

[ERN: 00173051-00173056]

The notes of the betrayal activities  
of  
MOK Sam Ol (ម៉ុក សំអុល) *alias* Hong (ហ៊ុង)

Former chief of Anti-malaria hospital  
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Age: 37

Spouse's name: La (ឡា)



Place of birth: Khsach Sar village, Reaks Chey commune, Ba Phnum district, Sector 24

In 1960: He started studying at Kampuch Botr school and stayed there.

In 1963: HĒNG Ki (ហៀង គី), a teacher at Kampuch Botr school at that time; his

current position is unknown; always had meals together with MOK Sam Ol alias Hong; and kept taking Hong to go sight-seeing and to the cinema, and educating Hong about the changes of the society and the demonstrations by students; however, these people were forming the Khmer Rouge movement; they were stepping towards Communism like China. He mentioned that Communism ate only subsistent rice without freedom. He also advised Hong to help prevent the students' movement and the Khmer Rouge movement from stepping forward towards Communism. Then, he advised Hong to be a progressive person in order to camouflage himself amongst the students who used to organize demonstrations, and spy on what the students would be doing next. Because of the continuous education, Hong has considered himself a progressive person until now.

In 1964: HĒNG Ki called five people to come to SUN Ki's (ស៊ុន គី) house. SUN Ki

was a doctor at Calmet Hospital; now he is studying in France. At that time, HĒNG Ki said that SUN Ki was a network of HĒNG Ki; SUN Ki was a chain of SEUN San (ស៊ុន សាន) at the Bank.

In 1964, HĒNG Ki introduced MOK Sam Ol to build a network with UY Sat (ឃីយ

សាត), who was a former student at Kampuch Botr school and is currently in the

East Zone although his role is unknown. After connecting with UY Sat, like HĒNG Ki did, UY Sat advised him to block the Revolutionary Movement and to camouflage himself in the students' movement in order to spy.

Hong and UY Sat carried out their activities accordingly. With UY Sat's plan, he arranged an educational training session at the school by inviting youths to join in order to mobilize legitimate forces. He also highlighted some of his group's lines. Hong was with UY Sat until 1967 when they separated. But prior to their separation, he met with UY Sat and reported to him that Angkar would remove him from Prêk Eng (ក្រែកឯង) (25) to an unknown place.

[additional handwritten text] (UY Sat is the elder brother of Pàk (ប៉ាក់) alias Soem (ស៊ីម) in the East zone.)

UY Sat's recommendation: Although no actions could be taken, we would be able to camouflage ourselves in the Revolution if we could keep our secrecy.

In 1976, he came to live in Kratie province with Sok (សុក), whose wife was Nat

(ណាត) (Both of them are now in the Foreign Trade section). He stayed there for one year. "During his one-year stay, Sok's wife, Nat, taught him the Vietnamese script, Vietnamese language, and the history of the struggle in Vietnam." At this point, we cannot decide whether he betrayed or not because when we asked him about the biographies of the two people, he said he had not known.

In 1968, MOK Sam Ol came back to live in Phnom Penh; however, he was not in a traitorous chain with anyone.

In 1971, he moved to the liberated sector, in office 305 (Kampong Chhnang). He started to befriend Neak (នាក់) alias SIENG Pao Sè (សៀង ប៉ៅស៊ែ). At first, the relationship was normal.

In 1973, Angkar appointed MOK Sam Ol alias Hong as chief of Hospital 27 of the special zone. At that time, the hospital was short of rice and the livelihood was bad; and Angkar advised him to solve the problems independently. He could not find any solution apart from borrowing some rice from Neak. Then Neak started

educating him about the hardship of the Revolution and the oppression of the cadres. Around June or July 1973, Neak invited him to a banquet at his place during the day. The participants then included:

- Dân (ដាន), assistant to the economic office. He is currently the assistant to the Public Works.
- Saom (សោម), at Kampong Som port, has been arrested by Angkar.

Neak alias SIENG Pao Sè talked a lot about the Revolution; he mentioned that joining the Revolution would only lead to hardship and exploitation and then to death. He said he had been serving the Revolution for ages but he still faced such hardship. So he had to continue struggling. Then Hong questioned him about the struggle he mentioned. He explained that, “we still do the Revolution, but there will be markets and no collective eating” Then MOK Sam Ol asked Neak what he wanted him to do. Neak told him to:

1. encourage contradictions amongst the cadres
2. change the educational lines because the Revolution does not eliminate markets.
3. grasp hold of all the hospital staff regularly.

[additional handwritten text]

8.1.78

[Signature]

Hong

After having been delegated, MOK Sam Ol educated four people at the hospital:

1. Chhunli (ឈ្មួន លី), who is currently a youth of Office Kâ (ក) 13
2. Săn (សាន់), who is currently a dentist at Hospital 17

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In February 1976, Angkar removed him to Office Kâ (ក) 2, Anti-malaria hospital. He was still in contact with Neak. At the Social Affairs, he appointed four people:

1. Koem (ខឹម), a typist; a former student in France
2. Khân (ខន), manager of medicines at office Kâ 2; a former student in France
3. Phêng (ផេង), an author at the Ministry of National Education. Later on, he became a medicine label writer.
4. Kol (កុល), manager of the medicine manufacturing office. He has been transferred to Arei Ksat (អារីខ្ពាត់).

He still had a connection with Hospital 17 led by Ai (អៃ). MOK Sam Ol could build

networks at the Social Affairs when there were conflicts by insinuation between the ministry committee and lower officers.

In August 1976, he visited Neak's place near the paediatric hospital in the evening. He met Neak and his wife, Long (ឡុង). The contents of the meeting were:

First he said as he usually came to see Neak when he had something to discuss, what if Neak was not there, who should he approach? Then Neak advised him to contact:

[additional handwritten text]

8.1.78

[Signature]

Hong

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After coming to the office, he cut off the connection.

Situation:

1. The complaint about insufficient food
2. Inconsistent work; like cropping. Some said growing this and some others said growing that.

December 1977: Angkar removed MOK Sam Ol to dig a water basin at Bânteah Lan (ប្រទះឡាន) Railway Station. He did not mention about the connection he had made (but each of them wanted to leave that place. They wanted to either go to fight Yuon or to work in factories. But he did not admit any other secrets.)

1<sup>st</sup> January 1978: He was captured by Angkar.

The report is finalized on 9<sup>th</sup> January 1978

Confessor

[Thumbprint and signature]

Hong

[additional handwritten text]

*Concluded: C.I.A*

Interrogator

[signature]

PHÂN Chhay (ផែន ឆាយ)

The forces that MOK Sam Ol alias Hong implicated are:

1. HĒNG Ki, a former teacher at Kampuch Botr school; his current position is unknown
2. The female Sotheari, a former student at Kampuch Botr school; her current position is unknown
3. CHEA Nhim, a former student at Kampuch Botr school; her current position is unknown
4. Sari alias Poul, currently an economic staff at the central zone in Kampong Cham province
5. Sopheak, a former student at Kampuch Botr school; stayed with SEUN San; his current position is unknown
6. UY Sat, a former student at Kampuch Botr school; his current position is unknown but he is in the East zone

7. Neak alias SIENG Pao Sè, a map drawer from abroad, a former [illegible] in special zone
8. MEN Sithau alias Dân, at the ministry of public works in 1976
9. Saom, at Kampong Som port
10. CHHUN Li, currently a youth at Office Kâ 13
11. Săn, currently a dentist at 17 April hospital
12. The female Nē, currently a young woman at Office Kâ 13
13. The female Ti, operation staff at 17 April hospital in 1976
14. Ai, Echography staff in 17 April hospital (old timer physician)
15. Khoem, typist at the Social Affairs office
16. Khân, currently manager of medicines at Office Kâ 2
17. Phēng, currently writer of medicine labels at Office Kâ 2
18. Kol, manager of the medicine manufacturing office. He is currently removed to Arei Ksat
19. TAUCH Phoeun, at the Ministry of Public Works
20. Sereivuth, at the Ministry of Public Works