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The Khmer Rouge Communication Documents 1975-1978:
Democratic Kampuchea's Confidential Documents

DRAFT CONFIDENTIAL -- NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

Prepared by the DC-Cam Response Team
 for the Office of the Co-Prosecutors
 Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
 November 14, 2006

INTRODUCTION by Bunsou Sour

General about DC-Cam Holdings

Since its inception in 1995, the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) has been collecting documents related to the history of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979). It is not disputable that DC-Cam is the largest existing repository of documentation relevant to the crimes of Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK) leaders. To date, the Center has amassed well over 600,000 pages of documentation from this regime, including text books, correspondence, cadre notebooks, diaries, telegrams, committee minutes, reports, and photographs and films. DC-Cam's collection also includes petitions and interview transcripts from the regime's survivors, and a variety of other materials. And this collection is parts of DC-Cam's documentary holdings. The number bearing on the top of each telegram follows the numbering system of DC-Cam.

Telegram Collection

These telegrams, on the face of it, show existence of international armed conflicts between Cambodia and Vietnam and Thailand and foreigner visits to certain regions, particularly Region 505. It also project a clear message that DK, although having adopted its constitution, had never used court to adjudicate complaints or cases. Arbitrary arrests, detention, and execution occurred almost throughout the country. Purging internal and external enemies were widespread. People accused of being enemies, spies, or traitors were arrested and sent to regional and central security prisons.

The available documentary materials here—The Khmer Rouge Communication Documents, open and confidential documents, that may be used against CPK leaders are divided into three major categories. The first highlights communications from and to M-870 [Office 870]. The second category materials relevant to armed conflicts with DK's neighboring states namely Thailand and Vietnam. Names of prisoners taken from various region and specifically detained at S-21, activities of DK military units in the areas of farming, military equipment, arrest of so-called enemies are the last category. Due to the limited space, telegrams indicating DK's monitoring of its territorial sea, airspace via radar and patrolling vessels are beyond the scope of this publication.

This volume does not include the personal archives of certain leading journalists and scholars containing interview transcripts from meetings with CPK officials, victims, and survivors which are also a valuable source of potential evidentiary information. It neither gives an analysis from a legal perspective. Rather, it purely presents 556 telegrams the CPK officials used for their communications from one office to another, whether zonal or regional or local level, which highlight specific activities committed by senior leaders and DK state agents against its citizens after their being labeled as so-called 'internal and external enemies'.

DK Leaders who had received them

Most leaders of Democratic Kampuchea had been indicated to be addresses of these telegrams sent from their subordinates from various levels of civil and military administration. To name a few, Pol Pot (known in this telegram as Brother Pol), Nuon Chea (Brother or Uncle Nuon), Vorn Vet (Brother Vorn), Ieng Sary (Brother Vann), Son Sen (Brother Khieu or Brother 89), Khieu Samphan (Brother Hem) and middle level administrators such as Kaing Guek Iev alias Duch director and his deputy Mam Nai alias Chan who was chief of interrogator at Tuol Sleng (S-21). However, it is not certain whether they had read most of the documents sent, although very few letters now bear advisory and instructional notes of DK leaders.

Difficulties in translation this collection

To have these special collection of telegram translated, it is important to comprehend the unique way the Khmer Rouge used language and its challenges for average reader and translators alike. The language the Khmer Rouge used in their communications - military, educational, propaganda, and civil administration - will likely pose challenges for both interpreters and translators because it varies greatly from standard Khmer. It can be characterized in many instances as:

a.. Idiomatic. The CPK's documents contain many ambiguous terms and phrases that most people (including interpreters and legal practitioners) would find difficult to understand without an historical knowledge of Democratic Kampuchea. Examples

include 'carry out shock assaults', 'smash', 'staunch revolutionary stand in terms of a clean morality of living and cleanliness in political terms', and 'consciousness illness'.

b.. Lacking in clear reference: The CPK's documents also employed many political figures of speech that are not intuitively obvious, such as: 'Burn the outside to a crisp, but pull it out while the inside is still raw'; and 'Small-fry eats a little, big-shot eats a lot'. Some are metaphoric, such as 'Angkar [the CPK Central Committee, but commonly understood as the Khmer Rouge] has the eyes of the pineapple' (this phrase implied that Angkar was watching people wherever they were).

c.. Maoist. The leaders of the Democratic Kampuchea adopted an extreme form of Mao's doctrines. They employed such common Communist phrases as 'dialectic materialism', but also added a distinct twist of their own. Some examples include: 'only when the requirements of cleanly sweeping away the concealed enemies boring from within are consistently grasped will it be possible to sweep them out absolutely cleanly and successively'; 'reorient ideological and organizing views and stances in time'; 'the dictatorship of proletariat of the party'; and 'strengthen the stance of absolute and hot class struggle'.

d.. Adjective- and adverb-based. The Khmer Rouge used adjectives and adverbs heavily, and translators will be hard pressed to find their equivalents in English. For example, 'feliculously welcome the second anniversary of national independence: The super-fantastic 17th of April'; 'eliminate absolutely immaculately the ideology of individual and personal property rights, sweep cleanly away'; and 'let's congratulate super-excellently the glorious Communist Party of Kampuchea'.

e.. Administrative. The CPK organized its administrative system very differently from those used in previous regimes, and its language reflects this. Examples include such administrative terms as 'squad', 'fifty-member unit', 'mobile work brigade', 'Economic Support Unit', 'Hot Group', 'Cool Group' and 'Chewing Group'. The latter three are understood to refer to the CPK units responsible for conducting torture and extracting confessions.

Such atypical language has been interpreted and understood differently by Cambodian and international scholars alike. This could pose problems for translators in terms of accuracy and the time needed to produce a correct and nuanced translation. The key to understanding the CPK's use of Khmer lies in understanding Khmer Rouge history, administration, and terminology (an intimate knowledge of Cambodian culture is important, too).

To cope with such challenges, especially as the tribunal for senior Khmer Rouge leaders draw near, DC-Cam's Tribunal Response Team has developed an English language glossary that defines the terms the Khmer Rouge used. In addition, we have developed a transliteration system that encourages consistency in translating the names of people, places, and the like.

The glossary and transliteration systems were developed after careful readings and intensive research on the CPK cadres' diaries, notebooks on political sessions or trainings, and propaganda texts, which have given us insight into the obscure meanings of the language employed by the Khmer Rouge. Finally, our experience in interviewing former lower-level CPK cadres has added greatly to our understanding of the unique terms found in a variety of CPK documents.

Before the tribunal begins, it is important that the tribunal's translators and investigation teams understand the meanings of the terms found in CPK documents. This will require that they first study the historical context of the regime, which will give them a better background for understanding how the Khmer Rouge employed their unique language. Otherwise, many important points of evidence could be missed.

Necessity for the publication

This publication will be necessary for experts in various fields to review. Most importantly, it serves as leading stories for both legal investigation and historical research. Specifically, it helps us understand specific regional, zonal and local communications, state policies, regional circulars, chain of command of the CPK both in military and civil fashion and human rights abuses by Democratic Kampuchea.

Draft

Confidential

Chapter 1
 Communication from and to Office M-
 870.....page.....

Introductory Note:

Since Office M-870 was the CPK's Center Office, this sort of communication is very important documents. It much relates to political, official and real authority of the CPK party Center and government of the Democratic Kampuchea. For instance, it presents clashes and negotiations between the government of Democratic Kampuchea and its neighboring countries including Vietnam and Thailand regarding border issues. Clashes occurred in various areas such as districts of Kampong Ro, Chantrea, Prasot, Romeas Hek, Keo Seima, Dak Dam. Information related to Thai air abuse of Cambodian territory including Thmar Puok, Sisophon and O Chrov, is also available. Oppression of opposition groups, namely In Tam and others who were considered as reactionary.

Treatment of general people during special ceremonies and discriminatory attacks against targeted people is also in place. For instance, The meeting asked what decision is to be made on those with [no-good] elements like soldiers, Vietnamese people--a Khmer husband with a Vietnamese wife or a Vietnamese husband with a Khmer wife--and half-bred Cambodian-Vietnamese people. Given this issue, the meeting would like to pose the question to Angkar 870. It is up to Angkar to decide. Please let us know if there is any decision made by Angkar. All in all, these people are worried, though there has not been any opposition as yet. If anyone acts something, let him/her be swept off [killed]. As for others, it is requested that they be put aside in one place. With this matter, I think it is not difficult to collect [them], though we have to control them continually. If they come up with phenomena [aspects] we can master [control] them immediately

L0001098
 (02bbk)

Telegram 78

To Brother M 870 [Office 870] and Brother Vi with respect,

We would like to report about the result of the 24 January meeting with a Vietnamese [delegation]:

1. There were six in the delegation headed by Leu Yang, Deputy Chief of the Zone's military [Vietnamese side]. He told [us] that [his colleague named] Phu was sick and could not come. But we noticed that they [were supposed to have chief of their Zone's military head the delegation to meet us but] changed [from the head

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of the delegation to Deputy Chief of the Zone's military] because we changed from Cadre of the Regiment to Chief of Zone's military. He [Leu Yang] is old and has very deep thoughts.

2. In the meeting, they let us introduce ourselves first. I gave a speech according to what Angkar had advised by emphasizing the situation in 010b. After [I] finished my speech, they strongly accused us stressing that we violated their sovereignty moving many kilometers into their territory in 010a, 010b and 010c. They said they gave [us] a lot of concession by conceding to withdraw completely from 010a and instead gathering their forces to base in 010b. They said that in 010b, we moved in very far [into their territory but in fact] only 2 km to 3 km from O Sedthei. [They said] their forces could not tolerate any more. We suggested that we should take the map as the base for the discussion. But they strongly refused. They said the map was imperialistic. The imperialists drew it just for us to have conflicts. And [the only matter] they raised [was] for us to move out of 010b immediately. After a long persevering argument, they agreed to look at the map. We showed our territory and their territory of 010b [on the map]. After they saw it, they cooled down their behavior by saying that there was a possibility of confusing the demarcation of the territory. They suggested that we should review our territory. They said that there is only a small possibility of a mistake because their heavy artillery division's estimation is rarely mistaken. I also confirmed that our side is not mistaken because that place has been our support base since the time of political struggle.

In the end [we] decided to send comrade Deng and one of their cadres to meet at the 010b in order to negotiate and closely examine the real situation. It was noted clearly in the agreement that either side camping at the wrong site had to withdraw immediately to its own territory. We suggested measuring from O Sedthei to the conflict borderline by taking the map as a base. They were quiet and agreed to this point. So, the representatives who were appointed from both sides went over to 010b this past January 25th. Their [representative] went their way and ours went our way. Meanwhile, a cease-fire was an order at every front line.

3. The problems about the people: They acknowledged that our people escaped to their side. Those people are gathered in the old place Yalay and Dakkeu. We tried to ask them to return those people back, [we do not know] whether they return them or give us permission to bring them back. They disagreed and stated that our cadres should go to educate those people. They will give us permission to educate them. If the people agree to return, [they] will let them return. If the people refuse to return, [they] will let them stay. They said that they would report it to the Committee to make a final decision. We agreed at this point (--illegible--)

Received on 26-1-76 at 13:00

About the problem of the people in Saob Village: They protested that those are Vietnamese people, and asked us to return [those people] back to them. If the people

refuse to return, they asked [our permission] to go and educate those people by themselves. They said that after those people are given back and if Cambodia does not let them return to Saob Village, they will agree on that. They will find a place that does not have any involvement with Cambodia for those people to live. And if [we] give those people back, we have to be responsible for their damaged property. We decided to wait until we report it to the Chief of the Zone's military.

4. The problem of Route 19: They protested that we are six kilometers inside their territory. They told us to move our base back to O Yadav. We verified that our base is two and half kilometers inside our territory. If it is not clear, [they] should look at the map. They refused to do that. We argued back and forth, then [we] decided to stop [the argument] at that point and we will discuss that matter when we meet next time.

5. They disagreed upon the arrangement for people to go and look at the border marks of both sides. But [we] agreed to cooperate with each other to build guard paths along the border, and [each side is] not allowed to cross the other's path. Also [we] decided to create a temporary border path according to the guard stations along the border, and wait for the Center's plans in order to avoid conflict with each other.

6. The argument was very difficult. They put a lot of pressure on us. But we managed to maintain our standpoint and we had much confidence because [our reasons] are superior to them, especially after we showed them our map. We were able to keep the atmosphere of solidarity. We assumed that we achieved good success for the first step.

We will send the final agreement of the meeting to Angkar. This final agreement does not satisfy us; but [we] think it is important to let it happen for the first step, that is why we agreed on it.

[We'd] like to ask for more advice from Angkar for the clarification.

Note:

- 010a is the target in Saob Village
- 010b is the target in O Vay
- 010c is the target in Route 19

Wishing brother happiness and success

With respect

But [reporter's name]

Date: 26-1-76

Cc:

- Brother Pol
- Brother Nuon
- Brother Van
- Brother Vi
- Brother Khieu
- Brother Doeun
- Documentation

Received on 26 January 76 at 13:00

Draft Confidential

L0001447
(05bbk)Telegram 11
271 [Radio Band]

To beloved and missed M-870:

We would like to report on border situation in Region 23 in the following:

In September 1976 at 8:30 am, the enemy dropped a tape recorder [from the air] into Samraong Thmei village, Tuol Sdei sub-district, Chan Trea district. When falling to the ground, it still had a sound [Chet Chah] coming from it continually. But, at that time, children who were attending cattle saw and went to pick it up. They cut off wires and some tiny black wires from the recorder until the sound was not heard any more. The recorder has a shape like square box in which there were lines of twisted and overlapped wires, batteries and a little umbrella. Before the recorder was dropped [from the air], artillery rounds had been heard on the border in Tuol Sdei Sub-district, followed by the sound of planes flying, invisibly. Then, a short while later, the recorder dropped. It is assumed that it belongs to the American imperialist.

Please, Chief of M 870, be informed of the above report.

Wishing you good health and success,

Chhon

September 10

Cc:

-Brother Nuon
-Brother Khieu
-The Office
-Documentation

L0001423

(08bbk)

To M-870 with respect:

The situation along the border in Eastern Zone:

1. Svay Rieng district:

During the 4 months of 1977, there occurred 3 clashes between our border-oriented troops and Vietnamese troops along the border of Svay Rieng district. The first clash took place on 18 April 1977 at 8.15am with the involvement of Vietnamese armed troops who entered 250m in our territory and opened fire at our troops, including M 79. At the same time, our troops exchanged the fire for 10mns so that they decided to withdraw. As a result, we didn't know about the enemy side's damage, but for us we got no damage. The second clash took place on 21 April 1977 at 5 p.m with the involvement of 20 Vietnamese armed troops. They invaded our land, north of Daem Thkov tree, Baraing village, Brasak sub-district, about 200m from the border. They opened fire at our troops along the border first, and then our troops exchanged fire. Some of Vietnamese troops withdrew in to their territory and the others were in a bamboo bunch ready for attack. Then they brought a tractor to plow our paddies, west of Daem Ampil Toek, east of Baraing village, Brasak sub-district. The third clash took place on 22 April 1977 at 6.50am. While patrolling along the border, east of a bamboo bunch in Baraing village, Basak sub-district, 150m from the border, our troops saw 23 Vietnamese troops who had hidden since the evening. Then they opened fire at our troops, and we also exchanged fire for 5 minutes. As a result, we hadn't got any damage. But for the enemy we didn't know. Meanwhile, 20 Vietnamese troops were ready to attack us in the vicinity of Ba Raing village.

2. Kampong Ro district:

On 1 April 1977 at 10 am, six Vietnamese armed men entered our territory, 50m from the border at Daem Po, Thmei sub-district. At that time they stepped on a buried bomb, leaving one dead and some injured. From 7 to 11 April 1977, Vietnam had fired 99 105mm shells, nineteen 80mm shells, and 13 M-79 shells in to our territory, south of the old post in Ruusei Liep village, Sam Yaong sub-district, causing no damage. On 20 April 1977 at 9am, 4 Vietnamese armed men entered our territory, south of Wat Prey Vor, Thmei sub-district, 200m from the border. They walked towards our troops who were on duty, operating along the border. Then they fired M-79 and AK at our troops and then our troops exchanged the fire for 15mns. After that The Vietnamese troops decided to withdraw. As a result, one Vietnamese was killed and one of our troops was injured.

3. Chantrea District:

On 2 April 1977 at 9 am, while our mobile forces were surveying a plot of land for building dikes at the boundary between Brasat and Methork districts at longitude 15 and latitude 25, 400m, 20 Vietnamese armed men started to open fire and then caught 2 of our troops. On 12 April 1977, 4 Vietnamese equipped with two AK and AR-15 entered our territory, north of Smach Ta Nanh, Chantrea sub-district, 500m from the border. Two of them died of bomb explosion. Then, 20 men other came to attack for liberating their corpses. On 18 April 1977, at the target of Samrong sub-district, while 3 Vietnamese equipped with 3 AR15 are entering our territory, three kilometers from the border, south of Daun Tey village, we asked them to stop walking. But they immediately started firing at us. Then we exchanged fire, leaving 1 dead. The corpse was carried by their two comrades to their territory. On 15 April 1977, at 5pm, a Vietnamese was killed by our buried bomb, east of Chili Groove, Daun Tey village, Samrong sub-district, while he was entering our territory. On the same day, at 6 p m, at the same target, two Vietnamese were injured by our punji-pits. On 26 April 1977, at 2.30 pm, there are twenty-seven Vietnamese armed men who entered our territory, 500m from the border. Suddenly, they started firing at us. At the same time we also exchanged fire, leaving one Vietnamese injured. On 29 April 1977, at 7 am, there were twelve Vietnamese armed men entering our territory, east of Wat Koh Kek temple, one kilometer from the border. As they were walking across our punji pits, one of them was injured.

4. Prasot District:

Vietnam opened fired at our land along the boundary of Prasot very often, such as:

On 11 April 1977, at the target of Kampot Touk, Koki Saom sub-district, Vietnamese fired thirty 30-M shells and eight 60-mm shells from its territory into our territory along the border, east of Wat Kbal Chrouk temple. On 30 April 1977, at 5 pm, at the target of Tuol Kantraey, Thlork village, Chrak Matey sub-district, there were six Vietnamese who had already pulled off some of our stakes. After realizing that, our colleagues started firing at them, leaving one dead.

5. Rameas Hek District

On 17 April 1977, at 10.30 am, there were ten Vietnamese, who were entering our territory in Thmei village, Daung sub-district, 150 meters from the border. Then our troops started firing at them, leaving 1 injured, and another one managed to run away by leaving a pair of shoes. On 26 April 1977, at 1 pm, in the same village, three Vietnamese took away three of our bombs. Concerning the situation in various districts along the border, Region 23, in this month (April) 1977, Vietnamese armed men provoke turmoil, opened fire and invade our territory every day.

L0001417
(08bbk)

Telegram No.16

To respected and loved chief of 870

[We] would like to report the situation in Oudar Mean Chey:

1. On 27 April 1977, at 1.30 am, the enemies threw grenades in to the office of Ampil district, leaving a secretary of Ampil district dead, and a messenger was slightly injured.
2. On 25 April 1977 we fired at the bandits going down from the mountains at 1 pm leaving [some] injured. They tried to escape. After following the bloodstained tracks, we saw twelve enemies in a stream.
3. On 26 April 1977, 2 of military forces along the border deserted, by bringing with them two AK rifles.

Measures:

I had already assigned Brother Se to grasp the situation in Ampil district with the aim of finding the causes. If there is any phenomenon or cause, [I] will report to Angkar later.

I had instructed Comrade Soeun to pay attention to having the firm grasp of the enemy situation along the border in order to be always in self-mastery in smashing the enemies.

I had instructed him [Soeun] to take measures to educate cadres and combatants in both political and consciousness works. Strengthen the assignment and learn detailed experiences of the cause of cadres and combatants' desertion. For example, so far thirteen traitors managed to do so, by bringing with them thirteen pistols and rifles. Some of them are Platoon soldiers, Group workers, and combatants. Comrade Sei will be sent to help work there in the future.

Good health and success

With the warmest revolutionary fraternity,

30 April 1977

Comrade Pauk

Received on 1 May 1977, at 12.50 o'clock

Draft Confidential

L0001418
(08bbk)

Telegram 89

To beloved M 870 [Office 870]:

Greetings to you all.

We would like to report the situation of certain planes, which have a contact with the Region:

So far, some foreign visitors make a constant visit to [region] 505. Their accommodation is usually arranged by the region. According to brothers who received them, it seems that there is a disagreement on consciousness between comrades in Radar Section and the comrades in the region. In this regard, we haven't assumed yet whether which side is wrong. When visitors come by plane, comrades in that side usually come to contact us for food, houses, and cooks to serve the guests. We usually support them, but Airplane Section is put in charge of arrangement. This time it is a little bit strange because comrades accompanying the guests asked for more cakes, fresh fruits and food to serve the guests. For this issue we haven't been informed in advance whether they are workers or cadres. So we just served them in simple ways as usual. Another reason is that we also lack food. For fruits we usually have only coconuts, but other kinds of fruits are seasonal. We don't have starch to make cakes. We usually support comrades stationed at the airport, such as 40 hectares of land, 7.8 pairs of cattle, fish, and vegetables. Moreover, we also used to make a contact with based people for fruity seeds. We understand that they have just make a new position, so everything is not yet available. But there still have some problems of consciousness. In this regard, we would like to propose that later if the gusts are about to come please keep us informed in advance; if possible, tell us the exact number of the guests.

Brother 870, please be informed.

Happiness and success,

1 May 1977

Yi

Received on 2 May 1977 at 10.30

Cc:

- Uncle
- Uncle Nuon
- Brother Vann
- Brother Vorn

-Brother Khieu
-Office

Draft Confidential

L0001422
(08bbk)

Telegram 98
141 [Radio Band]

Dear beloved M 870 [Office 870] with respect,

This telegram is to be given to the Chinese Embassy in Phnom Penh. Its content is as follows:

To the Chinese Embassy's economic section with respect:

[We (agricultural group)] would like to inform Comrade Choeng Chheu Chheang who is attending the meeting in Phnom Penh that [we] request you to add up in your report three plowshares and two rakes that we want [the Chinese to send them to us]. We propose these materials be taken from Hoeng Yang region of Hou Nan Province [China]. Please have them dispatched to us immediately. Also send us a rake for use in the rice fields.

With highest solidarity

7 May [1977]

Agricultural Group

Received on 8 May 1977 at 09:00

Note: This telegram is from Brother Nhim's side.

Cc:

- Uncle
- Uncle Nuon
- Brother Vann
- Brother Vorn
- Brother Khieu
- Office
- Documentation

L0001415
(08bbk)

Telegram 54
274 [Radio Band]

Dear beloved Office 870:

1. On 12 May 1977, [we] killed a Vietnamese on the spot at Dak Dam spearhead [direction].

2. On 18 May 1977, [our comrades of] Division 2 arrested two Vietnamese at Keo Seima and Sre Preah spearheads. The two Vietnamese--one with the rank of second lieutenant and the other first lieutenant--belong to Thiv's side. They said that [living in] Vietnam is very difficult and Vietnam lacks a lot of food, and fighting has still continued.

3. On 13 May 1977, enemies attacked [our] region militia near the Office (Tau Choy and Tau Sra), causing one injure and one death. As we examine as close as fifty-nine meters [from the scene] the enemies are not from the outside. We suspect that they are the hands of Saom and Chhin. We have reported this matter to Comrade San's side; the persons of Unit 920 started conducting activities gradually, but meanwhile we have gradually arrested them.

On 25 May 1977, we sent the comrade in charge of secret letter [code writing or communication via special sigh letters] to study. We have already received the report on the collective origin.

Adding: Concerning the Vietnamese issue, it has already been done.

With warmest revolutionary friendship

20 May [1977]

Chhan

Received on 21 May 1977 at 21:00

D01070
(TSL)

Dear Brother(s):

The Social Affairs [section] is preparing to organize a [training] workshop designated to establish a second infirmary by choosing brothers who had been trained in the first infirmary to be trained [again].

We are asking your opinion to see how many people you can choose to join the workshop. [We] request that you choose those who had studied [skill] in the first infirmary and who are politically guaranteed [no political inclinations towards to others; in favor of Angkar only], and with six months or more of practical experience.

Please, Brother(s), reply [to us] so we can arrange for the training [classes]. We just ask to know of the number in advance. We will inform you later when you arrive.

3 September 1977

Office 870

Cc:

-All divisions and regiments, and P-89 and Logistics Offices

[We have this information copied and sent to the above places] in order to make a list and get it sent to the Staff before 12 September 1977 and to see how many there are in the list. The importance is being good in political [standpoint] and basic caste. It is with the Staff to make final decision on how many to be chosen for the training.

With warmest revolutionary friendship,

9 September 1977

Khieu

D01087
(TSL)

Dear Brother(s):

1. Within the coming days 16-17-18 April, there will be the anniversary of Independence Day and the celebration of traditional Khmer New Year as well.

Within these three days, [we] request that Brother(s) advise people [farmers and workers] in every cooperative, work site, factory, office, and ministry to have a break from their work in order for our farmers and workers to have the time to relax and enjoy the celebration(s).

Also, [we] request for the arrangement for them to have special rations with food, drinks and cakes within these three days.

Besides, there is no need to hold meeting in each place. In the first day, there shall only be a Flag Saluting Ceremony, a Commemorating Ceremony, and an assigned listening to the declaration of the Head of State via our National Radio Transmission. Then, arrange for an assigned pledge [by individuals] to follow the slogans sent therewith [from top leaders] for April 17, 1978.

2. On April 16, our radio programs are as follows:

-7am: Flag Saluting Ceremony. Please, all Brothers, meet before 7, then at 7 get ready for the Flag Saluting Ceremony by listening to the orders from the radio and also sing along with the national song played by the radio.

-Then, hold the Commemorating Ceremony, as ordered to do via the radio

-Then, listen to the declaration of the Head of State

-Read each section of the slogans, and pledge to follow each of the slogans.

Then, that is all for the day, followed by entertainment and break. In addition, there will be three successive days of music entertainment from the radio. So, please, [authority] in each place, arrange for brothers [people] to relax and enjoy with foods and assorted cakes within these three days to their full satisfaction. In so doing, it will bring the people's feeling closer to events of our revolutionary movement, which is a way to intensify the labor forces among our people so that [they] could make much greater effort after the new year.

3. For the armed forces, the programs [of the New Year and Independence Day celebrations] are the same as above, but [soldiers] need to be on permanent shift duty in readiness to combat and always take control over enemies. Meanwhile, there must be an assigned supply of foodstuffs to [those] in front battles.

4. On the occasion that our people throughout the country are preparing the third anniversary of the great victory 17 April 1975, enemies of all kinds are also busy

grasping opportunities with an attempt to destroy our revolution more intensely than in previous years.

Thus, in this month of April, we must upgrade a higher spirit of revolutionary vigilance in order to be in mastery over all eventual activities by enemies of all kinds in both front battles and support bases. [We must also be in mastery on the matters of] defending leadership machine of all levels, safeguarding warehouses, preventing enemies from poisoning foodstuffs of our people, etc.

With warmest revolutionary friendship

1 April 1978

M-870 [Office 870]

Draft Confidential

L0000085
(08bbk)

Telegram 31
265 [Radio Band]

Dear beloved and missed M-870 [Office 870]:

On March 7, at Ang Seila, a place where a dispute occurred previously, Thai military police crossed into our territory and stepped on mines. Four got killed. Then, they had their planes flying over the border, strafing for half an hour on our territory. They shelled over 20 heavy rounds into our territory.

In the morning of March 6, a 130-C aircraft flew in from O Chrov, about one kilometer north of the road. As it approached Nimith village, it turned back. Our comrade brothers opened fire, though missed it.

After the aircraft had gone, the Thai side telephoned us immediately, but our brothers did not answer the phone because we did not allow them to talk with our comrades. Thai enemies came in through southern Malai Mountain and three got killed when stepping on the buried mines. We seized from them two guns--one AK rifle and one A-79. [We] request that Comrade Khieu, if there are any cadres who would be able to help recommend on how to shoot plane, please send [us] one or two because our brothers always miss shooting a plane, even if it comes quite far [into our territory].

With highest solidarity

9 March

Nhim

Received on 10 March at 06:30

Cc:

- Uncle
- Uncle Nuon
- Brother Vann
- Brother Vorn
- Brother Khieu
- Office
- Documentation

L0001295

Telegram 63
200 [Radio Band]

Dear beloved and missed Angkar 870 [Office]:

Enemy situation on the border: During the night of June 10 and from the morning until noon of June 11, [enemies] have launched 105[mm] shells. A total of eight rounds fell on the place of incidence. On June 13, eight Thai enemies infiltrated our territory at Leakh [border post] 46, 20 meters from the border. On the same day, thirty more came in at Leakh 43. For both entries, we fired at them, and they retreated to their territory immediately.

With the information given by Pauk, my side has already noticed and made investigation. As we are now suppressing [suspects] to answer, some [of them] gave answers incriminating Comrade Number 2 who has already gone there. That is [they were] American imperialists since 1972. It is even clear with further information from the bases, and when reviewing their involvement in 1977 and 1978 [we see that] it is true. I will go to meet and inform you right away on June 17.

With highest solidarity

June 15

Nhim

Received on June 15 at 22:00'

Draft

D01993
(14bbk)

Advice from 870:

Issues raised: View, standpoint, and ways to attack the Yuon [Vietnamese] enemy invading territory [in order to] gain a victory.

I. Enemy's and our overall situations

For the Yuon enemy, the situation is strong in the Front and weak at bases, and for us, the situation is difficult in the front and strong at bases, in all sectors, politics, economy, military inside and outside the country. President of the State Presidium's Statement of DK government, made on December 31, 1977 discussed all aspects. All of you [comrade] study this documents [and you] will understand more clearly. Here, we do not need to talk more of those issues.

II. Know Yuon enemy's invading strategy in order to master views and standpoints in advance

In Yuon's purpose, [Youn] invasion of our territory includes plundering rice, economy, destroy our villages and people's lives, obstructing brilliant movement of our revolution. In the mean time, strategically, it [Vietnam] intends to knock out our revolution and if it succeeds in doing so, that means it attacks Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and [it] attacks Kampuchea's self-mastering self-depending independence we have been currently promoting successfully in the country and international arena.

Therefore, it defeats Kampuchea successfully; it will even more proudly continue to threaten other [nations] in Southeast Asia, in cooperation with Soviet, Cuba, and its networks.

Based on views raised above, we see that Yuon's invasion enemy backed and directly involved by Soviet will be obstinate to invade us. This is the view, [from which] we must in advance see clearly obstinate and long-lasting nature of our struggle in order to master views, standpoints, and all measures to completely counteract and defeat this invasion strategy of Yuon and Soviet both in near and far future, making them most shameful.

III. Measures to effectively attack Yuon invasion enemy in near and far future

In order to regularly, successfully and effectively attack Yuon land-invasion enemy both on strategic and military tactics, we must have [in place] and adhere to following measures of the Party:

-Attack enemy's army

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23

- Attack enemy's policy and eliminate spy – Psychological war.
- Attack enemy by cutting its food [supply] and economy; constantly starving them.
- Attack enemy by constantly destroying roads for transporting foods, ammunitions, and soldiers.

1. Attack enemy's army

[In order to] attack enemy's army, [we] must grasp its two methods and actively implement them.

a. Large Scale Attack: Use large and medium force of the infantry to launch special attack and storm, use all kinds of big weapons, use tanks etc. Attack without letting the enemy know, attack from the side of the enemy, attack from the back of the enemy etc. All these are intended to destroy as much as possible living force of the enemy.

Regarding the use of force, there are already large forces and medium forces. But in general we gather small forces in the time that we have to take to form large force or medium force in order to attack enemy instantly in favorable situation when enemy are exhausted, when they are disorderly everywhere [not gathered together], and when the enemy's army is being defeated.

b. Launch guerilla attack everywhere inside and outside the sphere of enemy:

In order to diminish enemy force, make enemy forces exhausted and seize the chance to destroy enemy's life [generating] force, in some case to cut enemy's transport road, cut enemy's food [system], cut the supply of soldiers and weapon, ammunition, cut the transport of corpse and wounded, and pulling back dead tanks of enemy, etc. We have to launch a guerilla attack everywhere outside and inside the sphere of enemy up into the first sphere, second sphere, and third sphere in order to make enemy insecure. Attacking them [enemy] this way means making them messed upside down, unable to advance or to retreat, or slip to the side [direction], losing control, losing initiatives, becoming complicated day and night all the time, diminishing them, making them lose spirit, defeating its army gradually, creating favorable conditions for us to destroy its force eventually.

Regarding guerilla attack, use small force and entered into enemy's sphere everywhere to every target. For each target, with either small or large force, [we] have to include our one or two or three or six or seven guerilla attack units according to the real situation. When many guerilla units have entered deep into enemy's sphere, everywhere [inside and outside the sphere] starts shooting, attacking enemy, making enemy confused, losing control.

For example, a unit of ten people was looking for enemy and killed or wounded three to five enemies [soldiers] in one day and one night. A target of five units would get fifteen to twenty. Many targets with guerilla groups entering enemy's sphere this way, we would destroy many hundreds of enemy in one day and one night. With one day and one night killing many hundreds, how many thousands would we kill ten days and ten nights? And how many would we kill in twenty or thirty days? How many would we do in one year?

This is the guideline of people war based on guerrilla attack. This way enables us to have more and more favorable conditions to destroy enemy's life [generating] force increasingly.

In this way, [we can] attack for ten days, one month, six month, one year, five years, even twenty years.

If the enemy is stubborn, they will be destroyed by great people war and great guerilla movement of our guerrilla units, [which are] vigorous and everywhere.

Only when we fight this way, are [we] able to effectively defeat enemy either in short run or long run.

Which force is to be assigned to stage a guerilla war?

- Assign twenty to sixty percent of vanguard and regional forces to form as units to fight a guerilla war on the throat, shoulder, both sides, hips, thigh, knees, calf, front calf to prevent its head from changing directions and to create a favorable condition for our large and medium units to completely destroy the enemy.

These guerilla forces must use strong weapons like AK, M79, B40, hand grenade, anti-tank mine, landmines, DK82, etc. Keep mobile fighting, herding enemy, and taking initiatives.

Assign district units to form as guerilla units in the same way as above using also strong weapons but less strong than those of vanguard and regional units.

- Assign members of cooperatives, ministries, and offices, from which we select good elements to become guerilla units to fight targets connected to those cooperatives, ministries, and offices. These guerilla units must also use weapons similar to the district, such as AK, hand grenade, AKC, AR15, anti-tank mines, landmines etc. Must assign and successfully implement guerilla units this way in order to launch guerilla attack everywhere frightening enemy everywhere.

c. [We are able] to implement constant and active large-scale and guerilla attacks everywhere only when there are appointments of common commander-in-chiefs to jointly lead and follow up, there are appointments of commander-in-chiefs for each target to follow up, advice, implement everyday.

These commander-in-chiefs

- Constantly undertake political and spirit activities.
- Constantly improve and enhance [the task of] assigning [activities].
- Constantly learn from experience how to attack enemy and herding enemy.
- Constantly encourage good points and eliminate weak points.
- Set up contact network for reporting, supplying ammunitions, foods (by means of guerilla, not by abundant [assumption]).

In this way we can constantly and vigorously implement guerilla attacks.

[I would like to] suggest that all levels of commanders and military cadres at zones, regions, districts, and bases, effectively endeavor to study many times attack guidelines as stated above; that our cadres and combatants be encouraged to compete [each other for an outstanding success] to completely destroy enemies with Yuon invasion heads, and to defense our party and revolution of Democratic Kampuchea, our people, our cooperative, rice, farms, all our productions.

2. Attack enemy's politics, spy, peace alliance, and other psychological wars.

All levels of party [cadres] and military units, ministries, offices, must take strict measures in destroying spy, peace alliance, and other psychologically wars by enemy in whatever form these might appear. Be most careful in each battlefield and areas close to battlefields in the military, in the people, in the male and female combatants, ministries, offices, and cadres. Be always with a proper assignment to travel and communicate. Avoid leaving a gap that enemy can infiltrate their networks into our bases to spy or to mobilize psychological war and peace alliance.

Those in charge of keeping weapons, ammunitions, must be strictly assigned, and must be incorporated with a core strictly responsible person, in order to prevent them from being used by enemy to destroy us.

In short, be resolute as to politics, spirits, assignments, [in order to] destroy spy activity, peace alliance, and psychological war by enemy. Party, zone, region, and battle field commanders, offices, ministries, must take clear measures and constantly cooperate with one another.

Constantly implement political and consciousness activities, and assignments among people. Constantly address warm solution to living and housing [problems]. Constantly maintain strong base cadres. Constantly mobilize national and class

anger among people against Yuon invasion enemy in order to change this anger into material anger resulting in all concrete activities to enhance cooperatives, construct economy, production, address living condition, participate in the defense of the country, provide active support to the front battle fields.

These political, spirit, and assignment activities are also to be implemented cohesively in the army.

3. Attack and destroy enemy's food and enemy's economy

The enemy who invades our land does not have food and economy behind their back. They expect to rob our rice for food. So, [this] reflects that the enemy has a basic weakness. That is why do not allow them to have food. We have to constantly attack and destroy enemy's food.

The only one way to constantly destroy enemy's food is to wage guerilla attack everywhere outside and inside enemy's sphere as mentioned in B. section on guerilla attack.

When we fight an active guerilla war everywhere, the enemy have no chance to rob our rice and will have no food to eat making them more and more difficult and exhausted and allowing us to destroy them more easily.

All of us especially the Party at all levels, commanders at all battlefields and our army, especially guerilla unit must fully understand this aspect of attacking and destroying enemy's food. When we are able to constantly destroy enemy's food, can the enemy fight us? They must surely be defeated.

4. Destroy enemy's transport roads

The enemy invading our land does not know the geography. They walk only on national road and pathway [Phlov Lum], especially tanks, carts, and cars. On the one hand, when they enter deep into our land they are far away from their land which is source of supplying and communicating and transport soldiers and weapons, ammunition, food, transport the corpse and the wounded, and pulling back their dead tanks.

In this situation, we must see enemy's basic weak points in communication and transport.

Therefore, resolutely attack and destroy enemy's transport roads and communications to cause them to face maximum difficulty. They can't either transport food or weapons and ammunitions, and soldiers, or the wounded or the corpse.

Our measures are: To assign [order] guerilla attack everywhere along national road, all pathways. Split [roads] into many parts. Everywhere we blockade and attack.

Destroy tanks, carts, cars, the infantry, by using our guerrilla units as mentioned above.

Destroy roads by cutting transport roads, planting landmines, anti-tanks mines, mines against carts and cars as many as possible and be active and mobile listening to the sounds of tanks and carts, and cars, enemy, to blockade and attack them by using B-40, B-41, AT, grenade, to storm enemy without alerting them, using hand guns, hand grenade, heavy guns, VK 75-82 etc.

Our proverb is completely destroyed [blockade] enemy's transport road. In this way, [we have made] the enemy cry already. By blockading transport roads and communications, our army [can] at will push away enemy, destroy enemy, and surely Yuon will cry like monkey and scream all over the forests before they are completely abolished [destroyed] from our sacred land.

Note:

This advice must be disseminated and studied by party [cadres] at zone, regions, and districts, cooperatives, by battle fields commanders, division commanders, regiment commanders, battalion commanders, company commanders, platoon commanders, unit commanders, and soldiers, commanders at each target, many times until it is fully understood. Constantly learn from experience and improve the implementation through experience.

Successful implementation of our party's military guidelines, people war guidelines, guerilla war guidelines means that the Vietnamese aggressors will surely bring piles of their bones to our land.

January 3, 1979

Com[mittee] 870

D02131
(16bbk)

To respected Angkar 870:

1. Defense: During May 1-15, 1978 external enemies merely shelled some rounds on the bank of O Chrov. They also allowed planes to fly into our territory as far as 1-5 kilometers. Besides, they had spies belonging to In Taim's squad to continue their activities.

Internal enemies: On May 5, 1978 in Regions 1 and 4, external enemies infiltrated and moved 60 people to flee with them to Thailand. But, we smashed 58 of them; only two managed to escape to Thailand. In Region 5, people have gradually escaped in groups of 7 to 20 each in each time. However, most of them have been smashed gradually as well, only some could make it. On May 15, 1978 a Thai spy was captured at O Chrov. [He] will be taken later but is now under interrogation. On May 13, our soldiers in Samlaut entered Thai territory and happened to meet In Taim's troops, fighting with them, smashing three of them, injuring one and seizing three guns, a set of radio and various other materials.

2. People's living standards: People have already made written reports [on their poor living conditions]. But I just want to tell you that Region 5 is the most difficult. Although I have provided 10,000 sacks of rice to Region 5, Comrade Rin reported that it still faces more difficulties. Excess of retained seed rice amounting 20,000 or 30,000 sacks more could be a solution [to the problem]. Plus, [another solution is that] the time for harvest has gradually arrived; potato roots have grown and some can be taken to mix with rice to use for food. But this is not really warm the solutions.

3. Planting activities have already been recorded in the report: I would like to confirm that second-time rice planting activities have been successfully done in all regions. The first-time rice seeds as well as a variety of other crops already planed have not been ripe yet. But more planting is obviously done this year than in the last year. [Because of] the rainfall, there has been some water now. Water reservoirs and canals are filled [with some water]. So, planting can be done everywhere. In all regions, enough seeds have been prepared according to the planned rice paddies. However, in Region 5 where the shortage of first-time rice seeds is a problem, I have worked [and discussed] with Comrade Rin that there are 14,000 sacks of [rice] seeds and there are 6,000 hectares of the rice field to be used to plant the first-time rice. [I said that] there would be some remaining seeds even if the total amount of seeds was to be planted on the field. Therefore, seeds will not be a problem. Seeds of any place where there is excess must be given away to places [which lack seeds]. The figure of rice to be provided to the state for the years 1978-79 is listed in the record attached herewith. In general, [the amount of rice should] exceed that Angkar planned for exportation. To do so, cadres must be clear in actively and vigorously leading [planting activities].

4. Building forces: In some regions, we have got statistics [of workforces], whereas in some others we have not. In this regard, [we] have advised leading and monitoring cadres so that they can further motivate this movement. Monitor the plan of rice cultivation and improve people's living conditions to meet with Angkar's plan. Expand and strengthen zone, region and district cadres to become core ones in order for the work of building forces in collectives to be stronger and better.

5. Others: The meeting asked what decision is to be made on those with [no-good] elements like soldiers, Vietnamese people--a Khmer husband with a Vietnamese wife or a Vietnamese husband with a Khmer wife--and half-bred Cambodian-Vietnamese people. Given this issue, the meeting would like to pose the question to Angkar 870. It is up to Angkar to decide. Please let us know if there is any decision made by Angkar. All in all, these people are worried, though there has not been any opposition as yet. If anyone acts something, let him/her be swept off [killed]. As for others, it is requested that they be put aside in one place. With this matter, I think it is not difficult to collect [them], though we have to control them continually. If they come up with phenomena [aspects] we can master [control] them immediately.

That is all my brief report. All detailed information is right in the written report [attached].

With highest respect,

May 17, 1978

Nhim

I have received the telegram in which it said I was allowed to stay in hospital. My illness came as a result of changing blood pressure. Now the disease has developed to a heap pain that lasted for two or three days, making it impossible for me to sit and walk. I got ill from overwork and incessant work. There is no medical worker for treatment. There has been a young medical worker but [he/she] has just been taught how to measure blood pressure and give away medicines [to patients]. For my treatment I will go for it when I am seriously ill because now I have much work to do especially on people's living conditions and many other works.

Additional report:

Internal enemy situation: Recently, a remarkable phenomenon has occurred in Pursat, in which some people [arsonists] stealthily burnt out the concentration camp for light-offense prisoners, leaving 50 prisoners dead. The persons who committed it have not been found. Given this matter, we make analysis as follows:

1. It might be that the guards released all the prisoners, and then burnt down the camp as a legal [excuse].
2. [It might be that the guards] burnt to kill the prisoners in order to cover the evidence that are relevant to those responsible there.

Take measures, examine and investigate more practically. As for various other planting activities, [we] will make a sum-up report later at the end of May because each base always makes a sum-up report and has not made a precise report detailing every 10 days yet. That is all.

May 16, 1978

M [Office] 560

Draft Confidential

D02129
(16bbk)

To Angkar 870:

[I would] like to report on general situation and work in the zone in the following:

I. Following my meeting with Angkar, [I] returned and went to work in Regions 5, 3, 1, and 4. On May 10, [I] met and worked with comrades of the Permanent Organizational Assignment Committee. During my meeting with them, I reported about the recommendations of 870, and then [we] reviewed situations in the zone as follows:

1. Review of internal and external enemy situations:

External enemies [outside the country]: Over the past ten days enemies gradually launched shells into our northern territory on O Chrov. At Malai Mountain and Thmar Puok likewise, they dispatched their spies to commit activities; however we opened fire, killing [many of them] and seizing four guns. On May 5, 1978 [enemy] plane(s) infiltrated in our territory as far as Samraong Sub-district, Sisophon District. On May 6, 1978, there were plane(s) flying by passing from Samlaut [District] to Pailin in the direction toward Thailand. There has not yet been any phenomenon in the gateway accessing back and forth from Koh Kong.

Internal enemies [inside the country]: Given the situation in which there were some enemies penetrating the country from outside, the enemies led and encouraged people to flee away. In regions, external enemies came in on May 5 and succeeded in encouraging and moving some people away with them. However, when they were trying to escape away with 40 people, we smashed all of them, with the only two that had escaped being under our further pursuit. In Regions 5, 4 and 3, likewise, there were sort of people movements [by enemies], though we smashed most of them. They could rarely make it to either escape or enter. Besides, there were [enemies] secretly moving from one place to another. Looting still existed. There also occurred commission of moral offenses. There was subversive propaganda with my name being used in their propaganda to people: "Flee out [of the country] and build up troops to liberate [the country]: King, religion, market, money and ownership revive". Also, cadres in some collectives (Region 5 from Northwest) committed acts of hiding rice without giving it away to people. As for this problem, I have already had it solved.

Measures: Prevent it more carefully; be more highly vigilant; smash invasive enemies; successively sweep all destructive elements; and prevent all acts of secret moving and looting.

2. People's living conditions: In the zone, shortage occurred in Regions 1, 4 and 5, of which the most shortage-hit was Region 5, then Region 1 and Region 4. It was said that the entire four districts of Region 5 faced shortage. But, I have met with Comrade Rin and proposed him to review all the harvested rice to see what it lacked, how many months the paddy rice would ripe, and what the rations were. As for ration, in the long future, there will [have to] be one and a half of cans [empty condensed-milk can] of rice [to be provided to one person], but for the immediate future, there will [have to] be [only] one can of rice [to be provided to one person]. [We found out that] the given rice [by Angkar] would be running out by May 10 [1978] and [people] were eating some rive seeds.

-Region 4: In the long future, there will [have to] be two of cans of rice [to be provided to one person], but for the immediate future, there will [have to] be [only] one and a half cans of rice [to be provided to one person]. [We found out that the rice given by Angkar] will be running out by June 1978. In July 1978, there will be time for rice, maize and bean [harvests] again. Therefore, the shortage prevailing in Region 4 lasts over half a month and can be settled.

-Region 1: In the long future, there will [have to] be one and a half of cans of rice a day [to be provided to one person], but for the immediate future, there will [have to] be one and a half cans of rice a day [to be provided to one person]. [We found out that] in some places [the rice given by Angkar] will be running out by mid-June and some others after the end of June. In some places it is until early July or mid-July that rice will ripe in addition to subsidiary crops like maize, potato.

Measures to be taken: Try to settle the matter of food supply by providing people with a ration of as much as limited by Angkar as two or two and a half cans of rice [a person] in the long future, and one and a half cans of rice [a person] in the immediate future; this include subsidiary crops potato, maize and bean.

Besides, such matters as clothing, malaria and dwelling must be gradually addressed. As for fish and meat, it must be managed to have enough of them as well.

Note: As for Region 5, Comrade Rin has not grasped the statistics of rice, for in stance how many [tons] of rice have been produced. Further inquiry and investigation are underway.

3. Planting and building in all areas:

-During these past days there have been heavy rains gradually throughout places. Now there is enough water in rice fields for the start of planting activities.

-Rice planting for the first time [the first of the two times of rice planting that is conducted twice a year] of the year must also be promoted to as much the level as planned. This first-time rice planting must be completely done by the end of May or

the beginning of June 1978. Then, rainy-season rice planting must be vigorously conducted in a great hurry starting from mid-June 1978; the first-time rice planting must also be harvested at that time. Some of the rice seeds [which will not have to be transplanted] have already been sowed. In all regions, fairly much soil in rice fields has been tilled.

-Jute seeds have been sowed and some have already grown. By May 15, an organizational assignment committee meeting will be held. [Then], a grand total of amounts of which crops--jute, cotton and sugar can--have been planted will be shown [in the meeting]. Various other crops have gradually and continuously been planted.

-As for those whose task is to assign work forces, they have organized much better this year than in last year. It is seen that the work has been done not only better but speedier as well. More attention has also been paid this year than in the last year on arranging embankments, digging canals, flattening soil, and putting fertilizers in rice fields.

-Water reservoirs in Region 5: Trapeang Thmar water reservoir has been promoted. The construction of a water reservoir located from Sreng Bridge to as far as Tuol Phnom Srok has nearly been finished, and only its sluice gate has yet to be done. The constructions in Region 13 will have to be done in May or early June 1978: 3 [water reservoirs] at Stung Mongkul Borei, 1 in Stung Sisophon. As for the plan and statistics of rice to be exported in 1978 and 1979, [I] will report it later.

-As for building Prayuth dam at Stung Sangke, I will go to assign and have it done in this late May.

-At Bassak (Maong) Comrade Phi said that [building a dam] will also be completed in June.

-The construction in Battambang must be finished in June as well, which most of the work has yet to be done if compared with other places.

4. Management of work process and building up of key cadres:

Strengthen, as recommended by Angkar, zone, region, district and collective cadres. Those cadres, who are not responsible, loyal and constantly close in the investigation with the revolution, must deal with the party's guidelines.

[I] will sum up and report to you later on the statistics of building party's core cadres and progressive mass cadres. As a matter of leadership, Angkar's core [cadres] hold the responsibility in some districts, and progressive mass [cadres] hold the responsibility in some collectives. Educating is also constantly advisable. It is seen that they have performed their tasks fairly well. Much more attention must be

paid to the maximum to those cadres who still have weaknesses. For instance, help must be constantly provided in Regions 1, 4 and 5.

Addition: Important are big stations [water reservoirs] – one located between Watt Ta Mim and O Dambang, one near Battambang market, and another one at Rong. These three stations have already been done and can function now.

That is all. Please, Angkar, give ideas and advice.

With very high respect,

May 11, 1978

Nhim

Draft Confidential

D02128
(16bbk)

Telegram 13
330 [Radio Band]

To missed committee 870:

I would like to report to you about the results of destroying the enemy on 8 May [19]78 in comrade Tat and comrade Van's prongs:

1. Comrade Tat's prong, Ponlea Bridge: In the Southeast of Polea Bridge, we attacked the enemy and caused a number of the enemy forces dead and injured. In the east of Kampong Rokar, we are attacking the enemy. Our forces reached north of Veal Damrei Sy on the points of 753 above 026. We shot dead five enemies. Among them, there were two with stars [on their uniforms] and another three with no stars. We confiscated five AK rifles and a Jeep vehicle of the enemy.
2. Comrade Van's prong: We attacked and destroyed the enemy in O Pha-av alias Dek Bridge. Dek Bridge was completely liberated by us. We defeated the enemy and they ran away in all directions and for the time being we are preparing our forces in order to continue attacking them. In this fight, we confiscated one B-40, one AK, thirty B-40 rockets, thirty B-41 rockets, one hundred trapping grenades. There are fifty enemies dead and injured.

This additional report ends. Please, Angkar, be informed of this.

Wish [you] happiness and success.

9 May 1978 at 11 a.m.

Comrade Paik

Received on 9. 5. 78 at 15.30

Cc:

- Uncle
- Uncle Nuon
- Brother Vann
- Sister Vorn
- Office
- Documentation

I. Defense Situation

1. External enemy:

On 3 May 1978 in Pay Pet district along the border, there is an enemy plane firing [into us], but we did not know what were damaged. We do not know. Besides this nothing else happens.

2. Internal enemy

[The situation] in this week is the same as in the previous one. It is stable, but there still have some people escaping from one place to another and men rape women and some of them elope.

On May 5, in Region 1, regional armed forces and zone armed forces found the enemy in Sloek Mountain, east of Veat Chap Mountain. We destroyed thirty-two of them and confiscated one weapon, one backpack and two enemies were arrested alive and the rest ran away in all directions. One of our forces died and other two injured. There were about forty enemies with about seven weapons. We are now chasing to destroy the rest. The enemy came from region 4. Besides this, there is nothing noticeable.

II. Development Situation

In the development situation, [we] divided into three sections as follow:

1. Agriculture section
2. Handicraft section
3. All kinds of crops

III. People's Lives

The situation in the whole Zone [in this week] is the same as the previous one. Some places have two rice meals [a day], some places have only one rice meal and one porridge meal [a day] and some places have two porridge meals [a day]. The Region, which faces famine the most, is Region 5.

There is no problem with clothes as we are distributing skirts and shirts and cloths to people.

These days all regions in the zone pay attention to storming the farming in the early of the year so that they can complete their tasks according to the schedule set or beyond the plan set. We gather huge forces to storm wherever water is available. We do this in accordance with the decision of permanent [committee] of the Zone.

In the mean time, we also pay attention to growing all kinds of crops in individual houses as well as common growing. We plant especially corns, green beans, potatoes.

IV. The Matter of Creating Leadership Forces

This matter has not yet known as all regions have not given clear reports [about this] yet.

Date: 10. 5. 78

M-560

Draft Confidential

D02126
(16bbk)

Telegram 10
Band [Radio 393]

To beloved and missed committee 870:

1. I arrived at the battlefield on the evening of 4. 5. 78 at 6.30 and received letter from Angkar.
2. The situation of the battlefields of Pekatum, Memut: The enemy in Mrong Leu and Mrong Kraom near the border is till under our control.
3. In the battlefields of Kampong Rokar up to Barrack 27, O Rong and Svay Nhoar, the enemy put serious revenge on us especially in the east of Road 22, Svay Nhoar.
4. In prongs, Da, Prek Choar, there are two battalions of the enemy forces and they are adding more and more forces with five tanks near Road 7. In this prong, the enemy infantries have entered Sa-am village since 12 noon. In another prong, the enemy infantries are secretly traveling in the north of Road 7, which is three kilometers east of Sa-am village.
5. Our forces departed from Kampong Cham Province and they all arrived in the east of a river. They will continue their journey from there. According to such serious situation I would like to request you to send forces from comrade Vin, and comrade Nha's units straight away to meet me at the rivers so that we can cooperate to surround and destroy the enemy. The forces sent have to be already well equipped with weapons.
6. Be informed that Brother Phim will take measure of withdrawing a battalion of forces from Region 20 and some from comrade Kim' unit to help fight the enemy in Sa-am. I think the enemy might start to attack from Road 22 on 5 May [19]78 because its prong in Sa-am they successfully got Sa-am village. We have not yet captured Sa-am battlefield. Wish Angkar good health and great success.

Warmest revolutionary fraternity,

4 May 1978

Comrade Pauk

Received on 5 May 1978 at 10.00

D02125
(16bbk)

Telegram 30
Band [Radio 374]

To beloved committee 870:

I would like to report to you about:

1. Defense situation

Within these days, there is nothing noticeably changed for the external enemy activities and the internal enemy has not had any significant activities. In short, we can cope with both the external and internal enemy.

2. Development situation

I would like to report to you only about agricultural production, building dams, and canals all over the Zone. Some districts have fulfilled their tasks and some districts will have completed their tasks by mid May. So, nowadays, all the districts in the Zone assign forces and effectively use the forces to build dams, canals, and dike systems as well as to produce fertilizers. Some districts have water to do the farming such as plowing, raking and sowing seeds, in the early of the year. They even can plant corn, potatoes, and other vegetation. And the districts located along the Tonlesap are plowing and sowing rice.

3. People situation and people lives

There is nothing changed. We can deal with food for people and we have enough clothes. We lack some medicines, but we are solving the problem step by step and at the same time we are producing medicines. We are repairing old houses and also building the new ones. This month we do not have many people ill.

4. The matter of creating forces

Region 44 is expending its Core Organization. In the mean time, it is increasingly creating mass forces to be responsible for every prong in the every cooperative. Region 103 has taken measure to create mass forces to be responsible for offices, ministry, solders, and various sites, in the cooperative. We are able to create leadership forces for all sections. Nowadays the forces created are educated in the movement and also from the movement we are singling out.

Wish you happiness and success.

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2 May 1978

Se

Received on 2 May 1978 at 21.30

Cc:

- Uncle
- Uncle Nuon
- Brother Vann
- Sister Vorn
- Office
- Documentation

Draft Confidential

D02122
(15bbk)Telegram 09
586 [Radio Band]

Respected Committee 870:

I would like to give additional report to Angkar on the result of both the west battlefield and the east battlefield on April 28, 1978. In the west battlefield, we attacked and liberated Trapeang Sralao completely and Trapeang Sralao is located four [or] five kilometers west of Road Number 22 at longitude 03 and latitude 85.

We smashed the enemy by injuring and killing fifty of them. They ran a way leaving twenty-seven killed at that location. We seized ten AK rifles and two M-79 weapons, one B-40 rocket launcher, one B-41 rocket, three machine guns, one 60-mm launcher, one two-way radio phone and some B-40 and B-41 rockets, other rounds and two watches.

Our prong is to move ahead to attack the enemy on the east of Trapeang Sralao near Road 22. Whereas, at the prongs of Katum and Memut, we have attacked and liberated Choam Ampil village, Leach Leu village, and Leach Kraom village. The enemy gathered themselves along one road leading straight to the border. This road is situated west of Leach Leu and Leach Kraom connecting to Chraung Leu Lake and Chaung Kraom Lake. They gathered at a small place.

Comrade Vin reported that we attacked them killing and injuring many of them but we could not seize their weapons because these enemies were running back and at the same time some were killed and injured when we attacked them.

Besides, at the prong west of Katum, the enemy came out and attacked us from the south of Veal Chang Kran and continued to fight up to the border at Prey Sala Leu village, the lower part of Chrak Kranch village and Soutey village. The three villages are in our territory, but Soutey village is in our territory. We have shelled on these enemies from the head from the east and from the west making them turn their heads into their territory. Now they were at this place but their force is small, according to the estimation by the Company, and us they have any tanks and they were too afraid to move their tanks, either. I have laid plans to counter-attack to make them turn their heads back within today.

Wish you happiness and success,

With warmest revolutionary fraternity

April 29, 1978

Comrade Pauk

Received on April 30, 1978 at 12:40

Cc:

- Unlce
- Uncle Nuon
- Uncle Vann
- Uncle Vorn
- Office
- Documentation

Draft Confidential

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D02109
(15bbk)

Telegram 03
267 [Radio Band]

Dear beloved Committee 870:

The other day, I took Brother Vorn's list and your personal letter to contact Comrade Choeun to bring weapons according to the list to the battlefield and bullets that we need are AT bullets and land mines.

I would like to request Angkar for more AT bullets and land mines. Besides I would like to request all prongs during the period of the anniversary be prepared to self-master in the battlefields. Please, Angkar be informed.

In addition, the oil, which I emptied from the reservoir, being prepared, should be, at the advice of Angkar, taken to keep in Kratie and the Eastern Zone. But our siblings [comrades] have seen that if we took the oil to keep in Kratie and the Eastern Zone, our "siblings" in the Central Zone would find it difficult to bring it back. Now our "siblings" have determined that the oil will be stored on the oil-carrying ship floating here in Kampong Cham. What does Angkar think?

Wish you happiness and victory. With the warmest revolutionary fraternity

April 12, 1978

Pork

Received on April 13, 1978 at 20:25

Cc: Uncle, Uncle Nuon, Uncle Vann, Uncle Vorn, Office, and Documentation.

D02108
(15bbk)Telegram 02
680 [Radio Band]

To Respected Committee 870:

I would like to give an additional report on the situation of the battlefield around Road Number 7. Comrade Commanders-in-Chief in each prong have come to the meeting held in the west battlefield from Prek Chor to Kampong Roka. According to reports from each prong from Prek Chor to Road Number 22 up to the western part of Road Number 22, the enemies attacked our people at these points with artilleries. They were enthusiastic [in the attack]. But at these prongs, the enemies laid many mines to serve as their protection fence. At the battlefield of Road Number 22, ranging from the east of Veal Veng at the point of a river intersection in O Pha-av up to Kampong Roka, the enemies have changed [strategies] in this prong from April 10, 11, and 12, 1978. They counter-attacked us in Kampong Roka by using infantry troops, tanks, and artilleries.

But on [April] 10, 4 of the enemy's tanks ran on mines and the tank chains were broken and injured heavily. On [April] 11, and 12, sounds of the enemies' tanks were heard, but behind the tanks were infantry troops. There did not come close but according to the people's analysis, their additional reinforcement force was very arrogant and agitated.

At the prong of Comrade Van at O Pha-av, there were additional reinforcement forces and tanks but sound of tanks were heard in distance and behind them were infantry troops.

On [April] 12, there were three clashes and they strongly reacted against us. But we attacked both their infantry troops and tanks killing many of their troops and injuring about 70 soldiers. We have seized one machine gun and 3 rifles. The enemies were made to shrink their heads and returned their heads backwards. We are standing to protect the Kampong Roka and the prong in the east of Veal Veng at O Pha-av.

Whereas the prong of Ka Tum, even though the enemies poked their heads in, we were still be able to attack them and liberated two villages completely. And we are going after the enemies who entered Khcheay village to smash them and we will continue to attack them but it was so dark last night they could escape. This morning we make some interception to look for them. Their tanks whose direction will meet with us but they have stopped at a point, slightly northwest of Kor village. They dare not push ahead. We are preparing troops to attack their tanks.

I have laid down clear measures to be taken in each prongs of the west and east battlefields, especially the protection directives by actively attacking enemies from all directions.

I would request Angkar to report on the above situations.

Wish you happiness and victory

With warmest revolutionary fraternity,

April 12, 1978

Comrade Pauk

Received on April 13, 1978 at 20:15

Cc:

- Uncle
- Uncle Vann
- Aunt Vorn
- Office
- Documentation

Draft Confidential

D02106
(15bbk)

Telegram 324
1230 [Radio Band]

Respected and beloved Committee 870:

We would like to report about certain situations as follows: The situation of the enemy along Thai and Laotian borders:

1. Regarding the Thai border, the Thai enemy has shrunk smaller little by little due to the hit-and-run attack of "8".

Nowadays, the Thai enemy pushed the In Tam troops to launch activities to disturb us along the border by assigning their troops into small groups to intrude into our territory in order to launch hit-and-run attack on us and activities to spy on us as well. The contemptible traitors clashed with our troops patrolling the border subsequently, weakening the traitorous force subsequently because we have self-mastered and have an advantage over them in making ambushes before them. They could not get into our territory as they did before.

These traitors are based along Dang Rek Mountain and we also have plans to find their bases to crush them. Before In Tam group took traitors in Region 103 including Contemptible Hang, Chief as their back. But later we arrested Contemptible Hang. But after we arrested Contemptible Hang and their henchmen in Choam Khsan district and within the military force in Region 103, In Tam group lost their back. Therefore, they can not enter into our territory as they did before.

2. The [situation of] enemy on Laotian side: It was quiet. There was nothing interesting along the La-poeu River. However, we forbid them to go off shore. Those people were very happy and had promised to us that they would report to us about Youn [Vietnamese] in Laos, when Youn launched activities on our territory. Concerning the information in Laos, our bodyguards have heard sound of shots from heavy and small weapons landing in the Lao territory subsequently. We asked Lao people that made their living by fishing in the La-Poeu River, they said that there were liberation troops named [Kang Toap Kum Yuon] Yuon-Spiting troops attacking Yuon; that is why there were sounds of firing like this. And the Lao told us that the troops called Yuon-Spiting Troops are Laotians who escape from the Yuon troops.

3. The situation of the enemy inside: There has been no big change, just normal situation. We are continuing to wipe out the remaining [elements] subsequently. They were against our revolutionary both openly and secretly. Because we have increasingly firm support from people; especially base people, they are getting better at seeing clearly who are enemies and who are friends. In Region 103, we have

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47

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commenced the process of wiping out enemies burrowing inside our bodies; to do this, we have also depended on our people. We have done so well that the enemy can not raise their heads up. This is because the people's force is strong and this force has constantly pressed them and wiped them out cleanly. We have gained victory over the enemies from the very beginning up to now. Concerning clean wiping-out of the enemy in Region 103, people have been maximally happy with that.

I would like to confirm and report on a woman named Son, Comrade Man's wife. The enemy has answered implicating her very much. I have decided to remove her from staying in the Office of Zone 801 in order to prevent this woman from continuing more traitorous activities.

Regarding enemy as bandits that Contemptible Hang have assigned to position in the Sa-ak forest linked to Varin district, and we have arrested and destroyed them subsequently and we are in the process of looking for them further more. But up to now, it has been quiet. I do not know where they have fled. Those we have arrested are purely high-ranking officials and they had run out of food.

Regarding weapons that Contemptible Hang said he hid by burrowing in the ground, he lied. According to the fact to which Hang's henchmen has confessed was that there were 160 weapons. He gave 100 weapons to the bandits and he distributed 60 weapons to the work site B-31. We have dispossessed these 60 weapons and we still lose 100 weapons including 4 B-40 rocket launchers.

4. The situation of the people: The level of political awareness, consciousness, and organization has been raised subsequently. We have trained and subsequently educated [people]. At the same time we have opened wide centralized democracy and criticism among the people and between people and leading cadres. People have become increasingly clear and they have better seen the right path of the party, which prompted them to more vigorously do farming than they did before.

Therefore, the people's force in 1978 have increasingly ensured and ascertained the defense and construction of the nation; that is to say that they can fight the enemy and at the same time they can do farming. And they will be our warm hope in the future. About livelihood of people in all sectors, by basing on the people's force, we have subsequently solved [problems]. There has been nothing complex or being an obstacle. Whereas the clothes that Angkar has supplied to people are appropriate enough. But the problem is that we can not sew clothes timely because many sewing machines lack thread winders. This is because the enemy has destroyed thread winders. As for illness, illness has occurred in many cases at grass roots, and dams because it has been very hot in this dry season. We have had less illness as it gets cool. We keep the dry season for rest.

5. The situation of farming: Every district in the zone has determined and achieved plans to build dams completely in April or May the latest. This year the

stimulus [level of production] is a level greater leap forward than last year. According to our observation, the people's stimulus to vigorously build dams is also up to a level greater leap forward than two years ago. If comparing the human force and the dams, we have seen that the speed is twice or three times as fast as 1977. This has shown that the force of people's awareness has doubled straightly and people are getting more and more convinced in communal and party leadership. Besides, we have also wiped out cleanly the opposing gangs subsequently.

As regards dry season farming: Continue to harvest and are continuing to plow, rake, sow and transplant rice. The rice product in the upper part is from two to three tons per hectare, and in the lower part three or four to five tons, but in some places from seven to ten tons.

Regarding the blue beans: We are harvesting the product and also starting to transport the product for the state step by step and according to our estimation, we have given to the state 3,000 sacks of rice.

Wish you happiness and success.

April 10, 1978

Se

Received on April 11, 1978 at 13:00

Cc:

- Uncle
- Uncle Nuon
- Uncle Vann
- Uncle Vorn
- Office
- Documentation

D02105
(15bbk)

Telegram 46
243 [Radio Band]

Dear respected Office 870:

1. On the night of April 7, 1978, two motor boats, fifty-two barrels of gasoline and eight barrels of kerosene and some equipment were destroyed by fire. On the issue of the motor boat on fire, our comrades' motor boat broke down when arriving in Kampong Cham and our comrades requested comrades in Kampong Cham for a motor boat to tow the boat. On arriving at Prek Prasap, our comrades, the boat owners from Kampong Cham, left the boat and went up the riverbank to people's village to look for people who wanted to travel down the stream [down to Kampong Cham].

In the boat, there were three people. One person named Sang Yeam stayed guarding on the head of the boat, being afraid of people coming aboard and started their lighters and two others named Ang Katt and Bunsu were inside the boat and lit the lamps. Then the guarding comrade shouted that "Comrade, do not light the fire because it could set the gasoline on fire". Suddenly, we saw the gasoline on fire and the two who held the lamps were also injured.

According to the Region's examination, the two were the ones who set the fire to the boat.

Region measures:

1. Must arrest the two.
2. Must arrest Contemptible Lean. Based on our examination, there was an assignment from Lean. On the 9, we arrested these people.

With warmest revolutionary fraternity,

Sarun

April 9, 1978

Received on April 9, 1978 at 15:40

D02089
(15bbk)

Telegram 32
295 [Radio Band]

To Missed Com[mittee] 870:

I would like to report to Angkar.

On 27 March 78, at 4 p.m. soldiers of Region 41 arrested two soldiers, Chhan and Ry of air Unit 512. They are in grey kaki clothes driving a motorbike.

These two soldiers traveled to service planes in Veun Sai airport, Kratie. The reason of arresting is that they do not have traveling passes and do not have identity cards with them. These soldiers said that they have traveled everywhere with no any letters or passes. So, when our forces saw this they caught them.

When they are arrested they said they are in a hurry and ask us to let Angkar know and solve the problem as fast as possible.

I copy this letter from the original letter of comrade An in Region 41 to Angkar.

For further information about the matter mentioned above, please ask comrade Met. Ask him if the soldiers mentioned are in his unit. If yes, please contact comrade An in Region 41 and get these soldiers back, but if not please let us know.

With happiness and success,

With warm revolutionary fraternity,

29 March 1978

Comrade Bok

Received on March 29, at 23.00 o'clock

Cc:

- Uncle Nuon
- Office
- Documentation

D02078
(15bbk)

Please be informed:

Eastern Zone sent a report about the enemy situation in Mukh Kampoul to the office to send to you.

Could you please keep track on this situation and take practical measure on the matter and keep in touch with Mukh Kampoul.

With warmest revolutionary fraternity,

20 March 1978

M-870

Cc:

- Brother Sy
- Brother Pauk

Draft Confidential

D02050
(15bbk)

207 [Radio Band]

To Angkar 870 with respect:

I would like to present more report on situation of Khmer-Thai border at boundary post 44 near Thmei village, west of our land. They came to do the farming two kilometers inland Cambodia. This place is captured by our forces. Our forces are occupying the place opposite to Thmei village, Thai village.

Our soldiers asked for fighting and capturing Thmei village, but I have not decided to let them fight yet. I ordered our comrade to withdraw a little bit because we are afraid that the enemy attacks our forces.

If we do not allow the Thai come to harvest in our land, we will inevitably have a clash. So, I would like to ask for comment from Angkar on this matter. Please respond.

On 16, Thai plane fired into Lbaek Svay village located about 2,500 meters inland from the border. The village is about nine kilometers north of Sang Village. The attack did not cause anything damage. I told our comrades to be careful with the enemy's tricks of committing such activities because the enemy might attack any other places much more than this. We, therefore, have to be careful with every prong.

With warm revolutionary fraternity,

Nhim

17 February 1978

Received on 18 February 1978 at 10.30

Cc:

- Uncle
- Uncle Nuon
- Brother Vann
- Brother Vorn
- Office
- Documentation

D01865
(10bbk)

To beloved and missed Office 870:

Please be informed:

- We would like to inform [you] about the three prisoners who had been arrested by 505.
 - Clarification (statement) made by Chhlong district chief: On 15 September 1977, Comrade China-Kanhchor-based Big Cell chief asked for a letter of authorization for traveling to give Keo Heang and Mak Tren so that they can travel to forage [and dig] cassava in Boss Leav sub-district, Kratie district in order to meet the food requirement of people in his cell [Comrade China's].
 - The letter's serial number: 189/77- dated 15-9-77
For 15 days. Expired date: 30-9-77, signed by chief of People's Service in Chhlong district, Comrade Kav
 - But when traveling to dig cassava, the two mentioned above also took another person named Ly Phoeung for company. Since they have never appeared and informed the cell about whether or not they have cassava. After having impressed on the case, the chief of Chhlong district assigned the big cell [members] to pursue them. But they could not be found. And there have been no idea where they had gone to.
- 1- Keo Heang: [He] hasn't been involved in any political trend. Now he is small cell committee.
 - 2- Mak Tren: [He] hasn't been or had been involved in political trend before. Now he is a chief of Platoon in support-base spearhead.
 - 3- Ly Phoeung: [He] had been involved in debauchery and espionage.

We propose to have these three persons returned on the basis of assignment to the chief of Chhlong district in order to take this area-based actions.

Please office [authority] help keep 505 informed. We have informed the chief of Chhlong district to receive [then] based on the assignment mentioned above.

Respect and wish good health and great success,

Eastern Zone

16 October 1977

Signature

Comrade Peam

D01698
(9bbk)Telegram 29
92 [Radio Bands]

To beloved M [Office] 870:

On September 10, there were three Cham people running from Mil village, Khsim sub-district to Vietnam. We tried to stop them, but failed. They ran across Prey Khsim (forests). While approaching the border, one was killed by our laid mines. The contemptible two others managed to cross the border.

Please, M-870, be informed.

Wishing you happiness and success,

With revolutionary fraternity

14 September, 1977

Yi

Received on 15 September 1977, at 7:50 o'clock

Cc:

- Uncle Nuon
- Uncle
- Brother Vann
- Brother Khieu
- Office
- Documentation

D01783
(10bbk)

To beloved and missed M [office] 870:

1. On August 25 our brothers (soldiers) standing by the Krek stopped a 25-year-old Khmer named Nhoep Norn alias in La Ak village, Thma Andaek sub-district, Kratie district, Kratie province. His father's name is Nem (died), and mother's name is Chea.

- This person ran away from La Ak village on July, 1977.

- We would like to confirm whether there is this name in Toek La Ak village, Andaek sub-district, Kratie or not. We would like M [office] 870 help make confirmation for us. If there is, propose 505 come and take [this person] back.

Note: [this person] run away from La Ak village with [another person] named Roeun alias Rit. But Roeun alias Rit had managed to escape and live with his siblings in Snuol village.

2. At the same time, on August 28 the same brothers (soldiers) caught a man named Nget Lay, 20 year-old Khmer.

-[His] aim is to run to Phnom Penh to be with [his] elder brother named Keo Koeun (revolutionary name is Keo Ann) working in the state commercial unit in Phnom Penh.

-The recent residence of Nget Lay is Kvann II village, sub-district 100, Kratie district. Before 1970 [he] lived in Mondul Kiri. [His] father was a soldier (died) who lived in Phnom Penh in 1970. [His] mother (died) lived in Phnom Penh in 1970. Nowadays, [he] lives in Kratie with [his] uncle (elder brother of his mother or father). In 1973 the Nget Lay served as soldier in Region 505 and [resigned] stopped in 1974 to return to the cooperative.

- During the desertion, [he] brought with [him] a fake letter which has characteristics as follows:

- Name: Chin Na, age 25, (position) combatant in a unit of region 105. (Duty): to make an operation in Phnom Penh with 17 comrades for company.

This letter's expired date is 11 October 1977. [On the letter] there is the signature of Comrade Laing and the seal of people's service committee in region 105, Northwest Zone.

Please, M-870, be informed. We would like to have [your] idea.

Respect and wish [you] good health and great success.

Eastern Zone, on the night of 4 September 1977

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(Signed)

Comrade Peam

Draft Confidential

D01703
(9bbk)

Telegram 34
140 [Radio Bands]

To respected and beloved M [office] 870:

We would like to report [to you] on certain issues:

1- Documents (of magazine) and the party and revolutionary flags from 1975 to 1976 have been collected and arranged for next reading [and for the next use]

2- Newspapers haven't been collected yet. They will be posted in cooperative school.

3- The documents in 1977 haven't been collected yet.

4- Enemy situation in Kratie: Two persons had tried to run away to Keo Seima district. We caught them and sent to Kratie already.

5- Those who had run from Stung Treng are really enemies. They had the insignia of Sihanouk's statue. The three are believed to be soldiers in Northeastern Zone. Now what is the decision? Whether clear them up here or send them to the Northeastern zone.

Happiness and success,

With revolutionary fraternity

Comrade Chhan

27 August 1977

Received on 27 August 1977, at 22:00 o'clock

D01778
(10bbk)

Telegram 48
100[Radio Bands]

To respected Angkar 870:

From 20 to 25 August 1977, Thai fighter plane(s) flied over our territory around Phnom Srok, Thma Puok and the west of Sisophon. They flied along the borders and fired shells at our land everyday. The enemy fighter planes swept guns continuously. Through my work with Comrades [in] Thma Puok, O Chroy on 25 August, we learnt that the overall situation had been grasped and education for our brothers is in the process.

With the warmest revolutionary fraternity,

Nhim

27 August 1977

Received on 29 August 1977, at 7:45 O'clock

Cc:

- Uncle
- Uncle Nuon
- Brother Vann
- Brother Vorn
- Brother Khieu
- Office
- Documentation

D01702
(9bbk)

Telegram 53
1122 [Radio Bands]

To beloved and missed Com[mittee] 870:

According to the decision of the party, I had been assigned to work in Region 103 for a period of time. I would like to report on [my activities] as follows: In a period of ten days, I worked in five districts: Tbeng, Kulen, Sangkum Thmei, Ra Vieng, and Chaom Khsan. I made conferences in each district with the participation of district chiefs, community chiefs, and some other offices in the districts. In the conferences, Party's political guidelines were lectured. They are:

1- Political guidelines of the continuation of socialist revaluation and building of socialism.

2- Party's guidelines of crop diversification for solving the issues of people's living conditions.

3- Ways of working of the Party's democratic centralism under the leadership of collectives. The following are the results concerning our Comrades [activities]:

1- Works had been planned, but not yet clearly and thoroughly. Cadres had also been closely with the movement, but they did not understand the movement [of works] and did not know how to direct the movement, making the movement move slowly, and sometime leading to the destruction of crop diversification movement. There still had a lack of guidelines of Crop Diversification Techniques, and the techniques are rather traditional. Many of them could not do well with plowing, raking, transplanting, and sowing. But some did well. Some districts transplanted [so] young rice seedlings; some other districts took Kra Muon Sa rice seedlings to transplantation sandy soil. The shortage of food for people in some districts did not result from the shortage of water, compost, or people's less effort, but it was because cadres had not understood the guidelines of cultivation [crop diversification] of the Party clearly and building of class stand points had been paid less attention to. Some cadres had the center-standpoint and plunged in to middle-of-the-road standpoint, reconciliation-ism, and defeatism, by working rather too tentatively. Among the people, there still had conflicts between the ones who were extremely active and the ones who were less active. Cadres did not pay attention to and find any solution for this conflict, making the extreme activity become weaker and weaker. Experiments had also been done. But the experiments had not been made deeply interesting. Because the cadres did not understand the Party's ways of working. Centralism was paid more attention than Democracy. People dared not give ideas. Cadres mostly raised slogan of making great effort for organizational disciplines; whether it is wrong or right, people still dare not raise their ideas.

- 2- Water issues: [Irrigation canals] of Comrade Hang supplied water to all districts in which rice can be harvested twice [a year], depending on the quantity of water supply.

In the areas governed by Comrade Duch there were also dams, but they could not be used to stop water from flowing. Because [before building the dams], geographical features had not been clearly grasped. It is a waste of people's strength, which affects cultivation as well as people's living conditions.

- 3- There were many sources of water in this region (103). Through my visit with Comrade Hang, those water sources will need less strength but supply much water. If we just block the water. From one mountain to another, in the next two years will be sufficient or over hundred percent [of requirement].

Soil Issue: There are a few fertile fields, but many fields in which rice can be harvested twice [a year]. In the farmland, some fields are covered by red soil and old farmland in which we possibly can grow Soya bean, mung bean, peanut. Overall, through both in and out of conference, both direct visit to villages and grasp of geographical features, [we] see that areas can be based on for bounding socialism.

1-Good points: Most of cadres and people are loyal and (natural resources of) geographical features favors us, both farmland and fertile fields.

2-Weak points: A few cadres still lack class standpoint, and the assignment of certain cadres is not parallel to the Party's class struggle guidelines.

3-Measures for screening in any district which is the weakest. Must screen cadres from district level step by step in order to improve the quantity of leadership. At the same time, must screen each spearhead in order not to obstruct the movement of cultivation (with great effort) as well as the movement of sweeping up enemies. Note that I could not visit. Other places because those areas were showered by heavy rain day and night. Some rice fields had been flooded, but just a few.

Additional Comments: Mo Kak dam in Chi Kreng had been broken. Last year the dam was also broken, because the earth there has no fibers which melts white water current is flowing across. The water gate is very firm and has a deep foundation.

Wish brother good health and success,

Zone 801

Se

23 August 1977

Received on 25 August 1977, at 21.50 O'clock

D01757
(10bbk)

To beloved M [office] 870:

- We would like to send a report by Brother Chhean, Chief of Region 22 on the arrest of a youth named Daung Ry alias Peou (as attached to this letter).
- We would like M [Office] 870 to help inform Region 25 to receive this name [person] at A Rei Ksat-based Regional Military Unit.

Wish happiness and great success,

14 August 1977

Signature

Comrade Lin

Democratic Kampuchea
Eastern Zone
Region 22
No. 16/8
(Page 2)

Independence Peace Neutrality
Democracy Prosperous Life

To respected Comrade Brother Chief of Zone Assignment

Organization:

According to a report of Military Region 22:

On 10 August 1977, at 10am the Unit arrested a youth named Daung Ry alias Peou, 21, 150 mm high, born in Koh Anlung Chen village, Svay Lum sub-district, S-Ang district, Region 25. [His] father's name is Daung Pho and mother's name is Bou Som living in Koh Anlung Chen village.

-History of this youth: According to his confession, he escaped to live in Kbal Thnal (Phnom Penh) in 1974 with his parents for three months. Then he returned to Koh Anlung Chen.

- When this family lived in Kbal Thnal, they sold vegetables. Nowadays, [his] parents live in unit 23 in Anlung Chen village. This young man lives with Svay Ra Lum sub-district [authorities] and is in charge of foraging for vegetable to supply the sub-district.

- The reasons for his escape from there are:

1- He had a conflict with sub-district militiamen who had caught his parents. Now his parents have been brought to "08" of the district by Angkar. For this reason he decided to run away.

2- His aim is to live with his aunt (cousin of his parents' siblings) in A Rey Khsatt village. (her name is Khoeun)

- He crossed the river by a motor-driven boat of Division 170 and was about to reach Wat Khporp Sarikakeo pagoda.

- As mentioned above, please Comrade Brother help take action to ask Region 25 to take this name [person] from A Rei Ksat based Regional Military Unit.

Good health and great success,
(Signed and sealed) Comrade Chhean

Region 25
17 August 1977

Daung Ry's father was a Captain of Marine Corps. His name is Hum. His mother's name is Soeun.

Hum was taken out in June 1977.

Daung Ry had committed many theft acts such as stealing potatoes, watch, etc. Then he was detained by the Chief of Svay Ra Lum sub-district.

Draft Confidential

D01760
(10bbk)

To beloved and missed M [Office] 870:

1- We would like to send a report on situation along the boundary of Region 20 and region 23 to Mo [Office] 870 as an informative account.

2- According to the boundary situation in Region 23 (on August 10) as we have sent here, Brother Phim, please be informed:

As Yuon [Vietnamese] enemies have increased their ferocious nature of aggression by plowing our land ceaselessly, as measures, we have directed [Region] 23 to fight off the contemptible plowing teams first, by shelling. (Directly on the directed spot of the groups)

As such, there will have something more happen.

We will report to [office] subsequently

Good health and great success,
14 August 1977
Comrade Lin

Special document [of] M [office] 870
Sent through Comrade Cham Roeun
Brother Phim has already received

Draft

D01967
(13bbk)

Telegram 38
248 [Radio Bands]

To respected Angkar 870:

1- Enemy situation along the border: On the night of 10 and 11 August 1977, in front of O Chrov it was said that enemies fired guns into our territory two times—ten rounds and twenty rounds respectively. Aircraft flied around watching two times. It flied so high that its shape could be seen very small.

2- Beside this, [we] request starch to produce syrup or [if possible] request the final product of syrup. But it is said that drug used to make syrup will have reaction, that is, have a hiccup. But there will be no danger. We will wait and see whether or not it had been poisoned or spoiled by enemies.

3- On August 12, [we] will prepare target O; on 13 and 14 prepare target Thma Puok; and on August 14 will prepare a target south of Phnom.

4- Concerning the Stung Sangke dam which is about to be assisted by Korea, Comrade Vann has also consulted me about whether or not to let them build. I decide that it will be OK; whether they build or not. But for this issue Angkar should be informed for its examination so that this will not affect political issue. It is up to Angkar's decision.

With the warmest revolutionary fraternity

Nhim

12 August 1977

Received on 13 August 1977, at 08:15 O'clock

Number 339:

L0001411

(08bbk)

Telegram 54

274 [Radio Band]

Dear beloved Office 870,

1. On 12 May 1977, [we] killed a Vietnamese on the spot at Dak Dam spearhead [direction].

2. On 18 May 1977, [our comrades of] Division 2 arrested two Vietnamese at Keo Seima and Sre Preah spearheads. The two Vietnamese--one with the rank of second lieutenant and the other first lieutenant--belong to Thiv's side. They said that [living in] Vietnam is very difficult and Vietnam lacks a lot of food, and fighting has still continued.

3. On 13 May 1977, enemies attacked [our] region militia near the Office (Tau Choy and Tau Sra), causing one injure and one death. As we examine as close as 59 meters [from the scene] the enemies are not from the outside. We suspect that they are the hands of Saom and Chhin. We have reported this matter to Comrade San's side; the persons of Unit 920 started conducting activities gradually, but meanwhile we have gradually arrested them.

On 25 May 1977, we sent the comrade in charge of secret letter [code writing or communication via special sigh letters] to study. We have already received the report on the collective origin.

Adding: Concerning the Vietnamese issue, it has already been done.

With warmest revolutionary friendship

20 May [1977]

Chhan

Received on 21 May 1977 at 21:00

Number 340:
L0001410
(08bbk)
Telegram 95
326 [Radio Band]

Dear beloved Office 870,
We would like to report on several situations as follows:

1. Enemy situation:

Internally, there has been nothing strange. Externally, as in our previous reports, Vietnamese people have fled [into our country]. Actually, we have arrested five more--two arrested on Route 14 and other three caught in Sambok Sub-District. We are in pursuit of other four in Sre Chih Sub-District. News on the pursuit of enemies at Prek Bao has not heard as yet. The arrested persons all belong to Thiv's squad, with some in the rank of First Lieutenant and others Captain. We will further take measures and investigate in collectives as well as in the forest.

2. Planting Situation:

Currently, there has been some rain in districts, with Sambo District absorbing the most raindrops. Raindrops in Kratie and Snuol Districts have made the soil humid enough for grasses to grow, and other crops can be planted. Now, people are in the process of sowing; and 531 Thangs of rice seeds have been sowed in Sambo District alone. People in other districts are also in the process of sowing, though exact figures have not been learnt as yet.

3. According to Prom's report, people and armed forces in Region 21 bordering Snuol have kept entering 505 [Region] to cut leaves and trees without informing Region 505; and this also causes difficulties for us to search the forest for enemies.

Request:

We request Region 21 (Eastern) to get us informed if there are people coming to cut leaves and trees in the bordering Region 505.

Wish for happiness and success

With revolutionary friendship

11 May 1977

Yi

Number 347:
D02107
(15bbk)
Telegram 02
680 [Radio Band]

Dear beloved Committee 870:

I would like to report on the situation of the battlefield on Road Number 7. Comrade Commander in Chief of each battlefield came to a work meeting at the battlefield in the west between Prek Chor and Kampong Roka. According to the reports from each prong from Prek Chor to Road Number 22 and up to the west of Road Number 22, the enemy also pretty much attacked with heavy weapons on our people and [this point] is also bustle. At this prong, the enemy has also laid many mines to make a protection fence.

The battlefield in the west of Road Number 22 from the east of Veal Veng at the intersection of O Pha-Av river up to Kampong Roka. At this prong, the enemy changed on April 10, 11 and 12, 1978. They returned attack on us in Kampong Roka by infantry, tanks and heavy weapons.

On April 10, our mines hit the enemy's 4 tanks and their chains were broken, and heavily injured.

On April 11 and 12, we heard sound of tanks and behind the tanks were their infantry. They did not get close but their infantry, according to people's discussion, comprised new additional reinforcement force with arrogant and agitated.

The enemy's reinforcement troops were sent toward Comrade Van's prong in O Pha-av and sounds of tanks with infantry walking from behind were heard quite far away.

On 12, the three attacks were launched and the enemy reacted vigorously to us. And we have also attacked their infantry and tanks killing and injuring about 70 of their force. We have seized a machinegun and 3 rifles. The enemy could not lean their heads further and turned back. We are guarding Kampong Roka prong and the prong east of Veal Veng at O Pha-Av.

Even though the prong at Katum in which the enemy has pushed their way, we could attacked and entirely liberated two districts. And we are going after the enemy to further crush them in Khcheay village because last night it was dark. This morning, we will make an ambush and look for them. Whereas their tanks came in only up to the point northwest of Kor village. They could not push ahead. We are preparing force to attack their tanks further more.

Measures have been taken in the battlefields in the west and in the east. I have set clear directions for our force in each prong, especially the defense direction by storming our attacks on the enemy actively from all directions.

We would like comments from Angkar in regard to the above report.

Wish you happiness and victory with the warmest revolutionary fraternity.
April 12 1978

Comrade Pauk

Received on April 13, 1978 at 20:15

Copied and sent to:

- Uncle
- Uncle Nuon
- Uncle Van
- Uncle Vorn
- Office
- Documentation

Draft Confidential

**Number 358:
D01798
(11bbk)**

Telegram 76
601 [Radio Band]
To respected and beloved M [870]:

We would like to report on the situation along Road 22 as follows:

- On November 11, in the vicinity of Teak Moan, on a road from Sway, we managed to attack [enemy troops] by using 105mm canon. The [enemy] admitted that 18 people were killed and 77 other were injured.

- At Prek Choam, from former road 27 to Khtum, they [enemy] confessed that two of their tanks, a 150mm cannon and a jeep were destroyed by our mines, and 3 commanders boarding the jeep were killed. At the mean time, we also went up to attack Banteay Ampil [fortress], south of Banteay Peng Kang. As a result, 6 enemies were killed and some others were injured; and we seized the following military equipments:

- A AK riffle
- A postol
- 18 mine N0.5
- 30 B40 [rockets]
- 4 B41
- 60 B60
- 21 82mm [canon]
- 19 [grenade] pins
- 38 cartridges of 12.8mm gun
- 2 telephones with 200 meters of wire thereof

On road 22 in the vicinity of Daem Chrey, we fired 105mm at their [enemy] positions. They admitted that 19 people were killed, 30 other were injured while a vehicle was destroyed.

- At 5 o' clock of November 11, we started firing supportive shells while infantry troops were storming attacks. As a result, we managed to conquer enemy's frontline systems at Trapeang Sandann, Tuol Paun, and in Kampor Chass village. The enemies ran panic stricken in different directions. Now we are in the process of attack. The result hasn't yet been grasped.

- At a spearhead on road 22, in the vicinity of Trapeang Sandann, enemy troops have been moving upwards. We are committed to smashing them as well as the spearhead so that they will not able to attack us again. We have much possibility to destroy them. We have also got some aids from our Big Cell of Production.

Concerning the situation in [Region] 23, Bavet sub-district, overall, all enemy troops were withdrawn for fear that we would fight them.

Overall, the enemies are still firing shells and sweeping machine guns in to our territory subsequently while their spies are assigned to eavesdrop in our territory.

- As for the situation in [Region] 24, nothing prominent has happened. [However] there had been few skirmishes along the border.

- Overall, [the situation] remained unchanged.

Respect and wish good health and great success,

November 12, [1977] at 5 p.m

Chhon

Received on November 13, at 7: 30 o'clock

Copied and sent to:

- Uncle
- Uncle Nuon
- Brother Vann
- Brother Khieu
- Office
- Documentation

Draft

Confidential

Number 364:
D01844
(11bbk)

Telegram 85
[Radio band] 332

Dear respected and beloved M 870:

1. The enemy situation at [Region] 23:

- Enemies manage to attack us from Thnar Thnung, Korke Saom, Ta Ei, Chi Phou to Bavet. The attacks are of a fairly large scale of destructive character. First, they attack us with an attempt to make us withdraw our forces from their territories. Second, their intrusion is not so deep, while they destroy our rice and evacuate people into their territories.

- As mentioned above, it is requested that A[ngkar] take measures and add more defense forces to secure a period from now till husked and unhusked rice can be collected.

- We are preparing our own forces while attacking the enemies. Yet our forces are so limited. If we don't attack them, they clearly will not withdraw. I have the following instructions:

Withdraw some [of our] forces in their territory [to] attack them from behind, while the forces from local bases need to storm. However, the result of the enemies and us up to December 17 is unknown.

2. Route No.22

On December 04, we managed to cut off 27 and Smach which is completely in our hand. When the morning came (December 15), the enemies managed to defeat our forces at Snoeng Line. Now [we are] endeavor to go on with smashing the enemies.

We manage to smash certain number of enemies. Tangible result will be concluded later.

Happiness and success,
December 07, 1977 at 10 hrs

Chhon

Received on December 07, at 15.30'

cc:

- The Uncle
- Uncle Nuon
- Brother Vann
- Brother Vorn
- Brother Khieu
- The Office

- Documentation

Draft Confidential

Number 372:

D01940

(13bbk)

Telegram 91

262 [Radio Band]

Dear beloved M 870:

The enemy situation at the Route 22 battlefield on December 09 is marked by their entry via Trach Khaol. Now they are deploying in the vicinity of Trapeang Smach, Prey Baut Kang and Sapoun, an area west of Trapeang Phlong village and in the vicinity of Preah Pdao village. We are tremendously carrying out ambushes, causing them to be standstill and unevenly deployed at the above locations.

At the prong of Svay village, the enemies stormed so tremendously that we run away. Now [we] have moved and stand ready for defense at Chrak Rumdeng village, by crossing Preah Phdao village, from Route 22 to the east and south of Rumseng village.

We prepared small groups to attack the enemies from the front. As a result, 105 enemies have been smashed, 186 injured, one DK-75, 6 machineguns, 5 tanks destroyed. Two of the five tanks were destroyed by our laid mines.

According to the enemy's confession, in the destroyed tanks, one of their 2-star commanders died.

Brother, please be informed.

Good health and great success.

December 10 at 10 o'clock

Chhon

Received on December 10, 1977 at 13.15 hrs

Number 373:
D01959
(13bbk)

Telegram: 224
205 [Radio] Band

Dear beloved and missed 870 Com[mittee]:

[I] would like to report about the enemy situation as follows:

1. At 7 pm of December 06, a small group of enemies ambushed [our] mobile brigade of Choam Khsan district. Two from the Brigade were arrested and released at 12 hours. A dam was destroyed by M-72mm gun. They then came across our camp where one of our forces was killed, another one seriously injured and only one of four buffaloes returned.

According to the report from our comrades, the arrested and then released person during the fight was actually taken by his brother. Now [we] are keeping an eye on it and [we] will report to you later when clear information is received.

Note: Enemies went down to Prong 502, Kampingpuoy work site, 6 km north of Choam Khsan district and destroyed Trasek dam. On December 06, we followed the enemies and killed one of them. One gun was seized.

Happiness and success
With the warmest revolutionary fraternity,
December 10, 1977

Se

Received on December 11, 1977 at 09.00 hrs

Number 375:

D01958

(13bbk)

Telegram: 236

134: [Radio] Band

Dear beloved 870 Com[mittee]:

It is requested that Siem Reap and Banteay Srey districts are merged as one because they are adjacent. Siem Reap district comprises 40,000 people. They are mainly 'New People' to be distributed to other districts. The population of Banteay Srey is 20,000, mainly 'Old People'. It will be unification among them only if the two districts are made into one. It is easy to be controlled. Banteay Srey district does not have much farmland and it is less fertile, whereas Siem Reap district consists of farmland along Tonle Sap River, mainly fertile soil.

Only making such an assignment can the total fertilized soil be consumed. On the other hand, we select cadres with a view to gathering cadre forces to tremendously do [farming].

Happiness and success

With the warmest revolutionary fraternity,

December 11, 1977

Se

Received on December 11, 1977 at 18.00 hrs

cc:

The Uncle

Uncle Nuon

Brother Vann

Brother Vorn

Brother Khieu

The Office

Documentation

Number 376:
D01943
(13bbk)
Telegram 92
[Radio] Band: 320
Dear beloved M 870:

We would like to make an additional report on the situation in Region 24 and Route No.22 as follows:

-After [our] front line at Dach Khat village in front of Kraing Leav village had been defeated by their one-battalion-strong forces, we managed to attack [them] from behind in the evening and on the night of [December] 11. In the morning of [December] 12, their whole battalion was completely destroyed. The remaining contemptible [forces] managed to flee to Region 23 and their territories. We chased them who moved deeply into their territories on the morning of December 12, 1977.

As a result, a number of weapons, cartridges and other military equipments. The tangible result will be reported later.

We are prepared to storm in their territories.

As far as the situation at Route No.22 is concerned, at 10.05' of December 12, the enemies stormed us harshly. Our front lines have been moved backwards. Now the enemies are moving ahead up to Trach Khaol village. The enemy targeted prongs are to move northward to Kbal Damrei village and to the west of Bos Chek village. We are making extreme efforts to curb the movement.

-At the prong east of Route No.22, the enemies are the standstill. Now we are moving upward to extremely attack the enemies along Route No.22, an area in the vicinity of oxcart tracks, Trapeang Phlong village and southern Prey Teak Mon village, east of Rumseng village.

Brother, please be informed.
Good health and great success,
The night of December 12
Chhon

Received on December 13 at 10.30'

Number 377:

D01944

(13bbk)

Telegram 95

139 [Radio] Band

Dear beloved and missed M 870:

We would like to make an additional report concerning our victory in [Region] 24, Kraing Leav and Samrong battlefields in Prayuth sub-district on December 12.

12 AK, 1 CKC, 3 B-40 rocket launchers, 1 B-69 rocket launcher, 3 RPD, 3 M-79, 1 KA-57 and 3 PC-25 walkie-talkies.

We have killed 19 contemptible Vietnamese, injured some others in the rice paddies. We followed up and smashed them one after another after entering Svay Rieng and two kilometers inside their territory.

Brother, please be informed of the above-mentioned report.

Good health and great success,

December 13

Chhon

Received on December 13, 1977 at 24.30'

cc:

The Uncle

Uncle Nuon

Brother Vann

Brother Vorn

Brother Khieu

The Office

Documentation

Telegram 93

[Radio] Band 75

Dear beloved and missed M 870:

We would like to request supplies of flashlight batteries and batteries for C-25 walkie-talkies to be used in the front lines. Please, could M 870 send them by convoy cars for the Chinese delegation on December 14.

Good health and great success,

East Zone

December 13

Peam

Received on December 13, 1977 at 23.30'

Cc:

- Uncle Nuon
- Brother Vorn
- The Office
- Documentation

Draft Confidential

Number 378:

D01945

(13bbk)

Telegram 96

674 [Radio] Band

Dear beloved and missed M 870:

We would like to report to you additional information on the enemy situation in Region 23 as follows:

The Vietnamese invasion of our territories in all places as you have previously been informed.

- We have given instructions regarding preparation of forces both at the zone, regional and district levels to attack enemies by portions at various targets including Chak, Prasot, Ta Neng [in] Sangket sub-district.

- On the night of 12 December, we moved up to ambush the enemies at Wat Khcheay and Speang Tunlieng, east of Ponlea village, Sangkhor sub-district. We managed to separate them into portions. Those at Wat Khcheay shirked combat, while enemies at the eastern part of Spean Tunlieng were killed and injured.

Those enemies at Ponlea village, northern part of Sangkhor sub-district, were separated in to portions. Some were killed and some other injured. They shirked combat and fled to Chak. Now we are reinforcing our defense in Sangkhor village.

The contemptible enemies fired hundreds of 105-mm shells at Traey Ta Hao from 7 am until night of December 12. They fired from Prasaut supported by infantry who stormed and conquered our Svay Rieng provincial town. However, we managed to separate them. And they are now brought into the standstill, stationed in the east of Spean Tunlie and Phnea village in the far eastern part of Romeang Thkaol sub-district. We still continue to attack the enemies.

Concerning the enemy situation on December 13, along Route No.1, they deployed from Bavet to Chi Phou as well as in communal eating halls in Sambour and Romeang Thkaol villages.

- Korke Saom Route: They deployed in Prey Ta Ei, Korke Saom, Svay Porpe and Chak.

- Route No.13: They deployed at Porng Tik, Bos Morn, Sangke, Chak sub-district, Chrak sub-district, Porpel sub-district, Chek sub-district, Kampong Porpil sub-district, Meun Chey sub-district.

- Svay Rieng district: [They deployed] at Krea, Chambak, Chamlang [and] Basak sub-districts.

- Chantrea district: Enemies deployed in all places, all sub-districts.

- Svay Rieng district: From the night of December 11 until the morning, we were constantly attacking [enemies] at Wat Tuol Prasrey, Hek Samnanh village,

Documentation Center of Cambodia

80

Searching for the Truth

Meun Chey sub-district, another area the vicinity of Wat Pong Ro of Chhmar sub-district. 30 enemies were killed and many other were injured.

We were in constant attack and managed to separate them into portions. They are brought to a standstill. In some places adjacent to the border, they were not able to move forward.

The enemy situation at Route No.22

On December 13, we were confronting enemies and attacking [them] from side[s] and from the back. The attack took place in the vicinity of eastern part of Chouk Kor [and] north of Veal Kachass.

- [Enemies] in the eastern part of Route No.22, the enemies are brought to a standstill and we are in constant, extreme fighting.

Brother, please be informed.
Good health and great success
8 pm of December 13, 1977

Chhon

Received on December 14, 1977 at 12.00 hrs

Cc: The Uncle; Uncle Nuon; Brother Vann; Brother Vorn; Brother Khieu; the Office; Documentation

Draft

Confidential

Number 379:
D01946
(13bbk)
Telegram: 238
195: [Radio] Band
Dear beloved M 870:

Concerning the enemy situation in Trapeang Tao, contemptible traitors of In Tam networks who were once entered out territory, came from this village—Ta Tum. This village is their fortress. We were aware and prepared to attack them along the border. Clashes occur frequently. For instance, in the morning of December 10, contemptible traitors of In Tam networks, intervened by four truckloads of Thai reactionary soldiers, came to [deploy in] our territory for a period of four months. Then our border guards encountered attack. As a result, 25 to 30 enemies were killed and injured in the battle. We failed to seize their weapons as they outnumbered forces who then decided to withdraw.

They also took the same stance. We suffered no damages.

Happiness and success,
December 13, 1977
Se

Received on December 14, 1977 at 07.00 hrs

Cc: The Uncle; Uncle Nuon; Brother Vann; Brother Vorn; Brother Khieu; The Office; Documentation

Draft

Number 380:

D01948

(13bbk)

Telegram 15

[Radio] Band 191

Dear respected and beloved M 870:

Enemies have stormed at two other prongs: the first being 702 and 1338. The fighting at this target have caused many dead and injured. The second prong is 694-1334, which no fighting occurs. At the third prong, 692-131, there is no fighting. The fourth prong, 690-13328, has no fight, too. Through [our] observation, at some prongs, it is easier to fight enemies. But at other targets which have encountered no fighting, combatants and cadres in this battalion are new and not independent and not in the good mood to fight.

For example, when [they] once saw enemies coming, they needed to run to report. We instructed them to open a major attack, but they could not do so.

We have given instruction concerning the division [of the combatants] into groups for ambush strategies.

Please, M 870 be informed
Happiness and success
With revolutionary fraternity
December 16, 1977
Yi

Received on December 16, 1977 at 20.00

Cc: The Uncle; Uncle Nuon; Brother Vann; Brother Vorn; Brother Khieu; the Office;
Documentation

Number 385:
D01955
(13bbk)
Telegram: 21
74 [Radio] Band

Dear respected Angkar 870:

On December 21, my courier sent a son of the comrade who works for Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Phnom Penh.

Please receive [him]. There are two sacks of good rice. On December 22, 23, it is requested that a truckload of oranges is to be transported in. It is proposed that a question be posed as soon as possible to the security [section] regarding a person named Ham who is in charge of the zone's military logistics in order to search for all networks.

With warmest revolutionary fraternity,
Nhim
December 21, 1977

Received on December 21, 1977 at 11.30'

Cc: The Uncle; Uncle Nuon; Brother Vann; Brother Vorn; Brother Khieu; the Office; Documentation

Draft

Number 389:
D01893
(12bbk)
Telegram 54
642 [Radio] Band

Dear respected, beloved and missed M 870:

We would like to report to you the situations in the border battlefields along national road(s).

1. Samrong battlefield at the night of October 25 1978, we assigned our troops to open attack on three spearheads. At the first important prong, we designated a special squad to attack inside enemy's intestines—headquarters and another position in Troeung. At the second prong, we opened attacks along National Route No.13 and Veay village. At the third spearhead, we opened attack in Trapeang Ampil and Prek Pork villages. Explosion is expected to occur at 4.30 am. Most importantly, the enemy's intestines had to be the first target of attack.

Results:

At the first prong, our special troops completely destroyed the enemy's headquarters. We also destroyed another position. The contemptible commander and his bodyguards were all killed. The commander's buildings and all houses were totally burned down. A big walkie-talkie was also burned. Trophies were not collected on time as we carried out a quick strike.

At the second spearhead, we attacked the enemies along Route 13. We managed to chase them to the border posts, while Veal village has been completely liberated.

At the third prong, we stormed attack on enemies in Trapeang Ampil and Prek Pork villages. We chased them to the border. We are now deploying at the old front line. Prek Pork and eastern part of Prek Pork have been totally liberated.

At the second and third prongs, we managed to seize the following items: One 12.8 [mm]; two 60-mms; four B-69 and B-40; one RPD; one Malay Khse; seven AK rifles; three 25-walkie-talkie; two pistols and certain amount of ammunition.

2. Spearhead in Chantrea district: On the morning of October 25, we were in a complete control of Bavet Leu and Bavet Kandal battlefields. At 7.30 am, the contemptible enemies stormed attacks at us in three prongs. They used cannons and infantry. They attacked us from the north but failed due to our good management of trenches.

We have planned to liberate Bavet Krom.

This is our report.

Good health and success,
October 26, at 7 am.
Chhon

Note: Before our attack, we shelled 105-mm a hundred times into Troeung market, leaving some houses burned. When the night came, we started fire.

Draft Confidential

Number 390:

D01888

(12bbk)

Telegram 55

403 [Radio] Band

Dear respected and beloved M 870:

We would like to report about the situations at the border battlefields as follows:

1. On the morning of October 25, at the spearhead Trach Khaol and southern part of Kbal Damrei, we managed to push them out. They then gathered again along Route No.22 in the vicinity of Trapeang Phlong and Chrak Mdeng. We have recaptured the battlefield. The result is not known yet.

2. At prong along Route 22 in the vicinity of Thmei and Chrak Mdeng villages, we stormed attack by using 105-mm several times, leaving some dead and injured. We managed to capture Romdeng Krom village. Last evening, they began countering attack vigorously and managed to recapture this village. At the same time, they also managed to take back their burned tank we had fired at in the vicinity of this village.

The attack took place from dawn to dusk. Now the enemies are at the same position—Thmei village, Preah Pdao village, Chrak Rumdeng village, and Spean Rumseng bridge, Serey Sokhom village and Rumseng village and in southern part of Rumseng village.

3. At the spearhead at Prek Chor and from Sa-am village to the east of Beng Kaong village, enemies began attacking us vigorously but failed to get through. We managed to curb them. They intended to capture Route No.7, while assigning eavesdroppers to cut off a bridge at Da Dach. They used a small squad to do so and managed to escape. We chased them but failed to smash them.

M 870, please be informed.

Happiness and success

October 26

Chhon

Cc: The Uncle; Uncle Nuon; Brother Vann; Brother Vorn; Brother Khieu; the Office; Documentation

Number 391:
D01889
(12bbk)
Telegram 56
348 [Radio] Band

Dear respected and beloved M 870:

We would like to report about the border battlefields as follows:

The enemy situation in Chantrea district: In Sa Thngak at 4.30 am of October 25, as a strategy to open our front lines, enemies fired a variety of cannons such as 105-mm, DK, 60-mm, 80-mm, M-79, 12.8-mm at our five spearheads: Daun Tei village, Sa Thngak village, Koh Bakan village, Ta Dev village and Chek village.

The contemptible enemies managed to break through these five front lines and at 10 am of October 26, they reached Phsar Sa Thngak market at a college, where they have positioned so far.

We failed as a consequence of our fewer forces. A large number of our forces have gone to liberate Bavet Leu and Bavet Kandal villages. [We] had ordered local villagers and mobile brigades to be evacuated from Samrong, Sa Thnank, Prasat and Bavet sub-districts. We continue giving instructions to make more evacuations. For now, this is our report.

As mentioned above, we are in difficult situation in which we have not enough forces to confront the enemies. It is requested that Angkar's forces are reinforced immediately so that the problem can be solved.

October 26, at 8.30 pm
Chhon

Received on October 27, 1977 at 8.30 hrs

Cc: The Uncle, Uncle Nuon; Brother Vann; Brother Vorn; Brother Khieu; The Office; Documentation.

Number 392:

D01892

(12bbk)

Telegram 57

273 [Radio] Band

Dear respected and beloved M 870:

We would like to report about the situation in Region 23 as follows:

The enemy situation at Sa Thngak: After the enemies entered Wat Sa Thngak pagoda, Phsar Sa Thngak market and a college, we immediately countered attack by diving our troops into three prongs: the first being at the college, the second being surrounding areas of Phsar Sa Thngak market and the third being Wat Sa Thngak pagoda.

Our combined regional and district forces succeeded in scattering them and managed to liberate the three bases at 11 am of October 26. We chased them to the border. A number of enemies got killed and injured. We were not able to count them who were taken back by their troops.

As for Chek village and Samrong sub-district, our troops who are deploying there have the duty to cooperate with the district to counter attack.

At Bavet along Route No.1 and Samrong district, the enemy situation is of similar character.

Good health and success,

October 27, at 5 pm

Chhon

Received on October 28, 1977 at 07.30 hrs

Number 393:
D01891

(12bbk)

Telegram 58
218 [Radio band]
To respected and beloved M [Office] 870,

We would like to report on the battle at road no. 22:

In the morning of October 27, [1977], we attacked the enemy in every prong.

- 1- At the prong aimed at Chrak Rom Deng Village (Region 20), we attacked and completely captured the whole Chrak Rom Deng Kraom Village and half of Chrak Rom Deng Leu Village. At the present, the enemies are staying at the edge of and in the East of Thmei Village. We also have pushed the enemy away from Prek Bauk.
- 2- At the prong aimed at Chrey Sokhom Village, we attacked and made the enemy flee to the South edge of the Village. For the time being we persist pushing the enemy away.

We don't have any information concerning casualty during the fights.

We are vigorously and continuously chasing the enemy.

We would like to report only just first.

Wishing you good health and success

Date: October 27, [1977] at 8.30 pm

Chhon

Received on October 28, 1977, at 8 am

Number 395:
D01886

(12bbk)

Telegram 59
684 [Radio band]
To respected and beloved M [Office] 870:

We would like to report more on Sathngak battle and new situation concerning Region 23.

- The fight at Me Sathngak, Koh Kaban, Tadev Village and Chek Village in Chantrea District.

- On October 26, [1977], at 4 am, the enemy [Vietnamese] planned to make a three-pronged attack on us; at old Me Sathngak market, at Tadev Village and another Koh Kaban and Chek Village. The enemy attacked us and managed to move to old Me Sathngak market. However, we stormed the enemy and defeated them at 11 o'clock. Over a Platoon of enemies were injured and killed, but they were taken back by those who survived.

- Later our troops were prepared to attack the Koh Kaban and Chek prongs. The clash broke out at 4.30 pm. After the enemy was defeated, and many of them were injured or killed. The enemy radio broadcast that a company of Vietnamese soldiers were killed during the fight. About 30 guns, composed of various kinds, were looted by our soldiers. A Big amount of enemies fled in disarray. We know that they withdrew to hide themselves at the end of Daun Tey Village near the border. And now we are keeping a watch.

- From old Me Sathngak market to Rom Chek Village is completely under our control. On October 27, [1977], one enemy [Vietnamese soldier] panicked and hid in a villager's house. Totally, three enemies were found and caught by Villagers. Now they are being interrogated.

The situation concerning Region 23:

The enemy has the same plan for every prong. The enemy has been assembled and put on stand-by near the border. They keep firing shells at us continuously. Moreover, on October 28, [1977], at 3 am, at Veal Ma-am Village, Prey Voar Village in Thmei Sub-district, Keng Chey Village in Banteay Kraing Sub-district and Samraong Sub-district, the enemy fired many 105 mm. shells at us and their infantry stormed all our front lines. However, we struggled to fight against them.

As we were informed, the enemy ransacked our communal eating hall and some villagers' houses in Samraong Sub-district and Banteay Kraing. Comrade Tall has met with the Region already.

We would like to report only just then and we will report more if the situation is changed.

Wishing you good health and success

Date: October 28, [1977] at 8.30

Draft Confidential

Number 397:
D01887

(12bbk)

Telegram 60
378 [Radio band]

To respected and beloved M [Office] 870,

We would like to report on the situation concerning Region 23.

The enemy situation: The enemy attacked us in the following places:

- Russei Leap Village, Samyaong Sub-district
- Veal Ma-am, Daem Po and Tuol Samraong Village in Thmei Sub-district.

These three prongs are in Kampong Ro District.

The enemy made a three-pronged attack on October 28 at 3 am. They divided themselves into three groups; the first group appeared from Tralaong Khos checkpoint, the second group appeared from the camps located along the River Tralaong Khos and the third group appeared from new checkpoint located in Long An Province. Each prong comprised a Battalion of soldiers.

We had been ready to fight, so when the enemy appeared we combated the enemy. The clash started at 3 am and ended at 11 pm. Some of enemies were injured and killed. Four enemy corpses were left behind. And one AK, two B-40s, one machine gun and some bullets were looted.

At 10 pm, the enemy retreated and fled in disarray to their camp(s). So we totally won in battle.

We would like to know what M [Office] 870 is going to do with Vietnamese caught at villagers' houses in Tadev Village. If M [Office] 870 wants these Vietnamese, we will send them. Now they are kept being interrogated. We would like to report only just then.

Wishing good health and success

Date: October 29, [1977]

Chhon

Received on October 29, 1977, at 8:15

Copied and sent to:

- Uncle Um Nuon
- Brother Vann
- Brother Van

- Brother Khiev
- Office
- Documentation

Draft Confidential

Number 398:
D01890
(12bbk)
Telegram 61:
137 [Radio band]
To respected and beloved M [Office] 870:

We would like to make a preliminary report on the battlefield along Route 22 in the following:

-Route 22 spearhead: We have constantly and vigorously made great effort to attack [enemies] since 27-28 October. Last night, we intensified our attack, pushing [enemies] to retreat in all directions, and we pursued them to move as far beyond Trapeang Tlong. We have taken over and are now in full control of our former defending lines.

We are in the pursuit if the enemies and are going further to break into the fort 22. As for results, [they have not been available] we are making a total of them.

October 29, 1978 at 2pm

Chhon

Received on October 29, 1978 at 17:20

Copies and sent to:

- Uncle
- Uncle Nuon
- Brother Van
- Brother Vorn
- Brother Khieu
- Office
- Documentation

Number 416:
 D01904
 (12bbk)
 Telegram 69
 560 [Radio Band]

To beloved M [Office] 870:

We would like to report on the situation in the battlefield of National Road 1 as follows:

In the morning of November 4, [1977] we attacked enemy at Tuol Chrak Leav, Wat Chidaun and an area east of Bavet Kandal village, and then we went on storming break through the enemy frontlines at Wat Chidaun and Tuol Leav trail in the morning of the same day. As a result of the attacks in Bavet Kandal village, 4 enemies were killed and some injured.

- On the spot of Wat Chidaun and Tuol Lvea, we haven't yet succeeded in breaking through the enemy frontlines on the ground of the unfavorable conditions of geographical features—highland and strong trenches. As for our side, the land was flooded. During the attack at 1p.m., the enemy's infantry troops with the support of 20 tanks and all kinds of weapons stormed attacks and then broke through to Ta Peou and Bavet Leu villages at 2 p.m.

- We go on with attack in the position surrounded by the enemy. As a result, 4 enemy's tanks were destroyed and some enemy troops were killed and injured. As for the battlefield in Bavet Kandal, we could not manage to seize enemy weapons on the account of we and enemy troops were in a mixed-up situation [without any knowledge which were enemy and our troops].

- In the afternoon of November 5, enemy tanks were withdrawn and placed in hidden positions, east of Bavet Kandal. Their infantry troops also withdrew and deployed in hidden positions at the same target. But they had mobile forces deployed at the end of Tapeou village.

Battlefield on Road 22

On October 5, at Tnaot and Kradass spearheads, our spies went up to examine [position] in order to move our frontlines upwards. Then we countered enemies crossing a stream at Veal Moreak Teap, 2 km from our hitching posts. As a result, we seized the following equipment:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| - 14 B40 rocket shells | - 264 cartridges of AK rifle |
| - 12 M79 shells | - 4 grenades |
| - 8 60mm shells | - 1 RPD magazine |

Trapeang Thalong Spearhead east of Road 22

Documentation Center of Cambodia

Searching for the Truth

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On November 11, enemy troops jointly attacked us in the shape of latitude line. However, we countered attack killing two enemies. Then they decided to withdraw.

Beside these spearheads, we have been continuing our attacks.

Respect and wish good health and success.

6 November 1977, at 1:30'

Received on 7 November 1977, at 13:35'

Copied and sent to:

- Uncle
- Uncle Nuon
- Brother Vann
- Brother Vorn
- Brother Khieu
- Office
- Documentation

Draft Confidential

Number 424:

L0000249

(06bbk)

Telegram 34

To respected and beloved M 870:

1. We would like to ask for the information of trainees of the first seminar. It is said that on 26 November 1976. They [trainees] will come back. Now, 4 December, they haven't arrived yet. Where are they? How are they?

Please, M870, keep a trace on this situation, and keep us informed.

2. 4 comrades who had arrived 105 left 103 to 107 on 31 November.

3. Situation in the bases: There is an activity of provoking turmoil. A rumor was spread by using Sihanouk's name. It had been said that if any one don't agree to follow Sihanouk, he/she must be killed. The chiefs of cooperatives must also be killed a live if they refuse to do so. Now we had arrested 6 of them [enemies].

4. The total number of new, base, old, and young people is 15,000.

- Old cattle and some pigs are decided to send to Divisions for meat. Our people are so actively involved in harvesting long-term rice in a great hurry.

With warmest revolutionary fraternity,

Chhan

4 December

Copied and sent to:

Brother Nuon, Office, Documentation

Number 456:

D01909

(12bbk)

Telegram 46

246 [Radio Band]

To Comrade Yi through M [Office] 870:

1. Situation along Yuon order: [We] had attacked their [enemy] position from Road 13 to Road 14. On October 26, [1977] they entered our territory in [area] 64. Then they were hit by our punji pits. The enemies managed to take the [injured] people back. On October 1, there was an attack in Trapeang Chluos, where we were at the bank of Chimeang. As a result, two of them were killed. We suffered no casualty. We wanted to have pins to make mines and grenades.

2. The draught and food shortages have prolonged and measures have been being taken.

- a. Encourage the people to try their best to settle the issue of water supply.
- b. The water pumping is aimed at making rice crop bearing fruits healthier and quick to yield.
- c. Encourage the farming of dry season rice.
- d. Encourage the plantation of potatoes.
- e. Arrange forces to farm paddy where water is available and get all farmland and water used up. [We] agreed with this issue. Liberate Sre Cha Ream [farmland]. As for Sre Cha, now we have assigned Comrade Neang to examine Choeng, O Ka Yeh, because there are water sources and more than 20 hectares [of rice farmland] there.

14 [area/ unit] has also to be examined.

Happiness and success,

Comrade Kuon
5 November 1977

Received on 5 November 1977, at 16:30 o'clock

Copied and sent to:

- Uncle
- Uncle Nuon
- Brother Vann
- Brother Vorn
- Brother Khieu
- Brother Yi
- Office
- Documentation

Number 540:

D01990

(14bbk)

Telegram 15

416 [Radio] Band

Dear respected and beloved M 870:

The enemy situation along Road No.7 is marked by their entry into Khna and Damnak Char. And they keep shelling at our defense forces from Van Chan Toung to northern part of Prey Mai Sak. They are at Dambe and Tuol Proas up to Sre Kak. As for Me Mut, we attack at Memut factory and Samrong as well as Rong Ko from 30 up to today. There is no result yet. The attacks take place back and forth. We only circle them. We are not carrying out attacks on Da Village, Phsar Memut and Khcheay village yet.

On January 1, 1978, at the Rubber Plantation, especially at the locations of Ta Pav, Chup, Peam Cheang and Chub factory are brought to a standstill and not able to produce rubber oil. Important equipment and people there are evacuated gradually.

Rubber in the Chub Factory totaling 1000 tons haven't been taken out yet. It is requested that Brother Vorn offer truck to transport it as quick as possible. Possibly, it can be transported across the river to Phnom Penh and other portions would be tugged by a ship.

[We] would like to seek a confirmation on instruction to fire AT shells. When our comrades fire, they do not explode because they have no pin to be taken out before firing. We have asked the army but they have never used them and have no idea, too.

January 1, 1978

Phuong

Received on January 1, 1978 at 20.30

Cc: The Uncle; Uncle Nuon; Brother Vann; Brother Vorn; Brother Khieu; The Office; Documentation

Number 541:
D01989
(13bbk)
Telegram 14
[Radio] Band: 556

Dear respected and beloved M 870:

The Vietnamese situation on the evening of 30 and morning of 31 December 1977. They push from the south to the north that is through the roads of Krek, Sre Kakk, Trapeang Preang and the other spearhead via Chong road. They came to Dambe at noon of 30th and reached Tuol Prasab and Svay Kambet. Possibly they will be able to reach the river in an attempt to cut off between Chlong and Kok Srok up to the stream and isolate our comrade in Memut.

Our situation. Division 4 of the north spearhead. Some of forces from the Central Zone are spiritually debilitative. They don't dare to carry out attack. They have been divided among themselves since [December] 22 as I reported earlier. The districts and sub-districts defenseless since all of them have been gathered to fight in the front line. In Memut, there are only few guns for office guards. When [we] are able to curb the opponent attack, [we] can only be prepared to make [people] evacuation. Some units are not able to withdraw and many of them are arrested as a consequence.

A large number of cooperative people and workers in Krek and Memut move to the river sides starting from Chhlông to Kroch Chhmar. They are facing food shortage now. For this situation, we are in a great tension because [our] army and people in Memut are surrounded by enemies who cut off all the roads from behind. There can be no communications from there. If they reach, the circumstances would be severer.

Therefore, I would like to ask for Angkar's military intervention at Tonle Kroch Chhmar and Chlong as soon as possible.

December 31, 1977

Received on December 31, 1977 at 23: 15

Phuong

Cc: The Uncle; Uncle Nuon; Brother Vann; Brother Vorn; Brother Khieu; The Office; Documentation

Number 543:
D01987
(13bbk)

Telegram 11
251 [Radio] Band

Dear respected and beloved M 870:

The Vietnamese aggressors entered the northern part of Memut factory on December 24, 1977. They came to villages of Sla, Sambour and Khcheay within the framework of East Rubber Plantation of Memut. From the west, they reached Chhlong Pi village known as Ket Ngaok and there were no major clashes. Only some of the factory militiamen opened fire.

On December 16, 1977, some of our soldiers approximately one 'Khor' stationed in Prama village remotely from the enemies in the north of Krak, the enemies arrived at Ta Ream village, that is, from the deep water direction. At the same time, their eavesdroppers reached Trapeang Pring village and then managed to escape from our fire.

Today, 27, there are also no major skirmish. They shelled several times from Porpel to the jungle west of Khnao village, east of Cheung Ang. Most of the workers at Memut and Krek and factories have arrived Chhlong.

December 27, 1977

Phuong

Received on December 28, 1977 at 9: 300 hours

Cc: The Uncle; Uncle Nuon; Brother Vann; Brother Vorn; Brother Khieu; The Office; Documentation

Number 544:

D01974

(13bbk)

Telegram: 08

275 [Radio] Band

Dear respected and beloved M 870

We have just received information from the Rubber Plantation of Memut that on December 23, 1977, the Vietnamese moved from Dang to the work site of western part of Memut Rubber Plantation. [They] caught truck loading rice and one of their other spearhead directed along the national road leading to Phsar Memut and Khnang Krapeu. However, we were not able to grasp the information of what was happening there.

An analysis is that they planed to attack and capture Region 21 starting from Pra Theat-Chhlong road eastward. And they have opportunity because we have no big forces. We only have militiamen guarding the rubber plantation. [Our] main forces had been sent to the border long time ago. Now [we] are losing control. As far as it is known, our main forces scatter and are not able to communicate among themselves.

For this situation, it is proposed that the Angkar notify Phim because we witnessed the events and there is a relevance to divisional commanders. [We] will be coming down and up. In case the Angkar has any measures, please be in conformity with Brother Phim's opinions. However, the measures must be as urgent as possible.

December 24, 1977

Phuong

Received on: December 24, 1977 at 11.00 hours

Cc: The Uncle, Uncle Nuon; Brother Vann; Brother Vorn; Brother Khieu; The Office; Documentation

Number 546:
D01961
(13bbk)
Telegram: 25
184 [Radio] Band

Dear respected Angkar 870:

Today, December 24, at the spearhead of O Chrov, two Thai planes (T-28) fly to Phnom Malai and turn back.

There is no problem at Thmar Puok spearhead. However, our brothers and sisters eavesdrop and find that the new whereabouts of contemptible In Tam's clique locate 2 kilometers from the border, south of Phnom Chhatt. They have an estimated number of 100 soldiers. How Angkar will decide if our brothers and sisters request to attack this location? I haven't give order to fight yet but we are in close observation of it. At the spearhead of Pailin on December 24, we entered Thai territory and met contemptible In Tam's cliques. We managed to smash two of them and seized two AK riffles. In front of Kum Rieng Region 3, the enemies fired 105mm, 80mm, and 60mm fourteen times. Also there were planes flying over our territory. As measures, it is prepared to shoot the planes at Kum Rieng.

With warmest revolutionary fraternity

Nhim

December 24, 1977

Received on December 25, 1977 at 9.45

Cc: The Uncle; Uncle Nuon; Brother Vann; Brother Vorn; Brother Khieu; The Office; Documentation

Number 547:

D01975

Telegram 07

[Radio] Band: 269

Dear respected and beloved M 870:

The situation of the Vietnamese aggressor on December 22, 1977 at 12. They expanded their spearhead from Ta Hie to Batt Banla along National Road No.7. Their northern spearhead was stretched to Srama, Toek Chrov, Neang Tin [and] Khnol. Their tanks were driven on many handicaps who then scattered and ran into different directions. Yesterday (22), they caught approximately 100 people of mobile brigade who were harvesting rice.

Their troops moved quietly and when they entered the villages, they burned down houses. Da village was completely burned. Previously, I did put communication in place both in the battlefields and at Brother Phim's place to understand the situation. But now, it is cut off. We learn through couriers and people who creep. Some of [the people] at the Krek Rubber Plantation have moved to Chhlong. We have no information regarding Memot. From my place to Chhlong, only thirty combatants are kept for guarding purpose.

December 23, 1977 at 7:30 pm

Phuong

Received on December 24, 1977 at 11.30 hours

Cc: The Uncle; Uncle Nuon; Brother Vann; Brother Vorn; Brother Khieu; The Office; Documentation

Number 548:
D01972
(13bbk)
Telegram 06
285 [Radio] Band

Dear respected and beloved M 870:

About the Vietnamese situation on December 12, 1977. They attacked vigorously and captured the whole Krek Rubber Plantation. But workers in all villages withdraw and our artillery troops also withdraw to the northern part of Dambe.

It is learnt that on the morning of December 23, 1977, the Vietnamese moved through Veal Morl to the Plantation and up to Ko Srok.

During these two days, there had been no clashes with our forces, while people disorderly gathered. There is no information from Memot because the messengers haven't shown up yet.

It is learned that most of them had trucks and tanks. There were confusions among us and them. We could not distinguish between us and them, especially our artillery unit. My own analysis is that we lost control to a great extent. We lost all communications between the army and the headquarters. That's the reason why the enemies managed to enter deeply easily.

December 23, 1977

Phuong

Received on December 23, 1977

Cc: The Uncle; Uncle Nuon; Brother Vann; Brother Vorn; Khieu; The Office; Documentation

Number 551:
 D01969
 (13bbk)
 Telegram 68
 324 [Radio] Band
 To Comrade Yi through [Office] 870:

We have basically smashed a company along Route 14. Only a group remains.

The location of O Loem, consisting of a battalion, has been smashed to the ground. Only 10 or 20 people would remain.

The reason we are unable to smash them completely is that our brothers and sisters run out of ammunition and decided to withdraw. One of our forces died and five other injured. Approximately 250 enemies have been smashed and injured.

We would like to request certain amount of ammunition from the Angkar to attack Location 13 because the elements in this point are the most spoiled and only this location is near us. They number approximately a battalion. [We need] two tanks, artillery and infantry because they are alert already.

[We] would like to make a request of the following:

M-79	20
82-81 mm	200
B-40	100
B-41	100
105	500
AK	100
Grenade	1000
End of cartridge	1000
Shells	100
B-41	10

Ammunition in some of our warehouses runs out, such as B-40, B-41.

[We] would like to extend our army because most of the soldiers are busy and have no time to take a rest.

On the evening of 21, their truck units encountered us in their territory. Two of our forces were injured. Some of their troops were killed and injured.

Happiness and success
 With warmest revolutionary fraternity

December 22, 1977

Comrade Kuon

Received on December 23, 1977 at 12:30

Draft Confidential

Number 552:
D01968
(13bbk)

Telegram 22
362 [Radio] Band

[We] would like to report to M 870 as follows:

1. On the morning of December 20, at 1:30 hours, four enemy's planes dropped bombs and strafed at the spearhead of first fortress: Chan Kiri and Chambak camp for a period of more than half an hour.

2. On the same date at 5 pm, the same two fighter planes bombarded and strafed at Makk Heun along the road to Phnom Malai for 40 minutes.

3. Based on the above-mentioned situation, we fired some 60mm and 82 mm at their position in front of O Chrov. They responded with 82mm and 60mm along with M-79 many times.

4. The enemy fire and bombardment left our home burned and two portions of sacked rice as well as other cooking pots. There is no detailed report yet. It will be reported later.

5. On December 21, there was a fighting taken place from the morning till 7 pm. At 2 pm, we shot down on plane inside our territory at a distance of 2 km from the border. The pilot managed to parachute and picked up by a rescue helicopter. The crashed plane is still there.

6. On the morning of December 22, there was no fire.

7. The contemptible Sweden ambassador and his wife have arrived. When they entered our land for a kilometer, our military came to pick them up by a Jeep.

With warmest revolutionary fraternity

Nhim and Hem

December 22, 1977

Received on December 22, 1977 at 23.00 hours

Number 554:

D01951

(13bbk)

Telegram 05

[Radio] Band: 160

Dear respected and beloved M 870:

On December 22, 1977 at 12 pm, they [enemies] entered Batt Lea village, east of Kandaol Chrum. They moved but didn't open fire at all. When they reached National Road No.7, they fired at our transporting trucks. Another group reached La-ak village near Sa-am. As far as we know, their direction is to grasp the geographical area from Krek to Sa-am. They harvest our rice near Veal Trapeang Plong. And today's fighting is so weak, which is far different from yesterday and the day before yesterday.

22 [December] 1977,

Received at December 22, 1977 at 16.30 hours

Cc: The Uncle; Uncle Nuon; Brother Vann; Brother Vorn; Brother Khieu; The Office; Documentation

Draft

Number 555:
D01962
(13bbk)
Telegram 52
874 [Radio] Band
Dear missed and beloved Com[mittee] 870:

[We] would like to report about certain situations as follows:

The enemy situation. On August 10 at 9 am, enemies along the border fired 60mm three times and M-79 one time into our territory. There was also a plane which at the first time flew one kilometer into our territory and at the second time two planes strafed for 15 minutes and when we exchanged fire, they turned back to their land.

So far the enemies, comprising one company, along the border have been on high alert. They have prepared themselves at a distance of 500 kilometers from the border.

These days, the Thai reactionaries have prepared their troops to carry out activities along the [Cambodia]-Thai border. They have brought 7 tanks to hide in Dan village and another 5 in Ta Tum village. In the east of Ta Tum, there are some other tanks but we cannot grasp the number. As for their soldiers, they even come to inhabited villages. They stay only inside their territory.

On August 19, at the spearhead of Ha Liem, when examining the border, we met three Thai. When we arrested and brought them in mid-way, they took knives to point at us. We suddenly shot them dead.

On August 20, three fighter planes flew over Rumduol village: two at the first time and one last time.

On August 21, a fighter plane flew over Bos village. At the spearhead north of Tunsay Areak village along the border, we moved up and encountered Thai soldiers. We shot three of them injured and saw them carrying their injured comrades.

Our measure is to continue sweeping them out, lay more hidden spikes and keep on high alert for counter-attack to constantly protecting the border.

Internal enemy. These few days we found managed to find and arrest hidden enemies burrowing from within the [revolutionary] rank and the people successively. We have advantage over the enemies and take timely measures making no unusual circumstances.

We continue sweeping out and paying attention to hidden enemies burrowing from within.

The people situation. There is nothing unusual. Political, ideological and organizational works enjoy a momentum of cultivation. Livelihood and food have been settled to some extent. There is no major negative impact on [cultivation] shock assaults. However, in some places [our] labor force is a bit weak.

Cultivation situation. So far, there are rainfalls throughout the zone. Now we are opening a main [cultivation] operation both in Region 44 and Region 103. Some districts receive early rainfalls and some other do late rainfalls. In total, some districts achieve 10 percent, 20 percent, 30 percent, 50 percent and 60 percent of transplantation. Overall, the zone has done 30 percent of transplantation. As a measure, possibly we will not be able to achieve the plan until September not August due to the amount of rainfalls.

In carrying out shock assaults, it is a measure for zone and regions as well as districts to go down [to the bases] for direct attack and orientation on a timely manner.

Happiness and success

Zone 801, Se

August 23, [1977]

Received on August 24, 1977 at 16.45 O'clock

Chapter 2

DK Armed Conflicts with Neighboring States (Thailand and Vietnam).....

This is a list of Telegrams Concerning Armed Conflicts on Cambodia's border between 10 January 1975 and 13 July 1978.

These telegrams concern both conflicts and meetings with Vietnamese, Laotian, and Thai border troops.

They also reference issues about the workers who are living and working within their zone of control.

Additionally, these telegrams reference the handing over of Cambodian persons found in Vietnam, what is to be done with them and their possessions.

Armed conflict is the general subject matter of these telegrams, and those specifically enumerated have a slightly different subject matter. See below:

Telegram #1158 references the beating, torture, and interrogation of a suspected saboteur.

Telegram #1381 references the confession of Eng Tech, who allegedly tried to escape two times and joined secret meetings against Angkar.

Telegram #1378 references the confession of Hem Phi who allegedly attempted to escape three times and was also involved in secret meetings against Angkar with Eng Tech.

Telegram #1444 is comprised of the minutes of the Plenary Meeting of Division 920 Committee on 7 September 1976. The meeting addressed the national defense situation, building up of the country and the party, logistics, and other problems, such as alleged assaults on women and the need to educate people handed over in order that they become spiritually pure.

Telegram #1505 is comprised of the minutes of the meeting of the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary of the Division and Regiment on 18 October 1976. This meeting addressed the national defense plan, especially the defense of Phnom Penh referring to traitorous forces burrowed inside of the party, the food situation and rice rations, date of inauguration and assignment of school committee, the problem of doing water-chasing rice cultivation, and other issues.

Telegram #1198 is a report on Seun Oeung's activities who allegedly enticed the public to run to Vietnam, where their lives will be more comfortable than their lives in Cambodia.

Telegram #1435 references captive Vietnamese prisoners.

Telegram #1619 references border skirmishes and killing of the Vietnamese by land mines.

Telegram #1419 references Laotian students and their return from Russia.

Telegram #1610 references a report to Angkar on the defense and economic situation for early 1977. The economic situation relates to amount of rice planted and harvested. It also references the living standard and health of the people in the 4 regions.

Telegram #1748 refers to issues relating to Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, and China. It refers to how they all interact and what their internal problems are.

Telegram #1751 refers to border issues that occurred along the Cambodian-Thai border from 31 July to 6 August, 1977 and issues related to the ASEAN summit.

Telegram #1965 refers to the situation of Laotian people and cattle being killed by Cambodian forces.

Telegram #1769 refers to issues about propaganda coming from Vietnam.

Telegram #1858 references military assistance from China: flying training courses in China, donations from China, and assistance with maritime issues of bringing in arms from China, the disguising of military ships as cargo ships, and assistance in repairing bridges and other infrastructure.

Telegram #1816 refers to burning down enemy houses and smashing all enemies.

Telegram #2049 refers to conflicts on the Thai border.

Telegram #2055 references possible attacks by the Vietnamese from Laos.

Telegram #2073 references Palestine's opinion on border conflicts between socialist countries.

Telegram #2100 refers to the Thai Embassy's request the author of the telegram on 31 March 1978.

Telegram #2180 references the views on the current situation of the revolution of Kampuchea, including the border situation to the West, the East, the Eastern zone, the Southwestern zone, the task of continuing to build socialism, the task of continuing to serve the socialist revolution in the future, the task of enhancing people's living conditions, and party policies toward harmful elements which have been internally sheltered. This telegram also references Cambodia's standing in the world.

DK ARMED CONFLICTS WITH NEIGHBOURING STATES

With Vietnam

Number 118:

L0001417

(08bbk)

Telegram No.16

To respected and loved chief of 870

[We] would like to report the situation in Oudar Mean Chey:

4. On 27 April 1977, at 1.30 a.m, the enemies threw grenades in to the office of Ampil district, leaving a secretary of Ampil district dead, and a messenger was slightly injured.
5. On 25 April 1977 we fired at the bandits going down from the mountains at 1 p.m leaving [some] injured. The they tried to escape. After following the bloodstained tracks, we saw 12 enemies in a stream.
6. On 26 April 1977, 2 of military forces along the border deserted, by bringing with them 2 AK riffles.

Measures:

I had already assigned Brother Se to grasp the situation in Ampil district with the aim of finding the causes. If there is any phenomenon or cause, [I] will report to Angkar later.

I had instructed Comrade Soeun to pay attention to the firm grasp of the enemy situation along the border in order to be always in self-mastery in smashing the enemies.

I had instructed him [Soeun] to take measures to educate cadres and combatants in both political and consciousness works. Strengthen the assignment and learn detailed experiences of the cause of cadres and combatants 'desertion. For example, so far 13 traitors managed to by bringing with them 13, both pistols and riffles. Some of them are Platoon soldiers, Group workers, and combatants. Comrade Sei will be sent to help work there in future.

Good health and success

With the warmest revolutionary fraternity,

30 April 1977

Comrade Pauk

Received on 1 May 1977, at 12.50 o'clock

Number 26:
L0001174
(02bbk)
National Defense

Minutes of the Standing Committee Meeting
on March 26, 1976

Composition: Comrade Deputy Secretary, Comrade Khieu, Comrade Hem,
Comrade Ya, Comrade Tom, Comrade Doeun, Comrade Touch.

Agenda: Result of the negotiation with Vietnam on east border issue

I. Comrade Ya's report:

Comrade Ya reported to the meeting about the result of the negotiation with Vietnam held in the night of March 7 until the morning of March 9, 1976. Vietnamese counterpart was the first to start the talk on events, their standpoints and requests. Then, Comrade Ya was the second to follow, making statement by recalling our party's situation and standpoints towards the settlement of Vietnamese violations on Cambodian border.

1. Vietnamese Speech:

a. Saop Village: The Vietnamese representative(s) said they were regretted about the Jan 4 event when our side gathered and moved people from their side to our territory and that we not only took property but also burned houses. They said that now some people request to ask about their relatives.

b. Mui Village: They said we entered to annex their territory as far as the vicinity of the village. They were on their land, but we expelled them from there.

But, later on, we withdrew all our forces from that place. They said this is a mutual understanding concerning the border issue.

They accused us of placing spikes on their territory, which caused many deaths and injuries among them. On February 2, 1976, we shot two of their vehicles, leaving several more deaths and injuries. They said they were on their territory, but our Cambodian side constantly spied on them and launched artilleries into their territory as well. [They said] if we conducted such activities, they did not know which side was Cambodia's and which was Phol Ro's.

They admitted that their low-level cadres did not have patience and that our side never gave them advice. That was the cause leading to bloody clashes. They said they were very sad that they lost 40 of their people. Their cadres and combatants always wonder why there has been still fighting since the war was over. They said Cambodian side does not have the sense of mutual understanding.

Note: Comrade Ya stressed to the Standing Committee Meeting that the rice storehouse is on our territory, whereas potato farm and vehicle path are on their land, and that we of course ambushed and smashed the vehicle.

On February 2, they came en mass to encircle us, but had to retreat because we had a group of our men. Now they are based in the former Mui Village and in somewhere northwest of Mui Village, about 2 kilometers from the border.

c. O Reang Ov Region: between O Dakk Dang and O Hoch in Dakk Dam area:
They said it is the place where the worst incidence happened. They accused us of infringing on their territory as far as many scores of kilometers. In this region, they said Over 50 of their men have been killed and injured. The talk was getting tougher and tougher with everybody feeling tired and distracted. Both our assistants and theirs stopped writing.

Teu Kam came to meet with Comrade Ya separately. They said it was very complicated. Even if we resume the talk, it will not help. They requested that we stay temporarily where we are and they stay temporarily where they are as well, and that a cease-fire be made.

Li Yang, Deputy Secretary of Kang Tum Region, Dalatt, who also came to meet Comrade Ya privately, said there is trace of erasure on our map introduced by Comrade to their specialists. [The trace of erasure is] clearly visible. Comrade Ya replied that, "please, Comrades, be informed that historically Cambodia never takes over any piece of land from any country; but only neighboring countries come to take over Cambodian territory. Now, Cambodia covers a surface of only 181,000 squared kilometers.

d. Vietnam's request:

First: They said the central parties of both sides have not come to an agreement yet. As for Rattanakiri region versus Zone 5, [they] requested to have an agreed temporary borderline and asked for a cease-fire from today on.

Second: As for Saop Village, they requested that people be returned to them.

Third: They requested that zone-level and region-level contacting committees be assigned for the purpose of making contacts in order to help improve situation, avoid conflict and facilitate business transactions between the two peoples.

As for Cambodian people in Saop Village that fled to their side, they requested us to assign our cadres to educate them and then bring them back to Cambodia.

2. Comrade Ya's speech:

a. Essence of Comrade Ya's speech:

-[He] elaborated the history of Cambodian Northeast Zone associated with both Cambodian revolution and Vietnamese revolution. They acknowledged that Cambodian Northeast Zone did help their revolution a lot.

-Comrade Ya raised up events following the liberation day especially those acts of obvious violations in places with date and evidence specified. Comrade Ya stated to the Vietnamese that, "You comrades keep saying solidarity, but obviously you threaten Cambodia by having your airplanes to strafe on O Dakk Dang, O Dakk Hup situated along Mondulkiri boundary, and even having your artilleries to shell on us incessantly. So, where is solidarity?". Teu Kam blamed their men and asked them why did such wrongful acts. Liv Yav said, "Those airplanes belong to the region, and the region sent them act against Phol Ro group.

b. Summarized Situation:

-In Rattankiri: They have withdrawn from O Dambauk, O Tak Yak and Saop Village.

-In Mut Village: They are based in two places--the former Mui Village and northeast Mut Village. We are at the rice storehouse. Soldiers [of both sides] are positioned in the opposite direction. After talking for a while later on, they however agreed that Mui Village is on Cambodian territory, not on theirs.

-Area between O Dang and O Hoch: They have withdrawn from Bou Prang 1 and several other places. They are based at Tra Ngaol Mountain, in a place one kilometer south of the point 795; they are not positioned at O Dakk Dang. The fact that we are based in a direction opposite to theirs makes it easy for us to shell on their base. Our geographical location is more favorable.

c. Our request:

-We requested them to withdraw from Muy Village, O Vay and Tra Ngaol Mountain. We stressed to them that that is our major request.

-We wanted to have solidarity very much. But solidarity could exist as long as the Vietnamese side respects Cambodian sovereignty. From the past we have made a lot of concessions. We said, "If you comrades still infringe on our territory, solidarity will never exist".

-We agreed to let the Saop inhabitants return.

-We agreed to have zone-level and region-level contacting committees assigned.

d. Assigning contacting committees:

-In Rattanakiri: Comrade But, Comrade Khoem An, and Comrade Deng. Assistants: Comrade Leu and Comrade Chi of Division, Comrade Then of Region, Comrade Chim of Sub-district.

-In Mondulkiri: Comrade Mi, Comrade Saphea and Comrade Ron. Assistants: a division representative and Comrade Thon, region representative.

-Place to contact: in the three regions along the border.

3. Others:

a. Composition of the Vietnamese Delegation:

-They came in a group of twenty, of which nine are cadres. They dressed up elegantly and wore moccasins.

-[They] planned to meet us on the fifth but failed to do so only because Teu Kam and Liv Yang were competing with each other to be Chairman of the delegation. It was until the night of the seventh that the meeting took place. Liv Yang, Deputy Secretary of Kong Tom Region, Dalatt, was Chairman.

b. Atmosphere [of the meeting]:

-During the talk, everybody appeared to be uncompromising-faced. When mealtime arrived, they drank with laughter and joys, while all of us were very angry, cursed them, and did not even want to sever food for them.

-There was no trust between them and us. They were afraid that we could attack them. They did not trust us.

c. Their request:

-Teu Kam's speech: [He said that] there have been many difficulties on their part since the Phol Ro Group has acted vigorously [against them]. They do not dare

to leave our border at night. They however have arrested some important Phol Ro leaders, with its two generals fleeing into Cambodia. Now, the Phol Ro Group, in groups, platoons and companies, is conducting activities. They said it seems that top leaderships get well along, but subordinates do not trust each other.

Liv Yav's speech: it does not matter even though there are some problems resulting in a loss to a party or a gain to another because they said we are their solidarity friends. If we are their enemies, they will not let take even a small piece of land. The Vietnamese side wanted to request that a friendship border be established. Comrade Ya said, "You comrades want to build a friendship border, but you actually reside on our territory. So, how do we build a friendship border? Friendship must be made based on the principle of mutual respect".

II. Comrade Deputy Secretary's advice:

1. Seeing results: Comrade Ya went on a concerted mission to North [Zone] and another separate task to negotiate with Vietnam. The results are as follows:

a. Politics: Permanently [we] are well aware of situation. We know where the Vietnamese are and how they act.

-[We] have solved a number of problems, though there remain many others to deal with. We do not expect that we are able to get them all settled at once. The party's request is that [we must] prevent the situation from getting bigger and curb them from slipping to violate us again.

-[We] have assigned zone-level and region-level contacting committees to make contacts with Vietnam.

b. Military: We have used military as well as political potentials, causing damages on them. So, they will have to think when wanting to violate us again.

2. Measures:

a. Continue to carry out the party's measures politically, militarily and diplomatically. Comrade Deputy Secretary recalled of the essence of the resolutions of the Standing Committee Meeting on March 11 regarding northern border protection. He also sent a copy of the meeting minutes to Comrade Ya.

b. Comrade Khieu must prepare documents and map at once so that we can use them in the next meeting with the Vietnamese in case that their Central Party agrees to the letter of our Central Party.

c. Diplomacy: Advise people at bases who are responsible to receive guests at the bases to stick themselves properly to the party's guideline. We must receive them in our capacity as a state and they who are our party's guests also represent a state.

Therefore, [we] must have diplomatic policy in making contact with them and giving them hospitality. It can also help ease the meeting atmosphere in one way or another if we receive them nicely.

d. Border Technical Section: We have planted demarcation poles immediately on places where conflicts are settled. We have worked step by step.

3. Vietnamese acts in other places:

During the same time that we were negotiating in Northeast Zone, the Vietnamese were also conducting continuous acts in various other places like:

a. Eastern Zone: In the vicinity of Chboch, Snuol District, they built a 5-kilometer shortcut from the former French road into our territory. [Our] party recommended using landmines. At Kbal Cham, their tractor came in our territory, and everybody including driver got killed trudging when the tractor ran over landmines. They came in to take out all the corpses. In another place on Svay Rieng boundary, they came in as far as one kilometer into our territory, hedging more than 200 bamboo demarcation poles.

b. Peam Cho, Ka-am Samna: A group of 5 or 6 Vietnamese came to hide themselves in the wood. We did not know which side they belong to. We have them arrested already.

c. Sea: They have their canoes and ships invade our seawaters quite often. We fired some of them.

So, we have endless problems with Vietnam. We must continue to struggle politically, diplomatically and militarily. Be careful with the people who fled to Vietnam and did not return; they propagandized encouraging more people to escape to Vietnam. For this problem, base authorities have already taken measures.

Number 64:

L0001451

(05bbk)

Minute of Divisional and Regimentsecretary-undersecretary of Logistics Meeting

19 September 1976, 7 o'clock

Agenda:

I. Report on:

1. Enemy situation
2. Cultivation
 - a) Statistics of short-term rice (which has already been transplanted)
 - b) The statistics of long-term rice: Compared to the plan of each Division, how many percent has been achieved? May it be finished on 10 October?
 - c) Statistics of short-term rice: How many tons have been harvested and threshed?
3. Flood and protective measures:
4. Situation of health, diseases, and protective measures
5. Situation of food [supply] of each Division and subsidiary crop
6. Situation of the party on both consciousness, political and assignment [works]

II. Certain [work]goals for the future

- a) Farmland expansion
- b) Dry season farming

III. Others

Comrade Met

1. Enemy situation in Phnom Penh on 16 September: There was a carbine hidden in the [military] school of Division 502 which was about to open its course. The bullets had already been inserted. [We] assume that the enemy had intended to kill our cadres during the training course. In Battambang province in the Zone Army defending airport, there had some bad elements which were, basically, already been selected carefully. In gas station there was an aspect of candy wrap [dropping] found in the gasoline. There were broken pieces of bottle laid nearby the airplane lane/runway.
2. Cultivation: According to the plan, 410 hectares of short-term rice must be cultivated.
Only 375 hectares of rice seedlings have been transplanted through the lack of rice seedlings. Because too little seeds had been sowed and some seedlings had

been replanted in the plot where seedlings is rotten, and also in the areas where the transplanted rice had not grown well. For early rice of 502 may yield 1.5 tons per hectare. To get a good yield, we basically have to pull out grass. For long-term rice [according to the plan], 1156 hectares must be cultivated. Now 688 hectares of rice seedlings have been transplanted. One day we can transplant seedlings in only 20 hectares, because farmland has not been prepared enough. Possibly, the transplantation can be finished on 10 October.

3. Situation of water supply: In Spearhead 502 the water [supply] is not the problem. If the water is stopped from flowing from the above [areas] 703 can be protected. But, to some extent, it will have some effects. The soil of 703 [area] is better. So must protect the crop [in this area].
4. Health: Our brothers have strange diseases. Mostly they got swelled. But it hasn't affect their lives yet.
5. Food [supply]: The unit will run out of [food] by the end of September.
6. The party: Through the meeting and training course held very often, we can see that the task of continuing the socialist revolution is in progress. There is no more serious issue of influence [exertion of one's influence], rank-ism, or free-ism. Mostly they have good activity in building socialism. But some individuals still have blunt refusals. A Regiment cadre had something to do with moral offence when he was assigned to guard a woman who is our enemy. Another Regiment cadre had beaten heavily a combatant who was found pulling out transplanted rice. For leading, after the Conference we see that cadres act sufficiently in cultivation. But there still have some elements who had performed as observers without any stain on their clothes.

Comrade Mut:

1. Enemy situation: In this month [September] [the enemy situation] has extremely changed. More and more Thai came to fish in our maritime territory. They came in a line of about 100 to 150 fishing boats. They mostly came in the vicinity of Koh Kong and Koh Trang. On 11 September we caught one fishing boat with an 50 cc engine. For Vietnam, when we approached the maritime line, they always opened fire. Now we are also preparing for fight in case that they are approaching this line. For mainland, in September, there is an occurrence of thief. They [thieves] had stolen anything. A Regiment cadre's gun had been stolen (by enemy) while the cadre was sleeping at night. There is an encouraging (stirring up) speech that there have tigers. There are 7 vehicle drivers who had organized Free Unit(s), Commissariat(s), Headquarter(s), Logistics Office. In Kang Keng there is also thief which mainly committed by soldiers.
2. Cultivation: Up to 20 August, both short-term and long-term rice seedlings had already been transplanted. Up to 30 August, 30 hectares of short-term rice had been harvested which yielded 50 Thaings per hectare. Nearly 300 hectares of ordinary rice had been cultivated. Maybe on 10 October they will all bear fruits. 1600 hectares of long-term rice seedlings had

already been transplanted by both soldiers and people. The total number of both soldiers and people is 17,000. With an average figure of 2 tons per hectare in 2,000 hectares of farmland, there will have a shortage of 61,000 Things.

3. Health: In September many brothers got fever. But it hasn't affected their lives yet. The fever occurrence resulted from the brother's lack of raincoats.
4. Food [supply]: Up to 15 November [we will] run out of food. But the yield of the new [turn] rice is coming. Islands will run out of food in January 1977. Most of subsidiary crops in mainland are rotten. Potato covered 30 hectares of farmland.
5. Situation of the Party: These months there is no extension but strengthening. [We] have commissioned a task of building socialism and a task of defending the country. In islands, our brothers have encouragement to grow subsidiary crops to support themselves. The Party in islands has been self-controlled to some extent. The disadvantage is our cadres' lack of good grasp [work] forces, such as combatants and cadres who are hospitalized and traveled freely. We can not grasp them all. For mainland, most of cadres are aware of the continuation of socialist revolution, but not yet be closely with practical works. They always dawdled (over the work). Some cadres cheated the lower level by saying Angkar was calling them to attend a meeting. [In fact] they were ridding secretly for pleasure.

Comrade Sokh:

1. Enemy situation: External enemy situation has remained unchanged. But some people were dispersing in a disorderly manner. This problem we had already settled.
2. Situation of cultivation: 400 hectares of short-term rice seedlings need to be transplanted. Now 324 hectares of rice seedlings have been transplanted. The rice seedlings are too short and water is too deep. So we could not finish transplantation. 369 hectares of long-term rice seedlings have been transplanted. If we could not finish, we will continue till 10 October. Last time, for one day we could transplanted rice seedlings in 30 hectares. Now [can do only] 15 hectares. Because there is too much grass. Up to now 30 hectares have been flooded. Among the 15 hectares of ripe rice, only one hectare has been harvested, but most of the yield had been eaten by mice.
3. Flood: [We] would rather let it be flooded in order not to spoil the rice in Cheung Ek.
4. Health: 40 percent of our brothers is sick caused by dysentery, swelling, and malaria. In this month 10 people died had drunken water in rice fields which had just been fertilized.
5. Food [supply]: [We] will run out of food on 15 October. We still have only corn. But in September, 12 hectares of rice is ripe which can settle this

problem. Subsidiary crops exist [have been grown] only in places. Our brothers grow additional vegetables.

6. Situation of the Party: Cadres and Party's candidates are aware of socialist revolution by being closely with practical work. Because of the tumult of Angkar, cadres likely dare not to lead and are not self-controlled, but only wait for divisional plan.

Comrade Pheap:

1. Enemy situation: The [situation] around the Unit has remained unchanged. After taking out some bad elements [of the Unit] it becomes silent. There still have only thief.
2. Cultivation: 8 hectares of short-term rice have been harvested, which yields 2.8 tons per hectare. Kra Muon Sa rice is so quick to drop its fruits. If we manage to keep it properly, it will yield 3 tons. Short-term rice covers 143 hectares. 90 hectares of farmland haven't yet been cultivated.
3. Flood: Rivers and small streams can not flow in. The water flows [mainly] from the people's [areas], who had drained and caused flood. We don't know to which directions we can drain the water.
4. Health: More than 100 brothers are sick. Most of them come from new units. This month (September) 9 people died.

Comrade Huy:

1. Enemy situation: From last month up to now there has been no serious problem, but only the desertion and encouraging conflicts, demanding for no work and enough food to eat. The issue of running away has happened subsequently, but we also have taken actions subsequently.
2. Cultivation: One hectare of rice is being harvested. But [we] don't know the exact weight. There are 40 hectares in which the rice is fruity. There are about 15 hectares of (3-ton-per hectare) rice. 217 hectares of long-term rice seedlings have been transplanted. But 20 hectares are flooded. There still have 90 hectares of farmland in which seedlings haven't been transplanted because of too deep water.
3. Flood: Compared to last year's [flood] it hasn't yet reached that level. If the water of rivers and small streams even up while there have a heavy rain, it is difficult to protect Cheung Ek.
4. Health: There are 400 sick people, but no is dead.
5. Food [supply]: There is nothing to support, but only short-term rice.
6. Party: After being strengthened, there is much progress. But disadvantages in working, lack of high vigilance still mix up together.

Comrade Oeun:

1. Enemy situation: [Situation of] external enemy has remained unchanged since a child was arrested in Prek Kdam. The internal [elements] had

found certain traitors in the Unit, based on answers from outside and the obvious situation. Thief still happens subsequently. After being educated, most of them can correct themselves. But still also have a few who are stubborn and refuse to change [their bad habits]. This thief emerged as political trend. It is not a normal thief, because we had lost 200 Kg of rice.

2. Cultivation: 278 hectares of short-term rice seedlings had been transplanted. 4 hectares have been harvested. It yields 4.5 tons per hectare. There are 15 hectares in which the rice is bearing fruits simultaneously. We can not cultivate rice in 400 hectares as planned because the seedlings are still too young. There are 937 hectares of rice seedlings which have been transplanted. Among them, 35 hectares are the worst. 20 hectares have been flooded, which [we] can not have a hope [of getting yield]. The average figure of the yield on 50 percent of farmland can be 3 tons per hectare. Possibly, we can not finish [our cultivation] on 10 October as planned.
3. Flood: From 14 September up to now, areas around Chhōuk Va are the most flooded ones. But we can resist this problem by pumping the water out of the rice fields.
4. Health: 2600 brothers are sick. 400 are so sick that can not go to work. A medical worker is an enemy's network. She always uses sleeping pills with those who got any diseases. In Regiment 13 there was a person who had poisoned our brothers with Ghost Bean (a kind of poisonous crop). This month in Elite Unit and Artillery Unit, 7 soldiers died, because they had lived nearby Kap Srov and Poun Phnom areas where malaria exists.
5. Food: In September the food will be eaten all.
6. Party: After the education, there have a strong internal struggle. Certain cadres and candidates are not loyal [to the Party]. They are still perfidious towards the Party and not satisfied with the four-year plan.

Comrade Suong:

1. Enemy situation: [The situation of] external enemy has remained unchanged. But for internal issue, there have free-ism. There can have some enemy inside the Unit. But they are hiding quietly because of our serious education.
2. Cultivation: 357 hectares of short-term rice seedlings had been transplanted. The average yield can be more than 1 tons per hectare. Short-term rice in 55 hectares is ripe. It can be harvested by the end of September and early October. Rice in 84 hectares is ripe simultaneously. 610 hectares of long-term rice seedlings had been transplanted. The 3-ton-per hectare rice can cover only 20 percent of farmland. Only 50 percent of rice seedlings had just been transplanted, because of the shortage of seedlings. Possibly, the transplantation can be finished in October.

3. Flood: 35 hectares of both short-term and long-term rice have been flooded. The water in Boeng Ka Ben lake raises so high. We are taking action to [drain] let it flow to the spearhead of comrade Nai.
4. Health: In Divisional Hospital there are 300 patients. If we take the number of patients in the Regiment in to account, the number [of patients] must be 1000. The conditions of diseases are similar to the ones in other Divisions. From mid-August to mid-September, 9 brothers had died from the diseases.
5. Food [supply]: In this moth (September) [we] totally get logistics form the Staff. We don't have our own food. For subsidiary crops, there have no old ones. Most of them are new crops (newly grown crops). And most of them are rotten.
6. Party: For internal issues, there haven't any outstanding activity against the party's guidelines. After the educational promulgation, candidates and cadres are closely with (practical) works as well as with the public. But for some shortages, there are some contradictory advises which have caused dissatisfaction. Cadres in Battalions and Regiments are struggling to educate each other more boisterously, but [they] don't have the middle-of-the-way standpoint as before.

Comrade Pin:

1. Enemy situation: On 16 September, in the office of Industry, there were someone climbing Brother Say's house. [They] tried to surround, but failed to catch [that person].
2. Cultivation: For short-term rice, according to the plan, 300 hectares must be cultivated. 310 hectares of rice seedlings had been transplanted. Rice in 27 hectares is ripe. [We are] harvesting in certain plots. 529 hectares of seedlings have been transplanted. Possibly, [the transplantation] will be finished in 20 days time.
3. Flood: The water is still flowing from the upper [land]. Now 25 hectares are flooded. If we stop the water from flowing, it will flood Comrade Sokh and Comrade Huy's [areas].
4. Health: There are 400 sick people.
5. Food [supply]: According to the report, it will be enough for October. Now, in fact, [we] can self-support till only October, because the corn is not sufficient.
6. Party: After the training [course], there have a better understanding than before. In the continuation of socialist revolution, there seem not to have any serious influence and rank-ism. As shortages, there were two Regiment cadres who have a conflict of influence and rank-ism. In building socialism, during the deep involvement in cultivation, there are some Battalion cadres who don't have a clear-cut.

Comrade Hin:

1. Enemy situation has remained unchanged.
2. Cultivation: There are 30 hectares of short-term rice of which 17 hectares is bearing good fruits. 82 hectares of rice seedlings had been transplanted, [but] 4 hectares are flooded. There still have 45 hectares of farmland on which rice seedlings haven't yet been transplanted.
3. Health: There are 25 sick people, including 5 who got an upset stomach.
4. Food: The old rice can serve till October. There is only new subsidiary crops.
5. Party: Through our examination, before the Conference, there were some impediments. But after that there have a progress. Cultivation is actively involved.

Comrade Sim:

1. Enemy situation: [The situation of] external enemy has remained unchanged. In the Unit on 12 September, there were two people who managed to run home.
2. Cultivation: Short-term rice in 10 hectares has been harvested. Rice in 8 hectares is bearing fruits simultaneously. Rice in 6 hectares is fully developed. 110 hectares of seedlings had been transplanted. 20 hectares nearby Wat Russei Sanh temple have been flooded.
3. Health: From August to this month (September) 6 female and male combatants had died.
4. Food: The food can serve till 30 November.
5. Party: After the educational Conference on the Party's statutes, there have a progressive movement. Cadres are closely with labor. Rank-ism and influence are not the serious problem.

Comrade ?

1. Enemy situation: In the Rice field Spearhead, 30 cans of rice had been stolen. We saw a white dog entering the rice store.
2. Cultivation: There is no short-term rice. For long-term rice, before [we] reported to Angkar that there were 316 hectares. 12 hectares have been flooded.
3. There is measure to be taken against the flood; the water is rising every day.
4. Health: In Regiment Hospital there are 100 patients. M.Hok is seriously ill. He is staying in P.17.
5. Food: There is no shortage. [We] [have been eating]eat the food offered by Angkar.
6. Party: After the education, the candidates have a progressive movement. They go down and directly involved with the public. Some party candidates still have a manner of observers. The leading is not firm and absolute. They worked by trial and error. Did not have a good grasp of the situation.

Brother 81:

According to the statistics, the food can serve till October. There are 220 tons of unhusked rice in the store. According to the figures delivered by the Division, there are 256 tons of unhusked rice came from the dehusked rice (which had been harvested). So totally [we have] 476 tons [of rice]. For November, there are 42,396 people who may eat up 563 tons of rice. In November there will have a shortage of 85 tons of rice.

Conclusion by Brother 89:

I. Enemy situation and duty to defend the country:

1. The situation of external enemy has some changes. Such as, the sea has something to do with the enemy in the west. The East Zone and Koh Tral have something to do with the enemy in the east. Meanwhile, we are interested in the activity in the country as well as in our ranks of encouraging the rumor against the revolution by saying they will attack us in this or that places. [There also have some activities such as] defeating, stealing rice, knocking the door at night, throwing ball of earth, acting as dog, and acting as tiger. These are CIA activities.

There are two main enemy networks

Network 1: American imperialists, French, Taiwan, CIA. They had pretended to get permission to enter our country legally and secretly from Thai border. They are going to attack us from June 1976. They planed to liberate the whole country by 1980. They had secretly short to kill our cadres, destroyed us such as Gas Station, airport, factory, etc.

Network 2: Revisionists such as Soviet-Vietnam who had intended to attack and conquer us by 1980 as CIA had done. This networks liked together to fight against our revolution. For example, the contemptible Chak Krei is a CIA agent who has a close relationship with revisionists in the base, Region 24 and Region 25, and then has linked with Vietnam. They had gathered some cadres who have a conflict of rank-ism and influence. They join together to destroy our machinery [of the government] by April 1976. At the same time, they had done some small [less important] activities, including political and military spy.

What is their possibility?

Before, the west enemy had American [military] base in Thailand. They could no attack us. Now there is no more base. Thailand has difficulty in internal issues because of the attack by [its] revolution. Thailand has a conflict with Vietnam. The enemy in the east is facing economic difficulty, capitalist social system, and CIA [agents] who have buried inside [the country]. It is difficult

for the enemy to attack us from outside. The dangerous thing is that the enemy will attack us from inside.

2. Our protective measures:

1. View:

- a) Must grasp firmly class view and class struggle. And these conflicts are sharper than before. Partly, the imperialists are angry with our revolution. [They] don't want our revolution to be a model which can be followed by the countries under their exploitation, and can make a damage to the imperialist interests. The revisionists are frustrated with us, because they have no hope of grasping us. This is a conflict between revolutionary class and imperialist and revisionist [classes]
- b) Must have a correct view on solving the conflicts, by being aware that the enemies [are going to] attack us from both outside and inside. Must be vigilant, especially, with the enemies who [will] attack us from inside, by burring inside our base as well as inside our army. Must take actions against them by providing the Party's guidelines and statutes education very often and clearly.
- c) Must take the view that basically enemies are going to fail us. The enemies are not strong. Their main networks had already been smashed [killed] all. Must take a view that the number of enemies never end. They still continue to fight us. As such, must not be optimistic about non-revolutionary (view).
- d) We must have a view on curbing enemies by depending on public strength. So, must educate and make our party candidates, male and female combatants clearly aware of enemy's tricks and activities in order to take measures.
- e) Must make [them] aware of some enemy's image of activity. If [they] are enemies, when we educate [them] they never stop [doing activity]. If our public does something wrong by misunderstanding (because they don't know) when we educate, they will understand.

2. Assignment Measures:

- a) Must assign guard (task) thoroughly based on the Party's circular. And must educate and make them [guards] polite.
- b) For the Army's interior, must educate about view on the situation of enemy's tricks, and must struggle to get rid of free-ism, influence, and rank-ism in order not to let them [enemies] entice us.
- c) Must have an absolute standpoint. Select carefully the elements against the revolution. Don't be reluctant.
- d) For the sea, must take thorough protective measures as planed in our last meeting.

Cultivation:

1. Long-term rice: Must make encouragement to achieve the plan of each Division from 90 to 100 percent from 19 September to 10 October. Any Unit which has more capability must try harder.

2. Short-term rice: Propose to stop doing cultivation of 3-month rice. Any places which [will] have finished [the transplantation] by September must continue to transplant ordinary rice seedlings on any farmland which water supply depends on self-dependent standpoint. The important seeds to be grown are Kra Muon Sa and 7-dm rice.
3. Issue of protection and maintaining yield: Must pay attention to the pulling grass, fertilizing, adding water, and keeping water. Any Units which have no farmland for transplantation left must actively involved in pulling grass in order to let the grass dominate the transplanted rice (seedlings). Mice must be killed to protect the rice yield. Kampong Som (side) must pull out Thlong (a kind of plant) and make experiments.
4. Issue of curbing flood: Our view and standpoint is to protect without fail the short-term rice which is bearing fruits. If it floods some new transplanted rice seedlings, let it be. [We] have to sacrifice it for the ripe rice. Don't let the ripe rice be flooded. When the rice becomes Slap Sek (rice at the stage when it assumes or takes on the color of a parrot's wings), must harvest it without hesitation, except the rice to be used as seeds.
5. Farmland expansion and fertile soil exploration:
 - a) Division 690 must fill water in basin without fail. Propose to grow corn on 200 hectares of land. Don't need to grow sorya bean.
 - b) Propose other Divisions nearby the river banks to prepare all the land for corn growing.
 - c) Propose Division 730 to prepare land along the small streams for floating rice farming. Water gate must be made as quick as possible.
 - d) Division 310 and Division 450 must design a plan to drain water for expanding fertile soil and land for floating rice. Before draining the water grass must be pulled out.
 - e) Division 170 must turn aside to the east and expand fertile soil in Boeng Snao, partly for getting rid of mice. Next year [we will] grow Kra Muon Sa rice.
 - f) Division 164 must stop water from flowing from the foot of the mountains and Prek Toek Sap small stream without fail. Must make a basin.
6. Seeds: Through out the country, two kinds of rice seeds are selected, which are the best ones. They are: Kra Muon Sa and 7-dm (rice seeds). These two types of seeds match up to both alluvial soil and ordinary soil.
7. Threshing Machines: Propose to take it from Industrial Section to thresh rice and make a report in order to draw experiences. For water pump, Angkar decides to give 4.
8. Food: Propose to grasp firmly the statistics of food. Because this is a strategic issue for building socialism. [We] failed to collect statistics, because our brothers haven't had thorough standpoint in this field. In other words, it is because [they] have a spirit of ownership, by hiding

the statistics for the individual Unit. Must assign someone to take responsibility to collecting statistics.

9. Health: In the view of protecting forces, must heighten the spirit of protecting (work) force.
 - a) Propose measures of hygiene, such as to dig well for water to avoid drinking [using] water in rice fields.
 - b) Curb and keep a trace on the activity of enemy who destroyed us by using poison (weapons). Avoid using poison spray; use water, vegetables and food.
 - c) Propose Staff medical workers to invite all Division to attend a learning-sum up meeting. But before having the meeting, must go down to see the work sites.
 - d) Propose to contact P.17 to draw experiences and visit the real work sites.

I. Party's leading:

1. Political and consciousness works:

- a) For the task of defending the country, must educate about the view on the situation of enemy tricks and enemy activity. Must educate about the view on revolutionary vigilance and attacking enemy's tricks.
- b) Educate about the view on farming long-term rice form about 90 to 100 percent.
- c) Heighten collective spirit more.

2. Assignment:

- a) Must be closely [with the work]. Leading doesn't means only attending meeting. Must be closely with the rice fields, water pumps. From both view and listening to the report, [we] can draw a clear experience.
- b) Must be closely with the [party] branch. Being with both rice fields and branch in order to make an effective leading
- c) For the issue of extending candidate [strength], according to current situation, must have a standpoint of strengthening first. If any Unit has grasped successfully, it is necessary to extent [the strength] in order to meet the requirement of Party's leading force.

Finished at 5 o'clock

Number 2:

L0001043

(01bbk)

Dear beloved and missed Comrade Ya,

I. We have already received your telegram dated 9, 10 November 1975.

II. Angkar's comments:

1. Angkar wants to ask that other than positioning [their camps] in the proximity of O Lapeung and O Ta Yak, where else have enemies positioned [their camps]?

-Request to draw up a map indicating enemy locations; and in the future it will fine to make report by using points on the map.

-Are there any enemies on route 19?

2. Can we have 300 or 400 soldiers by gathering them from zone army and region army at D1, D2 and D3 so we can use them to attack the enemies? It is request potential forces from among people in regions nearby are gathered.

-If the forces already exist, how many can [we] probably gather? Shall we trust that we have to arm each of them?

-The forces are requested to withdraw from D1, D2, and D3 of western part [border]. The forces near the eastern border must be kept for protection. For example, the forces scattered along route 19 to Kom Badan Village, north of Sesan, must be kept for protection.

3. While gathering forces in nearby regions, it is requested to arrange for some forces from Stung Treng or Ponglung in preparation for attacking them [enemies]. These forces can be allowed to leave gradually [from now].

4. Regarding attacking tactics, [we] split [their forces] into parts, then attack each part of them separately so that their force in one part will not be able to help the others in another.

For example, [we] may attack a place between O Lapeung and O Ta Bauk, and another place between Saop Village and O Lapeung. Then, in a third place, [we] have to take over Saop Village by having some of our forces ready to curb their reinforcements from the east.

-Another tactic is to attack mainly from the sides and from behind, but not push [from the front]. Be quiet so that the enemies are not conscious of the preparation and movement of our soldiers.

-First, secretly prepare [our forces] and make a sudden attack by properly organizing our forces to be of a fair amount in comparison to [those of] the enemies in each place.

-In case that they use large number [of forces] to intervene, we have to change from our using warfare strategy to making ambush so as to lesson their forces. Use, for example, small number of forces to harass them by using weapons like grenade, mine, B40, B60, etc. [We] do in such a way that they will not be able to be of no easiness, to do planting, and to live peacefully. [We] continue to do this in a period of three or four months.

-Be careful as not to affect [bring about loss to our] forces by carrying out the strategy for the right attack in the right location and situation between enemies and us.

All the above is the preparation and organization of our forces to attack enemies militarily.

5. Politically, [we] also would like to ask that: Where are their leaders? How can we meet them? Were the leaders previously ever in connections with them? If [we] could get in touch with them soon, [we] request you, Comrade Ya, for help with this matter. But to our estimation, for this matter, they are probably some distance away along the seaside; and they just do this to delay the time. Please be informed.

6. In conclusion, our views are:

1-Prepare military forces by taking those that are existing in the bases in zones, regions and districts as the most fundamental ones. For the subordinate forces, [we have to] wait a little longer.

2-Observe the enemy situation more clearly.

3-Find possibilities to get in touch with their leaders in order to find way to argue with them politically.

These are our views for the moment.

Wishing you, Comrade, happiness and success,

With warmest revolutionary fraternity,

November 11, 1975

Note: We received the telegram of new people this morning. We will have our views later.

Number 9:
L0001094

(02bbk)

Telegram via Kolaing:
To Uncle 89,

1. In the night of 22 January 76, the Vietnamese secretly came to our camp at the front and at the back, attacking our patrol guards.
2. About the effect, we will report it later.
3. We have not attacked them. We still negotiate firmly because that is our land.
4. They are positioned one kilometer from Pou Nhak Mountain. They claim that the stretch of land located 500 meters from O Vay is theirs; and so they ordered us to withdraw. But I absolutely refuse to withdraw.
5. I am organizing the forces while testing and waiting for the final decision from the Party. As in the above report, [I] request to attack any place(s) [where there are Vietnamese]. Only if they are on Cambodian land, I will attack them all. Yet there has been no final decision from Angkar, I implemented in a way politically mature by trying to tolerate it. [We] have not counter-fired even a bullet while [we are] awaiting Angkar's advice first.
6. Uncle, please comment on this.

Best wishes for success over any obstacle

Date: 23-1-76

05

Adding:

- A Vietnamese Division Commander, who was one among them, died and was left there [at our camp].
- Two of us got mild injuries.
- At 11 o'clock on this 23 January 76, they sent more troops to attack us again. We have not fought back yet. [We] wait to see further ([we] definitely have to fight). [I'd] like to request some advice from Uncle immediately.

Copied and sent to:

- Brother 87
- Brother 89
- Brother
- Documentation

Number 10:

L0001098

(02bbk)

Telegram 78

To Brother Mo. 870 [Office 870] and Brother Vi with respect,

We would like to report about the result of the 24 January meeting with a Vietnamese [delegation]:

1. There were six in the delegation headed by Leu Yang, Deputy Chief of the Zone's military [Vietnamese side]. He told [us] that [his colleague named] Phu was sick and could not come. But we noticed that they [were supposed to have chief of their Zone's military head the delegation to meet us but] changed [from the head of the delegation to Deputy Chief of the Zone's military] because we changed from Cadre of the Regiment to Chief of Zone's military. He [Leu Yang] is old and has very deep thoughts.

2. In the meeting, they let us introduce ourselves first. I gave a speech according to what Angkar had advised by emphasizing the situation in 010b. After [I] finished my speech, they strongly accused us stressing that we violated their sovereignty moving many kilometers into their territory in 010a, 010b and 010c. They said they gave [us] a lot of concession by conceding to withdraw completely from 010a and instead gathering their forces to base in 010b. They said that in 010b, we moved in very far [into their territory but in fact] only 2 km to 3 km from O Sedthei. [They said] their forces could not tolerate any more. We suggested that we should take the map as the base for the discussion. But they strongly refused. They said the map is imperialistic. The imperialists drew it just for us to have conflicts. And [the only matter] they raised [was] for us to move out of 010b immediately. After a long persevering argument, they agreed to look at the map. We showed our territory and their territory of 010b [on the map]. After they saw it, they cooled down their behavior by saying that there is a possibility of confusing the demarcation of the territory. They suggested that we should review our territory. They said that there is only a small possibility of a mistake because their heavy artillery division's estimation is rarely mistaken. I also confirmed that our side is not mistaken because that place has been our support base since the time of political struggle.

In the end [we] decided to send comrade Deng and one of their cadres to meet at the 010b in order to negotiate and closely examine the real situation. It was noted clearly in the agreement that either side camping at the wrong site had to withdraw

immediately to its own territory. We suggested measuring from O Sedthei to the conflict borderline by taking the map as a base. They were quiet and agreed to this point. So, the representatives who were appointed from both sides went over to 010b this past January 25th. Their [representative] went their way and ours went our way. Meanwhile, a cease-fire was an order at every front line.

3. The problems about the people: They acknowledged that our people escaped to their side. Those people are gathered in the old place Yalay and Dakkeu. We tried to ask them to return those people back, [we do not know] whether they return them or give us permission to bring them back. They disagreed and stated that our cadres should go to educate those people. They will give us permission to educate them. If the people agree to return, [they] will let them return. If the people refuse to return, [they] will let them stay. They said that they would report it to the Committee to make a final decision. We agreed at this point (--illegible--)

Received on 26-1-76 at 13:00

About the problem of the people in Saob Village: They protested that those are Vietnamese people, and asked us to return [those people] back to them. If the people refuse to return, they asked [our permission] to go and educate those people by themselves. They said that after those people are given back and if Cambodia does not let them return to Saob Village, they will agree on that. They will find a place that does not have any involvement with Cambodia for those people to live. And if [we] give those people back, we have to be responsible for their damaged property. We decided to wait until we report it to the Chief of the Zone's military.

4. The problem of Route 19: They protested that we are six kilometers inside their territory. They told us to move our base back to O Yadav. We verified that our base is two and half kilometers inside our territory. If it is not clear, [they] should look at the map. They refused to do that. We argued back and forth, then [we] decided to stop [the argument] at that point and we will discuss that matter when we meet next time.

5. They disagreed upon the arrangement for people to go and look at the border marks of both sides. But [we] agreed to cooperate with each other to build guard paths along the border, and [each side is] not allowed to cross the other's path. Also [we] decided to create a temporary border path according to the guard stations along the border, and wait for the Center's plans in order to avoid conflict with each other.

6. The argument was very difficult. They put a lot of pressure on us. But we managed to maintain our standpoint and we had much confidence because [our reasons] are superior to them, especially after we showed them our map. We were able to keep the atmosphere of solidarity. We assumed that we achieved good success for the first step.

We will send the final agreement of the meeting to Angkar. This final agreement does not satisfy us; but [we] think it is important to let it happen for the first step, that is why we agreed on it.
[We'd] like to ask for more advice from Angkar for the clarification.

Notice:

- 010a is the target in Saob Village
- 010b is the target in O Vay
- 010c is the target in Route 19

Wishing brother happiness and success

With respect

But [reporter's name]

Date: 26-1-76

Copied and sent to:

- Brother Pol
- Brother Nuon
- Brother Van
- Brother Vi
- Brother Khieu
- Brother Doeun
- Documentation

Received on 26 January 76 at 13:00

Number 11:
L0001117

(02bbk)

To respected Brother 89,

1. [I'd] like to report to Brother about the border problem that the Vietnamese set up their base(s) in our territory: Our soldiers met with Teu Dik who is in charge of the planting section. They camped along the Hich Stream in Pou Trak Village. According to the information given by the Region's soldier(s), they had moved one kilometer into our territory. [We] went to inspect all together. The Vietnamese did not recognize this borderline. They said that our map is not correct. Our soldiers ordered them to withdraw completely from that place but they have not done yet.

2. On the coming February 2, 76, [we] are going to inspect the borderline. For the inspection, [we] shall go deep into the border. So, what will be your comments on that, Brother?

3. About the internal situation: Our people are busy building houses, building warehouses and cutting down the forest in the rice fields. 100 people got sick. In Mrael Island, one person died from a fainting spell. And at my place, one person died on February 8 of stomachache. Two female soldiers got appendices and they had operations already.

Best wishes to Brother for happiness and success

Chhin

Date: 8 February

Copied and sent to:

- Brother 87
- Brother 89
- Brother
- Documentation

Draft Confidential

Number 12:
L0001121

(02bbk)

To respected Brother(s),

According to a source from the people at O Vay target on February 16, it is noted that:

-The enemy came en mass to encircle the O Vay base by organizing a defense line and spreading their forces from Muy Chass Village to O Vay. They aimed to break off [our] communication route and then to crush us.

-Our forces already withdrew from the surrounded area. [We are] preparing our combating forces by dividing the forces to attack everywhere, and organizing them to crush the enemy in order to push them out of our territory.

-Although the situation was very tense, [we] have managed to gradually find measures to confront and attack them back successfully.

-The communication with them along Route 19 was broken, and has not been reconnected yet.

Wishing you happiness and success,

Ya

17 February 1976

Draft Confidential

Number 20:

L0001147
(02bbk)

NR01

Dear beloved and missed Brother 89,

I would like to report to you in the following:

1. On February 28, our brothers attacked Group 7 again at a point with attitude 754 and latitude 1363 on the 1/50,000-scale map, pushing them to retreat one kilometer [into their territory] and still continued chasing them. In O Hoch, we could take from them victorious military achievements comprising two AR15 guns, one map, four barrels of AR15 bullets, thirty barrels of Mittrailleuse bullets, eight kilograms of B40 rounds, thirty one hand grenades, 400 kilograms of rice, 480 kilograms of salt, and a number of other facilities.
2. Later, on February 29, they came to base in the same position in our territory. They are a group of 200 people, scattering as a defense line around the upper part of O Ang Kril Mountain. They were equipped with AK rifle, B41, DK75, Koronob. They also had three microphones set up faced to our position and propagandized in Khmer and Vietnamese about Cambodian-Vietnamese friendship, mentioning that Cambodia who has never invaded others now invade Hanoi and cause amity breakup.
3. In the same day, there were two helicopters flying past Tou Veas to Pouk Rakk.

Internal Problem:

1. 500 men and women of Division 920 have fever in a state as strong as it was last rainy season.
2. [I] have arrested five people with bad elements. First, they inspired people to flee home. Second, they brought grenades in preparation for smashing vehicles. They have gradually carried out such activities. Seeing that, I am further interrogating them and will send you the file on his case later.
3. [I] request for some Penicilline and Sriptomicine medicines. Please send them with Brother Say who is to come here.

Please, Brother, advice us before long.

Wishing you happiness and success,

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141

March 3, 1976

Chhin

Copied and sent to:

- Brother 87
- Brother 89
- Brother Van
- Documentation

Draft Confidential

Number 21:

L01151

(02bbk)

Telegram 25:

Dear respected Brother(s),

In the afternoon on March 6, the Group 7 [its delegation] arrived at our office as planned.

1. Delegation Composition:

-The delegation of Military Zone 5 comprised 15 people led by Li Yang, of whom there were three cadres responsible for Pli Kou and Kang Tum provinces, two from Dalatt province, and two cadres Li Yang and Y Plou of Military Zone 5.

-There were four people of the Vietnamese-Cambodian delegation led by Teu Kam and his deputy Ba Tin. Others were assistants, and Li Yang held overall responsibility.

2. The meeting were proposed to be starting at 3. The Group 7 was the first to talk. Li Yang made a speech with a typed passage. We would like to summarize its meaning to Angkar as follows:

a. [They] raised the situation in Pho Mui-O Vay village, saying there have been mutual clashes and bloodshed. They said that the place [where the clashes happened] was in their territory, etc.

b. [They] raised the problem that Cambodia gathered and transferred people of Saop village.

c. [They] raised the situation in 105 [Region 105] where fighting had occurred once again from 25 to 29 February. They said Cambodian side entered Group 7's territory as far as about 4 to 5 kilometers, south of Dak Hut.

Finally, they raised three requests:

a. While pending for an actual decision on the border matter from the governments of both countries, [they requested] both sides use a temporary borderline to avoid conflicts as well as to make it easy for various cooperation along the border--both in Rattanakiri and Mondulkiri.

b. They requested for us to hand the Saop villagers to them.

c. They requested for talk on a number of issues on border access so as to have an agreement in principle because they are interested in making contacts through

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143

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provincial level between bordering provinces such as, for instance, Ple Kou and Kang Tum, and Rattanakiri, Dalatt, Ban Chhlot, Modulhiri.

-The meeting went in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

-The way they behaved and spoke was more proper and polite than before. According to an observer of Comrade But, [they] did not use aggressive words like before.

-Li Yang finished his speech at 5:30 p.m. Tired by the long journey, we proposed a rest on March 6 and would make our speech in the morning of March 7.

3. We have planned the following projects:

1. Facilitating the building up of the country after the April 4 liberation in the framework and in 109;

2. The special points of 109 that has relationship with the South Vietnamese revolution, especially from 1970 to the liberation day;

3. Mutual support between the two parties and the two peoples Vietnamese and Cambodian during the national liberation war;

4. Raising a number of regrettable events with regards to the border after the liberation;

-Regarding the September events at O Ta Bauk, O Tak Yak and O La Peung, Group 7 arranged for an assigned pickup on March 16 of this year [The Vietnamese assigned their men to pick up KR delegation].

-In principle, an agreement on an assigned committee for receiving [delegation] from bordering provinces has been made. Request that Group 7 arrange for cadres in [their] provinces and introduce them to come to 109 via route 19. On my part, we will actually arrange for a meeting of both sides and introduce them to each other. We already have Comrade But as a representative from Rattanakiri, Comrade Nea as a representative from 801 and another from Region 1 on Comrade Lao's side. As for 105, [its representatives] will discuss with Comrade Laing later.

Please give us more advice, Bother.

With warmest revolutionary fraternity and respect,

Ya

7 March 1976

Note: If Angkar agrees to it we request 89's side to advise 920's side to slow down the fighting for a while. We have tried to contact 920's side for quite a long time, but could not make it.

Copied and sent to:

- Brother Pol [Pol Pot]
- Brother Nuon [Nuon Chea]
- Brother Khieu [Son Sen]
- Brother Van [Ieng Sary]
- Brother Doeun
- Documentation

Number 115:

L0001423

(08bbk)

To Mo.870 with respect:

The situation along the border in Eastern Zone:

1.Svay Rieng district:

During the 4 months of 1977, there occurred 3 clashes between our border-oriented troops and Vietnamese troops along the border of Svay Rieng district. The first clash took place on 18 April 1977 at 8.15am with the involvement of Vietnamese armed troops who entered 250m in our territory and opened fire at our troops, including M 79. At the same time, our troops exchanged the fire for 10mins so that they decided to withdraw. As a result, we didn't know about the enemy side's damage, but for us we got no damage. The second clash took place on 21 April 1977 at 5p. m with the involvement of 20 Vietnamese armed troops. They invaded our land, north of Daem Thkov, Baraing village, Brasak sub-district, about 200m from the border. They opened fire at our troops along the border first, and then our troops exchanged fire. Some of Vietnamese troops withdrew in to their territory and the other were in a bamboo bunch ready for attack. Then they brought a tractor to plow our paddies, west of Daem Ampil Toek, east of Baraing village, Brasak sub-district. The third clash took place on 22 April 1977 at 6.50am. While patrolling along the border, east of a bamboo bunch in Baraing village, Basak sub-district, 150m from the border, our troops saw 23 Vietnamese troops who had hidden since the evening. Then they opened fire at our troops, and we also exchanged fire for 5 minutes. As a result, we hadn't got any damage. But for the enemy we didn't know. Meanwhile, 20 Vietnamese troops were ready to attack us in the vicinity of Ba Raing village.

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145

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2. Kampong Ro district:

On 1 April 1977 at 10 am, 6 Vietnamese armed men entered our territory, 50m from the border at Daem Po, Thmei sub-district. At that time they stepped on a buried bomb, leaving one dead and some injured. From 7 to 11 April 1977, Vietnam had fired 99 105mm shells, 19 80mm shells, and 13 M79 shells in to our territory, south of the old post in Ruusei Liep village, Sam Yaong sub-district, causing no damage. On 20 April 1977 at 9am, 4 Vietnamese armed men entered our territory, south of Wat Prey Vor, Thmei sub-district, 200m from the border. They walked towards our troops who were on operating duty along the border. Then they fired M79 and Ak at our troops and then our troops exchanged the fire for 15mins. After that The Vietnamese troops decided to withdraw. As a result, one vietnamese was killed and one of our troops was injured.

3. Chantrea District:

On 2 April 1977 at 9 am, while our mobile forces were surveying a plot of land for building dikes at the boundary between Brasat and Methork districts at longitude 15 and latitude 25, 400m, 20 Vietnamese armed men started to open fire and then caught 2 of our troops. On 12 April 1977, 4 Vietnamese equipped with 2 AK and AR15 entered our territory, north of Smach Ta Nhanh, Chantrea sub-district, 500m from the border. Two of them died of bomb explosion. Then, 20 men other came to attack for liberating their corpses. On 18 April 1977, at the target of Samrong sub-district, while 3 Vietnamese equipped with 3 AR15 are entering our territory, 3 Km from the border, south of Daun Tey village, we asked them to stop walking. But they immediately started firing at us. Then we exchanged fire, leaving 1 dead. The corpses was carried by it two comrades to their territory. On 15 April 1977, at 5pm, a Vietnamese was killed by our buried bomb, east of Chili Groove, Daun Tey village, Samrong sub-district, while he was entering our territory. On the same day, at 6 p m, at the same target, two Vietnamese were injured by our punji-pits. On 26 April 1977, at 2.30 p m, there are 27 Vietnamese armed men who entered our territory, 500m from the border. Suddenly, they started firing at us. At the same time we also exchanged fire, leaving 1 Vietnamese injured. On 29 April 1977, at 7 a m, there were 12 Vietnamese armed men entering our territory, east of Wat Koh Kek temple, 1 km from the border. As they were walking across our punji pits, 1 of them was injured.

5. Prasot District:

Vietnam opened fired at our land along the boundary of Prasot very often, such as: On 11 April 1977, at the target of Kampot Touk, Koki Saom sub-district, Vietnamese fired 30 30M shells, and 8 60mm shells from it territory into our territory along the border, east of Wat Kbal Chrouk temple. On 30 April 1977, at 5 p m, at the target of Tuol Kantraey, Thlork village, Chrak Matey sub-district, there were 6 Vietnamese who had already pulled off some of our stakes. After realizing that, our colleagues started firing at them, leaving 1 dead.

5. Rameas Hek District:

On 17 April 1977, at 10.30 a m, there were 10 Vietnamese who were entering our territory in Thmei village, Daung sub-district, 150m from the border. Then our troops started firing at them, leaving 1 injured, and another one ran away by leaving a pair of shoes. On 26 April 1977, at 1 p m, in the same village, 3 Vietnamese took away 3 of our bombs. Concerning the situation in various districts along the border, Region 23, in this month (April) 1977, Vietnamese armed men provoke turmoil, open fire and invade our territory everyday.

Draft Confidential

Number 331:

D01648
(9bbk)

Region 23

Between 14 to 18 June 1977

The border situation:

Svay Rieng District

At Svay Rieng District, Vietnam has continuously committed a raid at every prong at the border.

On June 14, 1977, Vietnamese spying plan flew a long the border dropping Vietnamese money [Dong] from the prong aimed at Krasaing Chrom Village, Kruos Sub-district to Kraing Leav prong, Svay Thom. Our border soldiers found three tender notes and 50 cents.

On June 16, 1977, at Yam Daung prong, Chamlang Sub-district, three Vietnamese canoes jammed with soldiers sailed from Yam Daung to the West disappearing. At Yam Daung fort (in Vietnam) Vietnamese were digging many trenches a long channel bank near the border, and 80 mm. canon(s) were placed at the corner of Sre Baraing, West far bank and aimed at us.

On June 17, 1977, at 6 am, at the same prong, 20 Vietnamese soldiers (all equipped with all kinds of guns) scouted around for information concerning us a long the stream by the border. They didn't return till noon.

On June 17, 1977, at 9 am, at the same prong, Vietnamese soldiers sailed a canoe attached with a flag along the stream by the border to the East speaking Vietnamese on a loud speaker.

On June 17, 1977, at the prong aimed at Baraing Village, Prasak Sub-district, Vietnamese soldiers entered 150 m. into our territory to leaflet. They put leaflets at bamboo to be spotted. One of the leaflets was picked by us. The leaflet was written in both languages; one side was written in Vietnamese and another side was written Cambodian. The leaflet says the following:

To: Cambodian people and army

We used to be in trench(es) together to fight against America for independence for our both countries. Therefore our both countries have to unite each other in order to make peace.

Vietnam will not invade Cambodia, but it doesn't let any country invade it either. Officers, soldiers and people of Cambodia, please don't believe traitors, who committed a raid on Vietnam, razed houses, and killed Vietnamese people. Those things were committed just to again advantages for American emperor and traitors. Nationalist Cambodian had better ally with Vietnam to help stop those killing traitors in order to strengthen solidarity between both countries.

Vietnamese border armed forces.

On June 17, 1977, at Daem Ampil Baraing in Baraing Village, Prasak Sub-district, 9 Vietnamese soldiers entered our territory. They clashed with our border soldiers, we fired at them, so they retreat to their land.

On June 18, 1977, at 8 am, Vietnamese soldiers entered our territory again at the same place. We fired at them, so they retreated to their land.

Result: We don't have information concerning the enemy casualty.
None of us was injured.

Prasot District

On June 17, 1977, at 5.50 am, at Kampaut Touk prong, Korke Saom Sub-district, when our border soldiers went down to be on stand-by near our booby-trap mines laying in the North and in the East of Prapaing Kbal Chrouk, we saw 20 Vietnamese (all equipped with all kinds of guns) walking on our land, 30 m. from the border. When they were about 15 m. from our stand-by line, we fired at them. The clash left two Vietnamese dead in the spot, but none of us was injured.

Chantrea

On June 17, 1977, at 3.15 pm, at the prong aimed at Samraong Sub-district, 2 Vietnamese crawled into our territory to fire at our border soldiers who were placed on stand-by in the proximity of Daem Thngann in the East of Chek Village, Samraong Sub-district, 150 m. from the border. After they fired at us, they retreated to their land.

A while later, they opened fire and fired 60 mm. and 82 mm. shells at our stand-by line, but no one was hurt.

On June 18, 1977, at 3.30 am, they opened fire and fired lots of M-72s and machineguns at our stand-by line, and many 60 mm. and 80 mm. shells dropped at Chek Village, Samraong Sub-district which caused one villager injured and one pig dead.

After fire and shelling, their scouts walked towards our stand-by line, but they stepped on our booby-trap mine (12.7 mm.) laid 100 m. in front of the stand-by line which killed one of them. They fired heavily at us to take the dead back to their land.

Our side didn't fire back any round and none of us was injured.

Draft Confidential

Number 330:

D01645
(9bbk)

Region 21

Between 20 to 24 June, 1977

The border situation:

- Daun Roat in Memut District, Tramaung and Memut border
- Boeng Chrong and Chann Moul in Tramaung District
- On June 20, 1977, between 6 am to 11am, at Chann Moul prong, three Vietnamese entered 200 m. into our territory and fired 23 bullets at our land. And at one o'clock one more came.
- At Boeng Chrong prong, at 8 am, two Vietnamese approached the border, fired 18 M-79 rounds and threw 8 general grenades and 10 fragmenting grenades at us who were plowing. This poisoned seven of us, (but no one was injured).
- On June 21, 1977, at Chann Moul prong, between 6 to 11, four enemies fired lots of bullets and 2 M-79 rounds which dropped on our land 100 m. from the border.
- On the same day, at Boeng Chrong prong, between 9 am to 12 noon, the enemy fired 39 M-79 rounds which dropped on our land 150 m. from the border.
- On June 22, 1977, at Chann Moul prong, two enemies fired 27 bullets which dropped on our land 150 m. from the border. And between 1 pm to 5 pm, they fired 77 bullets which dropped on our land 150 m. from the border. At 6 pm we heard tremendous revelry.
- On the same day, at 6 am, at Daun Roat prong, seven Vietnamese (all equipped with guns) such as; 3 M-79s, 3 AKs and one AR-15 approached the border approximately 50 or 60 m. form their border. They didn't return till 8.30 am.
- On the same day at 5.30 pm, at Tea Haot prong, there were footprints of enemies on our land 500 m. East of Tea Haot. According to the footprints, they walked from South to North, one was wearing 4-corner shoes, and

another was wearing Thiv Ki shoes [particular shoes used by Thiv Ki forces, Thiv Ki means Liberal Vietnam].

Measure Soldiers have been placed to surround and seek for the enemy to be get rid of.

- On June 23, 1977, at 7.30 am, Triek Sub-district militia caught seven Vietnamese together with some belongings in the vicinity of orchard in the middle of Romeas Chol and Bang Kao Village, Memut District.
- On June 24, 1977, at 8 am, in the vicinity of Chiphleam roundabout, Satom prong, 30 enemies entered 200 m. into our territory and fired many AK bullets, 60 mm. rounds and 30 mm. machineguns at our soldiers. We also fired back at them. The clash took 30 mns, then they withdrew. We don't have any information concerning the enemy casualty.

Measure: After the fighting, we met each other at the site of the clash in to reprepare forces

to be put on stand-by, to lay punji stakes and booby-trap mines in order to prevent the enemy from invading us.

- On June 24, 1977, some thirty Vietnamese entered our territory and hid at our stand-by line located in the vicinity of roundabout nearby Satom Village, 170 m. from the border. When our Comrades returned to the stand-by line, about 20 m. from it, they fired bullets, 60 mm. and 80 mm shells, M-79s, AR-15s and 3 B-40 shells about at the same time at us. We also fired back at us. After the clash, 19 shells were found lying 1000 m. from the border.

The affect of the fight: It is assumed that some of the enemy were injured, but we don't know how many.

Addition: Chi Phleam and Satom are in Cheam Sub-district, Tramaung District.

Number 327:
D01644

(9bbk)

Region 20
to 25 June 06, 1977

Between 17

The border situation:

Ponhea Krek District

On June 17, 1977, at 1.30, six Vietnamese entered our territory in the vicinity of Thlok Trakuon, West of road no. 22. They stepped on two mines laid by us, which killed four in the spot, and the rest took the dead back to their land. We looted one AK. After the explosion, Vietnamese troops were put on stand-by in front the site of the explosion, in their territory.

On June 24, 1977, at noon, one of our front mobile soldiers was shot dead by the enemy, and one AK was looted in the West of Spean Thmar [concrete bridge] and national road 22. We managed to keep the dead with us and catch one enemy.

On June 24, 1977, at 4 pm, the soldiers of the first prong aimed in the East road no. 22, caught 2 Vietnamese in the vicinity of Trapaing Thlork.

On June 25, 1977, the soldiers of the prong aimed in the East of national road no. 22, caught three Vietnamese who entered our territory in the East of Trapaing Thlong and national road no. 22.

On June 25, 1977, seven Vietnamese were caught; four in the vicinity of Trapaing Romseng and three in the vicinity of Thmar Raung West of road no. 22. And the other two were killed in the spot by mines.

Four of the eleven Vietnamese, who entered on June 03, 1977 and managed to escape, were caught on June 24, 1977.

Number 91:

D01749

(10BBK)

Telegram 56

660 [Radio Band]

Dear respected and beloved Brother,

On 20 July, Sun sent a letter read:

It is said that on 16 - 17 -18 July, Cambodia armed forces launched hundreds of mortar-105mm onto the area with crowd of people in An Yang (sp.?) province. It destroyed mainly people as well as materials. From 16 to 17, July, there were 30 people dead and 50 people injured, and a large number of houses burnt. This was a serious event, especially after the Vietnamese party wrote a letter requesting to meet Cambodian party soon. And this is also the event after the Cambodian party wrote a letter to Vietnam. This is clear that Cambodia behaved different from its request [which read] "Leave the situation as ordinary as it is", but instead it launched [mortars onto Vietnam]. The launching provoked tension around the matter of border and provoked an obstacle to the meeting of the two parties. Again Vietnam requested Cambodia to cease such invasion, otherwise Cambodia has to be responsible for this. Vietnam absolutely respects Cambodia's sovereignty and also defends lives of its [Vietnamese] people. Once again, Vietnam wants to clarify that Vietnam still wants to meet Cambodia to cease the bloodshed and maintain solidarity of both parties.

- Furthermore, it is said that on 18 July, Vietnamese charge d' affaires met with comrade Hong in Phnom Penh. Comrade Hong briefed him the event in Ha Tieng (sp.?) that there was of course a clash, but there was not a serious one. And [Vietnam] wondered where the mortar shells were from.
- Comrade Hong said Cambodia arrested Vietnamese spy who was in action in Cambodia, but now was released.

I came here to ask that how did you arrest the spy and how did you release the spy? And what about the fortune of An Yang province people who were arrested by [Cambodian] armed forces?

- Comrade Hong said that on 13 July, Vietnam launched 5,000 rounds and used planes, warships, tanks to attack Cambodia.

On 13 July, according to my 'Vietnamese' knowledge Vietnam used its self-defense to push Cambodian armed forces from Vietnam "Dongky". But before this visit we

[Vietnam] informed Cambodia many times. So, if Cambodia is still stubborn Vietnam has to use its self-defense.

I raised the right standpoints and request of our party towards Vietnamese party Vietnamese people.

In the end, I said you cannot play secret trick to deceive the public.

- I would like to send this information to you, brother, in the country to keep you informed and to dealt with some problems.

Wish you brother happiness and success.

Chhean

Date: 20 July, received on 24-7-77 at 18.30

Note for Angkar: This telegram is late because the radio communication had not been available since 20 July and it was possible on 24 July.

Copied and sent to:

- Uncle
- Uncle Nuon
- Brother Van
- Sister Vorn
- Brother Khieu
- Office
- Documentation

With Thailand

Number 1:

L0001022

(01bbk)

Minutes on the Standing [Committee's] visit to Southwest Zone
August 20-24 1975

I. Report on general situation in the base:

1. People situation:

Shelters have been prepared everywhere for people. Base people are stable-minded. There is no shortage for the livings. The party has provided lots from the capital successively. However, remote districts are still in need and many are also suffering from diseases.

New people lack both food and medicine. Many people living west of Lvea and along Mongkul Borei stream have caught fever.

The authority has managed to control the average people. But, in particular, in some places it has been observed that where there are good leadership cadres, core leadership and people are stable, and where there are no cadres, core [leadership] is not stable and does not work smoothly. People move about freely.

In general, most people feel warmth being with the revolution and are active in country's building movement and crops diversification movement.

2. Enemy situation:

A. Border activities: There has yet been seen any activities of the Thais. On 15-16 of August, there were airplanes flying back and forth. But, there have been activities by Thais-supported group of In Tam that bring in their partisans to search for their connections so they can get in touch with people and then lead them to escape to Thailand, especially across the border. They came in group of 2 to 10 or 15, but were ambushed and arrested by us successively.

Along railway, the Thais illegally came about 3 kilometers into our territory to cultivate rice. We are seeking to smash them.

They committed small-scale subversion, spreading written leaflets at Phnom Malai. Their networks are supported by [the United States of] America.

B. Internal activities: They have their secret connections contacting each other from one place to another. They have their secret connections among the railway workers (new workers). They are carrying out psychological warfare and sabotage.

There are still some persons in our line who have not been completely screened. And they use those individuals to lead people to escape. We have successively arrested some of them and are carrying out more searches.

3. Our military situation:

Zone army is divided into two brigades--one on the frontier and in Sisophon, and the other at the back. A brigade is assigned into 10 battalions with 350 men each.

In regions near the border (Regions 1, Region 3, Region 5), an arrangement of two battalions (each of which comprises from 500 to 600 men) has been made. There is a company in one district, while an inside region has one battalion.

The composition is still a mixture with children of [former] soldiers (with the military colonel rank). In female units, there are still wives of soldiers.

Political standpoint, consciousness and solidarity are not a problem. Some cadres had bad morality (affairs with women). We told them to leave their units and return to their villages.

Military equipments include fifteen M-113 and four armored vehicles, around twenty 105-mm cannons and DCA, and a lot of looted ammunitions. [We] still lack tools like hammocks, mosquito nets.

In Pursat, there is a 200-strong unit appointed for defending the city (for controlling and cleansing).

4. Situation of economy and crops diversification:

A. Agriculture: Rice planting

This has been pushed everywhere. Rice is planted on the old land, and is also planted on some other land. Planting rice (sowing and transplanting) has been finished in most places in Battambang. Many paddy rice fields have canals and raised embankments. Water problem has been brought to an extent under mastery. But, Pursat runs badly short of water (area between Pursat and Svay Daun Keo). In the contrary, there is too much water in Sisophon and Phnom Srok.

Cotton and hemp planting has been fairly done and is further encouraged.

B. Industry:

1-Battambang: Hemp weaving factory, repair workshops (tractors and vehicles), and other accessorial screw workshops have been operational. We have made a substantial amount of screws by ourselves, and are now pushing more.

The weaving factory has over 300 workers with 192 looms and is capable to produce from 6,500 to 6,600 meters of fabrics every eight hours.

The sack manufacturer [hemp factory] has 403 workers including over 100 combatants and functions with four machines, all automated, each capable to produce 50 sacks every eight hours.

2-Mongkul Borei: A repair factory employs over 300 workers. A tractor repair factory has 12 metal lathes, which can be used to make a variety of things. We are capable to make dynamo of between 1- to 15-kilowatt power. [We] are even capable to produce battery, though [we] have to buy its inside materials from abroad.

3-Thmar Kol: There is a tractor repair factory. It uses 4 lathes, though still needs two more machines, especially metal grinding machines.

4-Andaek Hep: A cotton-pinching machine has been brought under repair and revamp.

II. Angkar's guiding opinions:

1. National Defense Affairs:

A. Key Problem – Resolving political situation of people

The importance is to settle political situation of people by making them stable-minded and become united with revolutionary authorities. The revolutionary authorities must well control people in all areas--politics, consciousness, and assignment. If [we can do] so, there will be no enemy who could come to fight us.

In practice, there have to be strengthened and widened collectives, and then take collective strength as a core that is to be rigidly solidified for use to absorb new people. New people must be a buffer to the collectives both politically and economically. This is our direction. People are strong only when collectives are strong. So, we have to monitor to see to what extent our collectives are up.

Collectives have played a role at two stages:

1-Role during wartime: Collectives have provided all kinds of strength to defeat American imperialists. Collectives have made a great deal of contributions.

2-Role after the entire liberation: Collectives have pushed all new people out of cities especially the city of Phnom Penh and Battambang in Northwest Zone. Hundreds of thousands in Battambang have all kinds of bad composition. Collectives, however, have absorbed all of them, providing them food and arrange work for them to do. Collectives are very powerful.

Therefore, collectives must be further strengthened and expanded. Through experiment, in the first course of action, collectives are able to fulfill their roles. In the second course of action, they are also able to fulfill their roles. So, they will be able to do so in the future.

To defend the country effectively, the issue of people's living standards within collectives must be resolved. Even with new people, we have to help improve their living conditions so that they will be satisfied with the revolution and that they will see this regime as theirs and no longer want to go anywhere else.

Thus, when the collectives are strong, enemies are not able to come in, to walk freely and to commit activities since they will be known once coming in and out or asking for food.

In Northwest Zone, this problem has been temporarily solved, though there remains some shortages. It is not a problem with base people, but be careful with bad compositions with new people who are opportunistic ones. For the latter, they will ever leave us even if we give them enough (2 cans [of rice a day]). We are not talking about a handful of them. We want to talk about a majority of new people and base people who are good people. We have to make dealings with all these people as a basis.

How to solve the problem?

-Now [we] are a bit stuck but our obstacle is transitional only.

-People have hope. People clearly see that geographical features are so favorable in Northwest [Zone]. Base people are very happy, so are new people (for example, production unit of eastern provincial town of Battambang), unlike [people in Region] 405. In Northwest [Zone] they [people] have much hope, see all the possibilities given to them and are happily heartfelt.

The party's principles: that is to solve people's living conditions. People's living conditions will be improved in the few years (collectives, rice paddies and water will get changed; there will be abundant food stuffs), and keep much more increasing whereas enemies will always counter crisis, always be slaves, and get lessened gradually.

Therefore, it is not enemies who are fighting us vigorously, but it is us who are fighting them vigorously. We are of great potential; we set out a model for the Thais and the people in the world. The more we are getting stronger, the more we

are setting good example for others; and [we tell them] that in order to win, we have to struggle.

B. Actual measures:

1-On the border, districts and regions must join the zone so they will be familiar [with each other] and get used [to the issue]. If zone army need mobilizing, region army and district army can manage to play their roles and cope with them.

2-A mix of old and modern weapons should be used including especially spikes to place along the border. Make a plan on how many spikes to be used in one month. All kinds of spikes must be used (those at the height of a person's foot sole, instep and shin and up to stomach).

3-For making contacts on the border, request zones, but no need for others [regions and districts] to oversee. There can be two groups who coming to contact us on the border: possibly Thais as well as Americans. So, do not let them get in touch [with us], allowing only one way in so it is easy for us to observe them.

4-Pay more attention to collectives, both old and new compositions. Get districts and sub-districts informed and educate collectives on politics, consciousness and assignment. Request [people on] assignment's to have constant livelihood.

In conclusion, people and army have a role to defend the country while collective people have a role [to work] in the base.

2. Economy and crops diversification:

A. The party direction is to diversify crops and build up the country. Work force must be allocated to those who have free land to plant and diversify crops while in the mean time defending the country. Besides, work force must be provided to any place with more work ability, that is working less but gaining much, so that [we] can make thorough effort in seeking capital to build up the country gradually.

Therefore, Northern [Zone] and Northwest [Zone] in particular that are more favorable in terms of rice field topographical location (favorable as well as vacant land) must receive more people. Second, there is sufficient capital in rice for feeding new people. Third, there is other capital in materials.

We carry out shock assaults to diversify crops in Northwest [Zone] in order to:

- improve people's living conditions throughout the country
- find new capital for purchasing materials to be used in building the country and diversifying agricultural and industrial production.

If [we] send work force to other places with less work ability, we will lose both pipe and drum [time and effort]. [In so doing] our fighting guideline is not right. So, we must fight the right place where it is effective because we carry out the policy of self-reliance. We must find capital on our own.

B. Work force arrangement:

Northwest Zone has favorable and unfavorable conditions as follows:

1-Favorable conditions:

-In general, the land is fertile, and also good though without fertilizers needed.

-The area is a huge plain with no mountains, easy for us to organize work force to do plowing and to use water.

-There is also work force [existing]. It is better if adding up more force [to the zone]. The [existing] force also has experience in diversifying crops.

-There are some machinery and tools.

2-Shortfall or points to be considered:

-Not yet in mastery of water problem.

-Insufficient work force. Need to add up work force. Even with another 3 or 4 hundred-thousand-strong work force added up, it is still not enough. Currently, a million-strong work force can yield 50% only. Need to add up 4 or 5 hundred-thousand-strong work force. We take just enough work force for the time being, for we have to spare many for other places.

-If it lacks human work force, it must be resorted to using machinery.

In conclusion, problems to be solved:

1-Water problem: it is a key direction. Zones and regions must set out plans to deal with all problems [related with water]. There must be a ministry [in charge of water issue].

2-Work force: Human force and machinery.

C. Machinery: All machinery especially tractors must be collected and put under the control of zones.

-Machinery must be well preserved by having assigned repair workshops and mechanic factories. Request for arrangement of agricultural mechanic work sites and repair workshops for zones. In the future, these workshops will become factories. For example, tractor repair workshops, and tractor assembly plants.

-Propose to arrange for a station--fairly small for the time being, and needless to be so big--for agricultural experiment. Seed varieties, anti-pest measures, fertilizers, etc. must be taken into consideration. We do it gradually.

3. Other problems:

A. Production Units: they have been assigned fairly well. We have to split new forces so that they are not in one place together. The importance is to pay attention on political affairs by training people in order not for enemies to persuade them to escape. Therefore, continue to reeducate [them], and [we] will be able to expand [our forces].

B. Cities: they must be taken care of. Small wooden houses should be dissembled as requested, though there has to be some assigned force to dot the dissembling. It is requested that crops especially coconut trees not be planted in cities. In some places it is requested that banana trees not be planted since they spoil the beauty.

C. Hospitals: It is requested that hospitals and medical workers be arranged gradually.

Draft Confidential

Number 129:

L0001436

(08bbk)

Report

Beginning from April 4, 1977 until April 29 1877

I. Enemy Situation:

1. Enemies from outside [the country] infringed on our border on 12 May 1977 at 7 am. They had seven tanks, aircraft and artilleries. We fought the tanks back toughly from [our] trenches. But the enemies attacked us from aside, driving their tanks over our combatant trench, killing three and missing two and two AK rifles. Besides, there were 12 injuries.

On 19 May 1977, a group of 10 Thai violated our territory, entering as far as 10 meters in Lak 42. They stepped on our land mine, and at the same time we fired at them, leaving several of them wounded, with the rest trying to drag their wounded into their territory.

On 7 May 1977, a group of 50 armed Free Khmer [soldiers] came to attack and successfully evacuated 25 people, both young and old, at Ta Krork's cotton plantation in Chisang Sub-district, Battambang Province. They burnt down our rice warehouse, damaging 40 sacks of rice, and killed one of our cadres. But, without letting them go off easily, our soldiers chased them, breaking the group and killing many. They are surrounding and investigating to smash the rest of them.

2. Locally, enemies have gradually acted against our revolution. They burnt a radio station in Battambang, damaging many things. On 7 [May of the same day], two enemies walked across Sangke stream off Banan at 8pm. When our combatants asked them who were walking, they suddenly fired at [our combatants], injuring one. Then they all escaped into the wood once our combatants counter-fired at them. In the same night, enemies stealthily entered the [Administration] Office of Sangke District, in the vicinity of Bay Dam Roam. When our combatants asked them who they were, they fired and run away. [We] saw the next morning that there was a person wounded as a result that we fired last night. We have already arrested and detained him for interrogation and investigation. In the same night, enemies stealthily entered collective dining house of Region 1 office, Chheu Teal Village. Our combatants fired them as soon as they saw them, although both of them ran away unharmed.

In Region 5, nine enemies--6 males and 3 females--fled into forest off Prey Daun Khieu, north of Kambao. They were the ones who escaped from the collective; and we investigate and pursue them every day. We met them once they were taking a rest, then fired at them, causing them to run unharmed though with their foodstuffs missing along the way. We are still in pursuit of them. Besides, there was a movement of people fleeing to Thailand; but the number of escapers, if compared to the last month's, is much lesser with most of them smashed by us. There have been certain immoral conducts between men and women in collectives, mostly arisen from among April 17 people and, though in small number, base people. Meanwhile, enemies have hidden rice--with half a sack of rice in one place and one Thaing of rice in another--salt, fish-fermented paste and dry rice leftover. But we are finding the stuffs every day. In Region 5, an enemy played a trick by pretending a gosh haunting at night, throwing stones, splashing water, throwing sandals onto people walking to plow rice fields in Preah Net Preah District. But, we have already arrested this enemy. In the same region, one of our villagers drove an ox-cart towards Oddor Meanchey to look for wooden ox-cart spokes in the wood, but the villager disappeared because banditry arrested him. In last May, we arrested a April 17 child who was running after another child to stick the latter [with a knife].

In Region 3, according to our general overseeing of the whole region from 15 May 1977, [we] see that enemy situation throughout the region has been somewhat changing. The enemies were more intensely active in Phnom Sampeou District. On 21 May 1977, at 4pm, boys attending buffaloes in the vicinity of Buon Chour Dei Kraham [red soil] happened to see an enemy dressed in red trousers and plain shirt, carrying an AK rifle. They asked the boys to tell them the way to Ta Ngen, Ta Kream and national route. After this event, we have taken measures to seek and arrest them with [our] soldiers, but did not see them. [We] do not know where they have gone. Speaking in general, in Region 3 from the period of 15 May 1977 until 26 May 1977 we have swept and arrested 42 people. In the night of 26 May 1977, in O Prasat Collective in Sreah Reang Village, we have arrested [many of] them and seized three M16's with 1,500 bullets, ten hand grenades and twelve bullet magazines. We arrested seven of whom contemptible Koy is leader and the other two that have escaped are Koam and the other unknown. There are many others of their partisans in Mongkul Borei District, whom we are gradually looking for. On 4 May 1977, we arrested two in Bavi District. When interrogated, they answered he had hidden an AK rifle in Battambang city. Later, we brought him to excavate the gun and we already smashed him too. In Region 3, there appears to have been some sort of problems like laziness to work, escaping the duty to labor, pretended illnesses, pretended dumb and crazy people, conjugal disputes, and moral offences among married men and women. Furthermore, there still exists private ownership. For instance, there are people hiding things [for their own use], which they do not want them collectivized. In the same region, enemies have carried out some activities like assigning [their] partisans to muster their forces and reserving foodstuffs in preparation for fleeing to Thailand. Before fleeing to Thailand, they get themselves ready to assign their vanguards to smash [our] party and collectives, and seize guns

from collective militia for their self-defense in fleeing to Thailand. As we have observed these acts actually arose from among old veteran soldiers and those with the ranks of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, and major who hide themselves in collectives, and whom we have never found for long. Recently, their acts have shown up clearly. We have already taken steps and arrested all of them.

In Region 7, enemies instill a movement refusing to do laboring, and opposing collectives. There are some acts of hiding rice and dry rice leftover, pretending to be so sick as not to work, encouraging [people to have] immoral conducts, stealing properties from each other, and opposing our plan so that we could not achieve it.

One more situation is that the contemptible Set incited a movement by saying that there are Free Khmer soldiers at Reusei Muoy Roy Kum [100 bamboo trees] headed over by Sihanouk. He also encouraged [people] to flee there, saying there is a radio station named Meotophum. He said Hou Nim who went to contact Sihanouk in France was beat to death by students in France, and that Khieu Samphan who went to work in Kampot Province was also killed by them. He had been Chief of Sangkat Sangkream, with the rank of captain. [We] have already taken measures and arrested him in Metoek collective.

Besides, the contemptible El, Plou, and Phan incited a movement by saying that there are soldiers from western [Cambodia] to Battambang, and the soldiers belong to Lon Nol. They said that people eat their meals privately in Battambang, and that they have [their own] storehouse full of rice. They also said there are many combatants running away into jungle. And they said the soldiers from western [Cambodia] belong to Lon Nol and Chan Rainsy, while those from eastern [Cambodia] belong to Sihanouk. They inspired children not to sing revolutionary songs. [We] have already taken measures and control them militarily.

Conclusion:

Viewing the enemy situations internally and externally, we see that the enemies have carried out gradual activities, though not very intensified, and the activities only occurred sparsely. We, however, gradually smashed all the enemies that have showed up. We still have further measures to investigate and sweep them continually.

II. People Situation:

We have strengthened the collectivity to a better extent than before. People's living standard is a shortage in many regions. Now, people in Regions 1, 2, 4, 6, and 7 are the most needy. Most people at support bases eat thin rice soup [gruel], while

those at front battles have in some regions [a ration of] 2 cans of rice per day, and eat in some other regions either of alternative rice and gruel twice a day.

People lack clothes, though clothing has been managed to provide to the people as advised by Angkar. The salt supplied by Angkar is sufficient in all places. Important shelters for people have been built. There have now been no people without lodging and sleeping on the ground as there were in 1975 and 1976.

People are also given injections, and anti-malaria sprays are applied throughout the zone. As of today, malaria has been much lessened, although there have been some people affected with the disease. In all regions, such disease as fainting spell, diarrhea and fever are most prominent.

III. Building Socialist [Regime]

Region 1:

-Dry-season rice seedlings transplanted:	85 hectares
-Short-term rice planted:	23 hectares
-Short-term rice seeds sowed:	60 sacks
-Maize planted:	490 hectares
-Beans planted:	277 hectares
-Sugar can-trees planted:	35 hectares
-Hemp planted:	25 hectares
-Potatoes planted:	50 hectares
-Vegetables planted:	38 hectares

-Animal raising has also been improving due to the spirit of responsibility for the taking care of animals. Animal shelters have been built and more is under construction.

We have molded the sluice gates of Kang Hort dam; the building is under way. On 20 May 1977 there was a leakage in the middle part of the dam, but we managed to patch the hole. The water is huge and [speedy]. It is not allowed to flow through the sluice gates. Now, the water discharges to its tributes and reaches the stream at Thipaddei Mountain. The difficulty is that the water influx is very strong but it discharges very slowly.

Region 2:

-Dry-season rice seedlings transplanted:	900 hectares
-Beans and maize planted:	1254 hectares
-Number of big dams:	6 (in Maong, Bakan and Krakor)
-Big water basins:	1 (in Basakk)

Region 3:

-[Number of] model houses:	94 houses
-Medium-size houses:	3078 houses
-Medium-size water basins:	12
-Canals:	2 and 6 big streams
-Dams:	11
-Ponds:	30
-Hospitals:	32
-Twice-a-year rice sowed:	132 hectares
-[Rice seedlings] transplanted:	283 hectares
-Once-a-year rice sowed:	175 hectares and 40 acres
-[Rice seeds] sowed:	1645 hectares and 90 acres
-Medium-term rice seeds sowed:	16 hectares
-[Rice seeds] sowed:	10 hectares
-Chickens:	35,829 heads
-Ducks:	34,912 heads
-Pigs:	4,320 heads

[We] have built 74,895 meters of big dike(s), each with a lower base of 2 to 3 meters wide, an upper base of 0.6 to 0.7 meter, and a height of 0.8 to 1 meter.

[We] have built 39,576 meters of small dike(s).

[We] have built 55,154 meters of canal(s).

-Cotton farm plowed:	85 hectares
-Hemp seeds sowed:	46 hectares and 30 acres
-Kapok tree seeds sowed:	30 sacks
-Maize planted:	425 hectares and 20 acres
-Bean seeds sowed:	106 hectares and 80 acres
-Potatoes planted:	81 hectares

- Bananas planted: 16 hectares
- Sugar can-trees planted: 81 hectares
- [Number of] coconut trees planted: 200
- [Number of] mango trees planted: 100
- [Number of] jack-fruit trees planted: 179
- Melons, pumpkins and cucumbers planted: 36 hectares
- [Number of] blacksmith workshops: 18
- [Number of] plowshare production workshops: 8
- [Number of] kilns: 4
- [Number of] weaving handcrafts: 18 (each has 20 looms--10 traditionally-made, and the other 10 quasi-automated)
- Traditional medicine production workshops: 11
- Agricultural fertilizers have been made available in all collectives, though unavailable in some collectives.
- In Bavil District, people [at the bases] are provided with a ration of three cans of rice per person, while those who go to work at the front [battles] are provided with a ration of three cans of rice per person.

Region 4:

- Dry-season rice seedlings transplanted: 80 hectares
- Short-term rice planted: 900 hectares
- Short-term rice seeds sowed: 37 hectares
- Short-term rice seedlings transplanted: 65 hectares
- Srok rice seeds sowed: 301 hectares
- Srok rice seeds planted: 28 hectares
- Vea rice seeds planted: 3,473 hectares
- Maize planted: 809 hectares
- Sugar can-trees planted: 16 hectares
- Beans planted: 178 hectares
- Hemp planted: 400 hectares
- Potatoes planted: 9 hectares and 220 rows
- Taros planted: 10,000 samplings
- Bananas planted: 14,893 samplings

- Houses newly built: 571 houses
- [Old] houses repaired: 1,155 houses
- National decomposers made: 4,549 tons

-There have been five medium-size water basins already built, each is two square kilometers.

Region 5:

-Too much drought has damaged not only the planted maize twice but also the planted beans.

-Other crops like hemp, potatoes and vegetables were also destroyed by the drought.

-Animal raising has been taken care of, with animal caging and sheltering in progress gradually.

-The building of the three sluice gates of Yuttasass [strategic] water basin at Trapeang Thmar is underway and is expected to finish in May.

-[We] have completed a canal of 23 kilometers long, 1 meter deep, with a upper base of 12 meters [wide] and a lower base of 6 meters [wide]. In Sisophon District, [people] dug 4 canals--a canal of 2 kilometers long at Kanseng dam, a canal of 2 kilometers long at Samraong dam, a canal of 1.5 kilometers long at Banlech dam, and another canal of 2.5 kilometers. In Prasat Quarter, [people] are making an onrush to complete a canal of 500 meters long, 4 meters deep, with an upper base of 12 meters [wide] and a lower base of 6 meters [wide], from Stung Sreng to the water basin near Moat Char.

Region 7:

- Dry-season rice seedlings transplanted: 300 hectares
- Short-term rice seeds sowed: 1,022 sacks
- Medium-term rice seeds sowed: 116 sacks
- Long-term rice seeds sowed: 552 sacks
- Medium-term rice seedlings transplanted: 126 hectares
- Dry-season rice harvested: 11 hectares and 1,190 Thaings [one Thaing of rice equals 25 kilograms]
- [Number of] houses newly built: 3,748 houses

-There are two big water basins in two sites: one in Svay Daun Keo and the other in Boeng Kak. [We] have people get the canal(s) further deepened.

-[We] have built small shelters for animals in many places. Chicken cages have to be made and raised to a level higher than the ground so that it would be easy to do the cleaning.

-Maize planted: 48.5 hectares

-Hemp planted: 38 hectares

-Potatoes planted: 87 hectares

-Sugar can-trees planted: 5 hectares

-Various vegetables planted: 138 hectares

-59 hectares of the old dike(s) have been strengthened and new dike(s) of 325.5 hectares have been built.

-[We] have made 2.827 tons of first-grade fertilizers, 704 tons of second-grade fertilizers and 166 tons of third-grade fertilizers.

29 May 1977

M 560 [Office 560]

Draft Confidential

Number 224:

L0001295

Telegram 63

200 [Radio Band]

Dear beloved and missed Angkar 870 [Office]:

Enemy situation on the border: During the night of June 10 and from the morning until noon of June 11, [enemies] have launched 105[mm] shells. A total of 8 rounds fell on the place of incidence. On June 13, eight Thais enemies infiltrated our territory at Leakh 46, 20 meters from the border. On the same day, thirty more came in at Leakh 43. For both entries, we fired at them, and they retreated to their territory immediately.

With the information given by Pork, my side has already noticed and made investigation. As we are now suppressing [suspects] to answer, some answered incriminating Comrade Number 2 who has already gone there. That is [they were] American imperialists since 1972. It is even clear with further information from the bases, and when reviewing their involvement in 1977 and 1978 [we see that] it is true. I will go to meet and inform you right away on June 17.

With highest solidarity

June 15

Nhim

Received on June 15 at 22:00'

Number 242:

D02129

(16bbk)

To Angkar 870:

[I would] like to report on general situation and work in the zone in the following:

I. Following my meeting with Angkar, [I] returned and went to work in Regions 5, 3, 1, and 4. On May 10, [I] met and worked with comrades of the Permanent Organizational Assignment Committee. During my meeting with them, I reported about the recommendations of 870, and then [we] reviewed situations in the zone as follows:

1. Review internal and external enemy situations:

External enemies [outside the country]: Over the past ten days enemies gradually launched shells into our northern territory on O Chrov. At Malai Mountain and Thmar Puok likewise, they dispatched their spies to commit activities; however we open fire, killing [many of them] and seizing four guns. On May 5, 1978 [enemy] plane(s) infiltrated in our territory as far as Samraong Sub-district, Sisophon District. On May 6, 1978, there were plane(s) flying by passing from Samlaut [District] to Pailin in the direction toward Thailand. There has not yet been any phenomenon in the gateway accessing back and forth from Koh Kong.

Internal enemies [inside the country]: Given the situation in which there were some enemies penetrating the country from outside, the enemies led and encouraged people to flee away. In regions, external enemies came in on May 5 and succeeded in encouraging and moving some people away with them. However, when they were trying to escape away with 40 people, we smashed all of them, with the only two that had escaped being under our further pursuit. In Region 5, 4 and 3, likewise, there were sort of people movements [by enemies], though we smashed most of them. They could rarely make it to either escape or enter. Besides, there were [enemies] secretly moving from one place to another. Looting still existed. There also occurred commission of moral offenses. There was subversive propaganda with my name being used in their propaganda to people: "Flee out [of the country] and build up troops to liberate [the country]: King, religion, market, money and ownership revive". Also, cadres in some collectives (Region 5 from Northwest) committed acts of hiding rice without giving it away to people. As for this problem, I have already had it solved.

Measures: Prevent it more carefully; be more highly vigilant; smash invasive enemies; successively sweep all destructive elements; and prevent all acts of secret moving and looting.

2. People's living conditions: In the zone, shortage occurred in Regions 1, 4 and 5, of which the most shortage-hit was Region 5, then Region 1 and Region 4. It was said that the entire four district of Region 5 faced shortage. But, I have met with Comrade Rin and proposed him to review all the harvested rice to see what it lacked, how many months the paddy rice would ripe, and what the rations were. As for ration, in the long future, there will [have to] be one and a half of cans [empty condensed-milk can] of rice [to be provided to one person], but for the immediate future, there will [have to] be [only] one can of rice [to be provided to one person]. [We found out that] the given rice [by Angkar] would be running out by May 10 [1978] and [people] were eating some rive seeds.

-Region 4: In the long future, there will [have to] be two of cans of rice [to be provided to one person], but for the immediate future, there will [have to] be [only] one and a half cans of rice [to be provided to one person]. [We found out that the rice given by Angkar] will be running out by June 1978. In July 1978, there will be time for rice, maize and bean [harvests] again. Therefore, the shortage prevailing in Region 4 lasts over half a month and can be settled.

-Region 1: In the long future, there will [have to] be one and a half of cans of rice a day [to be provided to one person], but for the immediate future, there will [have to] be one and a half cans of rice a day [to be provided to one person]. [We found out that] in some places [the rice given by Angkar] will be running out by mid-June and some others after the end of June. In some places it is until early July or mid-July that rice will ripe in addition to subsidiary crops like maize, potato.

Measures to be taken: Try to settle the matter of food supply by providing people with a ration of as much as limited by Angkar as two or two and a half cans of rice [a person] in the long future, and one and a half cans of rice [a person] in the immediate future; this include subsidiary crops potato, maize and bean.

Besides such matters as clothing, malaria and dwelling must be gradually addressed. As for fish and meat, it must be managed to have enough of them as well.

Notification: As for Region 5, Comrade Rin has not grasped the statistics of rice, for in stance how many [tons] of rice have been produced. Further inquiry and investigation are underway.

3. Planting and building in all areas:

-During these past days there have been heavy rains gradually throughout places. Now there is enough water in rice fields for the start of planting activities.

-Rice planting for the first time [the first of the two times of rice planting that is conducted twice a year] of the year must also be promoted to as much the level as planned. This first-time rice planting must be completely done by the end of May or the beginning of June 1978. Then, rainy-season rice planting must be vigorously conducted in a great hurry starting from mid-June 1978; the first-time rice planting must also be harvested at that time. Some of the rice seeds [which will not have to be transplanted] have already been sowed. In all regions, fairly much soil in rice fields has been tilled.

-Jute seeds have been sowed and some have already grown. By May 15, an organizational assignment committee meeting will be held. [Then], a grand total of amounts of which crops--jute, cotton and sugar can--have been planted will be shown [in the meeting]. Various other crops have gradually and continuously been planted.

-As for those whose task is to assign work forces, they have organized much better this year than in last year. It is seen that the work has been done not only better but more speedy as well. More attention has also been paid this year than in the last year on arranging embankments, digging canals, flattening soil, and putting fertilizers in rice fields.

-Water reservoirs in Region 5: Trapeang Thmar water reservoir has been promoted. The construction of a water reservoir located from Sreng Bridge to as far as Tuol Phnom Srok has nearly been finished, and only its sluice gate has yet to be done. The constructions in Region 13 will have to be done in May or early June 1978: 3 [water reservoirs] at Stung Mongkul Borei, 1 in Stung Sisophon. As for the plan and statistics of rice to be exported in 1978 and 1979, [I] will report it later.

-As for building Prayuth dam at Stung Sangke, I will go to assign and have it done in this late May.

-At Bassak (Maong) Comrade Phi said that [building a dam] will also be completed in June.

-The construction in Battambang must be finished in June as well, which most of the work has yet to be done if compared with other places.

4. Management of work process and building up of key cadres:

Strengthen, as recommended by Angkar, zone, region, district and collective cadres. Those cadres, who are not responsible, loyal and constantly close in the investigation with the revolution, must deal with the party's guidelines.

[I] will sum up and report to you later on the statistics of building party's core cadres and progressive mass cadres. As a matter of leadership, Angkar's core [cadres] hold the responsibility in some districts, and progressive mass [cadres] hold the are responsibility in some collectives. Educating is also constantly advisable. It is seen that they have performed their tasks fairly well. Much more attention must be paid to the maximum to those cadres who still have weaknesses. For instance, help must be constantly provided in Regions 1, 4 and 5.

Addition: Important are big stations [water reservoirs]—one located between Watt Ta Mim and O Dambang, one near Battambang market, and another one at Rong. These three stations have already been done and can function now.

That is all. Please, Angkar, give ideas and advice.

With very high respect,

May 11, 1978

Nhim

Draft Confidential

Number 265:

D02106

(15bbk)

Telegram 324

1230 [Radio Band]

Respected and beloved Committee 870:

We would like to report about certain situations as follows: The situation of the enemy along Thai-and-Laos border:

6. Regarding the Thai border, the Thai enemy has shrunk smaller little by little due to the hit-and-run attack of "8".

Nowadays, the Thai enemy pushed the In Tam troops to launch activities to disturb us along the border by assigning their troops into small groups to intrude into our territory in order to launch hit-and-run attack us and activities to spy on us as well. The contemptible traitors clashed with our troops patrolling the border subsequently, weakening the traitorous force subsequently because we have self-mastered and have an advantage over them in making ambushes before them. They could not get into our territory as they did before.

These traitors are based along Dang Rek Mountain and we have also plans to find their bases to crush them. Before In Tam group took traitors in Region 103 including Contemptible Hang, Chief, as their back. But later we arrested Contemptible Hang. But after we arrested Contemptible Hang and their henchmen in Choam Khsan district and in the military force in Region 103, In Tam group lost their back. Therefore, they can not enter into our territory as they did before.

7. The [situation of] enemy on Lao side: It was quiet. There was nothing interesting along the La-poeu River. However, we forbid them to go off shore. Those people were very happy and had promised to us that they would report to us about Youn [Vietnamese] in Laos, when Youn launched activities on our territory. Concerning the information in Laos, our bodyguards have heard sound of shots from heavy and small weapons landing in the Lao territory subsequently. We asked Lao people that made their living by fishing in the La-Poeu river, they said that there were liberation troops named [Kang Toap Kum Yuon] Yuon-Spiting troops attacking Yuon; that is why there were sounds of firing like this.

And the Lao told us that the troops called Yuon-Spiting Troops are Lao nationals that escape from the Yuon troops.

8. The situation of the enemy inside: There has been no big change, just normal situation. We are continuing to wipe out the remaining [elements] subsequently. They were against our revolutionary both openly and secretly. Because we have increasingly firm support from people; especially base people, they are getting better at seeing clearly who are enemies and who are friends. In Region 103, we have commenced the process of wiping out enemies burrowing inside our bodies; to do this, we have also depended on our people. We have done so well that the enemy can not raised their heads. This is because the people's force is strong and this force has constantly pressed them and wiped them out cleanly. We have gained victory over the enemies from the very beginning up to now. Concerning clean wiping-out of the enemy in Region 103, people have been maximally happy with that.

I would like to confirm and report on a woman named Son, Comrade Man's wife. The enemy has answered implicating her very much. I have decided to remove her from staying in the Office of Zone 801 in order to prevent this woman from continuing more traitorous activities.

Regarding enemy as bandits that Contemptible Hang had assigned to position in the Sa-ak forest linked to Varin district, and we had arrested and destroyed them subsequently and we were in the process of looking for them further more. But up to now, it has been quiet. I do not know where they have fled. Those we had arrested were purely high-ranking officials and they had run out of food.

Regarding weapons that Contemptible Hang said he hid by burrowing in the ground, he lied. According to the fact to which Hang's henchmen has confessed was that there were 160 weapons. He gave 100 weapons to the bandits and he distributed 60 weapons to the work site B-31. We have dispossessed these 60 weapons and we still lose 100 weapons including 4 B-40 rocket launchers.

9. The situation of the people: The level of political awareness, consciousness, and organization has been raised subsequently. We have trained and subsequently educated [people]. At the same time, we have opened wide centralized democracy and criticism among the people and between people and leading cadres. People have become increasingly clear and they have better seen the right path of the party, which prompted them to more vigorously do farming than they did before.

Therefore, the people's force in 1978 have increasingly ensured and ascertained the defense and construction of the nation; that is to say that they can fight the enemy and at the same time they can do farming. And they will be our warm hope in the future. About livelihood of people in all sectors, by basing on the people's force, we have subsequently solved [problems]. There has been nothing complex or being an obstacle. Whereas the clothes that Angkar has supplied to people are appropriate enough. But the problem is that we can not sew clothes timely because many sewing machines lack thread winders This is because the enemy has destroyed thread winders. As for illness, illness has occurred in many cases at grass roots, and dams because it has been very hot in this dry season. We have had less illness as it gets cool. We keep the dry season for rest.

10. The situation of farming: Every district in the zone has determined and achieved plans to build dams completely in April or May the latest. This year the stimulus [level of production] is a level greater leap forward than last year. According to our observation, the people's stimulus to vigorously build dams is also up to a level greater leap forward than two years ago. If comparing the human force and the dams, we have seen that the speed is twice or three times as fast as 1977. This has shown that the force of people's awareness has doubled straightly and people are getting more and more convinced in communal and party leadership. Besides, we have also wiped out cleanly the opposing gangs subsequently.

As regards dry season farming: Continue to harvest and are continuing to plow, rake, sow and transplant rice. The rice product in the upper part is from 2 to 3 tons per hectare, and in the lower part 3 or 4 to 5 tons, but in some places from 7 to 10 tons.

Regarding the blue beans: We are harvesting the product and also starting to transport the product for the state step by step and according to our estimation, we have given to the state 3,000 sacks of rice.

Wish you happiness and victory.

April 10, 1978

Se

Received on April 11, 1978 at 13:00

Copied and sent to:

- Grand Uncle
- Grand Uncle Nuon
- Grand Uncle Van
- Grand Ante Vorn
- Office
- Documentation

Draft Confidential

Number 62:

L0001449

(05bbk)

Minute of Divisional and Independent Regiment

Secretary-under secretary's Meeting

16 September 1976, 7 o'clock

Agenda:

- II. Proposal for information of enemy situation
- III. Commemoration of the boss Mao Tse Tung
- IV. Others
 - Poison issue

Comrade Voeng:

1. On September 11, at 9 o'clock, a sound of gunfire was heard for 20 minutes in the south of Kam Bol, west of Wat Tra Kiet temple. On the night of September 12, the sound occurred again, but [they] fired one magazine. At night, there were 2 persons entering Wat Trakiet temple where 310 was stationing. They were believed to be Central Army. Our brothers failed to stop them. Then they managed to run away.
2. On September 13, [we] stopped a child in Prek Kdam. [According to the child], he/ she was assigned by a woman named Moeun living nearby Wat Dam Rei Temple (Ro Ka Kaong) to spy on our arsenal in Phnom Penh. The woman name Moeun had been arrested (by us) once after the day on which the whole country was liberated. [Then] we released her, but later she was arrested by Skun [Group] (a defined category of people) for moral offence with security guard(s).

Comrade Pin:

1. On 3 September, in Sre Cham village, a sound of gunfire was heard. And all Cham people together were sharpening their knives by stopping working in an attempt to rebel against Khmers.
2. There were 8 people boading boat(s) in attempt to escape to Koh Tral , [but all were] arrested and sent back to the base.

Comrade Nat:

Comrade Chea has arrested 3 combatants from 502. They should be sent back.

Comrade Met:

Last time, disputed people had been allowed to hunt down deserters. But the ones [who were hunting down] also disappeared till now. They are all in Region 25.

Comrade Tat:

On September 5, [we] arrested a person named Neou from Put Sa village, Bati district (Takeo). [According to him], there are two people [including him] who had one gun. The other person is Ouch OL who had forced him (Neou) from the village. But when arrived Svay Ro Lum, the two went to different directions.

Conclusion by Brother 89:

I. Enemy situation:

1. For imperialists and their lackeys, according to [their confession], those who were from foreign countries and assigned to make cultivation, tried to run away. But we had caught them back. They ran with the aim of reporting to CIA agents in South Vietnam. [They] said the imperialists planned to attack us from the sea in an attempt to conquer KohTrang and Koh Poula Wai. And that if they are succeeded in conquering these two islands, they will continue to expand the mainland. After that they will hand over them to American Imperialists and French for kerosene exploitation. Another target is Battambang and Preah Vihear provinces. They planned to disturb us in June 1976. They [will] attack us until they gain victory in 1980. Their aim is to report to American imperialists that they can not attack from inside, or expand from inside. They must absolutely attack from outside without delay.
2. Inside-buried networks:
Chak Krei is a main network who has a contact with both Imperialists and revisionists. They enticed opponents, authoritarianists and those who are not satisfied with our revolution. Soviet, Vietnam, and CIA agents also have a linked network with Chak Krei who is an old enemy buried inside. The new ones (enemy): opponents, [and] authoritarianists, had been enticed by Vietnam. If [we]examine the tumultuous activity these days, they [are making] contacts with CIA agents. Those who have non-revolutionary standpoint also encourage such activity. This situation is linked to the general situation of enemy.
3. Examination of our Army:
During the war, we had selected carefully those who were not good, deserted the unit, and had encouraged [the cause] of the breakup of front lines, who were sent in by the enemy. After the war, we had taken those elements back, even the new ones who had never been involved in

fighting (those who were defined as after-17-April people) or who had just been from Phnom Penh to mingle.

Measures:

1. View on conflict: Have a good grasp of this conflict. Because it must continue to happen and even more sharp between our revolution and enemies_ both imperialists and revisionists.
 2. Must keep a trace and have a good and thorough grasp of the biographies of the army, especially, of those who have just been included by beating drum after the day on which the whole country was liberated.
 3. Must trace, guard, and check thoroughly.
- II. The commemoration of Mao Tse Tung:

Based on the party's Decision, on the occasion of the death of the boss Mao Tse Tung, [we are] assigned to organize a meeting to commemorate his soul.

The proposals are:

1. We still stand on our self-independence and self-control standpoints. [We] don't try to get in someone's good graces. It's a correct implementation of the party's foreign policy to gain a [strong] big power.
2. We do this in order to take this special occasion on which China is mourning [of the loss of Mao Tse Tung] to strengthen and extend friendly relationship and arms-solidarity. Because they are also examining us [our attitude] to what extent we are loyal to them [China]. As comrades have already known that the loss of Mao Tse Tung is the loss of a creator of Chinese Revolutionary Party as well as the People's Republic of China, who are in a great mourning. On the other hand, through our observation, Vietnam may take this chance to deceive us and ready to extend their power in an attempt to continue to attack us.
3. If we do [celebrate the ceremony], we [will] gain benefits or not? They may take a view that they are losing their leader, why we are also holding the commemoration ceremony? In fact, [people] all over the world hold this ceremony. We [will] gain benefit of friendship to prevent the enemy from isolating us. The current situation requires us to try hard to strengthen friendly relationship with good and strong friends. As such, we gain benefit.
4. In other words, Mao Tse Tung is the one who is a successor, spreads the idea of revolution of Max, Angel, Lenin, and Staline, especially, the one who found that in socialism, there are class struggle and class dictatorship. He is a leader as well as a professor of the world's proletarian class.

For the essence of the commemoration, it is organized on behalf of Cambodian Communist Party. But we make an open promulgation as it is

under the framework of the government. For participants, we have the party, office cadres, ministries, and the army. We must choose those who are old [mature] and polite. Because it is the first time for our party to hold the meeting with the participation of foreigners. Must express [our] sadness and silence. [There will be] no laugh, no clapping, no shout of victory. Clothing must be appropriate, that is, black dress [must be worn]. To attend the meeting, there will be no weapons, no notebooks, no pen, and no noting. For the procedures, we have 450 people. We have to enter first and then sit down silently without standing up. On the celebration day, 18 September, [we] must gather together at the stadium at 5 a.m.

The 450 participants:

- Division 502: 80 people, including 10 women
- Division 310: 80 people, including 10 women
- Division 450 : 80 people, including 10 women
- Division 703: 80 people, including 10 women
- Regiment 152: 25 people
- Regiment 488: 25 people
- Regiment 377: 25 people
- Regiment 75: 25 people
- Office 62: 30 people

Draft Confidential

Number 299:

D01793

(10bbk)

Western Division

Political Section

Telegram 38 on 13 September 1977

Situation along the borders:

- 1- On September 12, from 3am to 5am, Thai army swept automatic guns and 79 mm guns into our territory, which characterized disturbances.
2. From 5.40[am] up, the enemies swept machine guns and fired shells, which characterized and invasion and attack on our mainland. They used such heavy guns as 106 mm, 81 mm, and M 79mm to sweep and shell intensively with the protective support of 2 battleships stationed in the waters, one P-111 battleship fired 37mm guns and automatic guns at our gun position and military base. This battleship entered 2 km into our waters.
- 3- Our combatants tried to fire 76mm guns at the enemy battleships, but the ships were not hit with the shots. Then the enemies withdrew and continued to fire from their waters.
- 4- The attacks from both mainland and waters went on until 11:30am
- 5- From 11:30am the enemies continue to fire at our territory subsequently with [the support of] a so-called A Trung Chrouk spying aircraft flying over the battle as well as the paralleled lines.
- 6- The enemy shells dropped in our territory around Neang Kok, sandy beach, seashore, and areas surrounding our position, destroying, one 81-mm gun and a large amount of our rice crop.
- 7- The enemies still continue to fire with a tiny seale. Our defending combatants got no casualty.

13 September 1977

Mo. 09, Koh Kong

Military

Copied and sent to:

-Brother 89

- Office
- Documentation

Draft Confidential

Number 310:

D01760

(10bbk)

To beloved and missed Mo [Office] 870:

1- We would like to send a report on situation along the boundary of Region 20 and region 23 to Mo [office] 870 as an informative account.

2- According to the boundary situation in Region 23 (on August 10) as we have sent here, Brother Phim, please be informed:

As Yuon [Vietnamese] enemies have increased their ferocious nature of aggression by plowing our land ceaselessly, as measures, we have directed [Region] 23 to fight off the contemptible plowing teams first, by shelling. (directly on the directed spot of the groups).

As such, there will have something more happen.

We will report to [office] subsequently.

Good health and great success,
14 August 1977
Comrade Iin

Special document [of] Mo [office] 870
Sent through Comrade Cham Roen
Brother Phim has already received

Number 305:

D01780

10bbk

Telegram 68

1630 [Radio band]

To beloved and missed Mo. [Office] 81:

On August 29, 1977, Sun raised a protest covering the following points:

-According to (insufficient) report, since early August Kampuchean Army has invaded such provinces as An Yang, Hien Yang, Long An and Tay Ninh subsequently. Aircraft had been used to violate the airs, waters, and forces had been assigned to spy in Vietnamese territory.

-On August 21, 1977, in the morning, a Battalion troop made an assault on Vietnamese territory in four spots. Two spots are in Miritei, Kiep He District, Long An Province. The other two are in Foc Chi Sub-district, Trang Chang Bang District, Tay Ninh Province. These four spots are located in Vietnamese territory, about 1 to 1.5 kilometers from the borders.

Another aspect is that Kampuchea Army had killed and burned down [houses] causing a great damage to human lives and properties of villagers living in these areas. Ten people were killed, including a woman whose belly had been (cut) opened. 32 houses and 30 tons of rice of seven other people were burned.

This act is contradictory to the requests made by both Vietnamese party and Kampuchean party, saying: "Wait until the situation becomes normal".

As such, Vietnamese side is absolutely against (this event) again, and would like Kampuchea to put an end to this invasion and absolutely comply with the three principles raised by the two parties in May 1976.....otherwise Kampuchea will be responsible for consequences. Vietnam would like to confirm that the tow parties as well as governments must call a meeting for a resolution in order to end the bloodshed and avert to maintain and strengthening of fraternal solidarity between the two parties as well as the two people again.

We had responded to them that:

Our people and revolutionary army has a good and pure will toward s the people and Vietnamese army, who is a neighbor. Meanwhile, Vietnam has respected the revolutionary foreign policies of Kampuchean revolutionary organization. [We] do not wish to have any conflict with Vietnam. For instance, [Comrade] still practices invasion in our territorial integrity and the air causing great damage to human lives and properties of [our] people, and at the same time, alleges Kampuchea army and puts us in charge of the responsibility of all activities, even

invasion activity conducted by Comrade. In this case, we cannot meet comrade's requests.

(Through) my observation of the past events:

When comrade invaded us to a certain extent, comrade always alleged us first that we had invaded comrade to this and that degree. For example, I had remembered that comrade alleged us more and more heavily before an event in which mortar shells had been fired a thousand times. These cases showed your, comrade, standpoints clearly.

After our Angkar had given ideas on correct and real resolutions, I myself felt that comrade Vietnam would try hard to improve and make the situation steady leading to a meeting for effective resolutions and continue the firm fraternal solidarity. But today I receive new allegations. This fact just wants to reaffirms that Comrade still continues to invade Kampuchea without end. So, it is you, comrade, who must be responsible for this motive, not us.

If Comrade Vietnam really wants to be good with Kampuchea and considers Kampuchea, Brother, the only way is to a quick end to all image of leading sabotage in Kampuchea so that the situation along the border can be made as steady as before in the spirit of our Angkar's resolutions. For us, we would like to reaffirm that we will not violate anything, even a small thing, belonged to Vietnam. However, we will always absolutely defend our independence and territorial integrity based on the current border.

Sun seemed to be furious with me, but tried to be patient and then replied to me: "Your, comrade, allegation (to me) is not reasonable. It means that comrade does not want to solve the serious problem happening, causing the situation more frustrating [severe]. Our party always informs comrade continuously to find solutions. But, your, comrade, side does not wants to see any solution at all". Then, Sun continued the allegation with the similar essence mentioned above, and in the end he confirmed that he absolutely defends himself [Vietnam].

We take assumptions on Vietnamese main aims that:

1. It [Vietnam] arrogant and wants to have a meeting, even with tiny results, in order to take advantage [over us], which means that it is the one who wishes to reconcile by peaceful and fraternal means. In other point, it intends to use this meeting as pretext or symbol for creating tricks or for provoking that after the meeting in Laos, there have another one in Kampuchea, which makes the Republic doubtful about Kampuchea. This will place it in the same strategic position in Indo-china.
2. The issue of the meeting is the same case the one of American imperialists who wanted to negotiate with us. They [Americans] tried very hard to prepare

everything to provoke turmoil and invade us more heavily in an attempt to force us to make changes.....to make agree with these ugly aims. Or they [Vietnamese] will be the one who has the advantage of the meeting in case that the meeting is held.

3. The state of not stopping provoking border conflicts is also directly meant to delete or avert the public attention to severe situation provoked by Vietnam, etc.

Therefore, there are certain events occurred as follows:

- a. Vietnamese army commanders in including Vang Vieng Yap, Vann Chien Sung and many other generals are being very closely with military troops in Regions 9 and 7 in the south and indoctrinating all issues under the hidden slogan: "Be ready to defend [ourselves] and the economy".
- b. I had been invited. According to information, the protest still continues.
- c. Rumors have been encouraged subsequently that this and that minister will lead a delegation to Kampuchea.
- d. In previous conflicts, a Chinese military consultant had been killed. It means that China is the one who provoked the problems.
- e. Phan Dien had told the republic that Vietnam wanted to solve the conflicts by peaceful and fraternal means, but Kampuchea did not agree.
- f. Some articles quoted from the radio broadcast islands in previous months have been secretly published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Hanoi for some embassies.

But, the aims of this issue have not yet found out.

Happiness and success

With the warmest revolutionary fraternity

Chhean

August 30

Translated on September 5, at 8 o'clock

Copied and sent to:

- Uncle
- Uncle Nuon
- Brother Vann
- Brother Van
- Brother Khieu
- Office
- Documentation.

Number 299:

D01793

(10bbk)

Western Division

Political Section

Telegram 38 on 13 September 1977

Situation along the borders:

- 1- On September 12, from 3am to 5am, Thai army swept automatic guns and 79 mm guns into our territory, which characterized disturbances.
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- 7- The enemies still continue to fire with a tiny seale. Our defending combatants got no casualty.

13 September 1977

Mo. 09, Koh Kong

Military

Copied and sent to:

-Brother 89

Documentation Center of Cambodia

Searching for the Truth

DC-Cam • 66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd. • P.O.Box 1110 • Phnom Penh • Cambodia
Tel: (855-23) 211-875 • Fax: (855-23) 210-358 • dccam@online.com.kh • www.dccam.org

190

-Office
-Documentation

Number 280:

D02070

Telegram 48
620 [Radio Band]
Respecte Brother:

I would like to report you that

On 13 March 1978, I met with comrade Nou Hakk Phumsavann. In the meeting I told him about success of country restoration, development, and defense and that we have to upgrade the spirits of defending our land and our national independence so that we can form socialist regime in Cambodia. We, however, have some problems such as the cruel invasion of Vietnam who always intended to force Cambodia to join Indo-Chinese Union. This damaged properties of our people in cooperatives.

- He asked, "How is the peace-talk between Cambodia and Vietnam?"

We said Vietnam invaded Cambodia and they pretend to call for peace-talk with Cambodia and what they said is false and they are not honest to Cambodia. For instance: Vietnam keeps invading Cambodia. They keep sending spies to investigate Cambodia in order to get themselves ready to attack Cambodia again. Cambodia has 5-year war with the United States and we did not have a talk because the United States wanted Cambodia to be its subordinate.

- He said party and government of Laos considers Cambodia and Vietnam its brothers and he cannot decide which is right and which is wrong.

He requested that Cambodia and Vietnam should have a peace-talk with equal principle, which no country interferes internal affairs of another.

This is mutual advantage. He added that Laos also had some problems with Vietnam before, but when they negotiated, they solved the problems.

He does not believe that Vietnam fight Cambodia in order to force Cambodia to join Indo-Chinese Union. The party and government of Laos do not allow Vietnamese troops base along Cambodian-Laotian border; so, he asked us not to worry about this. He believed us and he asked us to believe him. They said they are very painful to hear that there are Vietnamese troops basing along their border.

I added that Laos and Cambodia must continue strengthen and extend our friendship and solidarity even stronger and better based on the principle of respecting each other. But Vietnam still continues to play tricks in order to invade Cambodia. Vietnamese spies admitted that Vietnam is willing to capture Cambodia in this March and April.

So, all of Vietnamese requests are not honest to Cambodia. It is cheating international community and preparing to fight us second time

Analysis: The meeting is as the same as before. They have already had an agreement with Vietnam over the matter. They pretend to be our friend, but they insisted us to negotiate with Vietnam. Apparently, the meeting with comrade Phoumy was not publicized and if the meeting with Nou Hakk will not be publicized either; we can see clearly that it is as the previous Telegram.

Warmest revolutionary friendship.

On 13 March 1978, at 3.00 o'clock

Roath

Received on 14 March 1978, at 18.30 o'clock

Copied and sent to:

- Uncle
- Uncle Nuon
- Brother Van
- Sister Vorn
- Office
- Documentation

Number 271:
D02100
(15bbk)

Telegram 63

755 [Radio Band]

Respected Brother:

On March 31 1978, the Thai Embassy requested to meet me. During the meeting we raised the following issues:

1. They expressed thanks to our government for having released their fishermen.
2. They made a statement telling us about the situation along the border. From the statement, I have extracted the meaning as follows:

In the past, after the return from the official friendship visit of the Thai delegation from 30 January to February 1978, Cambodians troops and the incident-causing Thai communist entered and attacked their border police destroying many of their people's villages as well as gathering Thai civilians into the Cambodian territory many times.

The above executed acts increased the adverse situation and the Thai people have understood that Cambodia is walking alone by cooperating with and supporting the Thai communists in an anemic way toward Thailand with which Cambodia has already strengthened its mutual understanding during the Thai delegation's visit to Cambodia.

The visit this time has made the Thai Government gain support from their people for proceeding various affairs and made the true willingness to build contact with Cambodia come to fruition.

Therefore, the Thai side requested Cambodian side to jointly cooperate with each other to find a solution to cease these acts and to help return the Thai people and their properties back to Thailand.

Regarding these issues, Cambodia have responded to Thailand's request, and believed that other implementations of the Thai government in future in arranging contacts with Cambodia could obtain strong support from the Thai people.

About solutions to cease clashes between Cambodia and Thailand along the border, these clashes can occur due to misunderstanding or antagonism crated by the third force.

The Thai side always agrees to cooperate with Cambodia and wishes to recognize Cambodia's views or requests in this matter.

My responses to them are that: Thailand said that there were Cambodian armed forces together with Thai communist force attacking the Thai police and arrested Thai civilians. That is not true and I deny this. On the contrary, it was Thailand that allowed the Free Khmer supporting Thailand to cause incidents along the border blocking the building process of friendship between the two countries. Regarding Thailand's internal affairs, it is the rights and authorities of the Thai people to settle their own internal affairs. Cambodia does not interfere in the internal affairs of Thailand.

Our troops are paying attentions to Yuon [Vietnamese] at the border. As for the Thai border, our two countries are making good progress step by step thanks to the efforts of our two countries. This will increasingly develop.

According to our analysis of the Thailand's statement, the third force was referred to the activities of the Thai liberation movement inside Cambodia's territory. And they conceal the Free Khmer that they are feeding in their territory. By the way, during the meeting this time, see that their behaviors are more gentle than before and they [Thai delegation] said several times that they request us to cooperate together with them to wipe out the third force. They referred to only one side of the problem i.e. Thai Communist forces.

With the warmest revolutionary fraternity,

April 4, 1978

Received on April 4 at 20.50

Copied and sent to:

- Grand Uncle
- Grand Uncle Nuon
- Bang Wan, Bang Vorn
- Office
- Documentation

Number 267:

D02104

(15bbk)

Telegram 18

208 [Radio Band]

Dear beloved and respected brother:

1. The enemies that pushed into Region 24 in Trapeang Peam and Bray were defeated and driven back by us completely. We destroyed 5 tanks. Many of their surviving force also died and got injured. We attacked into Dong Thapp down town and the market south of Trapeang Peam and Toeng Chov killing and injuring hundreds of enemies and putting hundreds of houses on fire. We continued to shell [artillery] 107 and DK 75 into Toeng Chov.
2. On April 8, 1978, the enemy sent its two companies to clash with us in Banteay Thmei near Ong Tann and we attacked them killing 15 and injuring 5 of their soldiers.
3. On the north, the enemy tried to block us from pushing ahead by planting many mines especially on the north and south of Road Number 13.
4. Regarding the grassroots situation, we continue to conduct purification subsequently.
5. Tomorrow, Comrade Chan will go to meet Brother Phim.

Wish you happiness, ever.

47 [Office/Unit/Brother]

April 8, 1978

Received April 9, 1978 at 5:20

Chapter 3
Arbitrary arrest, detention and execution.....

Summary of Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Execution

Disloyalty within the revolutionary movement of Kampuchea (CPK), particularly Siv Heng case (D07328). "Siv Heng's case is a historical experience. He originally belonged to the Communist Party of Kampuchea (the then-party's name was not created). Siv Heng controlled all the party's secrets. Later, he opposed our party. [He] reported as well on all our party's secrets and on himself to the CIA. It was at that time that the contemptible Siv Heng changed [his] political party. With that very standpoint, he has become a CIA [agent] since then. The contemptible Siv [Heng] unresponsively never reported anything to our party at all. This is the contemptible Siv's political attitude and standpoint."

Arrest Power by Various Angkar's Unit

E.g L01459 (05bbk). "Five enemies managed to run into the forests. But now we have arrested all of them." Meas Mut was secretary of Division 164 in charge of the sea situation. Now he is living in Samlaut district, Battambang province.

Instruction from Angkar to torture prisoners who were accused of traitorous activities

e.g D07331. from Pon to Duch

Number of prisoners taken in Building 21 Kh from various ranks: civil and military

Most of the CPK leaders knew main malicious acts by their subordinates

Most of the files were sent and copied to Brother 89, Brother Saom, Brother 81, Brother Ren, Brother Nat, Brother Nuon, Brother Van, Brother Ren, Comrade Duch, Brother Roeun, Brother Mut, Brother Anchar Sieng, Brother Khieu and Brother Pol.

People arrested came from various zone and state entities

Agriculture, Public Work, Military Staff, Bandit, Industry, Energy, Kampong Som Port, Military Division, Commerce. Zones: Special Zone, Northwest Zone, Southwest Zone, Kandal Zone and other areas around the country.

Summary of Purging Enemies

-Disciplines within their respective units. Examination of political standpoint and moral conducts.

-Insecurity caused by opposition groups (In Tam..)

"Internal activities: They have their secret connections contacting each other from one place to another. They have their secret connections among the railway workers (new workers). They are carrying out psychological warfare and sabotage.

There are still some persons in our line who have not been completely screened. And they use those individuals to lead people to escape. We have successively arrested some of them and are carrying out more searches." (L0001022) (01bbk)

"So, we have endless problems with Vietnam. We must continue to struggle politically, diplomatically and militarily. Be careful with the people who fled to Vietnam and did not return; they propagandized encouraging more people to escape to Vietnam. For this problem, base authorities have already taken measures." (L0001174(02bbk)

"This May 1977, enemies have increasingly conducted acts of separating and destroying our revolution. It is more as of today that they have propagandized against the guideline to build up socialism and have encouraged people to flee and join [their side] than was earlier this month." (L0001434(08bbk)

As for the contemptible Pich at Bay Dam Roam who was shot wounded on his leg by our soldiers at that night, when arrested to interrogate, he sought to steal weapons stored in the district head quarters and to flee to Thailand. We request Angkar that he be smashed. (L0001434(08bbk)

Given the enemy situation, we have educated the party internally, core-Angkar, army and people so that they could see the enemy schemes and that we could strengthen our internal forces more firmly and be on close guard. (L0001434(08bbk)

Locally, enemies have gradually acted against our revolution. They burnt a radio station in Battambang, damaging many things. On 7 [May of the same day], two enemies walked across Sangke stream off Banan at 8pm. When our combatants

asked them who were walking, they suddenly fired at [our combatants], injuring one. Then, they all escaped into the wood once our combatants counter-fired at them. In the same night, enemies stealthily entered the [Administration] Office of Sangke District, in the vicinity of Bay Dam Roam. When our combatants asked them who they were, they fired and run away. [We] saw the next morning that there was a person wounded as a result that we fired last night. We have already arrested and detained him for interrogation and investigation. In the same night, enemies stealthily entered collective dining house of Region 1 office, Chheu Teal Village. Our combatants fired them as soon as they saw them, although both of them ran away unharmed.

In Region 5, nine enemies--6 males and 3 females--fled into forest off Prey Daun Khieu, north of Kambao. They were the ones who escaped from the collective; and we investigate and pursue them every day. We met them once they were taking a rest, then fired at them, causing them to run unharmed though with their foodstuffs missing along the way. We are still in pursuit of them. Besides, there was a movement of people fleeing to Thailand; but the number of escapers, if compared to the last month's, is much lesser with most of them smashed by us. There have been certain immoral conducts between men and women in collectives, mostly arisen from among April 17 people and, though in small number, base people. Meanwhile, enemies have hidden rice--with half a sack of rice in one place and one Thaing of rice in another--salt, fish-fermented paste and dry rice leftover. But we are finding the stuffs every day. In Region 5, an enemy played a trick by pretending a gosh haunting at night, throwing stones, splashing water, throwing sandals onto people walking to plow rice fields in Preah Net Preah District. But, we have already arrested this enemy. In the same region, one of our villagers drove an ox-cart towards Oddor Meanchey to look for wooden ox-cart spokes in the wood, but the villager disappeared because banditry arrested him. In last May, we arrested a April 17 child who was running after another child to stick the latter [with a knife]. (L0001436(08bbk))

Spiritual Attack

Examples: Enemy has inhabited in O Dambauk, Saop Village.

We have to find a good way to deal with Laos and don't cause tension between Cambodia and Laos. However, we have to be alert to peace alliance, because due to the report, it says that some people commute from Cambodia to Laos, and some combatants have fled there. Make sure that enemy agents burrowing from inside can't spiritually attack us. If necessary to contact, please contact. (L0001442(05bbk))

-Not the full text talk about purging enemies. However, only specific paragraphs or lines do related to the purging of enemies.

Number 103:

D07302

Brother 03 with respect:

Keam Tort and Ngov Va living in Baray, Kampong Thom disguised [their] identity as workers.

1. Keam Tort was born in Stung, Kampong Thom province. His father is a middle-class farmer. His father-in-law's name is Srei Born, [who is] a feudalist. As a second-year Bachelor of Education student, in the academic year 1959-60, he signed a proposal asking for permission from the government of Sihanouk to kill 3 progressive intellectuals. The petition was signed secretly by a few people. While working in Kampong Thom, [he always] fought against the revolution. In 1973, or maybe 1974 (I am not sure), he served as a member of the Khmer Youth [Association] Group Against the Indochinese Communism. His name has been found in the documents of the Khmer Youth Against Indochinese Communism.

2. Ngov Va, whose birth place is unknown, has been informed on by colleagues in the Information [Section] that he used to visit the houses of Lon Nol, Boret, and Pan Sothy very often.

a) Ngov Va controlled and led three combatants: Chen Kan, Kan Von, and Chea Sreng, who once were members of Khmer Youth [Group] against Indochinese Communism.

b) Ngov Va was a consultant of Chhan Sokhom, the former Minister of Education.

c) The activities which our colleagues observed include the act of cracking down all youth movements by threatening to close schools, banning students from sitting for examination, and hunting down Student Associations of all faculties, especially the

Faculty of Literature. Moreover, they were ready to lock the schools' rooms and prepared a decree with the aim of suppressing and kicking the progressive students out of the schools.

d) He has a partner named Sa Ka Pun. The contemptible person named Ka Pun is a Dang Rek dweller. He went there when he was a student in Battambang High School. Later he returned to his studies until he graduated from the university with a degree of bachelor of education in [academic year]1963-64.

II. Beside those people, there is another one named Tap Bunny Din, who is at a similar age to mine, and who lives with me. His father is an upper-class farmer. His father-in-law's name is Srei Kim Heang who was a feudalist in Srung. [Din used to be] a member of Development of Association as Tang Orn and Hang Thun Hak. [He] used to go abroad with Kang Keng. Now he brought his family to live in Phdao Chrum, nearby Phsar Skun market.

III. It depends on you whether or not you catch [them]

27 November 1975

Duch

Number 229:

D07328

K 17

Brother Achar Seang [Ya] with hope,

Now Angkar has had us arrest you temporarily. Now Angkar recommends that we ask for information from you.

It is you and you alone that Angkar has the most hope for because you adhere more closely to Angkar and to the Revolutionary Movement of Kampuchea, compared to others under temporary arrest by Angkar.

What hope does Angkar have for you?

The matter of the information is subsidiary. What is important is that [you are] a high cadre that can successfully join the Revolutionary Movement of Kampuchea even if [you] temporarily succumb to materialism or fall into believing in individuals who used to have power and in whom [you] used to believe.

What should be required of this situation?

We are younger brothers entrusted by Angkar with the particular task to complete separately with you Brother. I outright believe that you certainly were aware of this and that you were informed in theory that we absolutely protect the party and the guideline of self-mastery and independence of the party—the Communist Party of Kampuchea.

As you are already aware, the party is the top proletarian virtue. And you are also aware theoretically that Vietnam and Russia are seen as bones in the throat, which have to be taken out.

You do know that the party always and forever implements more toughly the guideline: "Increase Friends, Decrease Enemies".

Brother Achar with hope,

We conclude that you really know that people cannot be judged based on their words alone. That is, people are judged and valued based mainly on their political attitude and standpoint.

The political attitude and standpoint of a person who accepts any political party as his own are marked by two factors. First, we report on everything to the political party we accept. We also report to the party everything inside ourselves as well as the secrets of the political party(s) we object(s). Second, we definitely do not report anything to the party(s) we object and oppose.

Siv Heng's case is a historical experience. He originally belonged to the Communist Party of Kampuchea (the then-party's name was not created). Siv Heng controlled all the party's secrets. Later, he opposed our party. [He] reported as well on all our party's secrets and on himself to the CIA. It was at that time that the contemptible Siv Heng changed [his] political party. With that very standpoint, he has become a CIA [agent] since then. The contemptible Siv [Heng] unresponsively never reported anything to our party at all. This is the contemptible Siv's political attitude and standpoint.

What do you think, Brother?

You used to live with Angkar, having completed tasks with quite a lot of advantages. And Angkar, as well as the mass both inside and outside the party, has recognized this. But, in practice, not only does Angkar know of this, but also the mass both inside and outside the party also has impressions. [We even] have documents on the formation of a party - the so-called Committee of Central Appointing Organization - with different guidelines than the Communist Party of Kampuchea, whose composition includes you, Keo Meas, and Brother Chhouk. In addition, there are many others belonging to the new so-called Central Party and Appointing Organization, whose secrets we would like to withhold from you at this moment.

There is practical evidence, and also relevant occurrences. You have long believed in Vietnam, respected Vietnam, followed Vietnam, and preferred Vietnam. Since the post-1954 period [you] have had involvement with Ouk Hok and Tu Cam. You have long believed in Russia, involving yourself with Vinh In. You have long

scorned Kampuchea Angkar [Communist Party of Kampuchea] by means of the slogans that scorned the petty bourgeoisie. You have long respected Keo Meas totally, continually contacting him politically not only via Vietnam, but even with the passage of months in direct contact with Vietnam as well. [Your] secret contacts were to promote the steering committee of your new party, and to organize action guidelines and military guidelines. Your direct contacts with Vietnam, dating July 1971, December 1975, March 1976, June 1976, and August 1976, were to settle your party's warfare strategy process. At the bases in Northeast [Zone], there have also been activities conducted against the party but in the interests of the Vietnamese Worker Party.

Brother Achar with hope,

Our party is not mistaken-- absolutely not. However, our party still has hope. The party calls on you to abandon the so-called party you joined with Keo Meas. After realizing this, how will it be if you give it up?

Brother Achar with hope,

You are quite politically mature. We would like to express much regret that you are reluctant, still fearless of the truth. And you hide the truth by denying in writing your actual activities associated with Keo Mea, Chhouk and others among the new party, done to hold onto the tail of Vietnam.

We are so very sad and so very afraid that you will lose your reputation as a high-ranking cadre, one that is very senior to our physically and mentally young interrogating cadres.

Angkar stressed to us that you have of course, no possibility of escape but to acknowledge the facts that have happened. Angkar clearly knows who is good and who is bad. You cannot just put all the blame on others as you have on our comrades, who are your colleagues. Again, Angkar stresses that it needs not have too many enemies, and it resorts to forgiving those who absolutely respect its virtue. Yet, Angkar is never hesitant to respond to any people who are intransigent.

Brother Achar with hope,

As I understand, what is the problem is if you are no longer on the party's side, or you have abandoned the new party, the Vietnamese. With this matter, only the standpoint of whose secrets you reported to whom is the criteria.

It would be good if you could immediately report on the entire secrets of the so-called new party to the Communist Party of Kampuchea. The sooner the better. Please, Brother, make a choice!

With hope!

Santebal [Secret Police]

[Duch's signature]

24 September 1976

Draft Confidential

Number 68:

L0001459

(05bbk)

Telegram: 11

To brother Mut:

1. The situation along the border has remained unchanged.
2. Mainland situation: In Riem and Babos Py sub-districts, we have taken measures as you, brother, have decided. Five enemies managed to run into the forests. But now we have arrested all of them.
3. I have taken both political and consciousness measures. For assignment action, I have organized more patrol Units for hunting down more.
4. For our situation, one of combatants in Unit 62 doing farming in the vicinity of Chamkar Daung drowned and died without any valid reason. Another two (combatants) had deserted a Unit in Sang Hav. They will be transferred from Unit 63.
5. The rice in all places is in progress. But in Kang Keng there are 12 hectares with deep water. However our brothers [combatants] are helping save the rice [from the flood]. As for the land, it has been cleared as planned. And it has been ploughed one time already. But we have to rake one more time.

24 September 1976

Comrade Dim

Copied and sent to:

Brother Nuon, Brother Khieu, Brother Mut, Office, Documentation

Number 73:

D07331

Brother Duch:

Measures (already taken) to interrogate IX:

1. On 25 September 1976, [we] received instruction from Angkar to torture. We began to torture him with about 20 to 30 (rattan) lashes in the morning. In the evening, we tortured [him] with about 20 to 30 (wire) lashes.
2. The essence of propaganda based on the instructions:
 - a) A letter from Brother Duch dated 24 September 1976,
 - b) We had quoted the confession of Chhou Bun Leat (703) and Mam Visal (107) to show [him].
 - c) Propagated from the confession of VIII
 - The assignment of a new party with Keo Meas and Brother Chhouk acted as Central Organizational Committee
 - The secret contact with Vietnam when he was in the Unit
 - His recent meeting with Keo Meas. Those who witnessed this meeting are still alive.
 - He has only one way, that is, to confess (to the party)
3. IX began to make an oral confession that has the same meaning as his written text.

25 September 1976

Pon

Draft

Number 75:

D7330

Brother Duch:

Measures for interrogating IX, (Man San alias Ya) which made the subject (IX) confess on 26 September 1976, (in the evening).

1. In the morning, Brother Duch came in and then massaged and stroked.
2. We had received the instructions from Brother Duch:
 - Ask about the medicine for personal use
 - Ask about the health of [his] wife as well as [his] child. Do [you] realize that [your] wife and child have been arrested? When you are here, does your wife know where you are?
3. We had asked:
 - Before you were arrested and brought here, did you realize that would happen? And what situation might you have suspected?
 - For the issue of the meeting on 20 September 1976, what did the Unit promulgate? IX said for security actions, VIII will be removed [from responsibility] from the Brother Nuon's party's internal as well as external issues for his moral [offense]. We stressed that: "Brother Muk Khmao (Brother Black Face) was so shocked that he had shown the seal to Angkar."
[We] threatened to torture [him] if he refused to make a confession.
4. We had asked for permission from Brother Duch to take both 'cold' and 'hot' measures in the evening. After getting permission, in the evening, we came in and threatened to continue to torture [him] at 8 or 9 p.m.
5. At about nearly 10 we were about to torture him with our bare hands. IX began to confess by confirming the information we wanted to get. We told him to tell the whole story of traitorous activity as well as his former networks.

26 September 1976

Number 231:

D07365

[Translator's note: List of names of people probably arrested and sent to rooms at S-21, with their DK role and place of work given therein. The original handwriting is in a carelessly scrawling form, which makes reading confusing. Three pages long]

November 10, [19]76

Taken from House Kh-1 to..[?]

[Name]	[Background]
Sam Neng [alias] Srim	Division 1
Srey Chim [alias] Khleang	Bandit
Im Sot [alias] Vanna	Fuel [unit]
Nhek Virak	Combatant of a technical school

November 09

Yun Soeun (alias Suos)	Chief of handicrafts of Eastern Zone
Ban Sarin [alias] Phen	Security chief of North Zone [taken to] Kh III 4
Nop Khean [alias] Pheap	Battalion Commander of Division 117 [taken to] Kh V 10
Kaet Rem [alias] Mom to] K05-4	Chief of Commerce, Region 43, Kampong Thom [taken to] K05-4
Rat Kun to] Kh 04-4	Member of Ship [Unit] Mo. 17, Maritime [section] [taken to] Kh 04-4
Ruos Sarou [alias] John	[Combatant] (the same as above)
1.Svay Sokhan	Battalion 51, port worker of Ngor V-9
2.Lim Sok [alias] Chek	Battalion 51, Ngor I-10

Suon Saroeun

170 [or] 502, K05-11

1. Hai Nan [the name is crossed out]
2. Hai Chamraen [alias] Nan 50-membered Unit 310
3. Sou Ham [alias] Phal Combatant (the same as above)
4. Hao Rom [alias] Phon Combatant (the same as above)
5. Ngoy Kimly Student
6. Srey Run Electricity 2
7. Preap Lorn (the same as above)
8. Lech Soty (the same as above)
9. Khloeng Siheang (the same as above)
10. Norng Yan (the same as above)
11. Sieng Ban (the same as above)
12. Ngov Sichou (the same as above)
13. Ngech Seng (the same as above)
14. Chhit Kimly (the same as above)
15. Chea Hun alias Hok Rubber Plantation Ch 1
16. Top Srun Electricity 2
17. Thach To [alias] Net Hospital 505 [the name crossed out]
18. Thach To [alias] Net Assistant cadre of Region 505, hospital
19. Seung Phoeuktho News director
20. Phlong Bunthoeun Child Office of Prey Svay
21. So Ngich Bandit arrested from Battambang

Number 99:

D07365
(TSL)

[Number of prisoners taken in Building 21 Kh]

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Chea Lo | Chief of Group 260 | 703 [Division], Unit 13, 6 II |
| 2. Chea Ly [alias] Ly | Combatant of 13 [Unit] | 4 IV, Cha. [Arrested] |
| 3. Srey Vien | Combatant of 13 [Unit] | 11 IV, Cha. [Arrested] |
| 4. Hai Leng | Combatant of 13 [Unit] | 6 IV, Cha. [Arrested] |
| 5. Mot Mann [alias] Sarith | Combatant of 13 [Unit] | 12 IV, Cha. [Arrested] |
| 6. Chhom Chhorn | Combatant of 13 [Unit] | 4 IV, Cha. [Arrested] |
| 7. Mao Ngy | Combatant of 13 [Unit] | 8 IV, Cha. [Arrested] |
| 8. Saom Ros [Alias] Rotha | Combatant of 13 [Unit] | 17 IV, Cha. [Arrested] |
| 9. Eng Sreng [alias] Von | Combatant of 13 [Unit] | 13 IV, Cha. [Arrested] |

[These persons] were smashed on November 11, 1976.

[The persons below] were taken from Office K15 at Boeng Trabek and sent [here] and arrived on November 10, 1976:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Ong Bel | Student of law school in France--[taken in] 20 I. |
| 1. Mom Mam | Mobile work brigade [member], bandit taken from Pich Nil, bandit--[taken in] III 5, Building B. |
| 2. Eung Bun Siv | Worker at Pich Nil, bandit--[taken in] IV 4, Building A. |
| 3. Chan Vuth | Student (taken along with others), [taken in] bandit--K 0 II. 8. |
| 4. Seng Yam | Medic, bandit, taken from Pich Nil--[taken in] K 0 I. 9. |
| 5. Nhoap Puth alias Koem piseth | Soldier (1 year)--[taken in] K 0 I. 4. |
| 6. Mom Hoenn | Student, bandit, taken from Veas Tball Village, Meanchey Sub-district--[taken in] K 0 IV. 11. |

[The persons below] were sent [here] and arrived on November 12, 1976:

Ros Oheng and Ros Roeung, chieftains, were taken from Tuos [.....]--[taken in] K 0 I 6.

[The persons below] were taken from railway sections and sent [here] on November 13, 1976:

- Smashed: 1. Seun Sovanna Railway Section at Phnom Baset--[taken in] Ch 0 IV 12.
 Smashed: 2. Uoch Bun Thoeun Stone breaker at Phnom Baset railway section--[taken in] Ch 0 III 13.
 Smashed: 3. Seun Ieng Carpenter at Phnom Baset railway section--[taken in] Ch 0 II 13.

The wife of the railway worker at Phnom Baset railway section was taken in Building K 0 V 5 on November 13, 1976.

Troeng Nguon, collective rice cook for Baset railway section, [was taken in the building] V 5.

Smashed in the night of November 14, 1976.

Takmao [province]

[The persons below] were taken from Vietnam and arrived [here] on November 10, 1976:

1. Yoen Yin Deputy chief of Lieng Damrei Sub-district, from Vietnam, [taken in] Kh IV.
 2. Danh Heng Preacher for the children in pagoda, from Vietnam, [taken in] 20 IV 7.

[The persons below] were taken from Sa-ang and sent [here] and arrived on November 10, 1976:

1. Chheang Korng [alias] Combatant in Village 7, Treuy Sla Sub-district, [taken in] Samithi K 0 II 10

[The persons below] were taken from Glass Factory K 10:

2. Om Ean Chief of Glass Factory K 10, [taken in] Kh 0 V 6.
 3. Tong Chhoeun Machinery department chief of Glass Factory K 10, [taken in] Kh 0 I 13.
 4. Kun Youth of Sa-ang mobile work brigade, [taken in] Ch 0 III 4.

5. Ouch Vai [alias] Youth of Sa-ang mobile work brigade, [taken in] Ch 0 V 15.
Hoem Vandy
6. Sreu Chuch Youth of Sa-ang mobile work brigade, [taken in] Ch 0 V 2.

[These persons were] taken in on November 13, 1976:

1. Chang Seng Long Teacher [at first, taken in house] # Kh IV, 7, taken in house # Ch 0 III 14.
2. Tum Chhoeun alias Battalion Chief, taken in house # Kh IV 3, [now] port worker at Kilo No. 6, taken in house # Cho. IV 13.
Chhan
3. Sou Siek Combatant of port-based Unit 31 [at first taken in] Kh 0 V 6, taken in house # Ch 0 I 13.
4. Port Sith alias Port Sin Combatant of Ministry of Commercial of Commerce, Fishery Section, [at first taken in] house # Kh 0 I 13, taken in house # Ch 0 V 13.

[The below persons were] taken from Vietnam, and arrived on 13 November 1976]:

1. Yin Yin Deputy Chief of Ling Dam Rei sub-district, taken from Vietnam, [and taken in] Kh IV.
2. Danh Heng Achar (clergyman who) taught monk-boys, taken from Vietnam, [and taken in] Kh 0 IV 7.

[The below persons were] taken from Sa-Ang, and taken in on 14 November 1976:

1. Cheang Koring Sarithy Combatant in village No. 7, Traey Sla sub-district, taken from Glass Factory, K10, [taken in] K 0 II 10.
2. Um An Chief of Glass Factory, [taken in] K 10 Kh 0 V 6.
3. Kung Chhoeun Chief of Machinery Section Glass Factory, [taken in] 10 Kh 0 I 13.
4. Kun Combatant of mobile Unit of Sa-Ang district, (taken from Sa-Ang), [taken in] Ch 0 V 15.
5. Oun Vai

Him Vandy
[taken in] Ch

Combatant of mobile Unit of Sa-Ang district,

0 III.

6. Sreu Chuch
[taken in] Ch

Combatant of mobile Unit of Sa-Ang district,

V.

[The below persons] (bandits) were taken in on 14 November 1976:

1. Prak Porn
alias Dun

Bandit, [taken in] Ch 0 IV 4, and taken in Wine
Manufacturer of S-21 on 16 November 1976.

2. Sim Savong

Keo Kun

Combatant (working in Wine Manufacturer), [taken in]
Ng 0 V 1.

Draft Confidential

Number 109:

L0000260

(06bbk)

Division 801

Department of Policy

A report:

To Uncle 89 with respect:

1. The internal situation has remained unchanged. Basically, enemy stealth is mostly dormant. But there are still 4 more people who keep doing such activities. Concerning the rice issue, we haven't yet threshed it, but have just been in the process of harvesting.

2. Concerning the enemy situation, on 23 December 1976 we met 3 Vietnamese whom we had traced for along time from the border. Then we saw their footprints at the spot 530:090, east of Korng village, south of Road 19, where they were having a meeting. Suddenly, we saw a villager [among some other] running after seeing us. Then we started firing at them, leaving two (who carried 2 pistols) dead. Another one, with a basket on his back, managed to escape by running into the forests without any trace.

3. In Sem sub-district, nearby Kaong School, we found footprints of 10 people who seemed directed towards Ten sub-district, district 82.

4. In a sub-district nearby Ten sub-district, we captured a contemptible Vietnamese who had been hunted down for a long time. We can make the conclusion that maybe the enemies had had contact with some bad people in Ten sub-district, district 82. Because last time they had already killed some combatants in this sub-district. And now the enemy traces have disappeared into the surrounding areas.

5. More tracking-measures have been taken.

6. Along the road 13, we saw enemies driving cars [in an attempt to cross this road]. After realizing that we had already blocked the road with trees, they decided to turn back. (a map with a scale of 1:100,000).

With respect of warmest sentiment,

Rouen

Copied and sent to:

Brother 89;

Brother Saom;

Brother 81;

Documentation Center of Cambodia

Searching for the Truth

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213

Brother Ren;
Documentation; and
Brother Nat.

Draft Confidential

Number 209:

D01287

(TSL)

Dear beloved Comrade Duch:

We would like to send to you seven persons whom Brother Nat has approved. So, please, Comrade, take these persons. For each person, [we] have his/her name and activities as follows:

1. Thai, 23, combatant of Battalion K 4, Division 310, is a patient staying in Hospital P 98--an [alleged] mental disease. Regarding his activities, he gangs up with bad people. Every night he never sleeps, but instead always seeks and rapes women. We have advised him, but his activities are even increasing. It is heard that he said that he does not care from today on.

2. Chy, 23, combatant of Battalion K 4, is a patient staying in Hospital P 98--an [alleged] mental disease. Regarding activities, he gangs up [with bad people] to cause troubles in the hospital. He [gathers patients] to go on strike by starving oneself. When medical workers break the strike, he seeks out stones, intending to throw them onto the medical workers

3. Mon, 26, combatant of [Battalion] K 4 is a patient staying in Hospital P 98--an [alleged] mental disease. [Regarding his activities] he also causes troubles in the hospital. But, another problem is that when a woman [medical worker] comes close to him, he pretends to have a stomach ache and asks the woman to sit [near him]. Then [while she is walking to sit], he uses his leg to trip her unmannerly.

4. Chak, 26, combatant of [Battalion] K 4, Division 310, stays in Hospital P 98. He often calls and gangs up with bad people, and they meet every night until 2 or 3 when they go to sleep. According to our investigation, he is the chieftain of the gang that provokes actions in the hospital.

5. Lim, 21, platoon cadre of Battalion 132, Regiment 13, Division 310, also stays in Hospital P 89. His activities are like Chak's; the difference is that when a woman [medical worker] gives him an injection, he touches her with his hands.

6. Pheap, 25, company cadre of Battalion 134, Regiment 13, Division 310, always shits in the patients' bathroom nearly every day. We never see any shit whenever our comrades go to [the bathroom] ahead of him, but once he goes into [the bathroom]

he steps on the shit but pretends that he does that by accident. Then he spills the shit all over the room, and calls female medical workers to see the room. But when [we] observe [we] find out it was him who did it.

7. An unknown person said that, "I don't understand why Angkar said Koy Khuon [Koy Thuon] is a traitor because he is a very good person".

8. Nat, 27, combatant of Battalion 411, Regiment 21, Division 450, also stays in Hospital P 89. [He said he] has a heart disease, but when gets a medical checkup, the disease is nothing but a mental one. His activities are like previous traitors, committing things like walking naked everywhere, running from one building to another. In his previous activities, he used to have sex with the women of the traitors Contemptible Rott and Chea who live in Northern Zone. He often asks to find where partisans of the traitors [who are now in Hospital P 89] lived previously. Regarding his actions, he destroyed cups and teapots, throwing them onto medical workers' heads.

Wishes for success,

3 April 1977

For the Committee of Division 310

(Signature)

Sar

Number 117:

L0001416

(08bbk)

Division 801

Department of Policy

Telegram 43 dated 23 April 1977

To beloved Brother Roeun:

1. We already sent [a person] named Li to Uncle Lao. He [uncle] said the other two persons will be taken by the district [authorities] who may make things clearer. For this situation, he is so happy and thanks us.
2. He reported some confessions of three enemies arrested last time:
 - a) They said they have 31 elements standing by to conduct activities in 107.
 - b) There are 6 elements in Khlong village, 36 in cooperatives, 83 in the district(s), and 36 other were directly assigned and sent in by Vietnam to take the whole responsibility.
 - c) Their duty is to grasp the Army, Office, and centralized people.
 - d) They planned to attack us in April and May 1977.
3. For the above mentioned situation, Uncle Lao has been taking subsequent actions, but has not yet finished. He proposed to us that we have a closer cooperation with him, and asked us to keep a trace on [the enemies] and to have more cooperation. On the other hand, he asked us to help transport rice he had pledged to Tra Peang Chreah village.
4. The situation in Region 107 is very complicated, [because]:
 - a) People have no potatoes [to eat];
 - b) The enemies are provoking turmoil;
 - c) After the Celebration Day April 17, 50 or 60 Regiment front troops ran away and returned to cooperatives.
1. Situation in 8, Battalion 813: Two Vietnamese were seen walking. But we could not keep pace with them. [We] saw the prints of sport shoes of 2 persons walking from the cooperative 36 to Phnom Peang, 5 Km north of cooperative 36. This phenomenon is under our investigation. [We] only saw [their] eating site.

With respect of warmest revolutionary sentiment,

Leu

Received on 24 April, 14 o'clock

Copied and sent to:

- Brother 89
- Brother 81
- Brother Reoun
- Office

-Documentation

Draft Confidential

Number 121:

D01078

(TSL)

Telegram 89

141 [Radio Band]

Dear beloved Comrade Duch,

[I would] like to hand over 17 people to you. So, please, Comrade, take these people. The reason for their arrest is that there are answers in the documents [prisoners' confessions] saying that they joined the CIA as seen in the Meun Khan alias Roenun [revolutionary name]'s answers we sent to [you] on 26 April 1977.

1-Ang	Platoon Member	Battalion 414
2-Nhip	Small Unit Combatant	Battalion 414
3-Chhean	Small Unit Combatant	Battalion 414
4-Nang	Combatant	Battalion 414
5-Suon	Messenger Combatant	Battalion 414
6-Heng	Deputy Group Chief	Battalion 414
7-Phet	Combatant	Battalion 414
8-Phat	Deputy Group Chief	Battalion 414
9-Chin	Squad Chief	Battalion 414
10-Ron	Combatant	Battalion 414
11-Ran	Squad Chief	Battalion 414
12-Phoap	Deputy Group Chief	Battalion 414
13-Say	Combatant	Battalion 414
14-Choen	Squad Chief	Battalion 414
15-Pheap	Combatant	Battalion 414
16-Da	Small Unit Combatant	Battalion 414
17-Oeur	Small Unit Combatant	Battalion 414

[The people to be arrested] whose names were involved in Sem Oeun's answer [that we] sent to on 26 April 1977:

1-Phal	Small Unit Combatant	Battalion 412
2-Vien	Small Unit Combatant	Battalion 412
3-Sim	Small Unit Combatant	Battalion 412

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219

4-Tha	Small Unit Combatant	Battalion 412
5-Huot	Small Unit Combatant	Battalion 412
6-Thav	Small Unit Combatant	Battalion 412
7-Say	Small Unit Member	Battalion 412
8-Kem	Small Unit Member	Battalion 412
9-Sreng	Small Unit Member	Battalion 412
10-Koeun	Small Unit Member	Battalion 412

Note: According to confessions [by other prisoners], these persons all joined the CIA, but [we] have not interrogated each of them personally yet. We have just interrogated two people.

Wish for success

5 May 1977

[Signature]

San

Draft Confidential

Number 125:

L0001433

(08bbk)

Report from Region 4

1. Enemy Situation:

-DaunTeav District: on 25 May 1977, [we] arrested a spy in Pry Tatoeng Collective and handed him over to the City Committee.

-On the same day, four people--three males and one female--fled into the forest. We pursued and arrested one of them, seizing three sacks of rice and several other things.

-In the meantime, on 26 May 1977 two people committed suicide by hanging themselves.

-In Bak Pruos District, enemies spread rumors that our soldiers are fighting with In Tam's partisans every day, and that our soldiers get injured and come to stay in the hospital every day.

-Three people in Svay Collective have run away and [we] do not know where they have gone.

2. People's living conditions:

-People's living conditions in Daun Teav District have not changed as yet since [we] have well managed [to give people fair rations] despite the actual shortage. People's health has improved by 90%; and the Party has also provided people with some garments including some woven cloths as well. [We] have gradually built houses as well as repaired old houses for people. 571 new houses have been built and 255 old houses have been repaired.

-People's living conditions in Bak Prea are insufficient. People are short on food, and as [we] have observed in this month of June, all collectives have run out of food and people's strength is getting weaker. So, in the future, it will have to be a ration of one can of rice for two people, as now exchanging for some foodstuffs between collectives has no longer been possible.

-People in collectives in DaunTry District are running out of rice to eat, though there is mutual help between collectives.

3. Planting Activities:

1-Dry-season rice seedlings transplanted: 71 hectares

2-Short-term rice seedlings transplanted:	920 hectares
3- Short-term rice seeds sowed:	9 hectares
4-Srok rice seeds sowed:	596 hectares
5-Vea rice seeds sowed:	2599 hectares
6- Srok rice seeds sowed:	27 hectares
7-Maize planted:	447 hectares
8-Potatoes planted:	15.5 hectares and 2026 rows
9-Can-trees planted:	22 hectares and 10 acres
10-Helms planted:	303 hectares and 28 [acres]
11-Natural fertilizers made:	10551 tons

60% of these planted crops have gradually been damaged.

4. Animal Rearing:

1-Cattles capable of labor	7,721 pairs
2-Cattles incapable of labor	5,771 pairs
3-Pigs	2,744 heads
4-Chickens	12,703 heads
5-Ducks	8056 heads
6-Horses	85 heads

[This report was made on] 28 May 1977

Number 130:

D01068

(TSL)

Dear beloved Comrade Duch with respect,

1. I would like to send you three other persons:

1-Sour

2-Sokh. These two persons are loyalists of Savann, Secretary of Battalion 51, Division 502. They committed suicide last month by hanging themselves. Once fleeing [from Angkar], the contemptible Savann took them with him, but we arrested them at Takmao.

3-Lay Chea, brother of Lay Try. I already arrested and sent him to you. He is also a younger brother of Lay Sarim of Division 801. He has gradually carried out bad activities like being free with no respect for organizational disciplines. One day, he took a cartridge of 127 [mm] canon and filled it with gunpowder, and tied it with a rope, [to make an explosive device]. He brought it to a place in the collective dining house of Angkar with the purpose to explode it but we saw him before he had the chance to do it.

We arrested these persons a long time ago, but their confessions are still in doubt.

1 June 1977

On behalf of the Committee of Division 502

Met

[Signature]

Number 131:

D01075

(TSL)

Dear beloved Comrade Brother Duch,

1. I would like to send you the following persons [whose names are as follows]:

1-Chap, Secretary of Battalion 503

2-Uk, Member of Battalion 512

These names are quoted from the answers [confessions] of Saom, Mao and Hak, all of a former regiment of Division 310.

3-Kim Vik, formerly in charge of two-way radio [communication] of a regiment of Division 605. His previous background is unknown, but it is said that he was a musician of the contemptible Thach Saly's band in Phnom Penh. He used to live with Sam On of Division 801. Regarding his activities both in the past and present days, he has too many freedoms to be educated. I have long taken measures to get him to make [human] fertilizers. So far, there has been no enemy confession [implicating him as traitor or enemy]. But, as I have examined and seen through his activities, he is of course an enemy because he also used to live in the division office for a period of time.

1. As for the case of Uk, I will send him to you tonight around 10 or 12 o'clock.

2 June 1977

On behalf of the commander of Division 502

Met

[Signature]

Number 457:

D01639
(09bbk)

Region 21

June 09, 1977

The border situations

- On June 09, 1977 in the vicinity of Tumrup Choam Ta Tep in Mennut district, 100 meters from the border, we arrested seven Vietnamese.

- Five have been arrested.
- One has been killed by our landmine.
- Other one was injured and managed to escape.

Region 20

June 14, 1977

The border situations

On June 14, 1977 the security forces in Region 20 arrested four Vietnamese in the north of Santey village and east of Veal Teus.

They confessed that two of their peers separated in the village.

Our army has looked for them in the jungle based on the confessions.

Number 466:

D01649

(09bbk)

Telegram 07

545 [Radio] Band

[I] would like to report to you with respect.

1. At 9 am of June 14, Productive Group 801 stationed at 107, while patrolling, arrested 209 Vietnamese troops, including 9 females in the vicinity of O Laak, 4 km south of Road No.9. Almost all of them are of Charay ethnicity, who speak Khmer with an ethnic accent. They have already been kept in [our] custody.

When asked, they replied that they were ordinary people who came to defect to Cambodia and that they had spent one day and two nights from Dak Keu to get here. They also let us know that they served as soldiers from two to ten years. They brought along:

1. One AK riffle
2. Three AR-15
3. Two pistols
4. Three US-made grenades

Besides those, there were also a Vietnamese map and knife handles. Each person brought along three to four cans of rice. Most of them carried US-made backpacks, while the minority carried Kaphas (back-buckets). They said they didn't bring their wives.

Based on our examination, they are enemies from outside who had intended to come to burrow in our territory but failed and were forced to change their whereabouts. It is not true that they came along with many others from Dak Keu but were ambushed by the Vietnamese, because from Dak Keu to here is a very long way. By our calculations, as the crow flies, it is more than ten kilometers between the border and Toek Laak.

Measures:

Every unit of each spearhead must patrol important places, where they must have their peers and warehouse.

Seize all their belongings before questioning them. Learn the plans of the missing elements hiding in the jungle and their communications.

1. Angkar's comments are requested. Based on the Productive Unit 801, it is requested that achievements should be extensive. I am looking forward to hearing the answer.
2. It is decided that comrade Thy take secret measures to take out the contemptible persons burrowing within rubber and cotton plantations as well as mobile units who were taken from the military since [19]74. Their network includes:
 1. Certain networks of contemptible Sona who contact contemptible Cheng Heng [and] In Tam;
 2. Those from Stung Treng;
 3. Network of Lang who contacts contemptible Keo from Hanoi;
 4. Network of contemptible Thay;
 5. Networks implicated by contemptible Lou from 107.

Confessions of these people have been properly tape recorded and it is requested that a decision of high degree should be made.

Wishing you happiness and success,

Vy

June 15, 1977

Received on June 16, 1977 at 13.15 hours.

Cc: The Uncle; Uncle Nuon; Brother Vann; Brother Vorn; Brother Khieu; the Office; Documentation

Number 138:

D01456
(TSL)

[Security] Office S-21
Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 11 August 1977:

A. Regiment 152:

1. Ros Saing alias Pheap	Group Chief
2. Kong Im alias Lai	Group Chief
3. Kong Khon alias Savat	Deputy Group Chief
4. So Noeun	Deputy Group Chief
5. Yuon Bav	Combatant
6. Kaet Yun alias San	Combatant
7. Seng Lim Eng	Combatant
8. Chan Sok	Combatant

B. Division 703:

9. You Phos	Company Chief
10. Moeung Mom	Deputy Company Chief
11. Kak Thik alias Phally	Company [Member]
12. Samrith Ky	Platoon Chief
13. Chou Meng	Platoon Chief

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

12 August 1977

Chan

Draft Confidential

Number 139:

D01456
(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 12 August 1977:

A. Regiment 152:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Laut Sean alias Soeun | Production Company Secretary of Regiment |
| 2. Seng Eng | Company Combatant |
| 3. Ay That alias Vann | Craftsmanship Company Secretary of Regiment |
| 4. Launh Kin alias Savuth | Platoon Combatant |
| 5. Chuop Chek | Platoon Combatant |
| 6. Heng Soy Yi alias Sovann | Group Chief |
| 7. Srey Sarim (female) alias Sophat | Battalion Messenger |

B. Division 450:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 8. Hing Oeun alias Ren | Combatant -- Kh 21 [S-21 branch] -- |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|

C. Division 703:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 9. Kry Kmao (female) alias Yon | Battalion Member |
| 10. Thaug Kok | Combatant -- Kh 21 [S-21 branch] -- |
| 11. Leng Doeun | Division Office Combatant -- Kh 21 -- |
| 12. Kin Tha | Combatant -- Kh 21 [S-21 branch] -- |

D. Logistics Office:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 13. Tes Bora alias Ra | Combatant of Office Ch 45 Combatant -- Kh 21 -- |
| 14. Um Vy | Combatant of Office Ch 45 Combatant -- Kh 21 -- |
| 15. Hok Savat alias Vat | Combatant of Office Ch 45 Combatant -- Kh 21 -- |

16. Khlaok Sam Ol alias Ol

Combatant of Office Ch 45 Combatant -- Kh
21 --

E. Ministry of Energy:

17. Him Kuon

Platoon Chief -- Kh 21 --

18. Un Nai

Group Chief -- Kh 21--

19. Srey Puch alias Chheut

Group Chief -- Kh 21--

F. Ministry of State Commerce:

20. Heang Rin alias Lam

Group Chief -- Kh 21--

G. Ministry of Maritime Transportation:

21. Chhem Launh alias Sieng

Combatant -- Kh 21--

H. Northern Zone:

22. Ven Sorn

Combatant of Sangkat Run Ka-Ek, Siem
Reap Region

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

13 August 1977

Chann

Number 140:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 13 August 1977:

A. Division 450:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Chheng Launh | Platoon Secretary |
| 2. Uk Khon alias Khan | Combatant |
| 3. Pao Chhoeun alias Roeun | Division Craftsmanship Combatant |
| 4. But Nat alias Dan | Division Craftsmanship Combatant |
| 5. Chres Than | Division Craftsmanship Combatant |
| 6. Phoeng Ny | Division Craftsmanship Combatant |
| 7. Miek Moeug alias Khun | Division Craftsmanship Combatant |
| 8. Neak Phan alias Chit | Division Craftsmanship Combatant |
| 9. Khem Phan alias Vy | Division Craftsmanship Combatant |
| 10. Prok Mao alias Khun | Division Craftsmanship Combatant |
| 11. Mam Roeun alias Ron | Division Craftsmanship Combatant |
| 12. Sun Soeun alias Saing | Group Chief |
| 13. Chan Soeun | Combatant |

B. Division 703:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 14. Ke Sokhon | Deputy Chief of 50-strong Children Unit --
Kh 21-- |
| 15. Kim Sokh alias Phal | Group Chief of Disabled Office -- Kh 21 -- |
| 16. Sieng Kry | Combatant of Office 90 -- Kh 21 -- |
| 17. Kang Yong | Combatant -- Kh 21 -- |

C. Ministry of Public Affairs:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 18. In Man | Deputy Chief of Stung Mean Chey Collective -- Kh 21 -- |
| 19. An Chanthan alias Sann | Child of Stung Mean Chey Collective -- Kh 21 -- |

D. Logistics Office:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 20. Chan Mut | Combatant of Office K 20 -- Kh 21 -- |
| 21. Pil Aun alias At | Combatant of Office k 67 -- Kh 21 -- |

E. Ministry of Maritime Transportation:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 22. Chea Ret | Combatant -- Kh 21 -- |
|--------------|-----------------------|

F. Northern Zone:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 23. Say Srom alias Sei | Zone Craftsmanship Chief |
|------------------------|--------------------------|

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

14 August 1977

Chama

Draft

Number 141:

D01456
(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 14 August 1977:

A. Regiment 488:

1. Mak Soeun alias Den Combatant -- Kh 21 --

B. Division 310:

2. Ut Met alias Na Company Combatant
3. Sou Voeun alias Porl Combatant
4. Hun Sarin alias Roeun Combatant
5. Hour Horn alias Heng Combatant

C. Division 450:

6. Uy Thim alias Then Group Chief
7. Ky Bun Say alias Say Deputy Group Chief
8. Hok Chhun alias Yet Combatant
9. Sun Thai Combatant
10. Long Bun Leng alias Phoan Combatant
11. Mom Phal alias Phorn Combatant
12. Thlang Proeun alias Keo Combatant
13. Rith Phea alias Run Combatant
14. Thong Muon Combatant
15. Moul Moeun alias Thorn Combatant
16. Ouch Yorn alias Yeang Combatant
17. Youk Sann Combatant
18. Uy Sear Combatant
19. Lim Seng Combatant
20. Prom Sam alias Som Combatant

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 21. Sao Sreng alias Ran | Combatant |
| 22. Chak Hay | Combatant |
| 23. Huon Hoeun alias Yoeung | Combatant |

D. Division 703:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| 24. Ken Chham alias Seth | Company Chief |
| 25. Koy Kan | Company Chief |
| 26. Lao Oeung | Platoon Chief |
| 27. Khloeng Ron | Combatant |

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

15 August 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 142:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 15 August 1977:

A. Division 703:

1. Koy Than

Battalion Deputy Secretary

B. Region 505:

2. Tep Choem Simorong alias Poan

New Person [new evacuee] of Kra-Kor Sub-District

3. He Chuon Neng alias Sante

New Person of Kandal Village, Kratie Sub-District

4. Va Sun Leang

New Person of Kandal Village, Kratie Sub-District

5. Chea Hai Lim alias Chhuong Chheng

New Person of Kandal Village, Kratie Sub-District

C. Railway:

6. Tes Vuth

Battalion Chief in charge of quarry [breaking stones] at Baset Mountain

7. Dy Chamroeun

Former [Railway] worker

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

16 August 1977

Chann

F. Logistics:

12. Khoem Chroeun alias Roeun Disabled Combatant, Office k 28 -- Kh 21 --
 13. Ngauv Choem Eak alias Bo Disabled Combatant, Office k 27 -- Kh 21 --
 14. Em Yim Disabled Combatant, Office k 27 -- Kh 21 --
 15. Kim Leang Mong Disabled Combatant, Office k 27 --
 Kh 21 --
 16. Kit Saing Cho alias Chuop Disabled Combatant, Office k 27 -- Kh 21 --
 17. Teh Sam At alias Rith Disabled Combatant, Office k 27 -- Kh 21 --

G. Ministry of Public Affairs:

18. Yin Thy New Worker -- Kh 21 --
 19. Uk Sareth Public Water Excise Worker of Prek Village

H. Kampong Som Port:

20. Tann Vichit alias Oeun Helicopter [Pilot]

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

17 August 1977

Chann

Number 144:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 17 August 1977:

Ministry of Industry:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Khem Chhay (female) alias Pheap | Group Chief of Factory T 2 |
| 2. Sim Samoeun (female) alias Ran
Factory T 2 | Group Deputy Chief of |
| 3. Hel Lim alias Len | Female Combatant of Factory T 2 |

Please, Brother, be informed.

With respect!

18 August 1977

Chan

Draft

Number 145:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 18 August 1977:

Northwest Zone:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Keo Ang | Platoon Chief of Division 1 |
| 2. Chou Kou | Combatant of Division 2 |
| 3. Pen Sarin | Combatant of Economic Section of Zone Regiment |
| 4. Kong Samrith | Son of a new railway worker; formerly a student in Battambang |
| 5. Ma Kong | Collective Member of A Rum Sub-District, Region 1 |
| 6. Ham Kan alias Keo | Assistant of Anlung Vil Collective of Khporp District, Region 4 |
| 7. Toeng [Noeng] | Hospital Chief of Region 4 |
| 8. Tit Thlang | Collective Member of Peam Ek Sub-District, Region 4 |
| 9. Khin Pek alias Thy | Member of Medical Production Group of Daun Teav District, Region 4 |
| 10. Chim Mam | Combatant of Daun Teav District, Region 4 |
| 11. Tum Yan | Combatant of Daun Teav District, Region 4 |
| 12. Bou Roeum alias Savat | Hospital Deputy Chief of Region 4 |
| 13. Bou Vit alias Vorn | Hospital Chief of Vat Chass Collective, Region 4 |
| 14. Phlek Soeng alias Sem | Medic of Daun Teav District, Region 4 |
| 15 Mien Von | Member of Srah Chik Collective, Region 5 |
| 16. Smot Sman | Chief of Commercial Section of Phnom Srok District, Region 5 |
| 17. Lok Lom | Chief of Sangkat Paoy Cha, Phnom Srok District |

Please, Brother, be informed.

With respect!

19 August 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 146:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 19 August 1977:

Ministry of Energy:

1. Heng Vorn alias Sam

Combatant of Repairs [Section] -- Kh 21 --

Please, Brother, be informed.

With respect!

20 August 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 147:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 20 August 1977:

A. Division 310:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Bin Bo | Group Deputy Chief |
| 2. Phlaok Daut alias Doeun | Combatant |
| 3. Bun Seng alias Met | Combatant |

B. Division 703:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 4. Ket Khan | Company Commissioner |
| 5. Ouch Penh | Company Commissioner |
| 6. So Tha | Battalion Office Chief |
| 7. Sem Peng alias Rat | Regiment Economic Deputy Chief |
| 8. Se Sat | Combatant |

C. Easter Zone:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 9. Loeung Ly alias Dann | Chief of Roka Kaong 2 Sub-District, Region 22 |
|-------------------------|---|

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

21 August 1977

Chann

Number 148:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 21 August 1977:

A. Division 310:

1. Pauch Ly alias Pheap Combatant -- Kh 21 --

B. Division 703:

2. Chheang Hong Battalion Chief
 3. Ul Kheng Combatant -- Kh 21 --
 4. Thun Theng Combatant -- Kh 21 --
 5. My Poy Combatant -- Kh 21 --
 6. Pech Song Ngorn Combatant -- Kh 21 --
 7. Moeung Srun Combatant -- Kh 21 --
 8. Khoem Launh Combatant -- Kh 21 --
 9. Daung Oeun Combatant -- Kh 21 --

C. Kampong Som Port:

10. Khuon Kuon alias Rong Group Chief
 11. Sun Chhy Group Chief
 12. Phal Chhun alias Chhuon Group Chief
 13. Tit Tam alias Phat Group Chief
 14. Kim Tuon Group Chief
 15. Hin Kheng Group Deputy Chief
 16. Sok Chieng alias Phal Group Deputy Chief
 17. Lon Chun alias Nhim Group Deputy Chief
 18. Ou Tech Group Deputy Chief
 19. Peang Thean alias Khieng Group Deputy Chief
 20. Say Sy Group Deputy Chief

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244

21. Keo Kuon alias Ret	Combatant
22. Chhun Chhay alias Chhaom	Combatant
23. Orn Nhaech alias Ban	Combatant
24. Chun Nuon alias Chha	Combatant
25. Prum Ban alias Chhuon	Combatant
26. Chea Phan alias Pha	Combatant
27. Chim Ho alias Hort	Combatant
28. Ven Hing alias Roeun	Combatant
29. Am Peng Oeun alias Hai	Combatant
30. Pang Oeun alias Dan	Combatant

D. Logistics:

31. Phy Meng	Combatant of Office K 20 -- Kh 21 --
32. Say Sin alias Sim	Combatant of Office K 20 -- Kh 21 --
33. Soeur Thoeur	Worker for Radio Repairs Unit k 34 -- Kh 21 --
34. Ung Chamroeun	Combatant of Office Ch 45 -- Kh 21 --
35. San Chantha	Combatant of Office S 80 --Kh 21 --

E. Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

36. Hok Thai Heng	Student from Romany
-------------------	---------------------

F. Ministry of Energy:

37. Chea Mao alias Chann	Combatant -- Kh 21 --
--------------------------	-----------------------

G. Ministry of Industry:

38. Phorn Pum	New Worker of Factory D 3
---------------	---------------------------

H. Region 505:

39. Hin Samphaun	Member of Sambo District
------------------	--------------------------

I. Northern Zone:

40. Kim Son

New Person

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

22 August 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 149:

D01456
(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 22 August 1977:

Division 703:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Sa Rin alias Port | Combatant -- Kh 21 -- |
| 2. In Sat | Combatant -- Kh 21 -- |

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

23 August 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 150:

D01456
(TSL)

Office S-21
Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 23 August 1977:

A. Division 310:

1. Kom Kon alias Phan Platoon Member

B. Division 703:

2. Seap Kry Company Deputy Chief
3. Yim Chay Combatant

C. Division 920:

4. Ly Set alias Sot Combatant

D. Railway:

5. Em Chun New Worker
6. Chao Muong New Worker
7. Kos Samakk New Worker

E. Southwest Zone:

8. Pres Matt Chhay Villager, Kampot Region
9. Nhik Vuth Chhay Villager, Kampot Region
10. Nit Sim Chhay Villager, Kampot Region

F. Northwest Zone:

11. Tan Yeng Chief of Zone Land Transportation Group
12. Srey Oeum alias Ren Old Person, Region 1

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

24 August 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 151:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 23 August 1977:

A. Eastern Zone:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Yaon Chheav Ly alias Mong | New Person of Kampong Cham Lang Sub-District, Khsach Kandal District, Region 22 |
| 2. Kim Sour | New Person of Kampong Cham Lang Sub-District, Khsach Kandal District, Region 22 |

B. Northwest Zone:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 3. Sao Leng alias Ren | Secretary of Regiment 70, Division 2 |
| 4. Chi Chiv alias Roewn | Chief of Regiment 70, Division 2 |

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

25 August 1977

Chann

Number 152:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 25 August 1977:

Region 505:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Rei Chhy | Base Person of Sambo Sub-District, Sambo District |
| 2. Suy Saroeun | Base Person of Sambo Sub-District, Sambo District |
| 3. Suy Sarou | New Person of Sambo Sub-District, Sambo District |
| 4. Dakk Sam At | New Person of Sambo Sub-District, Sambo District |
| 5. Touch Taing Leng | New Person of Kra-ko Sub-District, Kratie District |

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

26 August 1977

Chann

Number 153:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 26 August 1977:

A. Ministry of Information:

1. Chun You Heng alias Author for Radio Articles of Office K 33

B. Ministry of Social Affairs:

2. Srey Im alias Chhong Chief of Medical Production Group Ph 1

3. Pok Ponh alias Sarou Combatant of Medical Production Group Ph 1

4. Meas Lim alias Saloeun Combatant of Medical Production Group Ph 7

5. Set Chhun (female) Animal Raiser of Office Ph 8

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

27 August 1977

Chann

Number 154:

D01456
(TSL)

Office S-21
Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in 27 on August 1977:

A. Division 703:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. Srey Mabb | Combatant |
| 2. Hul Samrith | Combatant |
| 3. Try Sreng | Combatant |

B. Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 4. Pol Sokh alias Ek | Chief of Planting Group at Office k 16 |
| 5. Mao Koeun (female) alias Eng | Wife of Sokh alias Ek |
| 6. Bou Meng Seang alias Meng | Combatant of Office k 15 |
| 7. Ma Yoeun (female) alias Thy | Wife of Meng Seang alias Meng |

C. Ministry of Maritime Transportation:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 8. Kuch Kuoy | Combatant -- Kh 21 -- |
|--------------|-----------------------|

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

28 August 1977

Chann

Number 155:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 28 August 1977:

A. Division 450:

1. Keo Oeun alias Vooun Company Member -- Kh 21 --

B. Division 703:

2. Lim Mok Group Chief -- Kh 21 --

3. Hao Yeun alias Hat Group Chief -- Kh 21 --

4. Suk Kry Combatant -- Kh 21 --

5. San Chhon Combatant -- Kh 21 --

6. Sreng Chea Combatant -- Kh 21 --

7. Sokh Touch alias Chong Combatant -- Kh 21 --

8. Saom Thy Combatant -- Kh 21 --

9. Ma Mok alias Sarim Combatant -- Kh 21 --

C. Division 290:

10. Maek Snguon Battalion Member

11. Suk On alias Vibol Company Secretary

12. Em Yarn Company Deputy Secretary

13. Uk Sam Uok alias Sam Ean Company Deputy Secretary

14. Hang Net Company Commander

15. Meas Chhan alias Try Group Chief

16. Lim Siek alias Chhoeun Group Chief

17. Ly Leh alias Sapheap Group Chief

18. Chea Savy alias Samith Group Deputy Chief

19. Chhay Chham alias Savann Squad Chief

20. Hang Nguon Deputy Chief of Battalion Hospital

Documentation Center of Cambodia

254

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- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 21. Chea Vong alias Nea | [Staff of] Battalion Hospital |
| 22. Soam Yan alias Vuty | [Staff of] Company Hospital |
| 23. Chum Chun alias Vibol | Combatant |
| 24. Ka My | Combatant |
| 25. Sum Mao alias Nat | Combatant |
| 26. Duk Mao | Combatant |
| 27. Sokh Yien alias Phirun | Combatant |
| 28. Phoeuk Rung alias Sorya | Combatant |
| 29. Try Savy | Combatant |
| 30. Nov Sang | Combatant |
| 31. Chum Sovann alias Savin | Combatant |
| 32. Mith Seng Krorn alias Chanthen | Combatant |
| 33. Sun Loa alias Vanny | Combatant |

D. Staff:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 34. Chum Thou (female) | Deputy Secretary of Garment Platoon 75 |
| 35. Kheang Chann alias Don | Combatant of Office V 66 -- Kh 21 -- |

E. Northwest Zone:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 36. Duch Lim Huot | Combatant of Zone Fishing Mobile Work Brigade |
| 37. Tep Bun Thy | New Person of Zone Mobile Work Brigade |
| 38. Khut Khleun | Villager of Phnom Sampeou District, Region 3 |
| 39. Srun Sreng Hort | Villager of Phnom Sampeou District, Region 3 |
| 40. Prum Chy | "New Person" Worker of Phnom Thom Fertilizer Factory, Region 3 |
| 41. Phlong Soeung
alias Ngin Bun Soueng | New Person of Preah Ang Collective, Region 3 |
| 42. Kuoy Kim So | New Person of Bovil District, Region 3 |
| 43. Chhuon Svang | New Person of Bovil District, Region 3 |
| 44. Sieng Heu | New Person of Bovil District, Region 3 |

45. Im Yoeut alias Sopanna New Person of Ov Mall Sub-District Collective, Region 3
46. Nou Saman alias Hem Man Villager of Sangkat 3, Bakk Prea District, Region 4
47. Bun Thang New Person of Daun Teav District, Region 4
48. Ek Mony New Person of Daun Teav District, Region 4
49. Krunh Sann New Person of Daun Teav District, Region 4
50. Duk Sambo New Person of Daun Teav District, Region 4
51. Chheng Hour New Person of Daun Teav District, Region 4
52. Norng Chen New Person of Chong Prek Collective, Region 4
53. Yok Bouy alias Heng Bauy Sangkat Kdol Villager, Region 4
54. Sa Pikun New Person of Dam Spai Collective, Region 4
55. Ke Vichrin alias Mik Production Unit 11, Region 4
56. In Phon alias Sophy New Person of Kra Koh Military Farm Collective, Region 4
57. Chheng Thean Tech New Person of Phnom Srok District
58. Dos Lim New Person of Phnom Srok District
59. Long Sidet New Person of Phnom Srok District
60. Kong Kol alias Ditan New Person of Preah Net Preah District
61. Kann Kim Hiv New Person of Preah Net Preah District
62. Prum Nget New Person of Preah Net Preah District
63. Ou Nget New Person of Preah Net Preah District
64. Chhiev Chann New Person of Preah Net Preah District
65. Keo Chhay Worker of State-owned Cotton Farm in Chup, Region 4
66. Chou Chun Horn New Person of Preah Net Preah District
67. Srey Bun Thon New Person of Preah Net Preah District
68. Soeng Bun Heng New Person of Preah Net Preah District
69. Chum Penh New Person of Preah Net Preah District
70. In Roeun New Person of Preah Net Preah District
71. Naing Sa New Person of Preah Net Preah District
72. Sok Sarit alias Lach New Person of Preah Net Preah District

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 73. Pru Kuy Sreng | New Person of Preah Net Preah District |
| 74. Top Sreang | New Person of Preah Net Preah District |
| 75. Tit Oeun | New Person of Preah Net Preah District |
| 76. Yi Ngiev | New Person of State-owned Prey Moan
Syndicate |
| 77. Yi Chhai | New Person of Collective 3, Region 5 |
| 78. Tep Chuon | New Person of Collective 3, Paocha Sub-
District, Region 5 |
| 79. Chin Doriyan | New Person of Collective 2, Region 5 |
| 80. Tann Sothary (female) | Daughter of Tann Kim Hiv; New Person of
Region 5 |
| 81. Srey Bun Thik alias Thik | New Person of Commercial Branch, Region
5 |
| 82. Phum Pha | New Person of Serei Sabphoan District,
Region 5 |
| 83. Ao Makara (female) | New Person of Sangkat Paocha, Region 5 |
| 84. Ao Maly | New Person of Sangkat Paocha, Region 5 |
| 85. Song Heng (female) | New Person of Prast Sangkat, Region 5 |
| 86. Men Sokan | Villager of Pheas Collective, Ta Pho Sub-
District, Region 5 |
| 87. Yi Seu | New Person Toek Chao Collective, Region 5 |

Please, Brother, be informed [of tis].

With respect!

29 August 1977

Chann

Number 156:

D01456
(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 29 August 1977:

A. Regiment 488:

1. Bun Heang Combatant -- Kh 21 --

B. Division 310:

2. Savoet (female) alias Sang Combatant -- Kh 21 --

C. Division 502:

3. Chuon Nget Combatant -- Kh 21 --

D. Division 703:

4. Kit Saroeun (female) alias Kheng Division Hospital [worker] -- Kh 21 --

5. Hok Siteang Combatant -- Kh 21 --

6. Chann Samnang alias Samneang Combatant -- Kh 21 --

E. Logistics:

7. Duk Chann Tha (female) Group Chief of Garment 75 -- Kh 21 --

8. Im Nov (female) Group Chief of Garment 75 -- Kh 21 --

9. Chrin Minh (female) alias Sith Group Chief of Garment 75 -- Kh 21 --

10. Koeng Kim Lang (female) At Economic Combatant of Garment 75

11. Chai Sokhom (female) Economic Combatant of Garment 75

12. Sok Leang (female) Combatant of Garment 75

13. Huot Chhorn alias Mei Combatant of Office k 27 -- Kh 21 --

F. Ministry of Energy:

14. Moeng Chhun alias Len Combatant at Reusse Keo -- Kh 21 --

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258

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15. Hem Lan alias Dim

Combatant of Kampong Som Power
[Section] -- Kh 21 --

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

30 August 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 157:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 30 August 1977:

Western Zone:

1. Sin Eng alias Suon

Zone Commercial Chief

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

31 August 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 158:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 31 August 1977:

A. Office S-21:

1. Siek Ngao Auto-repairing Combatant

B. Western Zone:

2. Chao Van alias Khoem Secretary of Kampong Leng District, Region 32

C. Northwest Zone:

3. Chham Chhay alias San Company Commander of Division 1

4. Chhneang Yem alias Yen Company Commander of Division 1

5. Chiv Liep alias Sarun Company Commander of Division 1

6. Prum Srom alias Sarun Platoon Chief, Division 1

7. Sann Chheut Platoon Deputy Secretary, Division 1

8. Nuon Neat Platoon Deputy Secretary, Division 1

9. Phlaok Phloey Platoon Chief, Division 1

10. Yean Hun Platoon Deputy Chief, Division 1

11. Nup Chak Group Chief, Division 1

12. Um Nem Group Chief, Division 1

13. Say Tuy Group Chief, Division 1

14. Prum Nuon Group Chief, Division 2

15. Krap Yaut Group Chief, Division 1

16. Chhem Yet Group Chief, Division 1

17. Chea Im Group Chief, Division 2

18. Hean Chhan Squad Chief, Division 2

19. Prak Chhin Squad Chief, Division 2

20. Phuong Chhuon	Squad Chief, Division 2
21. Chea Thiev	Squad Chief, Division 2
22. Sat Vet	Squad Chief, Division 2
23. Ly Suong alias Soeung	Squad Chief, Division 2
24. Lei Soth	Office Member of Regiment 20, Division 2
25. Chaun Chak alias Khom	Child at the Office of Regiment 20, [Division] 1
26. Chan Da	Small Unit Hospital [Worker], Division 1
27. Kheuy Khoeun	Messenger of Regiment 20, Division 1
28. Neak Khoeum	Messenger of Regiment 60, Division 2
29. Chhort Chheang	Messenger of Zone Farm
30. Suk Soeun	Messenger of Regiment 60, Division 2
31. Lok Kea	Combatant of Division 1
32. Proeun Khleang	Combatant of Division 1
33. Prim Ngaol alias Oeun	Combatant of Division 1
34. Thuy Chi	Combatant of Division 1
35. Chheun Chhay	Combatant of Division 1
36. Chhat Chhay	Combatant of Division 1
37. Mon Chham	Combatant of Division 1
38. Phu Chun	Combatant of Division 1
39. Moeng choeun alias Pheap	Combatant of Division 2
40. Khin Thy	Combatant of Division 2
41. Chhuon Peut	Combatant of Division 1
42. Yoeum Yoeung alias Phen	Combatant of Division 1
43. Sat Loy	Combatant of Division 2
44. Hean Va	Combatant of Division 1
45. Ek San alias Thuk	Combatant of Division 2
46. Ek Suon	Combatant of Division 1
47. Thet Sriem	Combatant of Division 1
48. Srorm Srorp	Combatant of Division 1
49. Hach Happ	Combatant of Division 1
50. Horn Hing	Zone Tractor Repairer
51. Hoeun Hien	Combatant of Division 2

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 52. Ho Heuy alias Saren | Combatant of Division 1 |
| 53. So Hun | Combatant of Division 2 |
| 54. Nup En | Combatant of Division 2 |

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

1 September 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 160:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 1 September 1977:

Region 5:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Uk Rin | Group Chief of Village 104 Collective,
Kratie District |
| 2. Nam Dul alias Sadum | Base Person of Village 103, Sub-District 100,
Kratie District |
| 3. Ung Yun | Base Person, Sub-District 100, Kratie District |
| 4. Uk Saomary | Base Person of Village 105, Sub-District 100,
Kratie District |

Please, Brother, be informed [of this]

With respect!

2 September 1977

Chann

A hand-written note:

"It is clear from his background that the contemptible Dum is a CIA [agent], but not a Free Khmer. He has made contacts with Vietnamese."

Number 159:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on:

-2 September 1977:

Northwest Zone:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Kong Lem alias lai | Member of Region 5 |
| 2. Kao Sam On alias Saravuth | Chief of Zone Sack Production factory in Battambang |
| 3. Proeun Vann | Member of Battalion 202; Formerly Security Deputy Chief of Region 5 |

-4 September 1977:

A. Eastern Zone:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Tuy Pheng alias Phai | Secretary of Koh Sotin District, region 22 |
| 2. Seng Sen alias Soeung | Secretary of O Reang Ov District, region 22 |
| 3. Prum Kim Van alias Kim Leng
(female) | Combatant of Sangkat Onhatei; wife of Dam Pheng, Region 22 |

B. Northwest Zone:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Prit Kuy alias Kuon | Assistant of Zone Repairs Factory |
| 2. Ngan Yem alias Hatt | Secretary of Phnom Srok District, Region 5 |
| 3. Mang Muon alias Son | Big Unit Deputy Chief of Child School Worksite of Region 5; Formerly Secretary of Serei Saophoan District |

C. Kampong Som Port:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Uk Thea | Economic Chief of Battalion 42, Regiment 4 |
| 2. Moeun Chan alias Koeun | Combatant of Big Unit 3, Regiment 3 |

D. S-21 Kh:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Dy Savy alias Savy | Deputy Chief of 50-strong Unit 143,
Division 703 |
| 2. Mam Om | Formerly Deputy Chief of 50-strong Unit,
Division 170 |
| 3. Heng Neang alias Sileang | Formerly Chief of Group 143, Division 703 |
| 4. Sat Sakk | Formerly Chief of State-owned Commerce's
Repairs Group |
| 5. Chum Hakk | Interrogator [Section] of S-21 |
| 6. Pich Ngim | Formerly Group Chief of Ministry of
Energy |
| 7. Nuon Kan | [Worker] Hospital P 89 |
| 8. It Chay | Combatant Hospital P 89 |
| 9. Lay Vantha alias Ren | Formerly Combatant Supply Office for city
market |
| 10. Yang Muon | Formerly Combatant of Staff Logistics
[Section] |
| 11. Nhik Mok alias Moeun | Formerly Combatant of [Battalion] 137,
Division 703 |
| 12. Nhim Yin | Formerly Combatant of [Battalion] 270,
Division 703 |
| 13. Khvann Sokhon (female) | Wife of Pal Puon alias Py; Formerly
Combatant of State Commercial [Section] |
| 14. Khuoch Try alias Saom | Formerly Combatant of Medical Production
[Group] Ph 7 |
| 15. Sok Sreng | Formerly Combatant of [Battalion] 112,
Division 703 |
| 16. Kao Hong | Formerly Combatant of [battalion] 112,
Division 703 |

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

September 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 163:

D01456
(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 7 September 1977:

A. Division 450:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. So Tha alias Han | Combatant |
| 2. Nou Phon alias Vin | Combatant |
| 3. Khun Sim | Combatant |
| 4. Chuon Sry alias Thot | Combatant |

B. Northern Zone:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Um Sarin alias Sreng | New Person of Popeal Sub-District |
| 2. Ouch Saroeun | New Person of Khmao Village |

C. 17-April Hospital:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Team Sok alias La | Dental Section Chief |
|----------------------|----------------------|

D. Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. But alias Sok | Child in Lao |
|------------------|--------------|

E. S-21 Kh:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Phin Cheap alias Chhean
Energy | Formerly Group Chief of Ministry of |
| 2. Phy Suon | Combatant of Unit 11 |

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

8 September 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 164:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on:

-8 September 1977:

A. Division 920:

1. Phatt Kim Seang (female)	Chief of Female Division Hospital
alias Roeun	

B. Division 703:

1. Say Thai	Combatant
-------------	-----------

C. Division 450:

1. Svay Kim (female) alias Kaut	Big-Unit Secretary
2. Nhea Ret (female) alias Thea	Big-Unit Secretary
3. Thlork Ut (female) alias Phon	Big-Unit Secretary
4. Chhun Ly (female) alias La	Big-Unit Secretary
5. Kan Tong alias Song	Small-Unit Deputy Chief
6. Sam Chann	Combatant
7. Thou Chun alias Thy	Combatant
8. Rit Chhorn alias Rim	Combatant
9. Seng Tom alias Van	Combatant
10. Suos Thy alias Khorn	Combatant
11. Sam Phatt alias Tha	Combatant
12. Aok Hoeun alias Sal	Combatant
13. Nam Sean alias Mien	Combatant
14. Mei Chhin alias Heang	Combatant

D. Division 310:

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271

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Chann Nhan alias Nhan | Combatant |
| 2. Hut Satt (female) | [Living in] Collective of Division 310 |
| 3. Phaok An | Combatant |

E. Division 170:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Keo Mao | Combatant |
| 2. Mao Thol | Combatant |

F. Regiment 153:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Seng Sy (female) alias Nary | Small-Unit Chief |
|--------------------------------|------------------|

G. Northwest Zone:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Lim Chhay Hong (female)
alias Ry | Combatant of Office k 9 |
|--|-------------------------|

H. Staff:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Prum Srun alias Eng | Combatant |
| 2. Siek Heng | Combatant |

I. Commerce:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Nhem Ren alias Rom | Formerly 50-strong Unit Chief |
| 2. Seang Dan | Combatant |

J. Maritime Transportation:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Nou Huot (female) alias Thy | Formerly Small-Unit Chief |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|

K. Energy:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Makk Lann alias Ken | Formerly 50-strong Unit Chief |
| 2. Him Bo alias Ban | Formerly Group Deputy Chief |
| 3. Ven Khon | Combatant |

-9 September 1977:

A. Division 450:

Number 165:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 10 September 1977:

A. Division 703:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Try Keang | Combatant |
| 2. Saom Meng | Combatant |

B. Division 450:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 3. Pa Im (female) alias Hoeur | Big-Unit Combatant |
| 4. Pil Ny (female) alias Tha | Small-Unit Combatant |
| 5. Matt Hun (female) | Small-Unit Combatant |

C. Division 310:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 6. Chea Bun alias Ren
[Division] | Big-Unit Secretary of Artillery |
| 7. Yann Vann alias Vet | Big-Unit Member |
| 8. Chut Hort | Small-Unit Secretary |
| 9. Huk Kroeun alias Nan | Small-Unit Combatant |
| 10. Mam Raing alias Poeun | Group Member |
| 11. Chuon Koeun alias Sen | Combatant |
| 12. Chheng Chham alias Chhon | Combatant |
| 13. Khut Rom alias Khann | Combatant |

D. Kampong Som Port:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| 14. Kheng Khen alias Chey | Group Chief |
|---------------------------|-------------|

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

11 September 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 166:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 11 September 1977:

Regiment 152:

1. Chhong Sok	Battalion Economic Chief
2. Thun Sim	Military Big-Unit Chief
3. Hass Sim (female) alias Srim	Big-Unit Chief
4. Chea Srim alias Ry	Military Big-Unit Chief
5. Chheng Chrin alias Bora	Big-Unit Deputy Secretary
6. Khim Det alias Samet	Big-Unit Deputy Secretary
7. Nit Khauv (female) alias Yin Sarit	Big-Unit Member
8. Phann Pum (female)	Big-Unit Member
9. Soek Sokhom alias Sokun	Big-Unit Member
10. Chen Ry alias Rat	Small-Unit Secretary
11. Mao Ry alias Rann	Small-Unit Secretary
12. Suon Yoeun alias Lim	Small-Unit Secretary
13. Khy Sam Ol alias Chit	Small-Unit Secretary of Regiment Production Unit
14. Kheng Yoeun (female)	Small-Unit Chief
15. Suong Mao alias Song	Small-Unit Chief
16. Chheng Naret alias Dy	Small-Unit Member
17. Ou Keat	Group Chief
18. Sieng Say	Group Chief
19. Hass Than (female)	Squad Chief of Battalion Office
20. Penh Khim (female)	Group Deputy Chief
21. Suon Khan	Squad Chief
22. Yan Yun	Combatant

23. Sun Sem alias Savuth Battalion Economic Combatant
24. Pen Im (female) alias Phann Combatant

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

12 September 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 167:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 12 September 1977:

A. Northwest Zone:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Doeuk Pheach alias Nop | Member of Region 1 |
| 2. Tep Rom alias Yan | Cadre in charge of the tractor(s) used to build dam(s) in Region 1 |

B. State Agriculture:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| 3. Vet Phoeun | Electric Section Combatant |
|---------------|----------------------------|

Please, Brother, be informed [of this]

With respect!

September 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 168:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 13 September 1977:

Northwest Zone:

1. Phy Hinh alias Ham Zone Military Economic Chief

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

15 September 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 169:

D01456
(TSL)

Office S-21
Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 14 September 1977:

S-21 Kh:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Kim Kem | Formerly Group Deputy Chief of Division 310 |
| 2. Keo Bou alias Bun | Formerly Group Deputy Chief of Division 310 |
| 3. Meas Chann Sary alias Phang | Formerly Combatant of Division 310 |
| 4. Pen Tong Heng alias Heng | Formerly New Worker in Kampong Som |
| 5. Vann Thy | Formerly Combatant of Regiment 152 |
| 6. Vann Yeun alias Roeun | Formerly Combatant of Land Transportation |
| 7. Khvann San | Formerly Combatant of Land Transportation |
| 8. Mao Soeun alias Det | Formerly Combatant of State Commercial Supplies |
| 9. Sum Satt alias Chin | Formerly Combatant of State Commercial Supplies |
| 10. Em Sry | Formerly Combatant of Division 310 |
| 11. Nuon Lo alias Kheang | Formerly Combatant of State Commercial Supplies |

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

September 1977

Chann

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Draft Confidential

Number 170:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 15 September 1977:

Northwest Zone:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Ham Vann | Battalion Chief of Division 2 |
| 2. Kang Sambok alias An | Battalion Chief of Division 2 |
| 3. Ny Nan | Battalion Deputy Chief of Division 2 |

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

16 September 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

E. P 89:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------|
| 18. Khoem Leang | Medic |
| 19. Keo Chun alias Ret | Medic |

F. Northwest Zone:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 20. Chhom Then alias Khauy | Member of Division 2 |
| 21. Kang Kan | Regiment Chief |
| 22. Nim Nai alias Ny | Regiment Chief of Division 2 |
| 23. Bouch Thoek alias Koeum | Deputy Secretary of Daun Teav District |
| 23. Um Kan alias Kem | Member of Daun Teav District |
| 24. Nit Loch | Economic Hospital Chief of Region 4 |
| 25. Khong In | Office Chief of Region 4 |
| 26. Nit Yos (female) alias Than | Daun Try Hospital Chief of Region 4 |
| 27. Nit Sam alias Tha | Sub-district Hospital Chief |
| 28. Suon Chhaom alias Savatt | Small-Unit Chief of Region 4 |
| 29. Ping Sin (female) | Big-Unit Garment Chief of Region 4 |
| 30. Khieu Ny | Collective Deputy Chief of Kaol Village, Region 4 |
| 31. Sim Sam | Collective Member of Khsaoy Village, Region 4 |
| 32. Him Phoeuk (female) | Combatant, wife of Sim Sam, Collective Member of Region 4 |
| 33. Thet Thuok (female) | Combatant, wife of Lay Sovatt, Theatrical [Performance Dancer] of Region 4 |
| 34. San Yin | Combatant |
| 35. Sun Lai (female) | Combatant, wife of Toeng Noeng, Region 4 |
| 36. Sin Ron (female) | Combatant, wife of Nit Loch |
| 37. Leng Mauv | Formerly Tourist Coach Driver in Phnom Penh; Presently New Person of Region 5 |
| 38. Chour Chann Sari alias Hour | Formerly Student in Phnom Penh; Presently New Person of Region 5 |
| 39. Phlong Phea (female) | Formerly Professor in Battambang; Presently New Person of Region 4 |
| 40. Set Yoeup | Wife of Khong In, Office Chief of Region 4 |

41. Noeng Vann (female)

Daughter of Toeng Noeung, Hospital Chief
of Region 4

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

18 September 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 172:

D01456
(TSL)

Office S-21
Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 18 September 1977:

A. Energy:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Nit Vy | Combatant, list holder |
| 2. Srey Khun | Combatant of Kampong Som Energy [Section] |
| 3. Peou Hong | Medic of Reusseï Keo Energy [Section] |

B. S-21:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Tei Teng | Combatant, Interrogator of S-21 |
| 2. Khoem Noeun | Economic Combatant of S-21 |

C. S-21 Kh:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Sai Siem alias Mien | Formerly Group Deputy Chief of Office K 20; Presently [working in] S-21 Kh |
| 2. Soeng Saroem alias Rom | Formerly Group Deputy Chief of Division 920; Presently [working in] S-21 Kh |
| 3. Sa Lon alias Samnang | Formerly Group Deputy Chief of Battalion 265; Presently [working in] S-21 Kh |
| 4. Saom Chan alias Chhan | Formerly Combatant of Division 310; Presently [working in] S-21 Kh |
| 5. Keo Nat | Formerly Combatant of Division 703; Presently [working in] S-21 Kh |
| 6. Kim Thong alias Tep | Formerly Disabled Combatant of the Staff; [Presently working in] S-21 Kh |
| 7. Sin Phatt | Formerly Group Chief of Division 450; [Presently working in] S-21 Kh |
| 8. Ul Phorn alias Pheap | Formerly Combatant of Social Work; Presently [working in] S-21 Kh |

9. Ten Ros alias Roeun Formerly Combatant of the Ministry of Social Work; Presently [working in] S-21 Kh
10. Ros Sek alias Phen Formerly Combatant of the Ministry of Social Work; Presently [working in] S-21 Kh
11. Lim Sieng Formerly Combatant of Division 703; Presently [working in] S-21 Kh

Total Number: 16

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

19 September 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 173:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 19 September 1977:

Division 502:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Un Moeun | Commissioner of Company 21 |
| 2. Chea Thai | Commander of Company 21 |
| 3. Suon Chhorn | Member of Big Unit 23 |
| 4. So Beun | Commissioner of Small Unit 223 |
| 5. Doeur Kong | Commissioner of Small Unit 21 |
| 6. Sam Run | Commander of Small Unit 223 |

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

21 September 1977

Chann

Number 174:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 20 September 1977:

A. Northwest Zone:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Huok Hakk | Commander of Battalion 45, Region 4 |
| 2. Thaong Chen alias Som | Commissioner of Company 454, Region 4 |
| 3. Seang Muoy alias Sean | Commissioner of Company 454, Region 4 |
| 4. Suong Lok | Chief of Company 453, Region 4 |
| 5. Mol Pheng | Chief of Big-Unit 443, Region 4 |
| 6. Leng Khlát | Military Hospital Deputy Chief of Region 4 |
| 7. Leak Vy | Small-Unit Chief of Collective 4, Region 5 |
| 8. Ung Tinh | Small-Unit Chief in charge of new people in Region 5 |
| 9. Tuot Ren | Chief of Fertilizer Production Group of Cotton Syndicate, [Region] 5 |
| 10. Chhim Chhin | Chief of Village Elder Group, Region 5 |
| 11. Phinh Saoy | Chief of Ta Pho Group of Preah Net Preah District, Region 5 |
| 12. Oeun Oeun | Deputy Chief of Sangkat 4, Region 5 |
| 13. Peou Hour | Deputy Chief of Sangha Sangkat, Region 5 |
| 14. Maong Soeup | Sangkat Deputy Chief, Region 5 |
| 15. Nun Thun | Member of Prasat Sangkat, Region 5 |
| 16. Ek Hass | Member of Sub-district Collective, Region 4 |
| 17. Pu Ram | Member of Nam Tam Sangkat, Region 5 |
| 18. Thin Thuok | Chief of Sub-district Collective, Region 5 |
| 19. Pen Puoch | Chief of Sangkat Collective, Region 4 |
| 20. Chhun Chhlav | Deputy Chief of Prasat Collective, Region 5 |
| 21. Uy An | Deputy Chief of Collective 2, Prasat Sub-District, Region 5 |

22. Lat Tim Deputy Chief of Lum Peak Collective,
Sangkat Pneat, Region 5
23. Preh Chhan Deputy Chief of Village Collective, Region 4
24. Nhean Nhuop Deputy Chief of Sangkat Collective, Region
5
25. Tep Nan Collective Deputy Chief, Region 4
26. Khorn Beng Member of Collective 3, Region 5
27. Men Moeuy Responsible for Preah Net Preah Collective,
Region 5
28. Srey Vannary Village Midwife of Sangkat Prasat, Region
5
29. Sok Tum Base Person in Thmar Puok, Region 5

B. Northern Zone:

30. Yapp Yan Chief of Zone Ministry of Public Work
31. Koam Chann alias Chan Secretary of Region 43
32. Re Sim alias Ream Secretary of Regiment 601, Division 174
33. Sak Man alias Vooun Battalion Secretary of Regiment 601,
Division 174
34. Phlaok Ort alias Kha Secretary of battalion 704, Regiment 601,
Division 174
35. Mao Choeun alias Ly Military Logistics Chief of Division 174

C. Ministry of Energy:

36. Chhit Chhim Chief of Reusse Keo Energy Group

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

21 September 1977

Chann

Number 175:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 22 September 1977:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

1. In Soken

Geological Student in Romania

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

23 September 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 176:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 23 September 1977:

A. Regiment 377:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Aok An | Deputy Chief of Small-Unit Hospital |
| 2. Doch Seuy | Group Deputy Chief of Regiment Hospital |

B. Division 502:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 3. Mao Chan (female) alias Choeun
Suon Sem | Regiment Commissioner, wife of |
|---|--------------------------------|

C. Northwest Zone:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 4. Sann Sorn | Company Commissioner of Region 4 |
| 5. Long Toek | Region Commander of Battalion 45 |
| 6. Bou Khim alias Khatt | Collective Chief of Sub-District 4, Bakk
Prea, Region 4 |
| 7. Khen Nget (female) | Combatant, wife of Long Toek |
| 8. Heng Kum (female) alias Ruon | Combatant, wife of Sann Sorn |
| 9. Ven Tim (female) | Combatant, wife of Bou Khim alias Khatt |

D. S-21:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 10. Loch Lim | Chief of Security Force |
| 11. Sem Chhauy | Economic Combatant |

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

24 September 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 177:

D01456
(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 24 September 1977:

A. Division 310:

1. Koy Noeun alias Thon Formerly Combatant of Division 310 -- Kh 21 --

B. Division 703:

2. Seng Vanny alias Ny Formerly Combatant of Battalion 332 -- Kh 21 -

C. Public Work:

3. Khun Leang Hour alias Heng Formerly Combatant of Stung Mean Chey Collective -- Kh 21 --

D. Social Work:

4. Hun Chooun Formerly Combatant of Office Ph 11 -- Kh 21 --

E. State Commerce:

5. Hit Ny Formerly Combatant of State Commerce -- Kh 21 --

F. State Warehouse:

6. Sek Leam alias Lanh Formerly Combatant of State Warehouse -- Kh 21 --

G. State Agriculture:

7. Kheap Sun Lim

Formerly Group Chief of State Agriculture
-- Kh 21 --

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

25 September 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 178:

[D01456]

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 25 September 1977:

A. Division 310:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Yi Yon alias Thoeun | Group Chief of Big-Unit 3 of Battalion 316 |
| 2. Chhom Kruoch alias Khon | Combatant of Big-Unit 3 of Battalion 317 |
| 3. Sao Yon alias Chheng | Combatant of Big-Unit 2 of Battalion 316 |
| 4. Chear Rin | Combatant of Big-Unit 2 of Battalion 121 |
| 5. Un Ran alias Sann | Combatant of Big-Unit 1 of Battalion 121 |
| 6. Saom Thun alias Mao | Combatant of Big-Unit 1 of Battalion 121 |
| 7. Men Chhoeun alias Chhen | Combatant of Big-Unit 1 of Battalion 121 |
| 8. Van Dul | Combatant of Big-Unit 2 of Battalion 316 |
| 9. Mam Ma alias Rai | Combatant of Big-Unit 3 of Battalion 317 |
| 10. Tauch Sos alias Phin | Combatant of Big-Unit 3 of Battalion 316 |

B. Division 703:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 11. Khaol Heng alias Cheat | Formerly Group Chief of Battalion 117 -- Kh 21 -- |
| 12. Tres Hin | Formerly Combatant of Big-Unit 99 -- Kh 21 -- |

C. Northwest Zone:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 13. Saom Haing | Controlling Chief of Zone Coffee Plantation |
| 14. Neang Nov alias Sai | Member of Pailin Rubber Plantation |
| 15. Pen Yauy | Member of Phnom Srok District, Region 5 |

D. Kampong Som Port:

16. Khim Than

Formerly Squad Chief of Kampong Som
Port - Kh 21 --

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

26 September 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 179:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 26 September 1977:

Northern Zone:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Hang Bo | Hospital Chief of Division 174 |
| 2. Mao San | Logistics Office Deputy Chief of Division 174 |
| 3. Chea Noeng | Member of Logistics Warehouse of Division 174 |
| 4. Chhuon Oeun alias Moeun | Logistics Small-Unit Member of Division 174 |
| 5. Chhun Ran alias Yeun | Logistics Small-Unit Member of Division 174 |
| 6. Than Tho alias Sen | Blacksmith Office Combatant of Division 174 |
| 7. Pheng Han alias Hong | Logistics Ministry Combatant of Division 174 |
| 8. Ho Nguon alias Vuth | Blacksmith Office Combatant of Division 174 |
| 9. Sou Ny alias Chhon | Blacksmith Office Combatant of Division 174 |
| 10. Ros Sun | Auto-repairs Combatant, formerly Battalion Secretary |
| 11. Chann Sen alias Lim | Battalion 710 Combatant, formerly Regiment Secretary |

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

27 September 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 180:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 27 September 1977:

A. Northwest Zone:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Koam Chuon | Commander of Battalion 17, Division 2 |
| 2. Vann Pich | Commander of Battalion 9, Division 2 |
| 3. Tonh Nhong alias Vat | Battalion Deputy Commander of Division 2 |
| 4. Ye Yann alias Mapp | Chief of Big-Unit 3, Division 2 |
| 5. Ouch Chhea | Chief of Big-Unit 2, Division 2 |
| 6. Nem Nun | Commander of Big-Unit 2, Division 2 |
| 7. Bit Chhoeun alias Vy | Big-Unit Deputy Commander of Zone
Special Unit |

B. Ministry of Energy:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 8. Keo Chem alias Roen | Chief of Child Group |
| 9. Tit Choem | Group Deputy Chief of Kerosene Factory |
| 10. Chay Doem alias Ro | Combatant |
| 11. Suos Yoeun alias Yan | Combatant |
| 12. Nhe Lai | Combatant |
| 13. Soem Oeun alias Chit | Combatant |

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

28 September 1977

Chann

15. Sao Ly Formerly Combatant Supply Office 870 -- S.
[Security Office] Kh 21 --
16. Him Rin alias Rem Formerly Combatant Supply Office 870 -- S.
[Security Office] Kh 21 --
17. Sam Kim Ly alias I Formerly Combatant Supply Office 870 -- S.
[Security Office] Kh 21 --

D. Southwest Zone:

18. Phoak Bun Than Base Person of Kampot District, Kampot
Region
19. Praing Sieng Base Person of Kampot District, Kampot
Region

E. Maritime Transportation:

20. Vann Dy Formerly Maritime Transportation
Combatant -- S. [Security Office] Kh 21 --
21. Phtorn Chheng (female) Combatant, wife of Thai Oeun -- S. [Security
Office] Kh 21 --

F. Railway:

22. Srey Siv Formerly New Railway Worker -- S.
[Security Office] Kh 21 --

G. Electricity Plant 1:

23. Sam Song Det (female) Formerly New Electricity Plant 1 Worker --
S. [Security Office] Kh 21 --

H. Social Work:

24. Chann Phan Formerly Social Work Group Chief -- S.
[Security Office] Kh 21 --
25. Yin Eng alias Sin Formerly Combatant of Medical Production
Ph 1 -- S. [Security Office] Kh 21 --

I. State Commerce:

26. Pen Noeun Formerly Medic of State Commerce
Hospital -- S. [Security Office] Kh 21 --

J. Kampong Som Port:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 27. Ong Choeun alias Chum | Group Member |
| 28. Nem Em alias Roeun | Group Member |
| 29. Voeun Khann | Combatant |
| 30. Peou Kun alias Prit | Combatant |
| 31. Meak Khan alias Chhan | Combatant |
| 32. Nam Muon alias Rann | Combatant |

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

29 September 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 182:

D01456

(TSL)

Dear beloved Comrade Brother Duch:

We would like to send to you the [two persons below]:

1. Srey Saroeun was a former Battalion [combatant] of Region 25, and lived in Region 25. He later lived in Division 703, and was transferred to the Airforce Unit. There are many documents of confessions by traitors in Region 25 as well as Division 703 talking about his [traitorous activities].

2. Sam Ly was a former Battalion [combatant] of Division 450. There has not yet been any enemy confession specifying his [traitorous activities]. There is, however, an outside [report] that he has engaged in bad activities. Therefore, we would like to send him [to you] as well.

These above persons both had been trained in technology outside [the country].

3 October 1977

Miet

[Signature]

[A hand-written note by Duch on the left of the document sheet reads:]

Request for a little further investigation.

[Signature of Duch]

4 October 1977

Number 183:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 2 October 1977:

-Industry:

-Kim Thet alias Thin

Formerly Mineral Group Deputy Chief;
presently Member of Construction Group

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

3 October 1977

Chann

Draft

Confidential

Number 184:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 3 October 1977:

A. Division 502:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Sam Kin alias Ly | Member of Battalion 521 |
| 2. Srey Nil alias Saroeun | Member of Battalion 521 |

B. Northwest Zone:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 3. Kong Chhem | Deputy Commander of Big Unit 3, Division 2 |
| 4. Ho Tong Hour | Formerly Primary School Inspector in Phnom Penh, Presently New Person of Region 3 |

C. Kandal Zone:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 5. Nuon Roeun alias Tieng | Secretary of Chamkar Leu District, Region 42 |
| 6. Ros Sim | Deputy Secretary of Staong District, Region 43 |
| 7. Sou Born | Member of Staong District, Region 43 |
| 8. Suon Ol alias Ren | Secretary of Battalion 709, Division 174 |
| 9. Lon In | Secretary of Battalion 705, Division 174 |
| 10. In Chhea alias Chhean | Battalion Combatant of Division 174 |
| 11. Pich Suon alias Svanh | Combatant of Battalion 704, Division 174 |
| 12. Chap Voeun alias Srean | Deputy Secretary of Battalion 901, Division 174 |
| 13. Taing An alias En | Battalion Deputy Secretary of Division 174 |
| 14. Hong Oeun alias Pon | Deputy Secretary of Battalion 901, Division 174 |
| 15. Ang Kan alias Kol | Member of Battalion 702, Division 174 |

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 16. Chout Nhe | Member of Battalion 701, Division 174 |
| 17. Im Nen alias Chhiet | Candidate of Battalion 901, [Division 174] |
| 18. Nuon San alias Oeun | Member of Battalion 901, Division 174 |
| 19. Nhim Sim alias Saut | Member of Battalion 701, Division 174 |
| 20. Sok Snguon alias Iel | Battalion Candidate Member |
| 21. Chea Sreng alias Thai | Battalion Member of Division 174 |
| 22. Nao Ong alias Sev | Member of Battalion 705, Division 174 |
| 23. Dy Leng alias Pheap | Combatant of Big Unit 5, Division 174 |
| 24. Lay Sin alias Sao | Deputy Secretary of Big Unit 3, Division 174 |
| 25. Uon Uot alias An | Deputy Secretary of Big Unit 3, Division 174 |
| 26. Prum Chhan alias Roeung | Combatant of Big Unit 4, Division 174 |

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

4 October 1977

Chann

Draft

Number 185:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 4 October 1977:

A. Division 170:

1. Chuop Vantha Combatant

B. Division 502:

2. Hi San Formerly Battalion Secretary; studied in military automobile headquarter abroad

3. Thai Hoeun alias Bun Formerly Secretary of Battalion 310; Chief of the group who studied airplane technology abroad

4. Chip Chhiek alias At Formerly Big Unit [member] of Battalion 310; Chief of the group who studied airplane technology abroad

C. Staff:

5. Chea Kieng alias Chheng Combatant

D. Kandal Zone:

6. Hem Sot alias Sean Zone Industry Chief

7. Pheng Sun alias Laom Zone Commerce Chief

8. Sieng Phon alias Chea Assistant Member of Battalion 701, Division 174

9. Va At alias Lach Member of Battalion 709, Division 174

10. Nuon Heat alias Ream Candidate Member of Battalion 704, Division 174

11. Yon You alias Som Deputy Chief of Big Unit 1, Battalion 703, Division 174

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

5 October 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 186:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 5 October 1977:

Northwest Zone:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Ham Ny | Responsible to organize the workers of Zone Clay Production Factory |
| 2. Preap Samoeun (female) | New Railway Worker in Battambang; formerly student |
| 3. Miech Samon (female) | New Railway Worker in Battambang; formerly student |
| 4. Uk Phoeut | Deputy Commander of Regiment 20, Division 1 |
| 5. Ngoeun Yin alias Ngok Korn | Deputy Secretary of Battalion 208, Division 1 |
| 6. Oeun Chhaom | Big-Unit Deputy Chief of Chroy Meas Collective, Bavi District, Region 3 |
| 7. Chea Huy | Production Small-Unit Chief of Collective 1, Region 3 |

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

6 October 1977

Chann

Number 187:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 7 October 1977:

A. Regiment 488:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Meas Chhy alias Hem | Combatant |
| 2. Sao Mon | Combatant |

B. Division 703:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 3. Say Chrip | Company Deputy Secretary |
| 4. Tit Nhaut alias Vat | Company Member |
| 5. Ken Koeng | Member of 50-strong Unit 1 |

C. Eastern Zone:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 6. Nguon Kong alias Dauch | Secretary of Srey Santhor District, Region 22 |
| 7. Chap Mit | Secretary of Khsach Kandal District,
[Region] 22 |
| 8. Sum Son alias Chhan | Secretary of Srey Santhor Kandal District,
Region 22 |

D. Northwest Zone:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 9. Khuon Dim | Commercial [Section] of Region 4 |
| 10. Toek Man alias Vai | Secretary of District 41, Region 4 |
| 11. Hear Vann | Deputy Chief of District 41, Region 4 |
| 12. Svay Chaut | P R [State Commerce] Chief of District 41,
Region 4 |
| 13. Saut Nel alias Phy | Deputy Secretary of Daun Try District,
Region 4 |
| 14. Nai Vann | Member of Daun Try District, Region 4 |
| 15. Dav Soeng alias Prum | Member of District 41, Region 4 |

16. Ky Eng Big Unit Deputy of Prek Kup Collective, Region 4
17. Lach Yorn Big Unit Deputy Chief of Prey Tatoeng Collective, Region 4
18. Lim Chet Big Unit Member of Kong Tum Collective, Region 4
19. Lok Born alias Horn Chief of Sak Collective, District 42, Region 4
20. You Rem Chief of Collective 3, District 41, Region 4
21. Mok Mon Chief of Prean Nil Collective, District 42, Region 4
22. Loek Cheu Chief of Khporp Collective, District 41, Region 4
23. Ping Thim Collective Chief of Ma Naok Village, District 42, Region 4
24. Nha Nhean Chief of Roluos Collective, District 42, Region 4
25. He Pek Chief of Ko Collective, District 43, Region 4
26. Nhip Raeun Chief of Trang Collective, District 43, Region 4
27. Chao Soek Chief of Tuol Prum Collective, District 42, Region 4
28. Suon Suong Fertilizer Production Chief of Prek Sdao Collective, Region 4
29. Huot Soeun alias Say Chief of Collective 2, District 42, Region 4
30. Khin Hat Small Unit Chief of Svay Bakk Prea Collective, Region 4
31. Vang Khvan Deputy Chief of Wat Chass Collective, District 43, Region 4
32. Men Mien Small-Unit Member of Collective 2, District 41, Region 4
33. Soeng Thang Member of Roluos Collective, Maong District, Region 4
34. Yong Chuon Member of Kdol Collective, District 43, Region 4
35. Han Hum Member of Khporp Collective, District 41, Region 4

36. Pok Nit Assistant of Duong Meas Collective, District 42, Region 4
37. Ma Oeun Assistant of Prey Svay Collective, District 42, Region 4
38. Puth Soeun In charge of measuring dams, canals and embankments of [District] 43, Region 4
39. Phuong Boeuy Base Person of Maong District, Region 4
40. Lem Ren Villager of the Office of Region 4, formerly Deputy Secretary of Daun Try District, Region 4

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

8 October 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 188:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21
Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 15 October 1977:

Northwest Zone:

1. Deng Nang alias Nam Regiment Secretary of Division 1

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

16 October 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 189:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 16 October 1977:

Northwest Zone:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Sim Metr | Chief of Water Pumping Group of Romchek Collective |
| 2. Leng Moeng alias Ly | Chief of Water Pumping Group of Romchek Collective |
| 3. Hoeum Heng | Combatant [whose job was to] open water gates in Romchek Collective |
| 4. Run Lonh alias Sakun | Combatant of Zone Romchek Collective |

Please, Brother, be informed [of this]

With respect!

17 October 1977

Chann

Number 190:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 17 October 1977:

A. Staff:

1. Loeum Leap alias Ran Combatant of the Disabled Office K-28

B. Railway:

2. Sok Run Former Worker [whose job was to saw wooden pieces of bars used to wedge the railway]

Please, Brother, be informed [of this]

With respect!

18 October 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 191:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 18 October 1977:

A. Northwest Zone:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Bou Bet | Group Deputy Chief of Battalion 202,
Division 1 |
| 2. Suk Nit | Farm Chief of Region 3 |
| 3. Deng Uy | Metal Lath Combatant of Region 3 |
| 4. Doeun Leng | Member of Koh Kralar District, Region 1 |
| 5. Chhep Pheng | Mobile Work Brigade Deputy Chief of
Phnom Srok District, Region 5 |

B. Kandal Zone:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 6. Nop Chandara alias Thou | Mobile [Work Brigade] Combatant of
Tanoeng Sub-district, Kang Meas District,
Region 41 |
|----------------------------|--|

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

19 October 1977

Chann

Number 513:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear respected Brother:

[I] would like to report to you the new entry of prisoners on October 19, 1977.

a. Northwest Zone

1. Sok Phal, Commander of Battalion 337, Division 1
2. Suon Soy, Hospital Chief of Big Squad 16, Division 2
3. Run Tel, Hospital Chief of Samlaut, Region 1
4. Kaet Khit, Deputy Chief of Car and Tractor Garage, Region 3
5. Voek Van, Chief of Work Site, Region 4
6. Phim Vun, Chief of Workshop, Region 4
7. Mov Sem alias Sin, Chief of Daun Teav Plowing Mobile Brigade, Region 4
8. Mao Ren, Chief of Daun Teav Plowing Brigade, Region 4
9. Duch Sorn, Chief of Daun Teav Dike Measuring Unit, Region 4
10. Pil Latt alias Ron, Chief of Daun Try Mobile Brigade, Region 4
11. Kok Koun, Company's Mobile Brigade of Taun Teav, Region 4
12. Moeun Man, Hospital Chief of Anlongvil Cooperative, Region 4
13. Svay Pak, Village-based Cooperative Chief of Daun Try, Region 4
14. Vao Hat, Member of State Commerce, Region 4
15. Chheng Chhon, Hospital staff member, Region 4
16. Ty Chak, Group Chief of Daun Teav District, Region 4
17. Rien Chet, Hospital child-staff member of District 42, Region 4
18. Hatt Seng, Art Performance child-staff member, Region 4
19. Makk Pha, Member of Daun Teav's Cooperative 'Base People', Region 4
20. Chhai Chhoeum, Member of Thmar Puok district, Region 5

Brother, please be informed.

Regards,

October 20, 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 192:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 21 October 1977:

A. Regiment 152:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Neang Saran | Formerly Battalion Chief -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 2. Nai Chea alias Sary | Formerly Group Chief -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 3. Tatt Saran | Formerly Group Chief -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 4. Sim Seng | Formerly Combatant of regiment 152 -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 5. Smaonh Ar | Formerly Combatant of regiment 152 -- S 21 Kh -- |

B. Division 310:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 6. Tem Te alias Phon | Company Combatant |
| 7. Iem Ak alias San | Company Combatant |
| 8. Phan Phoetun alias Lonh | Group Chief |
| 9. Phuy Yorn alias Thun | Group Deputy Chief |
| 10. Veng Eng alias Euy | Group Deputy Chief |
| 11. Kim Ky alias Kouy | Combatant |
| 12. Chum Oeun | Formerly Combatant of Division 310 -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 13. Chap Chin | Formerly Group Deputy Chief of Division 310 |
| 14. Moeung Nang | Formerly Combatant of Division 310 -- S 21 Kh -- |

C. Division 450:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 15. Sary alias Ra | Formerly Big-Unit Chief of Division 310 -- S 21 Kh -- |
|-------------------|---|

16. Pot Than alias Hen

Formerly Combatant of Division 310 -- S 21 Kh --

D. Division 703:

17. Chea Mok

Member of 50-strong Unit 11; Formerly Group Chief -- S 21 Kh --

E. Southwest Zone:

18. Lem Liv

New Person of Region 13, Formerly Barber in Phnom Penh

19. Pres Sokha

New Person of Region 13, Formerly Railway Worker in Phnom Penh

F. Industry:

20. Kang Yen (female)

Formerly Combatant, wife of Sou San of Division 310 -- S 21 Kh --

21. Sao Mao (female)

Formerly Combatant, wife of Mom Phal alias Chroek of Division 703 -- S 21 Kh --

G. Maritime Transportation:

22. Muon Phohan alias Nov

Formerly Combatant of the Ministry of Maritime Transportation -- S 21 Kh --

H. Ministry of Information:

23. Sam Rith Rin alias Sa

Rice Cook of the Ministry of Information, wife of Ao Kang alias Sim -- S 21 Kh --

I. Commerce:

24. Sup Soeun
Kh --

Formerly Medic of Office 27 -- S 21

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

22 October 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 193:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 22 October 1977:

Division 310:

1. Chhaom Sokhol alias Pheng Formerly Group Chief of [Division] 310 -- S
21 Kh --
2. Phuong Hul alias Pha Formerly Combatant of [Division] 310 -- S
21 Kh --

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

23 October 1977

Chann

Number 194:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 23 October 1977:

A. Regiment 152:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Bun Chhon alias Phai | Formerly Small-Unit Secretary of Regiment 152 -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 2. Mang Sam Ang alias Meun | Formerly Combatant of Regiment 152 -- S 21 Kh -- |

B. Division 310:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 3. King Chhan alias Chhoy | Formerly Combatant of [Division] 310 -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 4. Huy Han | Formerly Combatant of [Division] 310 -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 5. Chuon Yan | Formerly Combatant of [Division] 310 -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 6. Khorn Koeun alias Sei | Formerly Combatant of [Division] 310 -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 7. Lang Lim | Formerly Combatant of [Division] 310 -- S 21 Kh -- |

C. Division 450:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 8. Chea Kim Chorn alias Yo | Formerly Big-Unit Deputy Secretary of [Division] 450 -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 9. Launh Men alias Heng | Formerly Big-Unit Secretary of [Division] 450 -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 10. Pich Moeun alias Roeun | Formerly Combatant of Division 450 -- S 21 Kh -- |

D. Division 703:

11. San Mak Independent-Battalion Secretary -- S 21 Kh -
 12. Slaut Sok Battalion Secretary of [Division] 703
 13. Khin Khim alias Vang Battalion Commander of [Division] 703 -- S
 21 Kh --
 14. Ly Ky alias Cheat Formerly Office Chief of Battalion 705 -- S
 21 Kh --
 15. Lakk Chhan Formerly Battalion Economic Member -- S
 21 Kh --
 16. Peou Soeun Formerly 50-strong Unit Commissioner of
 [Division] 703 -- S 21 Kh --
 17. Hong Tim Formerly Group Chief of Division 703 -- S
 21 Kh --
 18. Hakk Sim Formerly Economic Combatant of
 [Division] 703 -- S 21 Kh --

E. Staff:

19. Lao Lim alias Lim Formerly Combatant of Office Kh 51 -- S 21
 Kh
 20. Suon Kin Nin alias Kin Nin Formerly Medic of Office 62 kh -- S 21 Kh -

F. Special Zone:

21. Ret Veasna Formerly Combatant Messenger of
 [Division] 311 -- S 21 Kh --

G. Northwest Zone:

22. Vann Nhim Zone Agricultural Chief
 23. Roeng Phal alias Roeun Company 4, Battalion 55
 24. Chann Oeun alias Oeun Secretary of Mongkul Borei District, Region
 3

H. Region 3:

25. Bou Houeng Bandit

I. Industry:

26. Chea Phan

Formerly Chief of Lath Group of Factory D
3 -- S 21 Kh --

J. Public Work:

27. Cheav Tyea La alias Tieng

Formerly New Worker of the Public Work --
S 21 Kh --

K. Energy:

28. Nguon Then alias Lan

Formerly Small-Unit Secretary of Russei
Keo Energy [Ministry]

29. Sen Ris alias Thun

Formerly Combatant of the Ministry of
Energy

L. State Agriculture:

30. Prum Kaot

Formerly Group Chief of the State
Agriculture

M. Kampong Som port:

31. Meas Nhan alias Do

Formerly Combatant of Kampong Som Port
S 21 Kh --

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

24 October 1977

Chann

Number 195:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 24 October 1977:

A. Division 170:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Uk Em alias Sa-Em | Formerly Combatant of [Division] 170 -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 2. Phel Koy | Formerly Combatant of [Division] 170 -- S 21 Kh -- |

B. Division 310:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 3. Yen Yim alias Tha | Formerly Small-Unit Member of [Division] 310 -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 4. Seang Sok Kha | Formerly Combatant of Division 310 -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 5. Kay Kheam alias Khy | Formerly Combatant of Division 310 -- S 21 Kh -- |

C. Division

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 6. Mao Heng (female) | Big-Unit Chief, wife of Slaut |
| 7. Chhun Vorn alias Doeun | Company Commander |
| 8. I Than (female) | Company Deputy Chief |
| 9. Chann Tol (female) | Company Member |
| 10. El Rin | 50-strong Chief |

D. Office around the Staff Office:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 11. Min Dang alias Kim Sok | Formerly Combatant of Office 62 kh -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 12. Phuong Kha | Formerly Cow Attendant of Unit 12 -- S 21 Kh -- |

E. Northwest Zone:

13. Ly Loeut Member of Zone Commerce Thpich Ko Factory Committee
14. Bun Han Combatant of Thpich Ko Factory in Battambang
15. Khen Khan Combatant of Battambang Factory
16. Khieu Vorn Zone Commerce Combatant
17. Sien Proeung Combatant of Zone Commerce Thpich Ko Factory
19. Chuon Chheng Combatant [whose job] was to weigh beef for the Zone
19. Mam Sen Combatant Technician of the Zone factory
20. Dap Seng Combatant [whose job] was to feed pigs
21. Leng Chhorn Combatant Porter of the Zone Commerce
22. Pin Pum Combatant Porter of the Zone Commerce Warehouse
23. Ven Mao Secretary of Regiment 3, Region 3
24. Mean Yann alias Saren Chief of Stha Po Work Site of Region 3
25. Naet Khun New Person of Region 3; formerly detained in enemy prison in 1970
26. Samrith Sam-El Combatant of Planting [Section], Region 3
27. You Keat Combatant [who worked at a kiln] in Collective 3, Region 3
28. Nhat Phan Plowshare Producer of District 41, Region 4
29. Chheav Voerun Loom Producer of Collective 3 Region 4
30. Chreng Dieng House Constructor of Prek Rin Collective, Region 4
31. Run Hann New Person of Region 4; Formerly Tractor Driver

F. Public Work:

32. Taing Yusien (female) Formerly [Member] of Stung Mean Chey Collective -- S 21 Kh --
33. Aing Chann Sokha alias Say Formerly [Member] of Stung Mean Chey Collective -- S 21 Kh --

G. Ministry of Energy:

34. Sam Sem

Formerly Deputy Chief of Russei Keo
Energy Group -- S 21 Kh --

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

25 October 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 196:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 26 October 1977:

A. Regiment 152:

1. Say Sok

Formerly Squad Chief of Regiment 152 -- S
21 Kh --

B. Division 310:

2. Sum Uon

Formerly Small-Unit Combatant of
[Division] 310, -- S 21 Kh --

C. Division 450:

3. It Chhon alias Chhai

Formerly Combatant of Division 450 -- S 21
Kh --

4. Chap Yan (female)
alias Yat

Formerly Combatant of Division 450 -- S 21
Kh --

5. Duong Sroh

Formerly Combatant of Division 450

D. Offices around the Staff:

6. You Than alias Phal

Formerly Combatant of Office Ch 46 -- S 21
Kh --

7. Nov Mon alias Khan

Formerly Combatant of Office k 27 -- S 21
Kh --

E. Northwest Zone:

8. Um Pakk

Big-Unit Chief of Zone commerce Mobile
Work Brigade

9. Pho Pheng

Assistant Responsible for the Zone
Commerce Automobiles

10. Kong San

Member of Zone Commerce Transportation

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330

Searching for the Truth

11. Chiep Ben Small-Unit Member of the Zone Collective Sakkal
12. Toek Chim alias Hean Member of the Sakkal Collective Committee of the Zone
13. Nuy Nan Base Person of Rumchek Collective of the Zone
14. Nget Horn New Person of the Zone Commerce; Formerly Worker
15. Men Mak Combatant of Commerce Soap Production in the Fish Sauce Factory
16. Nget San Combatant of the Zone Grinding Mill
17. Nhim Sarin Combatant of the Zone Commerce
18. Chheun Sa Messenger of Regiment 40, Division 1
19. Matt Man Base Person of Chroay Ma-Tes Collective, Region 3
20. So Sam Leng Base Person of O Ta Ky Collective, Region 3
21. Bram Proeun Big-Unit Secretary of District 43, Region 4
22. Chhieng Chhoeut Combatant [whose job] was to lath in Daun Teav District, Region 4
23. Makk Oeup Combatant who learned machinery in Duan Teav District

F. Kandal Zone:

24. Chann Phat alias Phaok Zone Security Chief
25. Poul Poetun alias Proeung Zone Hospital Chief
26. Nuon Eam alias Kun Chief of the Guest Receptionists [Group] of the Zone Office
27. Chey Han alias Sin Battalion Secretary Region 41
28. Pall Mean alias Nuon Combatant of Big Unit 2, Battalion 701
29. Haem Vour alias Kun Combatant of Big Unit 1, Battalion 701
30. Hour Hean alias Pich Combatant of Big Unit 2, Battalion 702
31. Lach Srim alias Lei Combatant of Big Unit 4, Battalion 701
32. Ban Kien alias Hean Combatant of Big Unit 2, Battalion 701
33. Chap Tha alias Sam Zone Security Group Chief

G. Ministry of Energy:

34. Un Te

Formerly Energy Combatant -- S 21 Kh --

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

27 October 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 405:

D01903
(12bbk)

Dear respected Brother 89,

Object: Report on enemy situation inside Unit 310 [Division]

I. Activities related to the matter of grenade throwing, poisoning and harassment during the holding of the party's anniversary:

According to the confession by Phon Net, a person named Se received grenades and hid them. After the scheme failed, and following his arrest, Se admitted that he further delivered the grenades to another person named Hen to hide them.

After realizing this, [we] have investigated the person named Hen and obviously found out that Hen did receive the grenades and further hid them.

With that actual evidence, we arrested Hen and sent him to the security [Office].

Note: Hen was formerly a platoon combatant of Battalion 112, Regiment 12.

Recently, there were two other admissions, which are totally the same as those of Net and Phon. The two admissions belonged to Tat and Nai.

The four admissions implicated other 18 people in the unit, whom [we] would like to send to you with the history of their activities attached for examination. Further documentation regarding Tat and Nai is also attached.

II. Poisoning in the unit:

-Recently, there were remarkably strange diseases, with people having fainting spells and losing consciousness. During a period of 10 days, six people died. These kind of diseases were attributed to the [food] poisoning that has affected two battalions, 316 and 317. After the April 17 Hospital examined the diseases, it was found that [the patients] were poisoned. So, it is compatible with the admission of Tat who said that he did poison [the food]. However, one more poison-related phenomenon is that someone encouraged people to eat Khmaoch bean [gosh bean]. Three of the eleven people who ate Gosh beans died. Several others were sick. The person who encouraged people to eat the Gosh beans was Long.

As in the above report, your advice is requested in order for [us] to arrest those involved in activities during the meeting and those involved with the poison.

III. Half a month ago, a cadre named Bo, group chief, conducted noticeably strange acts, secretly coming to the Division Office without anybody realizing. He secretly came at 1 or 2 o'clock at night. If anyone confronted him, he would say the division chief asked him to come to work. He has secretly come here five times already. On October 28, 1978 at 25:30pm, he came one more time, and deceitfully sat in the ground-floor room [of the Division Office], carrying two grenades. In the meantime, the messenger [in the office] woke up; and when the messenger asked him, he answered that the division called him to work. But he did not show the grenades. Only when checking on him did [we] find the grenades and appropriate them.

Comrade Bo is a relative of Heng, company cadre of Regiment 33, Division 703. Heng was a traitor and was arrested a long time ago.

In his later activities, while he was with Division 33, he slacked off, refusing to lead [people to work] and faking illness. Even though he was reeducated by the masses, he still has not changed. And the masses requested him to stop slacking off and pretending to be ill.

Given this situation, a discussion was held by the committee of Division 33 to report it to Comrade Pin, and to give Comrade Bo back to him.

IV. Plan to grow dry-season rice at the end of the year:

Based on your advice and the discussion within the division, [we] would like to request that the farmland to be cultivated at the end of this year be 300 hectares. At the same time, your additional comments are also requested.

V. Report on dam raising within Unit 310

Early this year, Unit 310 was building a dam to protect flooding. However, the plan was not accomplished. Now, after transplanting long-term rice, [we will] gather a force of 250 to finish it within five days. This dam is 1.6 meter height, 3.5 meters wide and 600 meters long. It will have the capacity to cover a cultivated area of 200 hectares without utilizing machines. If it is extended, the possibility is that water exploitation will be the best without relying on machines.

As reported above, a force of 300 is requested to extend the work and continue to build a dam at Boeng Pong Peay in order to be self-reliant next year.

November 04, 1977
For Division 310's Committee

Number 197:

D01456
(TSL)

Office S-21
Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 5 November 1977:

A. Division 450:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Loas Yun alias Laing | Combatant |
| 2. Huon Hon alias Ren | Combatant |

B. Public Work:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 3. Heap Sun Suon | Formerly Chief of Animal Rearing Group of
Stung Mean Chey Collective -- S 21 Kh -- |
|------------------|---|

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

6 November 1977

Chan

Number 198:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 6 November 1977:

A. Regiment 152:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Pav Pin alias Sarann | Formerly Small-Unit Chief of [Regiment] 152 -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 2. Sok Soeun alias Svann | Formerly Small-Unit Chief of [Regiment] 152 -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 3. Phai Det Saret | Formerly Combatant of Regiment 152 -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 4. Chin Meng alias Sophal | Formerly Combatant of Regiment 152 -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 5. Neat Leap | Formerly Combatant of Regiment 152 -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 6. Chann Sarin | Formerly Combatant of Regiment 152 -- S 21 Kh -- |
| 7. Uong Heat | Formerly Combatant of Regiment 152 -- S 21 Kh -- |

B. Division 703:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 8. Dou Nget | Battalion Chief |
| 9. Tuy Phon | Company Chief |
| 10. Sao Sok | Company Chief |

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

7 November 1977

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 199:

D01456
(TSL)

Office S-21
Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 7 November 1977:

Eastern Zone:

1. Koy Huot alias Thea

Office Chief of Region 22, Formerly Staff
Commander of Region 22

[A hand written note reads:] Comrade Tuy interrogated [Thea] on 7
November

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

8 November 1977

Chann

Draft

Number 200:

D01456

(TSL)

Office S-21

Phnom Penh

Dear Brother [Duch],

This is to report to you on the number of prisoners taken in on 8 November 1977:

A. Division 170:

1. Sem Chhin Leng Combatant

B. Northwest Zone:

2. Pao Phea (female) [Member] of Mobile Agriculture [Group] of
alias Pao Hiek Tuol Angkanh Collective, Region 5

3. Ny Bony (female) [Member] of Snuol Transplanting Mobile
alias Sarun Work Brigade Tuol Angkanh Collective,
Region 5

4. Sem Man alias Seng Theng [Member] of Tuol Angkanh Collective,
Region 5

5. Khem San or Lann alias Sarou [Member] of Tuol Angkanh Collective,
Region 5

6. Lann Bo alias Taing Ly Base Person of Tuol Angkanh Collective,
Region 5

7. Lann Beoun alias Rong Son/Daughter of Lann Bo, of Region 5

8. Lann Bum alias Ry Son/Daughter of Lann Bo, of Region 5

Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

With respect!

9 November 1977

[Signature]

Chann

Draft Confidential

Number 409:

D01908

Draft Confidential

(12bbk)

To the respected Brother 89:

Objective: Report on enemy situation in Political Unit.

I. Activity concerning the issue of poisonous grenade explosion at the time of the Party's Anniversary Meeting.

- According to the confession of Phon and Net, Sai had received and hidden grenade(s) after an aborted plan of explosion. After the arrest and interrogation, Sai said he had handed over [the grenade(s)] to a person named Hen.

After learning this, [we] launched an investigation in to the case. As a result, Hen confessed that he really had hidden the grenades. Then we arrested Hen and sent him to the security office.

Note: Hen is a former Platoon soldier of Battalion 112, Regiment 12.

Recently, there have two confessions exactly the same as the ones of Net and Phon, those being the confessions of That and Nai.

The four confessions implicated 18 other persons in the Unit [Platoon], whose history of activity, including some documents relating to That and Nai, are attached here for Brother to examine.

II. Poisonous situation in the Unit

Recently, there had been unprecedented and contagious diseases, including fever, of which patients were not able to utter. After ten days of illness, 6 people died. This phenomenon occurred in Battalion 316 and 317. After the medical check provided by 17 April medical practitioners, it was determined that the illness had really resulted from poison. As such it is harmonious with the confessions of Phat who said he had really used poison. Furthermore, there had been another phenomenon relating to poison; that is there was a person encouraging [combatants] to eat Sandek Khmaoch (a type of poisonous bean). As a result, 11 people [were enticed to] eat, of which 3 people died and some others became sick. The one who committed this act is named Long.

As reported above, [we would like to] request for your comment so that [we] can capture those involved in the activity during the meeting and those involved in the act of poisoning.

IV. Plan for the end of the year's dry season rice farming

According to the Instruction of you, brother, and discussion in the Division as well as in the Divisional Committee 310, [we would like to] raise the scope of land to be cultivated at the end of the year, that is 300 hectares. In the mean time, [we also would like to] ask for your additional ideas.

V. Report on the matter of building dams in Unit [Division] 310

Earlier this year, Unit 310 built a dam with the aim of keeping the rice crop from flooding, but the dam building hasn't finished yet. So far, after the planting of the long-term rice, 250 forces have been assigned to finish this work. There still have five more days to finish it. Possibly, it can prevent water in the lake from flowing. The top of the dam is 3.5m wide with a height of 1.60m; the bottom is 10m wide; and with the length of 600m. Possibly the water can supply a scope of 200 hectares of land without the utilization of a water pump.

As a result, it is requested that 300 forces should be assigned in order to strengthen and extend and go on building another dam to prevent water from flowing from Boeng Pong Peang lake so that we can have [a sufficient] water supply for next year with self-mastery.

25 November 1977

III. Over a half month ago, a cadre named Bo, Group Chief from Unit [Division] 730 committed a noticeable act; that is, he secretly moved from Divisional Office without anybody's knowledge at night (about 1 or 2 a.m.). When asked, he said the Division Chief had asked him to come to work. He committed such an act 5 times. On October 28, 1977, at 1:30 a.m. he managed to bring two grenades along with him. Then he came and sat in the ground floor room in a disguised manner. Then a messenger awoke and confronted him. He replied that he had been asked by the Division to come to work. He failed to show the grenades until a check was made. At that time the grenades were found and taken out.

Comrade Bo is younger brother of Heng, Platoon cadre of Regiment 33, Division 703. Heng was arrested a long time ago.

Later he [Bo] committed acts in Division 310. He was lazy and failed to lead by pretending to be sick. Then was reeducated not to be lazy and not to pretend, but he failed to change his habits.

Realizing that such activity was occurring, Divisional Committee 310 discussed it and reported it to Brother Pin, and has already returned him to Pin.

Number 538:

D01820
(Box 15 TSL)List of enemies interrogated

Hot Group

No.	Name	Alias	Position	Interrogator	Others
1	Sabb Thi		Cooperative of Phnom Srok district, Region 5	Comrade Khan	
2	Yin Ren		Group Chief, Agriculture	As above	
1	Phai Lob		Chief of Commerce, Region 3	Comrade Khon	
2	Ouch Ny		Combatant of Division 290's Education Office	As above	
3	Tep Ham	Sarann	Zone's Garage Chief	As above	
1	Yi Lach	Khean	Deputy of Big Squad, Division 290	Comrade Khom	
2	Keng Lun		Deputy of Small Squad, Division 290	As above	
3	Pok Daun	Nat	Female combatant, Region 105	As above	

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344

1	Bin Sorn	Khoeun	Villager of Sangke district, Region 1	Comrade Khoeun
2	Kung Sorn	Bun Koeun	Vietnamese agent	As above
3	Sot Hoeun	Sarun	Group Chief of Division 290's Education Office	As above
4	Sun Bak Lim		Vietnamese agent	As above
1	Kung Sorn	Bunthoeun	Vietnamese agent entering Cambodia	Comrade Chen
2	Sy Torng	Bunly	Hospital member, Region 105	Comrade Chen
3	Yoeung Keo		Vietnamese agent in Cambodia	As above
1	Im Pronh	Khan	Mobile brigade of Region 13	Comrade Tha
2	Ruos Chheang		Combatant at the Electricity No.1	As above
3	Sek Cham		Female combatant, Meanchey cooperative	As above
1	Sem Sea		Chief of Hospital 77	Comrade Tit
2	Sun Bun	Voeun	Chief of Denist Section of P-17 April	As above
3	Thong To		Construction combatant	As above
1	Nhem Im	Sarin	Small Squad, Division 290	Comrade Chun

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1	Me Sarun		Driver, State Agriculture	Comrade Ny
2	Srun Ly		Female combatant of K-16, Region 105	As above
3	Suos Sarom		Newe people, Region 13	As above
1	Duong Saran		Female combatant of Region 105's commerce	Comrade Phen
2	Beng Hong		Chief of Small Squad, Kampong Som port	As above
3	Chan Chhieng	Sarin	Combatant of Division 290	Comrade Phen
1	Em Nut	Song	Deputy of Northwest Zone's Security Office	Comrade Phally
2	Bou Poun	Pream Sokh	Deputy of Big Squad of Division 290	As above
1	Srev Plis	Savy	Phnong ethnic, woman of K-16	Comrade Po
2	Prum Kea	Dab	Chief of Garage, State Agriculture	As above
3	Ruos Chun	Voeun	State commerce combatant	As above
4	Nhoeng Hoeung		Woman of K-16, Region 105	As above
1	Huon Hin		Secretary of Big Squad, Region 3	Comrade Meak

Draft Confidential

2	Dy Siman		Stone striker, Kampong Trach work site	As above
3	Muong He		Chief of Marine Workshop	As above
1	Ouch Att	Vang	Chief of Prek Phneou Warehouse	Comrade Ra
2	Uch Mann		Deputy of Fuel Transport	As above
3	Khen Korn		Chief of Hospital P-17	As above
1	Seng Preng	Kim Hin	Woman of K-16, Region 105	Comrade Seng
2	Dom Phem Srei	Phin	Office Chief, Region 103	As above
3	Vann Set		Combatant of Division 920	Comrade Seng
4	Ngy Navy	Neng	Woman of state warehouse	As above
5	Ynag Mary	Sou	Assistant to Cambodian ambassador to Vietnam and Laos	As above
6	Seab Nhil	Set	Small Squad, Battalion 233 of Division 290	As above
1	Phan Chhin		Group Chief, Region 105	Comrade Soeun
2	Put Thol		Electricity combatant of Phsar Tauch	As above
3	Khut Boeun		Deputy of Construction	As above

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Group P-17				
1	Ran Chek	Kour	Deputy secretary of Region 3, Northwest Zone	Comrade Srim
2	Chann Vorn	Vy	Combatant of oil factory of Kampong Som	As above
3	Tauch Loek	Savat	Group Chief, Education Office of Division 290	As above
1	Sam On	Ang	Driver of Chor-46	Comrade Hong
2	Un Ol		State construction team of Kbal Thnal	As above
3	Sokh Mitsivutha		State construction group of Chroy Changva	As above
1	Te Choeng Heng	Cheat	Office K-29	Comrade Ham
2	Ran Chek	Kour	Deputy secretary of Region 3, Northwest Zone	As above
1	Tum Chin	Chamraen	Member of General Affairs, P-17	Comrade Heng
2	Yun Bon Veng		Combatant of Division 920	As above
3	So Um		Chief of Anlungvil Cooperative, Region 4	As above
4	Chea Chai	Mab	Deputy of Big Squad, Region 4, Northwest Zone	As above
1	Man		Deputy chief of Prek	Comrade Horng

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			Phneou Gas Stock	
2	Cheab Daun	Cheat	Combatant of Division 920	As above
3	Yi You		Combatant of Division 290	As above
1	Ching Daun		Dentish at P-17	Comrade Heang
2	Nhoeng Hoeun		Garment K-16, Region 105	As above
3	Chim Sos		Member of denists, P-17	As above
4	Phea Sarum		Combatant of Electricity of Phsar Tauch	As above
1	Chea Sophal	Sa	Member of propaganda author group	Tha and Ny
2	Po Sea		Garage worker of Public Transport	Mak and Seng
3	Thou Hai		Factory A-5	Po and Soeun
4	Sor Nguon Seng	Te	Electrician of Region 103	Seng and Hong
5	Ly Davy		People of Region 3	Heang and Tit
6	Lean Sereyvuth		Third secretary of Cambodian embassy in Beijing	Hong and Seng
7	Moeung Penh	Roeng	Combatant of Big Squad 2, Battalion 502, Region 105	Khom and Seng
8	Nham Saren	Moek	Member of Battalion 31, Kampong Som port	Soeun and Bou

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9	Yet Sorn	Neary	Phnornng ethnic, K-11 of Region 105	Vuth and Aun
10	Oeun Heang		Phnornng ethnic, base people of Sre Sangkum cooperative	Heang and Tit
11	Kim Nget	Horn	K-16 female combatant, Region 105	Hong and Seng
12	Ke Hot		Office K-16 female combatant	Phen and Horng
13	Lay Kloeng	Dos	Production woman of Office K-37, Region 105	Khan and Chen
14	Ek Sran		Youth of mobile brigade, Region 105	Tha and Ny
15	Klaong Y	Chun	Chief of group, Military of Chbar district, Region 105	Pheng and Horng
16	Ses Ten		Driver for the French, Vietnamese agent in Cambodia	Chen and Khan
17	Yoeung Thy	Thav Hing Chy	Vietnamese agent (second lieutenant) in Cambodia	Chun and Phaly
18	Khem Rin	Sam Oeun	Former Free Khmer soldier, Vietnamese agent	Phen and Horng
19	Chao Moeung	Vong Mony	Vietnamese agent	Phen and Horng
20	Ngin Hok Ly		Combatant of Mobile	Soeun and Po

			Brigade, Region 32	
21	Snguon Nut		Former soldier, Chief of Mobile Brigade of Kampot region	Khoeun and Chen
22	Seam Houk	Keo Try	Combatant of Squad 13, Office 24 (Farming)	Po and Soeun
23	Ruos Manry	Ruos Ry	Former soldier, now medicine producing unit of S-21	Rang
24	Mao Chhin	Khlang	Former thief ring leader, Vietnamese agent in Cambodia	Horng and Phen
25	Ly Len		Chief of Small Squad 3, State Warehouse	Horng and Tit

Total:

February 2, 1978

Draft

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Number 539

D01826
(Box 15 TSL)

Documentation Group

List of enemies interrogated

No.	Name	Alias	Position	Interrogator	Others
1	Rit Nall		Secretary of Ambil district, Region 3, Northwest	Chea Kakk	
2	Mei Yoeun		Chief of Takrey Cooperative, Region 3	As above	
3	Dam Torn	Sai	Commander of Battalion 360, Region 3	As above	
4	Nei Kann		Combatant of Battambang's Agriculture Mobile Brigade, Northwest	As above	
5	Meas Sok	Sao	Chief of Security, Region 42	As above	
6	Ney Ruos	Yi	Deputy of Production Group, Propaganda	As above	
7	Yim Vin	Phat	Deputy Group, Battalion	As above	

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352

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			235, Regiment 152	
8	Hang Rit		Member of Small Squad, Regiment 152	As above
9	Long Pao	Rin	Member of Big Squad, State Warehouse	As above
10	Nut Bunsong	Chhon	Combatant at Office K-15	As above
11	Tep Khleung		Chief of Russey Kraok Cooperative, Region 3	As above
12	Tuy Chim	Mao	Member of Hospital P-17	As above
13	Ko Keo	Vatt	Deputy chief of Company, State Warehouse	As above
14	Pok Sam Ol	Hong	Chief of Hospital	As above
15	Nhep Saluot		Chief of Physicians, Office S-21	Chea Kakk
16	Aok Hoeun		Agriculture Secretary of Phnom Sampeou, Northwest	As above
17	Hem Chann	Seng	Deputy of Big Squad, Division 920	As above
18	Lim Puoy	Leng	Combatant of Economic Support Unit, Division 703	As above
1	Mean Yan	Saren	Deputy of Military Work Site, Region 3	Prak Khan
2	Sam At	Soeung	Member of Village 58,	As above

			Central Zone	
3	Ven Meuk		Regiment Secretary, Region 3, Northwest	As above
4	Khong In		Office Chief, Region 4, Northwest	As above
5	Ouch Phon		Secretary of Mong district, Region 2, Northwest	As above
6	Hean Chorn	Yun	Hospital Chief, Region 3, Northwest	As above
7	Nem Em	Saroeun	Chief of Kampong Som workers	As above
8	Voeng Cheal	Saroeun	Deputy of Big Squad 4, Battalion 55	As above
9	Kung San		Member of Northwest Commerce	As above
10	Tol Tun		Member of Company, Division 174	As above
11	Nhep Nan		Deputy of West Zone's Medical Technical Section	As above
12	Kakk Khim		Base people of Region 105	As above
13	Khlaong Y	Phon	Chief of Military of Chbar district, Region 105	As above
14	Men San		Combatant of Office K-11, Region 105	Prak Khan

"big"

15	Mut Son	Vannak	Combatant of Office K-11, Region 105	As above	
1	Kong Sorn		Member of Transport Committee, Zone's Commerce	Meas Khan	"small"
2	Um Hea	Hong	Deputy Cooperative Chief of Kampong Chhnang, Region 3, Northwest	As above	
3	Try Uon		Small Squad, Mobile Brigade of Northwest Zone	As above	
4	Som Met		Group chief of the Zone's Rum Chek Cooperative	As above	
5	Makk Met	Phall	Logistics of Small Squad, Battalion 701, Division 174	As above	
6	Suon Mao		Driver of Land Transport	As above	
7	Chea Hai Lim	Chheng Chhuong	New people of Region 505	As above	
8	Prao Bun Eng	Cheng	Film and propaganda unit	As above	
9	Sriv Leang		Division 703 division	As above	
10	Pich Suon	Svanh	Battalion deputy, Division 174	As above	
11	Mi Loeun		Chief of Ta Krey Cooperative, Region 3 of Southwest Zone	As above	

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12	Suon Siet	Seab	Logistics of Battalion 703, Division 174	As above
13	Thuy Vanthang		Member of Econic Support Unit of Big Squad, Region 105	As above
14	Han Chorn	Yun	Chief of Region 3's Hospital	As above
15	Ang Neou		Chief of big squad, West Zone	As above
16	Ly Meng Seng		Combatant of Office 62 Kh	Meas Khan
17	Vao Han		Member of Region 4's Commerce	As above
18	Riem Nhim		Chief of Thmar Puok Sub- district's Cooperative, Region 5	As above
19	Chan Bopha	Kram	Handicraft combatant, Office K-15	As above
20	Pech Choeum	Chum	Kampong Som port	As above
1	Kroes Yen	Sokhun	Chief of Child Unit, Office K-17	Chorn Chhay
2	Port Un	Neouv Chey	Deputy secretary of Region 24, East Zone	As above
3	Pok Sam Ol	Hong	Chief of Malaria Specialized Hospital	As above
4	Men Sor		Combatant of Office K-11	As above

5	Thoeun Leng		Deputy secretary of Koh Krala district, Region 1	As above
6	Khuy Vuth		Chief of Factory Warehouse of Mongkul Borei	As above
7	Meas Sok	Sao	Chief of security, Region 42, Central [zone]	As above
8	Hin Pho		Assistant of Region 1	As above
9	Sok Sakk		Deputy secretary of Battalion 812, Division 801	As above
1	Phon Yim	Kha	Female combatant of Office K-13, Prek Ho	Comrade Than
2	Mut Sok	Vannak	Combatant of Office K-11, Region 105	As above
3	Suon San	Yat	Member of group, Regiment 152	Comrade Than
4	Tim Mut		Chief of Pheas Cooperative, Thmar Puok, Region 5	As above
5	But Moeuk		Chief of Kampong Chhnang Cooperative, Region 3	As above
6	Ven Roeun	Ruon	Chief of Tuol Mtes Work Site, Region 1	As above
7	Chheun Rom		Member of Ambil district,	As above

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Region 3				
1	Bit Phat	Phorn	Member of Battalion 76, State Warehouse	Comrade Mean
2	Vat Nop	Sdaeng	Deputy Cooperative of Ta Krey, Reigon 3	As above
3	Lach Sam	Sat	Chief of Small Squad, State Warehouse, Phnom Penh	As above
4	Nuon Loch	Phatt	Secretary of Battalion 802, Division 801	As above
5	Kol Dorathy	Ran	Combatant of Office K-15	As above
6	Vao Hat		Member of Region 4's Commerce	As above
7	Ly Meng Seng		Combatant of Chbar Ampeou Office	Asbove
8	Kak Khim		Base people of Region 505	As above
9	Chhoeun Ratt		Chief of Prey Moan Work Site, Region 5	As above
10	Kong San		Member of Zone's Commerce Transpor	As above
11	Duong Sall		Combatant of Garment Office, Region 3	As above
12	Mam Saophoan	Kann	Worker of Railway	As above
13	Riem Nhoep		Chief of cooperative,	As above

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			Region 3, Northwest Zone	
1	Oum Ha	Hong	Deputy cooperative chief of Kampong Chhnang, Region 3	Comrade Ret
2	Ly Meng Seng		Combatant of Office 62 Kh	As above
3	Hang Neou		Chief of Big Squad, Office 73, West Zone	As above
4	Hang Rin		Member of Small Squad, Regiment 152	As above
5	Suon Sat	Seab	Logistics of Battalion 703, Division 174	As above
6	Chheng Chhom	Khom	Chief of Big Squad, Mobile Brigade, Northwest Zone	As above
7	Sim Seng	Chhon	Chief of Small Squad, State Warehouse	As above
8	Lim Kim		Member of Central Zone's Commerce	As above
9	Duk Mov		Combatant of Division 290	As above
10	Ung Pha		Chief of Women Group, Kbal Thnal Power	As above
1	Duong Sall		Combatant of Garment section, Region 3, Northwest Zone	Vong Oeun
2	Chav Rot		Commander of Big Squad,	As above

			Division 1, Northwest Zone	
3	Chhoeun Rat		Member of Prey Moan Work Site, Region 5	As above
4	Dun Chhiem		Member of Battalion 227, Division 1, Northwest Zone	As above
5	Sann Thin	Phoeun	Deputy Small Squad, Battalion 76, State Warehouse	As above
6	Khieu Vong	Nang	Combatant of Division 170	As above
7	Chhim Oeun		Secretary of Small Squad, Farming Unit 14	As above
8	Ya Yoeun		New people, Region 3, Northwest Zone	As above
9	Hang Chorn	Yun	Chief of Kampong Chhnang Cooperative, Region 3	As above
10	Suon Thoeut	Ngao	Deputy chief of Big Squad, Mobile Brigade, Northwest Zone	As above
11	Chea Pouk		New people of Region 5	As above
12	In Sopon	Phy	Koh Cooperative, Region 4	As above
13	Moek Meang		Member of Kampong	As above

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			Chhnang village, Region 3	
14	Peou Ngoeun	Moeun	Deputy chief of Zone's Farming Military Unit	As above
15	Neou Chey		Deputy Secretary of Region 24	As above
16	Mo Yet	Noeun	Group Chief of Physicians, Region 105, Northeast Zone	As above
17	Bun Thea	Pheap	Female combatant, Russei Keo power	As above
18	Ke Socheat	Rem	Mobile Brigade of Region 37, West Zone	As above
19	Khieu Rom	Nang	Combatant of Division 170	As above
1	Khoem Sie		Deputy Chief of Machine Repair, West Zone	Comrade Hieng
2	Chea Nai Sim	Neang	Deputy chief of husbandry, State Warehouse	As above
3	Moeut Oeun		Chief of Logging, Kampong Som Port	As above
4	San Sorn		Big Squad, Region 4, Northwest Zone	As above
5	Kong Kol	Din	New people in Prasat village, Region 5	As above
6	Ke Koeun		Deputy Small Squad,	As above

			Division 1, Northwest Zone	
7	Leak Sary		Small Squad, Cooperative of Ta Am village, Region 5	As above
8	Pres Sokha		New people of Region 13, Southwest Zone	As above
9	Ham Kan	Keo	Assistant Cooperative, Anlongvil, Region 4, Northwest Zone	As above
10	Uk An		Chief of Prasat Cooperative, Region 5, Northwest Zone	As above
11	Theng Thuok		Small Squad, Preah Net Preah district, Region 5	As above
12	Meas Nhim	Dou	Carrying Company, Kampong Som Port	As above
13	Chheng Sreng		Worker of Railway Station	As above
14	Luong Chhuong Vuth	Dan	State Warehouse Inventory [Unit]	As above
15	Sa Sam An		Hospital Deputy, Central Zone	As above
16	Ly Leng		Small Squad, State Warehouse	As above
1	Tep Nan		Deputy Cooperative of Bak Prea, Region 4	Im Oeun

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2	Chhuon Sarin		Villager of Trapeang Lbaek, Region 35	As above
3	Prak Hen		Deputy Small Squad, Division 174	As above
4	Lim Kim		Member of Central Zone's Commerce	As above
5	Sok Sem		Deputy Small Squad, Farming Unit 24	As above
6	Lean Sereivuth		Office K-15, Foreign Affairs	As above
7	Kong Neang	Chhunly	Combatant of Office K-13, Foreign Affairs	As above
8	Chhuon Sarin		New people, Trapeang Lbaek village, Region 37	As above
9	Ke Man	Lev	Chief of Squad, Office K-11, Region 105	As above
10	Sou Sut		Former worker of Trapeang Kraloeng railway	As above
11	Prum Lao	Lon	Deputy Small Squad, State Garment	As above
12	Ke Moan	Tiev	Chief of Squad, Office K-11, Region 105	As above
13	Muong Tren		Combatant of Division 450	As above

Total:

February 2, 1978

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Number 227:

D00266

(TSL)
[Kraing Ta Chann]

According to Chhon's confession, the Contemptible Meng was a CIA agent in 109 [region]:

- He escaped from Sre Ronaong Sub-district on January 26, 1978
- Our comrades arrested [him] in Kampot on February 6, 1978.

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Number 201:

D00266

(TSL)

Dear beloved Comrade(s), Police Office of District 105:

[We would like] to send two prisoners as follows:

1. Chim Hong, age 44, husband of Kruey Sophal. He stays in Sre Thlok Village, Sre Ronaong Sub-District, Tram Kak District, Takeo Province. [He] was born in Nomo Village, Cheang Torng Sub-District, Tram Kak District. Before April 17, 1975, he was a teacher of Primary School Grade 2 and lived in Phnom Penh.

2. Touch Lon, age 46, husband of Het Saran. He stays in Trapeang Thnal, Sre Ronaong Sub-District, Tran Kak District, Takeo Province. [He] was born in Trapeang Thnal, Sre Ronaong Sub-District, Tran Kak District, Takeo Province. Before April 17, 1975, he was a soldier with the rank of Corporal, [whose job] was to drive a vehicle.

These two contemptible persons' activities: They fled to Touk Meas District, Region 35; and [the authority of] Touk Meas (Region 35) sent them over to the Education Office of Angkor Chey District. Therefore, please, Comrade(s), receive them and further interrogate and investigate them. I have not interrogated them yet.

With Socialist Revolutionary Respect

1 March 78

Education Office of Angkor Chey District

Than

[Signature]

Number 202:

D00266

(TSL)

[Kraing Ta Chann]

Report:

Dear beloved Comrade Police of Tram Kak District:

The Party's decision allowed our militia to bring in enemies, whose names are as follows, who conducted activities in base(s).

Chum Sing and Vann Em in the Planting Unit met and chatted that there is no freedom in living. The people in the leadership position are all so ignorant that they do exactly every little thing their superiors tell them to do. The contemptible Chum Sing said, unlike in our society, there is nothing strange about going to foreign countries like Singapore and the Philippines, as well as the socialist block. The contemptible Vann Em, a teacher, said people said that according to Buddha's prophesy [Buddha's prediction of events in the future] our country is likely going to be in trouble. [We] are now fighting with the Vietnamese and the latter are the world's third strongest in terms of modern weapon [warfare], and thus are not as weak as our Angkar has said. Now, Angkar has recruited as militiamen all the base people's children, boys at the age of 13 [or older]. They are now under further training. As for the comrade named [Chrong Mik] in Ta [Khoeu's] unit, he has, according to the enemy confessions, two children--one is a combatant and the other is a driver. The party [their superiors] decided to suspend the case of this person [Chrong Mik]. [We] spied on them through one of them who lives in Kampong Som. His Standpoint is not clear yet. Please, Comrade Brother, accept and further interrogate him in order to find his secret lines.

1 March 1978

Ar Saom

[Signature]

[Another note reads:]

Khon, Second Lieutenant, works in the Plating Mobile Work Brigade of Ta Hoeung. [He] said that people [he] in previous times had abundant food to eat, and

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367

now although they [he] work too hard, they have nothing to eat. [He said] our country will not remain in this state forever, but will soon change to be prosperous, as it was in previous times.

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Number 203:

D00266

(TSL)

Report:

Dear beloved Comrade Brother(s), Police of Tram Kak District:

According to the confession of Ly Sari whom we sent to you the other day, he has four partisans--one of them, named Ly Cheu, has been found already. For the other three, namely Tim, I, and Mann, we have already had our militiamen and district unit [soldiers] accompany us to the place where you recommended as indicated in the previous confession. Please, Brother, be informed [of this].

3 March 1978

Ar Saom

[Signature]

Draft Confidential

Number 204:

D00266

(TSL)

Notification:

[We] would like to report to beloved Brother on the person that [we] sent to you. His name is Prum Yann, born in Svay Torng, Moat Chrouk, Kampuchea Krom [Lower Kampuchea]. In 1970, he was a South Vietnam soldier assigned to live in Ang Ta Soam, Takeo Province. Once our party smashed the enemy bases in Ang Ta Soam, he fled to a Takeo provincial town and then continued to conduct actions by fighting our revolutionary army based in the vicinity of Prey Prum, north of the Takeo provincial town. Our soldiers shot him, injuring both of his hands. His hands now continue to curve up through the present day.

His first wife is on a medical staff in Vietnam, with two children, and has a salary of 7000 Dong [Vietnamese currency]. In 1970, he married a second wife born in Prey Run Sub-District. Prum Yann was a Vietnamese soldier since the very first time that he got a salary of 15 [Riel, Cambodian currency]. He went twice to study [military strategy] in Vietnam, each time for a period of six months. After completing his studies [twelve months], he entered the battle in Yeang Bieng Phou, Hanoi, Tay Ninh Province and Preah Tra Peang District [former Cambodian province now under control of Vietnam]. He mainly fought against our revolution. He got his own pay of 30 thousand and 200 hundred Riels per month. On 17 April 1975, he went to the Takeo provincial town, and lived in Sre Ronaong Sub-District up to the present day.

In the case of Prum Yann, the District party has decided to have him arrested and sent over to your place. Accordingly, please, Brother, be informed.

With respect and enemy fighting task

7 March 1978

(For) Chhan

Number 205:

D00266
(TSL)

Report

Dear Base Angkar with respect:

On 7 March 1978, at 3:30 p.m. [we] arrested two youths named Chhoeng Thong and Khann Mot. They were chased from [Region] 33, and came to sleep in the woods. When asked, they said they fled from Kampong Chhang. They were found fleeing with three cooked chickens, one kilograms of potatoes, a bottle of fish source, a container [for keeping water] and a kettle. And they said they cooked rice and ate in the woods.

We arrested them while they were sleeping in the woods, west of Rumlich Thom Chong.

Therefore, please, Base Angkar, consider the case of these youths.

7 March 1978

Suad 5

Chheng

Notification:

We would like to send these two youths for Angkar to [consider and] decide. For the case of these youths, as we have asked [them], [they said] they were from Kampong Chhang.

According to the evidence as reported above, please, Angkar, be informed and take them.

With respect and prudence. Please, Brother, send [them] over to Popel.

7 March [1978]

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371

Chun

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Number 206:

D00266

(TSL)

Report

Dear beloved Comrade Brother(s), Police of Tram Kak with respect:

Today, reportedly, there are people brought to the base: 1-Dom Stung; 2-Nuon Chhan, First Lieutenant; and 3-Contemptible Khon Natt, Second Lieutenant.

In the Planting Unit, they [the three people above] said that the revolution boasts that everybody is equal, without subordinates or superiors, but now there are more subordinates and superiors than before. On the other hand, big and small vehicles have been seen. Furthermore, they said that [the revolution always] boasts of the equity [among people]. In fact, there is no equity at all. In Leay Bo Sub-District, for instance, every time they [people in leadership position] go there, the villagers ingratiate themselves by providing them with abundant pork and beef to eat, whereas we not only have insufficient food to eat but also have no tobacco to smoke. This is why the enemies have created an insurgency. Please, Brother(s) help seek and find their chieftain.

10 March 1978

Ar Saom

[Signature]

Number 207:

D21202

To Angkar via K7

Urgent!

Dear beloved Angkar with respect:

We would like to send to you Ly, whose husband's name is Sy, through K 7 [Unit]. Please, Angkar, take her. We will next send the person named Moul. Note: Ly and Moul are Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the same Oddong District.

With deeply revolutionary friendship

26 March 1978

[Signature]

Pal

Draft Confidential

Number 274:

D02094

(15bbk)

Division 164

Political Section

Confidential Telephone Messages on 1 April 1978

Report:

1. The total number of arrested and shot Vietnamese from 27 to 30 March 1978 is 102 people. In this period we also confiscated 5 machine boats of 10CC to 37CC machine might, and a number of weapons included a M79 and other materials.

2. We failed to release Thai people as scheduled because some of them had wrong names compared with what the receivers had. The mistakes were not serious as they were basically just misspellings at the end of the words. We could not contact with each other to ask for advice because the radio did not work. Since of the Telegram in comrade Lonh's section sent the messages slowly and sometimes lost the messages, the handing over of the Thai people was delayed until 31 March 1978, at 20.00. The receivers are chiefs of Khlang Yai District, and another one is a member of a people rescuing team.

The Thai receivers gave 3 cartons of cigarettes [3 cartons of cigarettes equal to 30 packages of cigarettes.] and 1 bottle of oil palm to our comrades.

3. Regarding land mine testing results, on 31. 3. 78, at 8 o'clock we started launching to the direction set. After departing from the barrel, the bullets flew another 25 meters deep in water and then came up a bit and ran forward in the set limit depth. We tested two bullets. We successfully tested the two bullets, as we could fire and then take them back. Now we are technically and politically experimenting. On 4 April 1978, we will try out another time. This time we will use a warship as an attack target.

We request 20 12.8mm-guns, 40 Chinese-made machineguns, 20 DK-52s to equip 20 other boats with from 22CC machine might to 100CC machine might. The 20 machine boats are used in islands, as they have to use small boats for patrolling, and big boats will be only used for intervention when the small boats have fight. We do this in order to reduce overspending oil and diesel and to increase patrolling boats. We will not request more oil.

1 April 1978

Mut

Copied and sent to:

- Uncle
- Uncle Nuon
- Brother Van
- Documentation

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Draft Confidential

Number 537:

D01811
(Box 15TSL)

Cool Squad

List of prisoners questioned May 16, 1978

No.	Name	Alias	Position	New/ Base People	Section	Document/Minute	Date of Arrest	Interrogator
<u>Ministry S-71</u>								
1	Sann Sroeun	Meal	Chief of Office K-12	Base	Clear	Minute	May 8, 1978	Ruos Oeun
2	Huot Taingly	Taing	Deputy Chief of Office K-7	New	Not clear	As above	May 12, 1978	Prak Nan
<u>West Zone</u>								
3	Chhim Bunthy	Touch	Chief of Handicraft Office, West Zone	Base	Clear	Document	May 3, 1978	As above

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378

4	Sotheavy	Ly	Chief of Female Group, Veal Sbov Work Site	New	Not spoken	April 3, 1978	Khoem Pho
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May 16, 1978

Cool Squad

Pho

Hot Group

No.	Name	Alias	Position	New/ Base People	Clear/Not clear	Date of Arrest	Interrogator
				<u>East Zone</u>			
1	Meas Lon		Deputy Big Quad of Krasaing Torng sub-district, Region 24	Base	Not confess	May 11, 1978	Im Touch
2	Chap Hauy	Chamron	Hospital construction member, Region 24	As above	Clear	May 16, 1978	Sat Tit

3	Yung Lon	Sa	Member of Company, Cooperative of Sampong sub-district, Koh Chey district, Region 24	As above	As above	April 11, 1978	Sou Ham
4	Has Dun		Member of Hospital Committee, Region 24	As above	As above	April 15, 1978	As above
5	Aon San		Secretary of Krasaing Torng sub-district, Koh Chey district, Region 24	As above	As above	May 11, 1978	Chea Vuth
6	Sao Phuong		Secretary of Prasna sub-district, Koh Chey district, Region 24	As above	As above	As above	Ao Horng
7	Chiem Lon	Sovann	Fishery deputy chief of Koh Chey district, Region 24	As above	As above	As above	Duk Hong
8	Sa Mao		Secretary of Sampong sub-district, Koh Chey district, Region 24	As above	As above	As above	Siek Khan
9	Pok Tin		Secretary of Cham Reh sub-district,	As above	As above	As above	Phann Khon

10	Hang Phon	Sophy	Koh Chey district, Region 24 Security chief of Koh Chey district, Region 24	As above	As above	May 10, 1978	Ven Khoeun
11	Soeng Kong		Deputy of Boeng Prasna Big Squad, Koh Chey district, Region 24	As above	As above	May 11, 1978	Prak Uon
12	Im Sambath		Chief of Physician Group, Region 24	As above	As above	April 15, 1978	Hun Soeun
13	Roath You		Member of Big Squad, Kampong Soeng, Koh Chey district, Region 24		No response	May 11, 1978	As above
14	Hin Lun		Deputy Big Squad, Koh Chey district, Region 24		Clear	As above	Mut Heng

II. North East Zone

1	Seng Kun	Chen	Deputy Chief of Social Affairs,	Base	Clear	March 28, 1978	Taing Po
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381

Region 102

III. Region 505

1	Lim Than	Chhaom	Member of Hospital, General Diseases Section, Region 505	Base	Clear	March 25, 1978	Im Touch
2	Tan Khin		Member of Commerce, Region 505	As above	As above	May 11, 1978	Taing Po

I.V Railway Section

1	Meas Nil		Member of Railway Ministry	Base	Clear	April 1, 1978	Chim Khan
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V. Propaganda and Education Offices

1	So Than	Thor	Woman at the Central Office for Propaganda and Education	Base	Clear	May 13, 1978	Put Srim
2	Rat Than	Yuos	Chief of Office K-13	As above	As above	May 11, 1978	Khieu Oeun

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382

3	Nuon Roeun	Yang	Member of Office K-12	As above	As above	As above	Poul Phaly
4	Men Tol	Sat	Member of Hospital P-17, after joining Office K-13	As above	Not clear	May 1, 1978	Put Srim

Total: 22 persons

May 16, 1978

Khoeun

Documentation Group

No.	Name	Alias	Position	New/Base People	Document/Not clear	Date of Arrest	Interrogator
<u>East Zone</u>							
1	In Kan		Chief of Samrong Security	Base	Documented	March 30, 1978	Nou Hieng
2	Va Man		Deputy of Regiment 116, Region 23	As above	As above	March 26, 1978	As above

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3	Sok Me	Mon	Member of Commerce Ministry, Region 23	As above	As above	April 17, 1978	As above
4	Ou Chea	Cheam	Member of Prasot district, Region 23	As above	As above	March 24, 1978	As above
5	Sa Youn	Yab	Member of Regionao Office, Region 23	As above	As above	March 26, 1978	As above
6	Tit Soeun		Member of Office of Propaganda, Region 23	As above	As above	March 18, 1978	As above
7	Sok Sangvat		Combatant of Propaganda Office, Region 23	As above	As above	March 6, 1978	As above
8	Yin Lun	Vun	Hospital Deputy, Region 23	As above	As above	April 15, 1978	As above
9	Noy Min	Samen	Commerce Combatant, Region 23	As above	As above	April 17, 1978	As above
10	Mao Sakun		Deputy secretary of Battalion 9, Region 23	As above	As above	April 5, 1978	Im Oeun
11	Kung Suon		Secretary of Artillery Battalion, Region 23	New	As above	April 5, 1978	As above

12	Meas Chhit		Member of Staff, Region 23	Base	As above	March 26, 1978	As above
13	Meas Saphann		Deputy of Company 16, Battalion 68, Region 23	As above	As above	April 15, 1978	As above
14	Mam Uong	Sarat	Secretary of Battalion 68, Regiment 112, Region 23	As above	As above	March 26, 1978	As above
15	Neang Chea	Oun	Combatant of Propaganda Office, Region 23	Base	Documented	April 4, 1978	Im Oeun
16	Chan Thon	Chea	Member of Security Ministry, Region 23	As above	As above	March 5, 1978	As above
17	Soeng Chhit		Member of Svay Rieng district, Region 23	As above	As above	March 30, 1978	As above
18	Sao Sarun	Ran	Secretary of Regiment 116, Region 23	As above	As above	April 16, 1978	As above
19	So Samoeun		Member of Regiment 130, Region 23	As above	As above	March 27, 1978	Pen Phen
20	Kong Chhit	Sarom	Member of Romeas Hek	New	As above	April 11, 1978	As above

			district, Region 23				
21	Ek Samoeun	Voreak	Member of Krasaing district, Region 23	Base	As above	April 11, 1978	As above
22	Nam Sut	Sam	Security Chief, Region 23	As above	As above	April 15, 1978	As above
23	Nem Yon		Security Assistant, Region 23	As above	As above	April 15, 1978	As above
24	Maong Vuth	Saran	Security Deputy, Region 23	As above	As above	March 31, 1978	As above
25	Ung Kin	Sarin	Deputy Secretary of Kampong Ro district, Region 23	As above	As above	March 27, 1978	As above
26	Preng Aok	Sam An	Chantrea district secretary, Region 23	As above	As above	April 6, 1978	As above
27	Khva Yan	Yen	Deputy of Intelligence Battalion, Region 23	As above	As above	March 30, 1978	As above
28	Koy Yin	Yan	Hospital Chief, Region 23	As above	As above	March 30, 1978	As above
29	Heng Saoy	Mak	Chief of Commerce, Region 23	As above	As above	March 8, 1978	Hak Seng
30	Sao Saret		Secretary of	As above	As above	March 27, 1978	As above

			Samrong distrit, Region 23				
31	Suos Kann	Sa Phan	Member of Krasaing district, Region 23	As above	As above	April 11, 1978	As above
32	Saom Sareth	Rin	Secretary of Battalion 73, Regiment 112, Region 23	As above	As above	April 6, 1978	As above
33	So Chhan	Chhem	Chief of Staff, Region 23	Base	Documented	March 26, 1978	Hak Seng
34	Meas Orn		Secretary of Battalion 130, Region 23	As above	As above	April 4, 1978	Lao Chun
35	Nguon Khon	Sarim	Propaganda Combatant, Region 23	As above	As above	March 23, 1978	As above
36	Ouk Sat		Secretary of Regiment 112, Region 23	As above	As above	March 23, 1978	As above
37	In Sarun	Thol	Deputy Bodyguard of A So, Region 23	As above	As above	March 17, 1978	As above
38	Yin Lo	Khan De	Deputy Secretary of Samrong district, Region 23	As above	As above	March 8, 1978	As above

39	So Khmao	Saman	Secretary of Battalion 130, Region 23	As above	As above	March 23, 1978	As above
40	Phoeng Say		Secretary of Meanchey Thmei district, Region 23	As above	As above	March 27, 1978	Chea Ret
41	Hay Chut	Vuthy	Chief of Propaganda, Region 23	As above	As above	March 17, 1978	Lach Mean
42	Sek Phim		Member of Krasaing district, Region 23	As above	As above	March 30, 1978	Chhun Sithan

Southwest Zone

1	Leang Hong		Office Chief, Region 25	Base	Documented	March 15, 1978	Lao Chun
2	Sok Hakk	So	Chief of Sa-ang Work Site	As above	As above	March 18, 1978	As above
3	Nou Chuon		Chief of Mine Office, Region 25	As above	As above	February 1978	Pen Phen

West Zone

1	Duk Tan		Zone's medical staff	Base	Documented	February 30, 1977	Hakk Seng
2	Suos Chhim		Zone's Transportation Small Squad	As above	As above	March 18, 1978	Hakk Seng
3	Im Mon	Han	Chief of West Zone's Office	As above	As above	March 22, 1978	Pen Phen
4	Saom Chan		Office Chief, Region 37	As above	As above	March 9, 1978	As above
5	Ho Ty		Female combatant, West Zone's Textile Factory	As above	As above	March 20, 1978	Lao Chun

Northeast Zone

1	Mao Phan		Deputy secretary of Regiment 16, Region 505	Base	Documented	April 1, 1978	Im Oeun
2	Siek Cheav	Y	Chief of Hospital P-1	As above	As above	March 22, 1978	As above
3	Phang Ny		Member of Sambo district, Region 505	As above	As above	April 11, 1978	As above
4	Ouch Neang		Member of Snuol district, Region	As above	As above	April 5, 1978	As above

5	Sao Set	Huon	505 Deputy of Battalion 15, Region 505	As above	As above	March 31, 1978	Pen Phen
6	Kheam Krut	Cham	Member of Region 105	As above	As above	March 17, 1978	Lao Chun
7	Eav Saray	Phoeun	Member of Sambour district, Region 505	As above	As above	April 11, 1978	As above
8	Sicheang Nhy	Khann	Office's Group Chief, Region 105	As above	As above	February 1978	Nou Hieng
9	Lach Kung		Chief of Work Site 77, Region 505	As above	As above	March 2, 1978	Hakk Seng
10	Van Thong		Secretary of Sub- district 100, Region 505	As above	As above	March 28, 1978	As above
11	Eng Bun Heang		Chief of Transport, Region 505	As above	As above	March 28, 1978	As above

Northwest Zone

1	Huot Chhorng	Phann	Member of Northwest's Artillery Battalion	Base	Documented	March 14, 1978	Hakk Seng
2	Uong Phin	Phal	District assistant of	As above	As above	April 1, 1978	Im Oeun

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			Kdat, Region 2				
3	Minh Theum	Heang	Secretary of Region 4	As above	As above	December 18, 1978	As above

Ministry of Industry

1	Him Hing	Yum	Chief of Factory D-3	Base	Documented	March 28, 1978	Nou Hieng
2	Im San	Than	Chief of Factory K-4	As above	As above	March 21, 1978	Im Oeun
3	P Heng		Combatant of Factory D-3	As above	As above	March 24, 1978	Lao Chun
4	Mao Sem	Khuon	Land transport	As above	As above	March 2, 1978	As above
5	Ung Chuon	Thol	Member of Lathe Factory D-3	As above	As above	March 28, 1978	As above

Other ministries

1	San Sam At	Ven	Teacher of Korean students, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Base	Documented	March 28, 1978	Im Oeun
2	Pen Vasai	Sai	Technical section, Ministry of Social Affairs	As above	As above	March 3, 1978	Lao Chun

3	Tep Sarou	Sa	Chief of Factory Ph-1, Ministry of Social Affairs	As above	As above	March 3, 1978	Pen Phen
4	Bansy Vat	Khan	Chief of State Garment	As above	As above	July 7, 1977	Hakk Seng

Other offices

1	Sorn Sor		Former Office K-65	Base	Documented	March 16, 1978	Nou Hieng
2	Seu Lean	An	Former Office K-65	As above	As above	March 16, 1978	Lao Chun
3	Lim Hakk	Vuth	Combatant of Office K-65	As above	As above	March 16, 1978	As above
4	Chhim Vanchan	Chay	Former Office K-65	As above	As above	January 28, 1978	Im Oeun
5	Khan Phall	Pha	Deputy Chief of Office Chor-46	As above	As above	March 18, 1978	As above

Chinese immigrants

1	Heng Khuon	Lim	Combatant of Office K-65	Base	Documented	March 16, 1978	Nou Hieng
2	Lise Min	Tongly	Chinese translator,	As above	As above	March 21, 1978	As above

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			Cement Factory					
3	S Hok	Kok Sin	Chinese translator, Office Ph-2	As above	As above	March 30, 1978	Lao Chun	
4	Tann Say	Chov San	Chinese translator, Office 62 K	As above	As above	March 21, 1978	Im Oeun	
5	Cheu Kok Heng	Khieng	Chinese translator, Division 502	As above	As above	April 5, 1978	Hakk Seng	
6	Huy Hong		Chinese translator, Division 502	As above	As above	April 19, 1978	As above	
7	Taing Veng Seu	Chhin	As above	As above	As above	April 19, 1978	As above	
8	Ieng Ly	Huong	As above	New	As above	April 20, 1978	Im Oeun	
9	Kruy Khim		Chinese translator, Division 502	As above	As above	April 5, 1978	Pen Phen	

Military units

1	Sei San	Seiha	Trainee of Pursat's Air Command	Base	Documented	October 3, 1977	Lao Chun
2	Sam Kin	Ly	Battalion Secretary, Regiment 52, Division 502	As above	As above	October 3, 1977	As above

May 16, 1978

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393

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Number 230:

D07298

Dear Duch,

Last night, new units had vigorous activities. The last movement allowed people to escape; some ran away far beyond the military positions, while others prepared to go with the movement.

Observing the activities, as in my previous report to you, [we] saw that they are all the persons on whom Suon Samith placed the blame. Last night, I got informed at 11, and then assigned Comrade Phal to go to the spot to help Comrade Sokh solve the problem. I had them all arrested in the morning, based on the previous decision. Among them, there are both previous and new activists [of the escape]. We have had them write their own self-criticism, although they deny that. Contacts with factory workers at Unit 170 [Division 170] still continue, and are now widespread.

With respect,

Draft Confidential

Number 218:

L0001108

(02bbk)

Telegram 81

Dear Brother with respect

We would like to report on a number of things:

1. Regarding the situation involving M.10 Kh at Spearhead 2 at Mountainous Point 1120, the Operative Unit caught 6 people on 23 January at O Sa-ko close to O Ta Mou. They are Tompuon Roeng villagers who escaped in 1968. O Ta Mou is situated near O Kham Pha in our territory. People said [there are escapees] in the nearby Phav Village. Our Brothers are looking for the rest of them, although they have not found any as of yet.

2. Regarding the situation involving evacuees from Lao, [we] have arranged for them to be sent through four villages of Sub-district 3. Brother Tha Vorn has already gone back to D6. A total of 111 families comprise 636 people [evacuees from Lao]. When [we] checked [each of them], [we] took three grenades, ten Karabin bullets, five Laos learning books, and seven sets of radios. Regarding the weapons and radios, the Assignment Committee took them provisionally. [We] have provided them with clothes, plates, cooking pots and production tools, though more is needed. The people have not faced any problems as of yet. They eat and live collectively with our base people.

3. Regarding the situation of people in Saop Village: as Comrade Kanin reported, D 5 have received all of them [Saop people]. Their past political opinions are as follows:

a. Good Points

- They follow Angkar's organized work without having any problems.
- They enjoy Angkar's plan to address [people's] livelihood.

b. Bad Points:

- Not wanting Angkar to split one's own force, and just wanting one's own sole group to remain.
- Demanding to have meals three times a day.
- Eating privately.
- Wanting and asking to live near the border again.

- Demanding property be provided individually, and not wanting to live collectively.
- These are external complaints.
- For biographies of Sraop villagers, important people's names have already been extracted.

Wishing you happiness and success.

With most revolutionary respect

But 29 December

Copied and sent to:

- Brother Pol
- Brother Nuon
- Brother Vann
- Brother Vy
- Brother Khieu
- Brother Doeun
- Documentation

Draft Confidential

Number 233:

D01077

(TSL)

Dear Comrade Chief of S-21,

[We] would like to report on the rebellion of the youths from 502 [Division], former 170 [Division]:

I. According to the actual investigation and the confession of Suong Samith, there are 14 youths of the kind whose loyalties we cannot guarantee.

-Before the arrest of Suong Samith, we've learned that they constantly contacted him, failing to respect our appointing links that assign for a split.

-About a week after Suong Samith's arrest, they still gather forces.

-Regarding activities among the 14 youths, there is systematic assignment to clearly observe our activities. There is [a case in which they] come to report successively to a youth named Suon Nan alias Saroeun.

-It is Saroeun that resumes carrying out activities after Suong Samith by calling them all [youths] to a secret meeting at night.

-During this past period, these youths have conducted activities by constantly observing our youth cadres, and then reporting to Saroeun.

-Recently, after our advice, a youth named Khin Noeun alias Vat said that, "How are we not to be dejected when our people are all taken".

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| 1. Loeung Sokh | |
| 2. Khin Nouen alias Vat | Active |
| 3. Yin Un | |
| 4. Soeng Yean | |
| 5. Suon Nan alias Saroeun | Active |
| 6. Mok Kum | |
| 7. Chou Chhit | |
| 8. Chin Chuon | |
| 9. Chum Kan | |
| 10. Sam Sayan | Active |
| 11. Kong Chea | |
| 12. Suon My | |
| 13. Nok Saluot | |
| 14. Chhun Vibol | Active |

We conclude that these 14 youths have been in systematic contact, with some 4 or 5, the most active of them, completely failing to follow us. And as for the rest, we are able to educate them politically and also squeeze them hard through discipline so it will be likely, though probably not, that they could probably turn to follow us.

So, please, Comrade, be informed of this.

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399

With respect,

Number 1:

L0001022

(01bbk)

Minutes on the Standing [Committee's] visit to Southwest Zone
August 20-24 1975

I. Report on general situation in the base:

1. People situation:

Shelters have been prepared everywhere for people. Base people are stable-minded. There is no shortage for the livings. The party has provided lots from the capital successively. However, remote districts are still in need and many are also suffering from diseases.

New people lack both food and medicine. Many people living west of Lvea and along Mongkul Borei stream have caught fever.

The authority has managed to control the average people. But, in particular, in some places it has been observed that where there are good leadership cadres, core leadership and people are stable, and where there are no cadres, core [leadership] is not stable and does not work smoothly. People move about freely.

In general, most people feel warmth being with the revolution and are active in country's building movement and crops diversification movement.

2. Enemy situation:

A. Border activities: There has yet been seen any activities of the Thais. On 15-16 of August, there were airplanes flying back and forth. But, there have been activities by Thais-supported group of In Tam that bring in their partisans to search for their connections so they can get in touch with people and then lead them to escape to Thailand, especially across the border. They came in group of 2 to 10 or 15, but were ambushed and arrested by us successively.

Along railway, the Thais illegally came about 3 kilometers into our territory to cultivate rice. We are seeking to smash them.

They committed small-scale subversion, spreading written leaflets at Phnom Malai. Their networks are supported by [the United States of] America.

B. Internal activities: They have their secret connections contacting each other from one place to another. They have their secret connections among the railway workers (new workers). They are carrying out psychological warfare and sabotage.

There are still some persons in our line who have not been completely screened. And they use those individuals to lead people to escape. We have successively arrested some of them and are carrying out more searches.

3. Our military situation:

Zone army is divided into two brigades--one on the frontier and in Sisophon, and the other at the back. A brigade is assigned into 10 battalions with 350 men each.

In regions near the border (Regions 1, Region 3, Region 5), an arrangement of two battalions (each of which comprises from 500 to 600 men) has been made. There is a company in one district, while an inside region has one battalion.

The composition is still a mixture with children of [former] soldiers (with the military colonel rank). In female units, there are still wives of soldiers.

Political standpoint, consciousness and solidarity are not a problem. Some cadres had bad morality (affairs with women). We told them to leave their units and return to their villages.

Military equipments include fifteen M-113 and four armored vehicles, around twenty 105-mm cannons and DCA, and a lot of looted ammunitions. [We] still lack tools like hammocks, mosquito nets.

In Pursat, there is a 200-strong unit appointed for defending the city (for controlling and cleansing).

4. Situation of economy and crops diversification:

A. Agriculture: Rice planting

This has been pushed everywhere. Rice is planted on the old land, and is also planted on some other land. Planting rice (sowing and transplanting) has been finished in most places in Battambang. Many paddy rice fields have canals and raised embankments. Water problem has been brought to an extent under mastery. But, Pursat runs badly short of water (area between Pursat and Svay Daun Keo). In the contrary, there is too much water in Sisophon and Phnom Srok.

Cotton and hemp planting has been fairly done and is further encouraged.

B. Industry:

1-Battambang: Hemp weaving factory, repair workshops (tractors and vehicles), and other accessorial screw workshops have been operational. We have made a substantial amount of screws by ourselves, and are now pushing more.

The weaving factory has over 300 workers with 192 looms and is capable to produce from 6,500 to 6,600 meters of fabrics every eight hours.

The sack manufacturer [hemp factory] has 403 workers including over 100 combatants and functions with four machines, all automated, each capable to produce 50 sacks every eight hours.

2-Mongkul Borei: A repair factory employs over 300 workers. A tractor repair factory has 12 metal lathes, which can be used to make a variety of things. We are capable to make dynamo of between 1- to 15-kilowatt power. [We] are even capable to produce battery, though [we] have to buy its inside materials from abroad.

3-Thmar Kol: There is a tractor repair factory. It uses 4 lathes, though still needs two more machines, especially metal grinding machines.

4-Andaek Hep: A cotton-pinching machine has been brought under repair and revamp.

II. Angkar's guiding opinions

1. National Defense Affairs:

A. Key Problem - Resolving political situation of people

The importance is to settle political situation of people by making them stable-minded and become united with revolutionary authorities. The revolutionary authorities must well control people in all areas--politics, consciousness, and assignment. If [we can do] so, there will be no enemy who could come to fight us.

In practice, there have to be strengthened and widened collectives, and then take collective strength as a core that is to be rigidly solidified for use to absorb new people. New people must be a buffer to the collectives both politically and economically. This is our direction. People are strong only when collectives are strong. So, we have to monitor to see to what extent our collectives are up.

Collectives have played a role at two stages:

1-Role during wartime: Collectives have provided all kinds of strength to defeat American imperialists. Collectives have made a great deal of contributions.

2-Role after the entire liberation: Collectives have pushed all new people out of cities especially the city of Phnom Penh and Battambang in Northwest Zone. Hundreds of thousands in Battambang have all kinds of bad composition. Collectives, however, have absorbed all of them, providing them food and arrange work for them to do. Collectives are very powerful.

Therefore, collectives must be further strengthened and expanded. Through experiment, in the first course of action, collectives are able to fulfill their roles. In the second course of action, they are also able to fulfill their roles. So, they will be able to do so in the future.

To defend the country effectively, the issue of people's living standards within collectives must be resolved. Even with new people, we have to help improve their living conditions so that they will be satisfied with the revolution and that they will see this regime as theirs and no longer want to go anywhere else.

Thus, when the collectives are strong, enemies are not able to come in, to walk freely and to commit activities since they will be known once coming in and out or asking for food.

In Northwest Zone, this problem has been temporarily solved, though there remains some shortages. It is not a problem with base people, but be careful with bad compositions with new people who are opportunistic ones. For the latter, they will ever leave us even if we give them enough (2 cans [of rice a day]). We are not talking about a handful of them. We want to talk about a majority of new people and base people who are good people. We have to make dealings with all these people as a basis.

How to solve the problem?

-Now [we] are a bit stuck but our obstacle is transitional only.

-People have hope. People clearly see that geographical features are so favorable in Northwest [Zone]. Base people are very happy, so are new people (for example, production unit of eastern provincial town of Battambang), unlike [people in Region] 405. In Northwest [Zone] they [people] have much hope, see all the possibilities given to them and are happily heartfelt.

The party's principles: that is to solve people's living conditions. People's living conditions will be improved in the few years (collectives, rice paddies and water will get changed; there will be abundant food stuffs), and keep much more increasing whereas enemies will always counter crisis, always be slaves, and get lessened gradually.

Therefore, it is not enemies who are fighting us vigorously, but it is us who are fighting them vigorously. We are of great potential; we set out a model for the Thais and the people in the world. The more we are getting stronger, the more we

are setting good example for others; and [we tell them] that in order to win, we have to struggle.

B. Actual measures:

1-On the border, districts and regions must join the zone so they will be familiar [with each other] and get used [to the issue]. If zone army need mobilizing, region army and district army can manage to play their roles and cope with them.

2-A mix of old and modern weapons should be used including especially spikes to place along the border. Make a plan on how many spikes to be used in one month. All kinds of spikes must be used (those at the height of a person's foot sole, instep and shin and up to stomach).

3-For making contacts on the border, request zones, but no need for others [regions and districts] to oversee. There can be two groups who coming to contact us on the border: possibly Thais as well as Americans. So, do not let them get in touch [with us], allowing only one way in so it is easy for us to observe them.

4-Pay more attention to collectives, both old and new compositions. Get districts and sub-districts informed and educate collectives on politics, consciousness and assignment. Request [people on] assignment's to have constant livelihood.

In conclusion, people and army have a role to defend the country while collective people have a role [to work] in the base.

2. Economy and crops diversification:

A. The party direction is to diversify crops and build up the country. Work force must be allocated to those who have free land to plant and diversify crops while in the mean time defending the country. Besides, work force must be provided to any place with more work ability, that is working less but gaining much, so that [we] can make thorough effort in seeking capital to build up the country gradually.

Therefore, Northern [Zone] and Northwest [Zone] in particular that are more favorable in terms of rice field topographical location (favorable as well as vacant land) must receive more people. Second, there is sufficient capital in rice for feeding new people. Third, there is other capital in materials.

We carry out shock assaults to diversify crops in Northwest [Zone] in order to:

- improve people's living conditions throughout the country
- find new capital for purchasing materials to be used in building the country and diversifying agricultural and industrial production.

If [we] send work force to other places with less work ability, we will lose both pipe and drum [time and effort]. [In so doing] our fighting guideline is not right. So, we must fight the right place where it is effective because we carry out the policy of self-reliance. We must find capital on our own.

B. Work force arrangement:

Northwest Zone has favorable and unfavorable conditions as follows:

1-Favorable conditions:

-In general, the land is fertile, and also good though without fertilizers needed.

-The area is a huge plain with no mountains, easy for us to organize work force to do plowing and to use water.

-There is also work force [existing]. It is better if adding up more force [to the zone]. The [existing] force also has experience in diversifying crops.

-There are some machinery and tools.

2-Shortfall or points to be considered:

-Not yet in mastery of water problem.

-Insufficient work force. Need to add up work force. Even with another 3 or 4 hundred-thousand-strong work force added up, it is still not enough. Currently, a million-strong work force can yield 50% only. Need to add up 4 or 5 hundred-thousand-strong work force. We take just enough work force for the time being, for we have to spare many for other places.

-If it lacks human work force, it must be resorted to using machinery.

In conclusion, problems to be solved:

1-Water problem: It is a key direction. Zones and regions must set out plans to deal with all problems [related with water]. There must be a ministry [in charge of water issue].

2-Work force: Human force and machinery.

C Machinery: All machinery especially tractors must be collected and put under the control of zones.

-Machinery must be well preserved by having assigned repair workshops and mechanic factories. Request for arrangement of agricultural mechanic work sites and repair workshops for zones. In the future, these workshops will become factories. For example, tractor repair workshops, and tractor assembly plants.

-Propose to arrange for a station--fairly small for the time being, and needless to be so big--for agricultural experiment. Seed varieties, anti-pest measures, fertilizers, etc. must be taken into consideration. We do it gradually.

3. Other problems:

A. Production Units: they have been assigned fairly well. We have to split new forces so that they are not in one place together. The importance is to pay attention on political affairs by training people in order not for enemies to persuade them to escape. Therefore, continue to reeducate [them], and [we] will be able to expand [our forces].

B. Cities: they must be taken care of. Small wooden houses should be dissembled as requested, though there has to be some assigned force to dot the dissembling. It is requested that crops especially coconut trees not be planted in cities. In some places it is requested that banana trees not be planted since they spoil the beauty.

C. Hospitals: It is requested that hospitals and medical workers be arranged gradually.

Draft Confidential

Number 26:
L0001174
(02bbk)
National Defense

Minutes of the Standing Committee Meeting
on March 26, 1976

Composition: Comrade Deputy Secretary, Comrade Khieu, Comrade Hem, Comrade Ya, Comrade Tom, Comrade Doeun, Comrade Touch.

Agenda: Result of the negotiation with Vietnam on east border issue

I. Comrade Ya's report:

Comrade Ya reported to the meeting about the result of the negotiation with Vietnam held in the night of March 7 until the morning of March 9, 1976. Vietnamese counterpart was the first to start the talk on events, their standpoints and requests. Then, Comrade Ya was the second to follow, making statement by recalling our party's situation and standpoints towards the settlement of Vietnamese violations on Cambodian border.

1. Vietnamese Speech:

a. Saop Village: The Vietnamese representative(s) said they were regretted about the Jan 4 event when our side gathered and moved people from their side to our territory and that we not only took property but also burned houses. They said that now some people request to ask about their relatives.

b. Muy Village: They said we entered to annex their territory as far as the vicinity of the village. They were on their land, but we expelled them from there. But, later on, we withdrew all our forces from that place. They said this is a mutual understanding concerning the border issue.

They accused us of placing spikes on their territory, which caused many deaths and injuries among them. On February 2, 1976, we shot two of their vehicles, leaving several more deaths and injuries. They said they were on their territory, but our Cambodian side constantly spied on them and launched artilleries into their territory as well. [They said] if we conducted such activities, they did not know which side was Cambodia's and which was Phol Ro's.

They admitted that their low-level cadres did not have patience and that our side never gave them advice. That was the cause leading to bloody clashes. They said they were very sad that they lost 40 of their people. Their cadres and combatants always wonder why there has been still fighting since the war was over. They said Cambodian side does not have the sense of mutual understanding.

Note: Comrade Ya stressed to the Standing Committee Meeting that the rice storehouse is on our territory, whereas potato farm and vehicle path are on their land, and that we of course ambushed and smashed the vehicle.

On February 2, they came en mass to encircle us, but had to retreat because we had a group of our men. Now they are based in the former Muy Village and in somewhere northwest of Muy Village, about 2 kilometers from the border.

c. O Reang Ov Region: between O Dakk Dang and O Hoch in Dakk Dam area: They said it is the place where the worst incidence happened. They accused us of infringing on their territory as far as many scores of kilometers. In this region, they said Over 50 of their men have been killed and injured. The talk was getting tougher and tougher with everybody feeling tired and distracted. Both our assistants and theirs stopped writing.

Teu Kam came to meet with Comrade Ya separately. They said it was very complicated. Even if we resume the talk, it will not help. They requested that we stay temporarily where we are and they stay temporarily where they are as well, and that a cease-fire be made.

Li Yang, Deputy Secretary of Kang Tum Region, Dalatt, who also came to meet Comrade Ya privately, said there is trace of erasure on our map introduced by Comrade to their specialists. [The trace of erasure is] clearly visible. Comrade Ya replied that, "please, Comrades, be informed that historically Cambodia never takes over any piece of land from any country; but only neighboring countries come to take over Cambodian territory. Now, Cambodia covers a surface of only 181,000 squared kilometers.

d. Vietnam's request:

First: They said the central parties of both sides have not come to an agreement yet. As for Rattanakiri region versus Zone 5, [they] requested to have an agreed temporary borderline and asked for a cease-fire from today on.

Second: As for Saop Village, they requested that people be returned to them.

Third: They requested that zone-level and region-level contacting committees be assigned for the purpose of making contacts in order to help improve situation, avoid conflict and facilitate business transactions between the two peoples.

As for Cambodian people in Saop Village that fled to their side, they requested us to assign our cadres to educate them and then bring them back to Cambodia.

2. Comrade Ya's speech:

a. Essence of Comrade Ya's speech:

-[He] elaborated the history of Cambodian Northeast Zone associated with both Cambodian revolution and Vietnamese revolution. They acknowledged that Cambodian Northeast Zone did help their revolution a lot.

-Comrade Ya raised up events following the liberation day especially those acts of obvious violations in places with date and evidence specified. Comrade Ya stated to the Vietnamese that, "You comrades keep saying solidarity, but obviously you threaten Cambodia by having your airplanes to strafe on O Dakk Dang, O Dakk Hup situated along Mondulkiri boundary, and even having your artilleries to shell on us incessantly. So, where is solidarity?". Teu Kam blamed their men and asked them why did such wrongful acts. Liv Yav said, "Those airplanes belong to the region, and the region sent them act against Phol Ro group."

b. Summarized Situation:

-In Rattankiri: They have withdrawn from O Dambauk, O Tak Yak and Saop Village.

-In Mut Village: They are based in two places—the former Mui Village and northeast Mut Village. We are at the rice storehouse. Soldiers [of both sides] are positioned in the opposite direction. After talking for a while later on, they however agreed that Mui Village is on Cambodian territory, not on theirs.

-Area between O Dang and O Hoch: They have withdrawn from Bou Prang 1 and several other places. They are based at Tra Ngaol Mountain, in a place one kilometer south of the point 795; they are not positioned at O Dakk Dang. The fact that we are based in a direction opposite to theirs makes it easy for us to shell on their base. Our geographical location is more favorable.

c. Our request:

-We requested them to withdraw from Mui Village, O Vay and Tra Ngaol Mountain. We stressed to them that that is our major request.

-We wanted to have solidarity very much. But solidarity could exist as long as the Vietnamese side respects Cambodian sovereignty. From the past we have made a lot of concessions. We said, "If you comrades still infringe on our territory, solidarity will never exist".

-We agreed to let the Saop inhabitants return.

-We agreed to have zone-level and region-level contacting committees assigned.

d. Assigning contacting committees:

-In Rattanakiri: Comrade But, Comrade Khoem An, and Comrade Deng. Assistants: Comrade Leu and Comrade Chi of Division, Comrade Then of Region, Comrade Chim of Sub-district.

-In Mondulkiri: Comrade Mi, Comrade Saphea and Comrade Ron. Assistants: a division representative and Comrade Thon, region representative.

-Place to contact: in the three regions along the border.

3. Others:

a. Composition of the Vietnamese Delegation:

-They came in a group of twenty, of which nine are cadres. They dressed up elegantly and wore moccasins.

-[They] planed to meet us on the fifth but failed to do so only because Teu Kam and Liv Yang were competing with each other to be Chairman of the delegation. It was until the night of the seventh that the meeting took place. Liv Yang, Deputy Secretary of Kong Tom Region, Dalatt, was Chairman.

b. Atmosphere [of the meeting]:

-During the talk, everybody appeared to be uncompromising-faced. When mealtime arrived, they drank with laughter and joys, while all of us were very angry, cursed them, and did not even want to serve food for them.

-There was no trust between them and us. They were afraid that we could attack them. They did not trust us.

c. Their request:

-Teu Kam's speech: [He said that] there have been many difficulties on their part since the Phol Ro Group has acted vigorously [against them]. They do not dare to leave our border at night. They however have arrested some important Phol Ro leaders, with its two generals fleeing into Cambodia. Now, the Phol Ro Group, in groups, platoons and companies, is conducting activities. They said it seems that top leaderships get well along, but subordinates do not trust each other.

Liv Yav's speech: it does not matter even though there are some problems resulting in a loss to a party or a gain to another because they said we are they solidarity friends. If we are their enemies, they will not let take even a small piece of land. The Vietnamese side wanted to request that a friendship border be established. Comrade Ya said, "You comrades want to build a friendship border, but you actually reside on our territory. So, how do we build a friendship border? Friendship must be made based on the principle of mutual respect".

II. Comrade Deputy Secretary's advice:

1. Seeing results: Comrade Ya went on a concerted mission to North [Zone] and another separate task to negotiate with Vietnam. The results are as follows:

a. Politics: Permanently [we] are well aware of situation. We know where the Vietnamese are and how they act.

-[We] have solved a number of problems, though there remain many others to deal with. We do not expect that we are able to get them all settled at once. The party's request is that [we must] prevent the situation from getting bigger and curb them from slipping to violate us again.

-[We] have assigned zone-level and region-level contacting committees to make contacts with Vietnam.

b. Military: We have used military as well as political potentials, causing damages on them. So, they will have to think when wanting to violate us again.

2. Measures:

a. Continue to carry out the party's measures politically, militarily and diplomatically. Comrade Deputy Secretary recalled of the essence of the resolutions of the Standing Committee Meeting on March 11 regarding northern border protection. He also sent a copy of the meeting minutes to Comrade Ya.

b. Comrade Khieu must prepare documents and map at once so that we can use them in the next meeting with the Vietnamese in case that their Central Party agrees to the letter of our Central Party.

c. Diplomacy: Advise people at bases who are responsible to receive guests at the bases to stick themselves properly to the party's guideline. We must receive them in our capacity as a state and they who are our party's guests also represent a state. Therefore, [we] must have diplomatic policy in making contact with them and giving them hospitality. It can also help ease the meeting atmosphere in one way or another if we receive them nicely.

d. Border (Technical Section): We have planted demarcation poles immediately on places where conflicts are settled. We have worked step by step.

3. Vietnamese acts in other places:

During the same time that we were negotiating in Northeast Zone, the Vietnamese were also conducting continuous acts in various other places like:

a. Eastern Zone: In the vicinity of Chboch, Snuol District, they built a 5-kilometer shortcut from the former French road into our territory. [Our] party recommended using landmines. At Kbal Cham, their tractor came in our territory, and everybody including driver got killed trudging when the tractor ran over landmines. They came in to take out all the corpses. In another place on Svay Rieng boundary, they came in as far as one kilometer into our territory, hedging more than 200 bamboo demarcation poles.

b. Peam Cho, Ka-am Samna: A group of 5 or 6 Vietnamese came to hide themselves in the wood. We did not know which side they belong to. We have them arrested already.

c. Sea: They have their canoes and ships invade our seawaters quite often. We fired some of them.

So, we have endless problems with Vietnam. We must continue to struggle politically, diplomatically and militarily. Be careful with the people who fled to Vietnam and did not return; they propandized encouraging more people to escape to Vietnam. For this problem, base authorities have already taken measures.

Draft Confidential

Number 126:

L0001434

(08bbk)

Report of Region 1

1. Enemy situation:

This May 1977, enemies have increasingly conducted acts of separating and destroying our revolution. It is more as of today that they have propagandized against the guideline to build up socialism and have encouraged people to flee and join [their side] than was earlier this month.

Events: At Kang Hort sluice gate, an enemy stealthily placed pieces of wood in the concrete [with the purpose to destroy the sluice gate]. [His] name is contemptible Sokh who was a house designer from Phnom Penh. He was evacuated after the liberation day to settle in Svay Cheat Collective, Sangke District. We have already handed him over to the Staff.

Also at Kang Hort dam, contemptible Chhuon, a base person from Samraong in Koas Kra-la District, whose role is controlling New People's work forces at Kang Hort dam, has successfully persuaded 15 people to flee [from the place where they are supposed to work] on 24 May 1977. Their goal was to escape to Thailand. We have however caught and took back four of them. We are in pursuit of the rest of them. At first, our brothers thought they would run back home since there were previously many people at Samroang usually escaping from battle to their houses.

At Samlaut, enemies incited people to oppose the [our Angkar's plan of] building dam, embankment and sowing rice seeds by saying it is of no use to build dams and embankments. And [we] gain nothing to eat to do rice farming, but planting crop is. We have advised to further educate people so that to put more effort in the building of dams and embankments and growing rice, and so that we could isolate enemies and further investigate them.

As for the contemptible Pich at Bay Dam Roam who was shot wounded on his leg by our soldiers at that night, when arrested to interrogate, he sought to steal weapons stored in the district head quarters and to flee to Thailand. We request Angkar that he be smashed.

Given the enemy situation, we have educated the party internally, core-Angkar, army and people so that they could see the enemy schemes and that we could strengthen our internal forces more firmly and be on close guard.

2. Situation of building socialism:

- Dry-season rice seedlings transplanted: 148 hectares
- Short-term rice seeds sowed: 160 sacks
- Short-term rice seedlings transplanted: 75 hectares
- Medium rice seeds sowed: 1,869 sacks

We are making an onrush to sow rice seeds and transplant seedlings gradually. In a week or so the seedlings will be old enough and then we will be making an onrush to transplant them steadily.

- Maize planted: 568 hectares
- [Long] beans planted: 287 hectares
- Sugar can-trees planted: 41 hectares
- Hemp planted: 45 hectares
- Potatoes planted: 65 hectares
- Vegetables planted: 45 hectares

With a past heavy drought, a variety of crops have been damaged. Some corns started budding when they grew just a man's knee high. Keas Kra-la was the most-hit district. The exact number of hectares of crops damaged, however, has not known as yet.

Animal Raising:

Cattle shelters have been made gradually so is caging for pigs, chickens and ducks.

So far, 15 of the cattle in Sangke and Koas Kra-la have died of a kind of disease we have advised for treatment from medical workers as well as encouraged [people] to be more responsible in taking care of the animals especially by not letting them drinking filthy water.

Water Resolution Movement:

Kang Hort dam is now 10 meters high; and we are building it higher and placing stones onto it.

- Half of the second pole of the sluice gate has been molded.
- Stung O Andaug dam has a capacity to hold back a flow of water to a greater extent when rain falls.
- O Ponleak dam has also been strengthened to another greater extent.

-A canal of eight kilometers from Maong stream has been dug; the canal is 10 meters wide starting from Popleam to Anlong Trach.

-The remnants of the force working at Thipaddei water basin, who were taken to help with the labor at Kang Hort dam, have now been removed and transferred to work for a while at Sre Thipaddei to prepare water distribution system. [They are not supposed] to continue the work at [Thipaddei] water basin dam [water holding pond].

In collectives, ponds have not been dug yet.

3. People's living conditions:

The matter of food supply has been tackled to an extent. People at concentration work sites mostly caught diseases like fever and diarrhea, women ceased menstruating and had genital diseases.

The medicines that Angkar provided were dispatched to big work sites and collective hospitals. Clothes have been made and provided gradually. Housing problem has also been addressed gradually.

28 May 1977

Region 1

Draft Confidential

Number 129:

L0001436

(08bbk)

Report

Beginning from April 4, 1977 until April 29 1877

I. Enemy Situation:

1. Enemies from outside [the country] infringed on our border on 12 May 1977 at 7 am. They had seven tanks, aircraft and artilleries. We fought the tanks back toughly from [our] trenches. But the enemies attacked us from aside, driving their tanks over our combatant trench, killing three and missing two and two AK rifles. Besides, there were 12 injuries.

On 19 May 1977, a group of 10 Thai violated our territory, entering as far as 10 meters in Lak 42. They stepped on our land mine, and at the same time we fired at them, leaving several of them wounded, with the rest trying to drag their wounded into their territory.

On 7 May 1977, a group of 50 armed Free Khmer [soldiers] came to attack and successfully evacuated 25 people, both young and old, at Ta Krork's cotton plantation in Chisang Sub-district, Battambang Province. They burnt down our rice warehouse, damaging 40 sacks of rice, and killed one of our cadres. But, without letting them go off easily, our soldiers chased them, breaking the group and killing many. They are surrounding and investigating to smash the rest of them.

2. Locally, enemies have gradually acted against our revolution. They burnt a radio station in Battambang, damaging many things. On 7 [May of the same day], two enemies walked across Sangke stream off Banan at 8pm. When our combatants asked them who were walking, they suddenly fired at [our combatants], injuring one. Then, they all escaped into the wood once our combatants counter-fired at them. In the same night, enemies stealthily entered the [Administration] Office of Sangke District, in the vicinity of Bay Dam Roam. When our combatants asked them who they were, they fired and run away. [We] saw the next morning that there was a person wounded as a result that we fired last night. We have already arrested and detained him for interrogation and investigation. In the same night, enemies stealthily entered collective dining house of Region 1 office, Chheu Teal Village. Our combatants fired them as soon as they saw them, although both of them ran away unharmed.

In Region 5, nine enemies--6 males and 3 females--fled into forest off Prey Daun Khieu, north of Kambao. They were the ones who escaped from the collective; and we investigate and pursue them every day. We met them once they were taking a rest, then fired at them, causing them to run unharmed though with their foodstuffs missing along the way. We are still in pursuit of them. Besides, there was a movement of people fleeing to Thailand; but the number of escapers, if compared to the last month's, is much lesser with most of them smashed by us. There have been certain immoral conducts between men and women in collectives, mostly arisen from among April 17 people and, though in small number, base people. Meanwhile, enemies have hidden rice--with half a sack of rice in one place and one Thaing of rice in another--salt, fish-fermented paste and dry rice leftover. But we are finding the stuffs every day. In Region 5, an enemy played a trick by pretending a gosh haunting at night, throwing stones, splashing water, throwing sandals onto people walking to plow rice fields in Preah Net Preah District. But we have already arrested this enemy. In the same region, one of our villagers drove an ox-cart towards Oddor Meanchey to look for wooden ox-cart spokes in the wood, but the villager disappeared because banditry arrested him. In last May, we arrested a April 17 child who was running after another child to stick the latter [with a knife].

In Region 3, according to our general overseeing of the whole region from 15 May 1977, [we] see that enemy situation throughout the region has been somewhat changing. The enemies were more intensely active in Phnom Sampeou District. On 21 May 1977, at 4pm, boys attending buffaloes in the vicinity of Buon Chour Dei Kraham [red soil] happened to see an enemy dressed in red trousers and plain shirt, carrying an AK rifle. They asked the boys to tell them the way to Ta Ngen, Ta Kream and national route. After this event, we have taken measures to seek and arrest them with [our] soldiers, but did not see them. [We] do not know where they have gone. Speaking in general, in Region 3 from the period of 15 May 1977 until 26 May 1977 we have swept and arrested 42 people. In the night of 26 May 1977, in O Prasat Collective in Sreah Reang Village, we have arrested [many of] them and seized three M16's with 1,500 bullets, ten hand grenades and twelve bullet magazines. We arrested seven of whom contemptible Koy is leader and the other two that have escaped are Koam and the other unknown. There are many others of their partisans in Mongkul Borei District, whom we are gradually looking for. On 4 May 1977, we arrested two in Babil District. When interrogated, they answered he had hidden an AK rifle in Battambang city. Later, we brought him to excavate the gun and we already smashed him too. In Region 3, there appears to have been some sort of problems like laziness to work, escaping the duty to labor, pretended illnesses, pretended dumb and crazy people, conjugal disputes, and moral offences among married men and women. Furthermore, there still exists private ownership. For instance, there are people hiding things [for their own use], which they do not want them collectivized. In the same region, enemies have carried out some activities like assigning [their] partisans to muster their forces and reserving foodstuffs in preparation for fleeing to Thailand. Before fleeing to Thailand, they get themselves ready to assign their vanguards to smash [our] party and collectives, and seize guns from collective militia for their self-defense in fleeing to Thailand. As we have

observed these acts actually arose from among old veteran soldiers and those with the ranks of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, and major who hide themselves in collectives, and whom we have never found for long. Recently, their acts have shown up clearly. We have already taken steps and arrested all of them.

In Region 7, enemies instill a movement refusing to do laboring, and opposing collectives. There are some acts of hiding rice and dry rice leftover, pretending to be so sick as not to work, encouraging [people to have] immoral conducts, stealing properties from each other, and opposing our plan so that we could not achieve it.

One more situation is that the contemptible Set incited a movement by saying that there are Free Khmer soldiers at Reusseï Muoy Roy Kum [100 bamboo trees] headed over by Sihanouk. He also encouraged [people] to flee there, saying there is a radio station named Meatothum. He said Hou Nim who went to contact Sihanouk in France was beat to death by students in France, and that Khieu Samphan who went to work in Kampot Province was also killed by them. He had been Chief of Sangkat Sangkream, with the rank of captain. [We] have already taken measures and arrested him in Metoek collective.

Besides, the contemptible El, Plou, and Phan incited a movement by saying that there are soldiers from western [Cambodia] to Battambang, and the soldiers belong to Lon Nol. They said that people eat their meals privately in Battambang, and that they have [their own] storehouse full of rice. They also said there are many combatants running away into jungle. And they said the soldiers from western [Cambodia] belong to Lon Nol and Chan Rainsy, while those from eastern [Cambodia] belong to Sihanouk. They inspired children not to sing revolutionary songs. [We] have already taken measures and control them militarily.

Conclusion:

Viewing the enemy situations internally and externally, we see that the enemies have carried out gradual activities, though not very intensified, and the activities only occurred sparsely. We, however, gradually smashed all the enemies that have showed up. We still have further measures to investigate and sweep them continually.

II. People Situation:

We have strengthened the collectivity to a better extent than before. People's living standard is a shortage in many regions. Now, people in Regions 1, 2, 4, 6, and 7 are the most needy. Most people at support bases eat thin rice soup [gruel], while

those at front battles have in some regions [a ration of] 2 cans of rice per day, and eat in some other regions either of alternative rice and gruel twice a day.

People lack clothes, though clothing has been managed to provide to the people as advised by Angkar. The salt supplied by Angkar is sufficient in all places. Important shelters for people have been built. There have now been no people without lodging and sleeping on the ground as there were in 1975 and 1976.

People are also given injections, and anti-malaria sprays are applied throughout the zone. As of today, malaria has been much lessened, although there have been some people affected with the disease. In all regions, such disease as fainting spell, diarrhea and fever are most prominent.

III. Building Socialist [Regime]

Region 1:

-Dry-season rice seedlings transplanted:	85 hectares
-Short-term rice planted:	23 hectares
-Short-term rice seeds sowed:	60 sacks
-Maize planted:	490 hectares
-Beans planted:	277 hectares
-Sugar can-trees planted:	35 hectares
-Hemp planted:	25 hectares
-Potatoes planted:	50 hectares
-Vegetables planted:	38 hectares

Animal raising has also been improving due to the spirit of responsibility for the taking care of animals. Animal shelters have been built and more is under construction.

We have molded the sluice gates of Kang Hort dam; the building is under way. On 20 May 1977 there was a leakage in the middle part of the dam, but we managed to patch the hole. The water is huge and [speedy]. It is not allowed to flow through the sluice gates. Now, the water discharges to its tributaries and reaches the stream at Thipaddei Mountain. The difficulty is that the water influx is very strong but it discharges very slowly.

Region 2:

-Dry-season rice seedlings transplanted:	900 hectares
-Beans and maize planted:	1254 hectares
-Number of big dams:	6 (in Maong, Bakan and Krakor)
-Big water basins:	1 (in Basakk)

Region 3:

-[Number of] model houses:	94 houses
-Medium-size houses:	3078 houses
-Medium-size water basins:	12
-Canals:	2 and 6 big streams
-Dams:	1
-Ponds:	30
-Hospitals:	32
-Twice-a-year rice sowed:	132 hectares
-[Rice seedlings] transplanted:	283 hectares
-Once-a-year rice sowed:	175 hectares and 40 acres
-[Rice seeds] sowed:	1645 hectares and 90 acres
-Medium-term rice seeds sowed:	16 hectares
-[Rice seeds] sowed:	10 hectares
-Chickens:	35,829 heads
-Ducks:	34,912 heads
-Pigs:	4,320 heads
-[We] have built 74,895 meters of big dike(s), each with a lower base of 2 to 3 meters wide, an upper base of 0.6 to 0.7 meter, and a height of 0.8 to 1 meter.	
-[We] have built 39,576 meters of small dike(s).	
-[We] have built 55,154 meters of canal(s).	
-Cotton farm plowed:	85 hectares
-Hemp seeds sowed:	46 hectares and 30 acres
-Kapok tree seeds sowed:	30 sacks
-Maize planted:	425 hectares and 20 acres
-Bean seeds sowed:	106 hectares and 80 acres
-Potatoes planted:	81 hectares
-Bananas planted:	16 hectares

- Sugar can-trees planted: 81 hectares
- [Number of] coconut trees planted: 200
- [Number of] mango trees planted: 100
- [Number of] jack-fruit trees planted: 179
- Melons, pumpkins and cucumbers planted: 36 hectares
- [Number of] blacksmith workshops: 18
- [Number of] plowshare production workshops: 8
- [Number of] kilns: 4
- [Number of] weaving handcrafts: 18 (each has 20 looms--10 traditionally-made, and the other 10 quasi-automated)
- Traditional medicine production workshops: 11
- Agricultural fertilizers have been made available in all collectives, though unavailable in some collectives.
- In Bavi District, people [at the bases] are provided with a ration of three cans of rice per person, while those who go to work at the front [battles] are provided with a ration of three cans of rice per person.

Region 4:

- Dry-season rice seedlings transplanted: 80 hectares
- Short-term rice planted: 900 hectares
- Short-term rice seeds sowed: 37 hectares
- Short-term rice seedlings transplanted: 65 hectares
- Srok rice seeds sowed: 301 hectares
- Srok rice seeds planted: 28 hectares
- Vea rice seeds planted: 3,473 hectares
- Maize planted: 809 hectares
- Sugar can-trees planted: 16 hectares
- Beans planted: 178 hectares
- Hemp planted: 400 hectares
- Potatoes planted: 9 hectares and 220 rows
- Taros planted: 10,000 samplings
- Bananas planted: 14,893 samplings
- Houses newly built: 571 houses
- [Old] houses repaired: 1,155 houses

-National decomposers made: 4,549 tons

-There have been five medium-size water basins already built, each is two square kilometers.

Region 5:

-Too much drought has damaged not only the planted maize twice but also the planted beans.

-Other crops like hemp, potatoes and vegetables were also destroyed by the drought.

-Animal raising has been taken care of, with animal caging and sheltering in progress gradually.

-The building of the three sluice gates of Yuttasass [strategic] water basin at Trapeang Thmar is underway and is expected to finish in May.

-[We] have completed a canal of 23 kilometers long, 1 meter deep, with an upper base of 12 meters [wide] and a lower base of 6 meters [wide]. In Sisophon District, [people] dug 4 canals--a canal of 2 kilometers long at Kanseng dam, a canal of 2 kilometers long at Samraong dam, a canal of 1.5 kilometers long at Banlech dam, and another canal of 2.5 kilometers. In Prasat Quarter, [people] are making an onrush to complete a canal of 500 meters long, 4 meters deep, with an upper base of 12 meters [wide] and a lower base of 6 meters [wide], from Stung Sreng to the water basin near Moat Char.

Region 7:

-Dry-season rice seedlings transplanted: 300 hectares

-Short-term rice seeds sowed: 1,022 sacks

-Medium-term rice seeds sowed: 116 sacks

-Long-term rice seeds sowed: 552 sacks

-Medium-term rice seedlings transplanted: 126 hectares

-Dry-season rice harvested: 11 hectares and 1,190 Thaings
[one Thaing of rice equals 25 kilograms]

-[Number of] houses newly built: 3,748 houses

-There are two big water basins in two sites: one in Svay Daun Keo and the other in Boeng Kak. [We] have people get the canal(s) further deepened.

-[We] have built small shelters for animals in many places. Chicken cages have to be made and raised to a level higher than the ground so that it would be easy to do the cleaning.

- Maize planted: 48.5 hectares
 - Hemp planted: 38 hectares
 - Potatoes planted: 87 hectares
 - Sugar can-trees planted: 5 hectares
 - Various vegetables planted: 138 hectares
- 59 hectares of the old dike(s) have been strengthened and new dike(s) of 325.5 hectares have been built.
- [We] have made 2.827 tons of first-grade fertilizers, 704 tons of second-grade fertilizers and 166 tons of third-grade fertilizers.

29 May 1977

M 560 [Office 560]

Draft Confidential