Phai and I returned to our target of Busra in case the Vietnamese came. For three days at Busra, we could not make any contacts with the Vietnamese and because the gunshots could be heard at the very far back, Comrade Phai and I came to see Comrade Lann at Mreoch. At Mreoch, I told Comrade Lann that I could not make contact with the Vietnamese, and asked him how it was at his target; he said it was the same at his target. After that, Comrade Phai and I returned to Krang Teh. Immediately after we arrived, I asked Comrade Oeun if Comrade Sophea had come for me; Comrade Oeun replied that Comrade Sophea had not come for me. Comrade Oeun continued that in the past few days, the division troops had arrested many of our forces namely the clique of Than—Tha, Ra, Kaeng Chan; then I asked if Comrade Sophea had also been arrested. Several days later, Comrade Sophea came to see me and told me that many of our forces had been arrested, and advised me to keep the rest of forces informed of the arrest and not to carry out any activities for the fear of compromise.

Having said that, Comrade Sophea left for his unit; I then summoned my men namely Comrades Oeun, Phai, Hoeun, Laem, Sreu and Yaral to inform them that Comrade Sophea had advised to have all activities ceased for the time being as many of our networks had been arrested.

In September 1977, *Angkar* sent me to study in Phnom Penh. During the study, I did not make contact with my traitorous networks because [I stayed with] many other

cadres; on the other hand, Comrade Sophea had advised to lay low for the time being; thus, I spent seven days for the study. Upon completion, I returned to my unit.

In October 1977, Comrade Sophea came to see me at my office to ask me to make contact with Brother Māk in order to know how his troops were and whether or not his troops would be infiltrating into Cambodia again. After he finished, Comrade Sophea returned to his office. The following morning, Phai and I drove there. Upon our arrival at the military camp of Company II of Mu Trut, the company commander did not allow me to go into Vietnamese territory; thus, we drove back to the unit. After I had arrived at the unit, I went to report to Comrade Sophea at Office K-11. Comrade Sophea asked me whether or not I had met with Brother Māk. I responded that I had not seen him as I was not prevented from going further by the company stationed there. Comrade Sophea advised me to make another attempt in November with the company of Comrade Lann; after that I returned to my unit.

In November 1977, I rode a motor bike with Comrade Laem to meet Comrade Sophea at Office K-11. We met Comrade Sophea upon arrival while Comrade Lann later came with his messenger on a motorbike. Comrade Sophea then took us to have a discussion in a hall located approximately 100 metres on the south of Office K-11. While being in the hall, Comrade Sophea stated that, "We have been trying to contact Brother Māk but failed because of the military intervention; thus, what other options do we have in order to make this contact?" Comrade Lann replied that, "These days, along the frontiers, people are not allowed to wander but only with permission from Comrade Sophea." Comrade Sophea replied that, "You mean that Comrade Lēng should go and meet Comrade Phai again by using a permit issued by me. And if questioned by the military personnel, you should respond that you are collecting traditional herbs." After that, Comrade Sophea gave me the permit and we left each other. At 7:00 a.m. the following morning, Comrade Phai and I left the unit with a car. Upon our arrival at Krang Teh military camp, we spent there overnight. At 8:00 a.m. the following morning, Comrades Phai, Loeum and I went on foot to the company camp stationed at the target of Mu Trut; the company commander asked for the permit, I handed him the permit, and after that he handed it back to me. Through Mu Trut, the three of us entered the Vietnamese territory. Thảnh's troops surrounded us, but we used tree leaves to waive to the air as signal; then Thảnh came to meet us.



Thánh claimed that his troops almost opened fire. Thánh asked what we were doing, and I replied that we came to contact with Brother Māk. Thánh then took us to his military office stationed at Mu Trut; Thánh sent a messenger (unknown name) for Brother Māk in Dak Lak to see us. A moment later, Brother Māk came on a bicycle to the military office of Mu Trut. Brother Māk then took the three of us to Thánh's house to sleep there. At the house, there were four of us including *Brother Māk*. Brother Māk asked us whether or not we had been on standby at the assigned locations during the attack; and I replied that we did. I asked him to refer to my report regarding the troops stationed along the border. I pointed out to him that at that time, I reported that on Cambodian territory, there was only a division stationed at Tonle Srae Pok through Phnum Nam Lēng and Phnum Mu Trut. After I finished, Brother Māk why Comrade Sophea did not come. I told him that, "Comrade Sophea had asked us to see you and be informed of your plane; then return to report to him of your next plans." Brother Māk responded, "When you return, tell Comrade Sophea to assign his men to station at the agreed locations/targets again." This time Brother Māk was planning to crush the whole division troops stationed along the borders in order to infiltrate into Cambodia as follows:

- **Target I**: one Vietnamese military division would be mobilized to launch assaults at Phnum Mu Trut through Ou Raing; and if Cambodian troops were not defeated and forced out of the said location, they would just stay there at the border and kept extending the border lines while the backup force would keep sending reinforcement. If the Cambodian force was to be crushed or defeated, the Vietnamese troops would advance towards the provincial town of Mondulkiri. Brother Māk confirmed that, "When my messengers who follow the [Vietnamese] troops report to me back at Mu Trut that the troops advance towards the provincial town of Mondulkiri, I would contact Comrade Sophea who stations at the provincial town. By then, we would discuss whether to advance forwards or station there in order to extend the territory;
- **Target II**: One Vietnamese military division would be assigned to launch attack via Phnum Nam Lēng through Busra village. If the division could move forwards, it would have to support the other division to crush [the Cambodian force] at **Target I – Ou Raing**. And if the Cambodian force retreated, the Vietnamese force would chase them through Krang Teh. Thánh, Brother Māk's messenger would contact me and Comrade Lann who stationed at

Krang Teh. After that, we would go to meet Comrade Sophea and Brother Māk in the provincial town (the old provincial town of Mondulkiri).

After Brother Māk finished talking, he asked me whether or not two Vietnamese military divisions would be able to crush one Cambodian division; I replied it would. Brother Māk added that he would set a date to launch the attack in November 1977. After the discussion, Brother Māk asked if I had anything else to say; I replied that I did not as everything was already brought up. At the end, we shook hands with Brother Māk and left. Upon our return to the company camp [within Cambodian territory], we were asked what took us so long; I replied that traditional herbs were scarce. We then spent overnight at Krang Teh before returning to the unit. The following morning, Comrade Phai and I rode a motorbike to see Comrade Sophea. Because we did not see Comrade Sophea at Office K-11, I then asked his wife where he was. His wife responded that he had left for their vegetable garden. I told her that I wanted to see him; thus, she sent her cook for him. A moment later, Comrade Sophea turned up. Comrade Sophea asked what I wanted of him; I responded that everything was fine. Comrade Sophea replied that the work could then be carried out tomorrow morning. I expressed my agreement with him. However, he asked me to hold on for a moment as he had to send his messenger for Comrade Lann so that the three of us could discuss. Approximately half an hour later, Lann arrived; and the three of us held a discussion session in the hall that we usually had our meetings. Comrade Sophea then asked me to report to him of my meeting with Brother Māk. I told him that, “Brother Māk also wished to see you but you did not turn up. However, I told him that it was you who sent me to be informed of his next plans. He then told me of his plans, particularly, in November 1977, Brother Māk will mobilize two Vietnamese military divisions to infiltrate into Cambodia via two targets, and he asked to have you stationed in the provincial town await him while Lann and I will be then stationed at Krang Teh. Once the Vietnamese troops arrive Krang Teh, Thành, his messenger will come to meet Lann and me, and together we will come to meet you and Brother Māk in the provincial town for further discussion, but he did not mention what discussion would that be. The two targets—the first is Phnum Mu Trut through Ou Raing; if the Cambodian troops retreat, he will order his troops to advance to the provincial town in order to contact with you. If it is not the case, his troops would just stay at Ou Raing, but keep moving forwards gradually; the second is Phnum Nam

Lēng through Busra village. One Vietnamese division will launch its attack from there; however, it cannot be done, they will do their best to crush [Cambodian troops stationed] at Ou Raing. If the Cambodian troops retreat, the Vietnamese troops will advance to Krang Teh in order to contact with Comrade Lann and me. Thành, Brother Māk's messenger is a focal point of contact for us". After I finished, Comrade Sophea said that he was fine with the plan. Comrade Sophea then asked us to be stationed at the assigned targets on the 24<sup>th</sup> of November. We left each other after the meeting. Five days after I had returned to my unit, Comrade Lann came to my place and asked if Comrade Sophea had arrived. A moment later, Comrade Sophea turned up. Comrade Sophea asked Comrade Lann and me to go ahead of him. Then Comrades Loeum, Lann, Phai and I hopped in a car heading for Krang Teh. Comrade A moment after we had arrived at Krang Teh, Comrade Sophea also arrived. Having spent overnight at Krang Teh, Comrade Sophea left for the provincial town the following morning while the rest of us stayed there. I took Comrades Lann, Loeum and Phai to Busra because it was closest to the border, and we waited there to contact the Vietnamese. Several days later, particularly on 29 November 1977, the Vietnamese troops launched attacks on the first target while attacks on the second target took place 12 hours later. The Vietnamese attacks on both targets were strong. At the first target, the Vietnamese troops managed to advance to an old forest next to Ou Raing while they infiltrated approximately 300 metres within the Cambodian border on the second target, but were pushed back by the Cambodian troops. Thus, the plan could not be accomplished simply because my networks did not manage to make contact with the Vietnamese. They did not manage to infiltrate into the location where we were waiting for them. Because the plan failed, I returned to Krang Teh. The following day, I met Comrade Sophea as he was returning from the provincial town. During the meeting, Comrade Sophea mentioned that since we could not contact the Vietnamese because they had not infiltrated deep enough within Cambodia, and asked for our comments. Comrade Lann replied that the best option should be returning to our respective workplace and observing the situation from there. I then returned to my unit. The following day, I went to see Comrade Sophea at Office K-11. Upon my arrival, I saw Comrades Sophea, Lann and Baeng who had been there before me waiting for me in the hall. Comrade Sophea mentioned that, "We should go and meet with the Vietnamese again in order to ensure that Brother Māk can infiltrate; and of

course, we have to clearly report to him the locations of the division troops.” Comrade Lann responded that, “Let’s wait for a while and observe the situation.”

At that time, Comrade Sophea approved and nominated those for communicating with the Yuon as follows:

- Comrade Lann and Baing (បាំង) for the Mu Trut target to make contact with the Vietnamese namely Toeung (ទៀង) at Tonl’e Srae Pok; as on one hand, the Vietnamese never came in through this new entry; and on the other, it did not attract attention of the division army. As to me, I was tasked to make direct contact with Brother Māk at Mu Trut. Comrade Sophea asked whoever managed to make any contact to update him on the progress so that he would link everyone together. After Comrade Sophea had finished, everyone returned to their respective units. Having tasked with the new assignments, we were ready to execute the tasks. As to me, I did not carry my tasks myself, but assigned Comrades Phai and Oeun in Platoon 2 to make contact with Brother Māk at Mu Trut. I told them whenever they knew something new, they would have to immediately report to me or to Comrade Sophea if they could not see me. After comrades Phai and Oeun had left for the border, Comrade Sophea came to my unit. Comrade Sophea told me to study the situation of 20 households who were constructing a dam at Ou Ya (អូយ៉ា). He asked me to do whatever it may take in order to convince those households to Yuon, but if I happened to fail the first option, he asked me to convince them to turn away from the Revolution. After that, he returned. Then I got ready to lead those people to construct a dam. In December 1977, I came to construct Ou Ya dam. When I first came to the dam, I did not carry out any activities. After I had gotten hold of their thought, I evacuated them to the border. I visited their shelters. Sometimes while working in the afternoon, I chatted with them and incited them that Revolution was claimed to be comfortable, but it turned out to be tough. Vietnam did not have enough rice to feed people, but life was more comfortable, and managed to launch strong attacks on Cambodia. Vietnam is still strong, and Cambodia will never win. I told them that if

everyone wished to go to Vietnam, they should rush to do so in order to be spared by Vietnam. Besides convincing them, I led them to construct the dam by using sand as the foundation and trees were covered before a layer of dirt was laid on the top without condensing it. When the trees decay or the sand disperse, the dam will leak; and when people see this, they will lose faith in the Revolution; and therefore, it becomes easy for me to convince them. A dam of five metres high and 150 metres long broke down on several occasions. The last time, it broke down even before its completion; and I did not even succeed in convincing people when I received a letter from Comrade Sophea asking to return to my unit.

On 25 January 1978, as soon as I had returned to my unit, Comrade Sophea asked me to meet him at Office K-11. Comrade Laem and I rode a motorbike to Office K-11. At that meeting, Comrade Sophea asked me to contact Brother Māk because the situation at the border became quiet. I asked him whether or not Comrade Lann had made any improvement. Comrade Sophea responded that Lann had not. Then Comrade Sophea asked me to wait for him as he had to go and ask Comrades Lann and Baeng how they were doing. Comrade Sophea then drove away. The next morning, Comrade Sophea turned up with Comrades Lann and Baeng. At Office K-11, Comrade Sophea summoned us to a hall. At the meeting, Comrade Sophea asked Comrade Lann to report again but a clearer way. Comrade Lann reported that the issue involved Toeung. He claimed that he had asked Toeung whether or not he could use the route in order to meet Brother Māk; and Toeung responded to him that it was not the route. However, Comrade Sophea's letter was sent to Brother Māk via Toeung. Five days later, Toeung turned up and told me that Brother Māk could not come because he was busy with his work; and he would come in two or three more days. That was all reported by Comrade Lann. Comrade Sophea then suggested if it would be fine to send me to meet Brother Māk instead. Comrade Lann replied that he was fine with that. Comrade Sophea finally said that it was a deal that I (Comrade Lēng) would do the job. He asked me to use his elephant in order to disguise myself as a person searching traditional herbs. Having approved on the new plan, I gave Comrade Lann a lift on my motorbike back to our unit; and Comrade Laem would bring me the elephant later. Awhile after I had arrived at my unit, Comrade Laem came with the

elephant at around 8.00 p.m. On 1 February 1978 at approximately 7.00 a.m., Comrade Laem, Heang and I rode on the elephant back to the border in order to make contact with Brother Māk. On the way, night fell upon our arrival at Prey Krang Teh (ប្រៃសណីយ៍ក្រាំងតេ); thus, we had to spend overnight there. The next morning, we approached the office of Division 2 in Krang Teh. We rested there from 11.00 a.m. to 13.00 p.m. for lunch during which we saw a messenger bring a letter to the division commander. The commander then told us that *Angkar* needed us to return the unit urgently. I told him that I needed to collect some herbs first. The commander asked me to do that for next time as *Angkar* wanted us urgently. At that time, I came back with the commander in his car; and Comrades Laem and Heang would come with the elephant later. I arrived at the unit at 7.00 p.m. The next morning fell on 2 [February 1978], and I got a letter saying that I was wanted at Office K-17. Upon my arrival at Office K-17, the *Angkar* summoned me to the division office where I got arrested.

Made on 26 February 1978

Interrogator  
[Signature]

Oeun

Confesser

Khvēng Ngok alias Lēng  
[Signature]

[Thumbprint]

**List of forces involved in Lēng's traitorous activities**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Current status</b>
1.	Brother Sophea	Chief of Staff	Army	Sector 105
2.	Lann ឡាន	Battalion Secretary	403	Sector 105
3.	Oeun អឿន	3rd Platoon secretary	Division I	Battalion 502
4.	Phai ផៃ	Vice chief of Platoon 1	Battalion 502	Battalion 502
5.	Baeng ប៉ាង	Vice secretary	Battalion 403	Sector 105
6.	Kam កាំ	Warehouse chief	Army	Sector 105
7.	Nhoeng ញឹង	Vice team leader	Maintenance	Sector 105
8.	Thung ធុង	Driver	Maintenance	Sector 105
9.	Yaral យ្រាល	Combatant/Platoon 2	Division 2	Sector 105
10.	Sreu ស្រើ	Combatant/Platoon 2	Division 2	Sector 105
11.	Rēn រ៉ែន	Citizen from Village	Srae Sangkum	Sector 105
12.	Hieng ហៀង			Sector 105
13.	Laem ឡើម	Lēng's messenger	Battalion 502	Sector 105
14.	Vek វ៉ែក	Kaoh Nhaek aide		Sector 105
<b>Dead and Arrested forces</b>				
15.	Khampuon ខាំភួន	Cooperative chief		Dead
16.	Thân ថន	Commercial chief	Sector 105	Dead
17.	Ya យ៉ា	Northeast zone secretary		Arrested
18.	Koeung កឿង	Srae Sangkum village chief		Arrested
19.	La ឡា	Company 2 Secretary	Battalion 403	
20.	Măn ម៉ាន់	Already fled to Vietnam		
21.	Nhor ញ៉ូ			Not known
22.	NhÂch ញ៉ុច	Captain	Lum Phat fort	Not known
23.	Khvaek ខ្មែក	Captain	Con-Tum	Vietnam
24.	Toeung តឿង	Platoon commander	Tonlé Srae Pok	Vietnam
25.	Thân ថន	Private	Bar Keo fort	Not known
26.	Phan ផាន	Private	Ou Ya Dav fort	Not known

27.	SIM Lēng ស៊ីម ឡេង	Captain	Pork Subdistrict fort	Not known
<b>Those who have not been arrested</b>				
28.	Vàb វ៉ាប់	Current status: a citizen in Pok village, Pok subdistrict		
29.	Yan យ៉ាន	Current status: a citizen in Taem village, Sam subdistrict		
30.	Phan ផាន	Current status: a citizen in Pouti village, Thmar Sral subdistrict		
31.	Voeung វៀង	Current status: a former chief of Kra Hal village, and now a citizen in Kra Hal village.		