

**Conclusions of the Summary made by Comrade Interrogator**

**Responses of AOK Horn (ឱក ហ៊ិន) *alias* Văl (វ៉ាល់)**

**Chairperson of Mobile Unit, Sector 5**



**I. Personal Background:**

- Age: 39 years old
- Place of birth: Srah Pring (ស្រះព្រីង) Village, Batheay (បាធាយ) Commune, Kampong Cham Province
- 1964: He came to earn a living as a wood-cutter at Trayueng (ត្រយ៉ែង) and was educated by Tam (តាំ), who was also a wood-cutter and whose present status is unknown.
- 1965: He joined the CIA through Tam and YIM Dít (យឹម ឌិត), who was in the Ministry of Youth during the Kampuchean Socialist regime (សង្គមនិយមខ្មែរ); his present status is unknown.
- 1965: YIM Dít sent him to be a worker at the Ministry of Land at Kampong Som (កំពង់សោម). There, he became affiliated with PORK Sănh (ពក សាញ់). PORK Sănh was a former director at the Ministry of Land; his present status is unknown.

- 1966: He went to earn a living at Damnak Sdau (ដំណាក់ស្តៅ) in Battambang. There, he became affiliated with Ban (ហ៊ាន), a soldier, and Sâ (ស័ន), a cooperative clerk, present status is unknown.
- 1967: He became affiliated with Lai (លៃ), a former cotton planter at Sdau, whose present status is unknown.
- 1968: He reconnected with Ban, from his old network.
- 1970: He joined the Revolution and became affiliated with Nai (ណៃ), Sector 5 Committee, already smashed, through Ban.
- 1974: He became affiliated with Hing (ហ៊ីង), Secretary of Sector 5 throughout. Hing was arrested.
- 28 June 1977: He was arrested.

**II. Activities of OAK Horn *alias* Văl and his clique aside from building and network connections:**

**A. Before 1970:**

- Arrested two revolutionist families. He released them after educating them. (Page 5)
- Arrested 60 families who fled to the forest and took them to be educated. (Page 7)
- Aside from this, successively monitored and searched for revolutionaries.

**B. During war time:**

- Had a plan to liberate and take over Sector 5 in 1974-1975. (Page 16)
- Carried out activities to leak and damage plans to attack enem barracks and led soldiers to trample the people's rice fields in an attempt to make the people distrust for the Revolution. (Page 18)

C. After 17 April 1975:

- Spoiled the cotton growing plan and destroyed cotton. (Page 23)
- Caused a stoppage in water gate construction by withdrawing some forces. (Page 28)
- In addition, continuously built forces.

**III. Observation:**

- Contacts were networked.
- He did not talk in detail about activities.
- Most of his forces have yet not been grasped. Some have been arrested. The rest of his forces carry out little activity.

Date: 31 March 1978

With greatest respect,

Born (ໄຮ)

*[Signature]*

## Summary of the Confession of

### AOK Horn *alias* Văl

- Văl, age 39 years old, was born in Srah Pring Village, Batheay *Sangkat*, Kampong Cham Province.
- 1964 - Earned a living by cutting wood to be sold at Traeng Trayueng (ត្រែង ត្រយីង). Was educated by Tam (a wood-cutter), who asked him to help search out and find Khmer Rouge. Other persons who were educated together with Văl were Kây (កាយ), Sâr (ស័រ), and Tong (តុង) (all wood-cutters) (Pages 1-3)
- In 1965, Tam took Văl, Tong, Sâr, and Kây to meet YIM Dît (at the Ministry of Youth during the Kampuchean Socialist regime) to be inducted as CIA agents. After induction, YIM Dît assigned Văl to investigate the Khmer Rouge and to spread propaganda among the people and workers so that they would hate and lose trust in the Khmer Rouge. (Pages 3-4)
- In 1965, YIM Dît sent Văl to work at the Ministry of Land at Kampong Som. Văl was assigned to contact PORK Sănh (Director at the Ministry of Land), Pau (ប៉ូ) (Director of [illegible]), Vay (វ៉ាយ) (a coolie worker), and Sari (សារី) (a coolie worker). His activities contacting this group included arresting two families who had fled to the forest and educating them to hate the Khmer Rouge. (Pages 4-5)
- In 1966, Văl went to earn a living at Damnak Sdau in Battambang Province. PORK Sănh had Văl contact KHIEV Săn (ខៀវ សំណ) (a cooperative clerk), Èv (អ៊ែវ) (the person in charge of cooperative's finance), Hoeung (ហៀង) (a merchant), and Ban (a military chief).

- Later, via Ban, Văl contacted Sân and arrested 10 families who had fled into the forest. (Pages 5-7)
- In 1967, via Ban, Sân assigned Văl to carry out activities with Lai (cotton grower), Rēn (រ៉េន), Chhaom (ឆាម), Yien (យ៉ែន), and Chhan (ឆាន), all of whom were cotton planters at Chranieng (ច្រនៀង). Their activity at that time was spreading propaganda in order to stir up the people against the Khmer Rouge. (Pages 7-8)
- In 1968, Ban called Văl to attend a meeting with SREI Boeng (ស្រី បឹង) (a soldier at Pailin, whose present status is unknown), Phēn (ផែន) (a civil spy at Pailin, whose present status is unknown), and Phon (ផុន) (whose present status is unknown). Their activity was to provoke the gem-digging workers to turn against the Khmer Rouge. After that, Văl built up three gem-digging workers, Yô (យ៉ោ), Thēt (ថេត), and Phon (ផុន). (Pages 8-10)
- In 1970, Pom (ពុំ) (a revolutionary) persuaded Văl to join the Revolution. Văl reported to Ban, so Ban assigned Văl to join and embed inside the and to connect with Nai (already arrested). After having joined the Revolution, he connected closely with Nai and was later assigned by Nai to connect with Taing (តាំង) and Kheun (ខ្មែន). (Pages 10-11)
- In 1971, Nai introduced Văl to other network contacts, namely Taing, Kheun, Hēng (ហេង) (Sector 5 Commerce, dead), Tong, Khoun (ខ្មែន) (dead), Chhoeung (ឈៀង) (dead), Ēng (អង) (a member of Sector 5 Commerce, dead), Samoeun (សាម៉ែន) (Economics, dead), Noeu (នៃ) (company, dead),

Chhai (ឃៃ) (on the movement cadre, dead), Hoeung (ហៃ) (dead), Rong (រ៉ុង) (dead), Pech (ប៉េច), Răn (រ៉ាន់), Lauy (ឡាយ), Mèn (ម៉ែន), Uk (អ៊ុក), and UK Savoeun (អ៊ុក សាវ៉ៃន) (captain). (All of the above-mentioned people are dead.)  
(Pages 11-14)

- Later on, Văl built up three more forces, all of whom were ordinary people. Their names were Săn (សាន់), Moul (មូល), and Châmraen (ចំរើន). (All dead.)  
(Pages 14-16)

- In 1973, Nai called Văl, Taing, Kheun, Lauy, Mèn, Noeu, Samoeun, Chhai, Hoeung, Rong, Khoun, Hēng, Chhoeung, Ēng, Pech, and Răn for a meeting to inform them about the plan to liberate Sector 5 via connections with OUK Savoeun. After the meeting, *Angkar* set assignments for Nai and some of the networks. (Pages 16-17)

- Văl came to meet Hing. Hing advised [Văl] to build up forces and introduced [Văl] to other traitorous networks, namely Hăk (a cadre in charge of the movement), Săn (district secretary, arrested), Chhat (អ្នក) (district deputy secretary, arrested), Rot (រ៉ុត) (a district member, arrested), Yuy (យុយ) (a district member, whose present status is unknown), Sâm At (សំអ្នក) (district deputy), and Long (ឡុង) (a district member, whose present status is unknown).

Later on, via Hing's instructions, Văl, Maong (ម៉ាង), Mão, and Săn carried out activities, which included educating people not to trust the Revolution, spoiling the plans at the battlefields, and leading soldiers to trample people's rice plantations in order to provoke the people's distrust towards the Revolution. (Pages 17-19)

- In 1975, Văl built up three forces, namely TONG Chhai (តុង ឆាយ) (a commune chief, deceased), Voeun (វ៉ៃន) (a village chief, deceased), Phoet (ហ្វៃត) (a smuggler, deceased). (Page 19-20)
- In 1975, Hing appointed Văl to work in a mobile unit in Sector 5 and advised him to build up forces in that mobile unit. Later on, Văl built up six forces, all of whom were new people in the mobile unit. Their names were Sè (សៃ), Khon (ខុន), Khuon (គួន), Rau (រ៉ូ), Chhuong (ចួង), and Nung (នុង). (Pages 20-22)
- Văl met Hing and reported activities. Hing advised [Văl] to build up forces to oppose the Revolution's plans. Hing also told Văl about traitorous networks, namely Savat (សាវាត) (Commerce, arrested), Chây (ចាយ) (a mechanical technician, arrested), Rim (រឹម) (in charge of a mill, arrested), Lēng (លែង) (the chairperson of the cotton plantation of Sector 5, arrested), Loam (លាំ) (in charge of a farm in Sector 5, arrested), Phi (ផឹ) (battalion, arrested), and Chăn (ចាន់) (a technician in Sector 5).
- Later on, Văl and Lēng worked together to destroy a cotton plantation. (Pages 22-24)
- Văl built up four more forces, all of whom were the 17<sup>th</sup> April people in the mobile unit in Sector 5. Their names were Saloeun (សាលៃន), Sreh (ស្រែះ), Ngis (ងឹះ), and Vīt (វឹត).

- Hing also told Văl about other traitorous networks, namely Mèn (ម៉ែន), Phoeun (ផ្កើន) (a dead), Hēng (an assistant of Sector 5, whose present status is unknown), Ngăl (ង៉ាល់) (an assistant of Sector 5, whose present status is unknown), Khaut (ខ្វាត់) (a teacher, whose present status is unknown), Chou (ជ្ញូ) (a commerce assistant of Sector 5), Sari (សារី) (an assistant of Sector 5), and Chuon (ជ្ញូន) (dead). (Page 24-26)
- In 1977, Văl built up five more forces, all of whom were 17 April people in the mobile unit of Sector 5. Their names were Khauv (ខ្វាវ), Sim (ស៊ីម), Mân (ម៉ាន), Chhut (ឈត់), and Triem (ត្រៀម).
- The next activity was that Văl slowed down the process of a dam construction so that it would not be finished as planned. Arrested by *Angkar* on 28 June 1978. (Page 26-28)
- ❖ Note: At the beginning, his responses were clear; however, after the part post- liberation, his stories were no so clear, weak on contacts and activities.

Date: 20 February 1978

[Signature]

CHEA Kăk (ជា កាក់)