

Confession of CHOUT Nhē (ជូត ញ៉ែ)

<p><b>ឯកសារបកប្រែ</b></p> <p><b>TRANSLATION/TRADUCTION</b></p> <p>ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ (Date): 07-Dec-2011, 10:26</p> <p>CMS/CFO: Phok Chanthan</p>
--

<p>Record of CHOUT Nhē's biography</p> <p>Before his arrest, he was a member of Battalion 701 of Regiment 601 of Division 174</p>
---

- PP 1/2
- 1 copy for *Bang Nuon* (ឧទ្ទ)

11 November 1977

19 October 1977

Summary of CHOUI Nhe's biography

Prior to his arrest, he was a member of Battalion 701 of Regiment 601 of Division 174 of the Central Zone. In 1972, he was living in an unstable area partly controlled by the government and revolutionary forces and was involved in the poultry business in Taing Kôk (តាំងគោក). While working, he met one of his second cousins, Theay (ផាយ), who was a soldier at Taing Kôk military barracks, and whose current biography is unknown. With Theay's assistance, he was recruited as a spy for SI Karni (ស៊ី កាណី), a military colonel at Taing Kôk military barracks, whose current biography remains unknown. His tasks included:

- Mobilizing espionage forces, and
- Detecting the Khmer Rouge in Chrolong (ជ្រលង) commune.

In the same year of 1972, two people, Huy (ហ៊ុយ) and Aok (អោក) contacted him with the aim of seeking a trade route into the enemy zones. Because he had often travelled from the enemy zones to the liberated zones, he took Huy and Aok to buy salt at Taing Kôk military barracks. Then Huy and Aok were taken by SI Karni's troops to see SI Karni. SI Karni enticed Huy and Aok to work for him as his spies. After Huy and Aok became their spies, they established their networks that reported to SI Karni on the positions of the revolutionary forces to be shelled.

In late 1972, Angkar evacuated Huy, Aok, and Nhe to Srâlo (ស្រឡៅ) commune. Angkar assigned Huy as the chief of Chrolong commune committee, and Aok was appointed as the militia chief of Chrolong commune. (Pages 1 & 2)

In 1973, Huy and Aok assigned Nhe to work as an underground agent in the military units of Sector 42. At that time, Huy told him to contact another CIA agent,

Song (ស៊ុំង), chief of the technical unit of Sector 42 (however, he was still a spy); and Song helped him to link with other CIA agents such as Vēng (វ៉ែង), deputy chief of Division 117 and Sieng (សៀង), military chief of Stueng Tràng (ស្ទឹងត្រង់) district so that these people would educate and enlist him in the CIA. After joining the CIA, he was advised by Song to contact another member of his CIA network named Prêk (ប្រែក), secretary of Battalion 709 of Regiment 604, in order to agitate revolutionary combatants to flee back home.

In February 1974, with assistance from Vēng and Sieng, he joined the CIA. After he joined the CIA, these two men told him to undertake various activities aimed at destroying the revolution by cooperating with the following people:

- Sè (សៃ), deputy secretary of Battalion 701;
- Sin (ស៊ីន), secretary of a battalion of Sector 41 of the Central Zone
- Sie (សៀ), a member of a battalion of Sector 41 of the Central Zone. (Pages 3 to 4).

In May 1975, Battalion 408 was changed to Battalion 311, with Riep (រៀប) as secretary and Sè as deputy secretary. After this unit was organized, Angkar transferred Vēng to be in charge of Regiment 2 in Kampong Thom. Before his departure to Kampong Thom, Vēng advised him and his men to await the order from Riep. (Pages 5 to 6)

In March 1976, Angkar appointed his unit to track down bandits in Prey Chhor (ប្រៃសាវ) district. Riep assigned traitorous forces, which consisted of Nuon, Hien (ហ៊ិន), and him to lead 10 troops to pursue bandits; and Riep appointed him to be in

charge of a platoon. During the operation, Riep advised him to snipe at the trucks of Angkar by cooperating with a bandit named Vin (វិន), alias MA Sokhom (ម៉ា សុខុម), who was the chief of commerce of Sector 41 in 1975 and fled into the forest in 1976.

In May 1976, Angkar transferred him to do farming at Phnom Pros Phnom Srei (ភ្នំប្រសំភ្នំស្រី) in Kampong Siem (កំពង់សៀម) district. (Pages 7 to 8)

In January 1977, he was appointed by Riep as a member of Battalion 701, and was responsible for communicating with and taking the orders of Vooun (វ៉ៃន), deputy secretary of Regiment 601, when Riep was not present.

In March 1977, Angkar delegated his unit to monitor the activities of bandits in Prey Chhor again. With this assignment, Riep appointed Nuon and him to monitor the activities of the bandits in Prey Chhor again. During this mission, Nuon and he contacted Vin and told Vin to lead his forces to rob villagers. While tracking the bandits, he kept leading his troops away from Vin's locations, allowing Vin and his associates to rob villagers.

In August 1977, Angkar transferred him to do farming at his previous location. Then he contacted his previous CIA strings with the aim of mobilizing forces to attack Angkar. His previous CIA strings included Nhàk (ញ៉ាក់), a member of Battalion 705, and Pha (ផា), a member of Battalion 701. While building up this network, he was arrested by Angkar in September 1977. (Page 11 to 13)

-----

My Previous Questions

- I questioned him about his stance in his unit
- I questioned him about the reasons for Angkar arresting him

- I intensively questioned him about his connection with many traitors. However, he did not confess to being a traitor until he had been tortured. After he confessed, I questioned him further about his traitorous networks, plots and activities. When questioned about these points, he did not provide clear information; thus he was tortured. After being tortured, he provided clear information about his systematic networks and activities until his arrest by Angkar.

Conclusion

- I cannot draw any conclusion from his confession.
  - I only write down his detailed accounts of his systematic networks and activities.
-

Record of CHOUT Nhē's biography

- Prior to his arrest, he was a member of Battalion 701 of Regiment 601 of Division 174 of the Central Zone.
- He is 24 years old. He was born in Chrolorng village, Chrolorng commune, Taing Kôk district, Kampong Cham province.
- In 1963, he attended Wat Chrolorng (វត្តជ្រូង) Primary School, where he studied for two years until he reached grade 11.
- In 1965, he attended Wat Thla (វត្តថ្លា) Primary School in Ta Ngieng (តាញ៉ែង) commune, Taing Kôk district, Kampong Cham province, where he studied for five years until he reached grade 8.
- In 1969, he dropped out and was ordained as a monk at Chrolorng pagoda for seven months.
- In 1970, he left monkhood and helped his parents with farming in his hometown.
- In 1972, he stopped doing farming and started doing his chicken business by buying chickens from liberated regions to be sold in enemy regions at Taing Kôk military barracks. While doing his chicken business, he met one of his second cousins, Theay, who was a soldier at Taing Kôk military barracks and a son of a former clerk of Chrolorng commune, Taing Kôk district. Theay's current biography is unknown. Later, Theay asked him to join the military (he had not yet joined the military at that time). Then, Theay enticed him to work as a spy for SI Karni, a military colonel at Taing Kôk military barracks. From then on, he was a spy for SI Karni, whose present biography is unknown.

\* His tasks included:

- (1) Detecting the Khmer Rouge in Chrolong commune;
- (2) Mobilizing detective forces; and
- (3) Propagandizing and agitating the people to fight against the Khmer Rouge.

Later in the same year of 1972, three men:

- 1- Huy, a former monk, who was an ordinary citizen in 1972 and became the chief of Chrolong commune committee in 1973 and whose current biography is unknown;
- 2- Aok, whose current biography is unknown, who became the security chief of Taing Kôk district in 1973; and
- 3- Chhun (ឈុន), whose current biography is unknown, who was a member of Chrolong commune committee in 1973;

contacted him with the aim of seeking a business route into Taing Kôk. At that time, these three people went with him to do business at Taing Kôk and were arrested by SI Karni's soldiers and taken to Si Karni. Subsequently, SI Karni enticed them to be his spies so that they could help him track down revolutionary people.

Later, when revolutionary soldiers came in to educate the people in Trapeang Chhouk (ត្រពាំងឈូក) village, Chrolong commune, he contacted Huy and travelled to report to SI Karni on the presence of the revolutionary troops in Trapeang Chhouk village by pretending that they were delivering chickens. Then, SI Karni introduced him to another spy named Chhieng (ឈឿង), the son of a former Chinese merchant, who was a normal citizen in Andaung Chroh (អណ្ណាងច្រូង) village, Chrolong commune in 1973, but whose present biography is unknown.

Having received the report, SI Karni shelled the revolutionary soldiers and people in Trapeang Chhouk village, and, as a consequence, some villagers were killed and several houses were burned down. Subsequently, these four men led 12

government soldiers from Taing Kôk pagoda to ambush the revolutionary troops who were travelling to work in Chrolong village. As a consequence, two of the revolutionary troops were killed, and two rifles were seized.

In late 1972, because of the instability in Chrolong commune, Angkar evacuated the villagers from Chrolong to Srâlo (ស្រីរៀង) commune. At that time, Angkar assigned Huy as the chief of Chrolong commune committee, and Aok as the militia chief of Chrolong commune.

In October 1973, Huy and Aok appointed him as an underground agent in the revolutionary army of Sector 42. At that time, Huy introduced him to a CIA agent named Song, who was previously in the West Zone and is presently the chief of the military technical committee of Sector 42 (however, he is also a spy).

Later, A Song introduced him to other CIA agents:

- 1- Vêng, a former monk, deputy chief of Division 117, who has already been arrested;
- 2- Hâng (ហង់), who died in 1974; and
- 3- Sieng, whose biography is unknown, and who is currently the military chief of Stueng Trâng district of Sector 42

with the aim of getting all of them to know one another as members of the same network of traitors.

Note: When Song introduced him to the three above-mentioned people, the former also introduced the latter to the former's two other agents:

- 1- Prêk, whose past biography is unknown, and who is presently the secretary of Battalion 701 of Regiment 602 of Division 174; and
- 2- Loen (លៀន), whose past biography is unknown, and who became the deputy chief of a platoon of Battalion 410, and died in 1975.



Later, together with Sieng, these two men agitated people to abandon the revolution, causing 15 people to flee back home, by highlighting the hardships of the revolution and comparing the size of the revolutionary forces with that of the enemy forces.

In November 1973, Prêk, Loeun, Sieng, and he received the order from Song to carry out the following plots:

- (1) Agitating people to abandon the revolution and flee back home, and
- (2) Destroying the revolutionary forces in battlefields and the weapons and ammunition of Angkar.

Subsequently, while soldiers were suffering from food shortages in the battlefields, he cooperated with Prêk and Loeun to propagandize at Kampong Cham battlefields, claiming that soldiers in the battlefields died like animals and wounded soldiers were sometimes left unattended in the battlefields. The aim of this propaganda was to make the young combatants frightened of battlefields and thus abandon the revolution and flee back home.

In February 1974, Vêng, Hâng, and Sieng enlisted Loeun, Prêk, and him into the CIA and introduced the latter to other CIA agents:

- 1- Sè (ស៊ែ), a former student, who is currently the deputy secretary of Battalion 701 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 2- Sin (ស៊ិន), a former tailor in Kampong Cham, who is currently the secretary of a battalion of Sector 41 of the Central Zone;
- 3- Sie (ស៊ី), a former soldier, who is currently a member of a battalion of Sector 41 of the Central Zone;
- 4- Nea (នៀ), a former monk, who became a member of Battalion 701 in 1975 (he has been arrested).

After Vēng introduced him to the above-mentioned people, he contacted and cooperated with Nea, Sie, and Prêk to scare combatants to run away while the enemies were advancing toward the front line; and as a consequence, 9 soldiers were shot dead by the enemies as they were running away from Lor An (ល្បីវាន) battlefield, north of Kampong Cham.

In June 1974, Prêk, Sie, Loeun, and he received the order from Vēng in Kan Chrey (កាន់ជ្រៃ) commune to carry out the following activities:

- (1) Continuing the destruction of the revolutionary forces in battlefields, and
- (2) Mobilizing anti-revolutionary forces

After he received the order from Vēng, Angkar made a plan to launch a military offensive in Prêk Thnaot (ព្រែកត្នោត) battlefield. Then, Loeun, Prêk, and he were assigned to spy on the enemies. After spying on the enemies, the three men destroyed five revolutionary soldiers by leading the latter to step on the landmines planted by the enemies.

In July 1974, he enticed three new anti-revolution members:

- 1- Nuon, whose past biography is unknown and who is currently the deputy chief of a company of Battalion 701 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 2- Noeun (នឿន), whose past biography is unknown and who is currently a member of a company of Battalion 701 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 3- Hien (ហ៊ីន), whose past biography is unknown and who is currently a member of a company of Battalion 701 of Regiment 601 of Division 174.

He enticed these new members by explaining that conducting revolution meant that they would suffer from hardships not only in the present but also in the long-term future. He further compared the current situation with the situation in the

previous regime, when they enjoyed all kinds of entertainment and had complete freedom. At last he succeeded in enticing these new members. Then Prêk, Sieng, and he transferred these new members to Nea, Sè, and Sin to be admitted into the CIA.

In September 1974, he appointed Nuon, Hien, and Noeun to chase five cows belonging to the villagers into the enemy regions at Kampong Cham military barracks.

In November 1974, as assigned by A Vēng, he contacted:

Nhēp (ញ៉េប), whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently the chief of a company of Battalion 705 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;

San (សាន) whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently a member of Battalion 705 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;

Soeun (សៀន) whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently a member of a company of Battalion 705 of Regiment 601 of Division 174; and

Nhàk (ញ៉ាក់) whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently a member of a company of Battalion 705 of Regiment 601 of Division 174

because he had already known these four men, and he cooperated with these four men to make the youth scared of battlefields, and lead the revolutionary troops into the enemies' traps, resulting in the death of seven combatants at a Kampong Cham battleground.

In December 1974, he was wounded and hospitalized in Sector 42. During his stay in hospital, he agitated the wounded soldiers in the hospital to be afraid of battlefields, propagandizing that revolutionary hospitals did not provide as much medicine for wounded soldiers as the government's military hospitals and that medical staff provided only the same medicine and did not take good care of wounded soldiers. Because of such propaganda, most of the youth did not volunteer to go to the front line.

In January 1975, he was discharged from hospital and returned to his unit, where he cooperated with Nuon and Hien to agitate the youth in the home base to be frightened of battlefields, propagandizing that wounded troops taken from battlefields did not receive good care from medical staff, thus awaiting inevitable death.

In March 1975, when Angkar planned the final military offensive to capture Kampong Cham town, Vēng ordered Sie, Prêk, Hien, and him to carry out the following plots:

- (1) Using any means to undermine Angkar's plan during its military offensive against Kampong Cham town, and
- (2) Destroying the revolutionary forces when they entered Kampong Cham battlefields.

After Kampong Cham was captured, Vēng assigned Nuon, Sie, Hien, Noeun, and him to burn down two ammunition warehouses in Kampong Cham town.

\* After the triumph of 17 April 1975, in May 1975, Unit 408 was changed to Battalion 311 with Riep as the secretary, Sè the deputy secretary, and Nea and Sin members. Vēng became the secretary of Battalion 2 and a member of Division 174.

In his unit, Angkar assigned him to do farming; and during this period, Prêk, Sie, Nuon, Hien, and he received the order from Sè in Kampong Siem (កំពង់សៀម) to:

- 1- destroy Angkar's rice, and
- 2- mobilize anti-revolutionary forces and agitate the youth to abandon the revolution and flee back home.

Having received the order, he collaborated with Prêk, Sie, Noeun, Nuon, and Hien to agitate people to abandon the revolution and flee back home, with three people in his unit fleeing from the revolution back to their homes. They propagandized that Angkar would not allow soldiers to return home when the war ended, that Angkar would order the latter to do farming immediately after the end of the war, and that the revolution would cause more hardships in the future.

In May 1975, Angkar transferred Vēng to be in charge of Regiment 2 in Kampong Thom. Before Vēng's departure to Kampong Thom, Vēng advised him and his companions to await the arrangements from Riep, whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently the secretary of Regiment 601 (he has been arrested).

In June 1975, Prêk, Hien, Nuon, and he received the order from Riep at the mountain camp in Kampong Siem district to carry out the following plots:

- (1) Continuing the mobilization of anti-revolutionary forces
- (2) Destroying the rice and transplanted rice seedlings of Angkar.

According to the plot, Riep assigned Nuon, Hien, and him to sow 25 sacks of rice seeds, and they destroyed the rice seeds by sinking the seeds into water; as a consequence, some of the rice seeds decayed.

Later on, during rice transplantation, he and his companions in Battalion 311 devastated 10 hectares of transplanted rice seedlings by transplanting immature seedlings and flooding them, resulting in decay of all seedlings.

In August 1975, Prêk, Hien, and he recruited three anti-revolutionary members:

- 1- Phin (ភីន), a former peasant and currently the deputy chief of a company of Battalion 701 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 2- Pha (ផា), a former peasant and currently a member of a company of Battalion 701 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 3- Phoan (ផ្នែង), a former peasant and currently the secretary of a battalion of Sector 41 of the Central Zone.

Having heard these people mentioning all kinds of happiness in the previous regime, he provided them with additional education by analyzing the happiness of the

previous regime and the hardships of the revolution in the present and the future, and as a result these men agreed to join him to carry out anti-revolutionary activities.

In 1976, he continued communicating with his previous networks like Prêk, Hien, Noeun, Nuon, Phin, Pha, and Phoan to propagandize against Angkar and create various slogans attacking the party lines such as “If you use rain water for the paddy-field, you eat rice; if you use dykes and canals, you eat gruel.” Because of this propaganda, some combatants became inactive and unable to achieve Angkar’s plans.

In March 1976, Angkar assigned Battalion 701 to track down bandits in Prey Chhor district. Riep appointed Nhē, Nuon, and Hien to lead 10 soldiers to track down bandits in Prey Chhor district along the National Road 24, and he was assigned to be in charge of a platoon. Riep led the 10 soldiers directly but later left them in Roluos (រលួស), Kampong Siem district and took only Nuon, Loeun, and him to meet a bandit chief named Vin alias MA Sokhom, whose past biography is unknown, who became the chief of commerce committee of Sector 41 in the North Zone in 1975, and who fled into the forest to be a bandit in 1976. Riep took them to see Vin in order for them to get to know each other, and to make future contact more convenient. Riep appointed the three men to meet Vin in Lâ Tyung (ឡឃ្នុង) forest, but Vin’s permanent locations were in Thmâ Raem (ថ្មរើម) and Arông (អាវាង) forests. Riep assigned them to meet Vin in the evenings in Lâ Tyung forest to carry out their activities. After Riep went back, the three men met with Vin at 5 p.m. regularly. When the three men needed to go to meet Vin, they told those soldiers that they would patrol along the national road, and asked those troops to patrol in villages. Then, they undertook their activities with Vin and his ten other associates. He knew only two of Vin’s associates; one of them was identified as Thy (ថី), whose past biography is unknown and who is presently a bandit in Arông forest, and the other one was identified as Sēt (សេត), whose past biography is unknown and who is currently a bandit in Aroung forest. They had launched three attacks on the vehicles travelling along the National Road 24. During the first and second ambushes, no passengers were wounded, and only one

of the vehicle's front tires was damaged. However, during the third raid, they shot dead a driver who had exchanged fire with them, and then gave the gun belonging to the dead driver to Vin.

After launching the ambushes along the national road, he told the soldiers to track down the bandits, explaining that the three of them would not join the operation as they needed to take rest in Roluos. After those troops left, they came to meet with Vin in Lâ Tyung forest and undertook their activities in villages. The bandits who carried out these activities were Vin and his two men, Thy and Sēt. They carried out their activities at around midnight, robbing villagers in Trapeang Leak (ត្រពាំងលាក់) village of two sacks of milled rice, which were given to Vin.

In May 1976, Angkar transferred Battalion 701, which had been earlier assigned to track down bandits, to do farming at the mountain camp in Kampong Siem district. Upon arrival, Nuon, Hien, and he received the order from Riep at the mountain camp to carry out the following plots:

- (1) preparing forces to launch massive assaults on Angkar during the anniversary celebrations in September 1976;
- (2) destroying rice during the rainy season cultivation; and
- (3) continuing the mobilization of anti-revolutionary forces.

Having received the plots, he contacted Oeun (អឿន), whose past biography is unknown and who is currently the deputy chief of a company of Battalion 704 of Regiment 601 of Division 174; and Phon (ផ្អែន), whose past biography is unknown and who is currently the deputy chief of a company of Battalion 704 of Regiment 601 of Division 174. As assigned by Riep, he cooperated with his previous networks, Prêk and Nuon, to flood transplanted rice seedlings, destroying 3 hectares of transplanted rice seedlings.

In July 1976, Hien, Nuon, and he manipulated the Party's lines. When Angkar ordered them to grow long-term rice in deep fields and short-term rice in shallow

fields, they agitated the youth to grow long-term rice in shallow fields and short-term rice in deep fields instead. As a consequence, some of the short-term rice decayed, and some of the long-term rice became fruitless.

Later, he cooperated with Sie and Pha to recruit two new members:

- 1- Chhon (ឆ័ន), whose past biography is unknown, who became a member of the intelligence unit in 1974 and was appointed by Riep as the deputy chief of the special unit of Battalion 701 in 1977.
- 2- Chăn (ឆាន់), whose past biography is unknown and who is currently the deputy chief of the third company of Battalion 701 of Regiment 601 of Division 174.

He enticed them by highlighting and illustrating the hardships in the revolutionary society and the high-ranking social status in the previous regime, claiming that the revolution would cause more hardships in the future. He kept comparing the two regimes until these two people volunteered to join him.

In August 1976, Angkar transferred Battalion 701 to do farming in Vihear Thum (វិហារធំ) commune, Kampong Siem district, Sector 41, where he kept communicating with his previous CIA networks and cooperated with Pha and Sie to agitate veterans to flee into forests by propagandizing that veterans would be smashed. Because of such propaganda, people got frightened and ran into forests. After enticing five people, he reported this achievement to Sè. Then Sè assigned Chhon and him to take the five people:

- 1- Sakun (សកុណ), a former military major lieutenant and currently a bandit in Arông forest;
- 2- Lim (លីម), a former soldier and currently a bandit in Arông forest;
- 3- Nhâm (ញ៉ម), a former military sergeant and currently a bandit in Arông forest;



- 4- Hēng (ហែង), a former military major lieutenant and currently a bandit in Aroung forest;
  - 5- Sing (ស៊ីង), a former military major lieutenant and currently a bandit in Arông forest
- to meet with Vin in Arông forest.

After receiving these five people, Vin asked Sè and him to help provide food supplies, clothes, and weaponry. When coming back, he met with Sè and Nea, and reported Vin's requests to them.

In October 1976, after helping do farming for the people in Vihear Thum, Battalion 701 was transferred by Angkar to do farming at Phnom Pros Phnom Srei barracks, where this battalion had been stationed before. At that time, Riep assigned Pha and him to transport three sacks of milled rice for Vin, who was the bandit chief in Arông and Thmâ Raem forests. If asked by villagers, they were told to answer that they were transporting milled rice for the soldiers who were clearing field grasses in Chamkar Leu (ចំការលើ) district. After receiving the milled rice, Vin asked him to provide raincoats and weapons. When he returned, he reported Vin's requests to Riep.

In November 1976, Division 117 was assigned to harvest rice in Kampong Thom, during which Nea and Sè assigned Nuon and him to burn down the rice in the yard when all the people had left. At that time, around 50 bushels of rice were burned down, and he pretended to shout for help to put out the fire in order to conceal his action.

In December 1976, Nuon, Prêk, Pha, Sie, Phoan, Sin, Sè, and he received the order from Riep at Phnom Pros Phnom Srei in Kampong Siem district to carry out the following activities:

- (1) mobilizing anti-revolution forces, and
- (2) manipulating the Party's lines on farming.

After disseminating the plots, Riep assigned him to go to Traeng (ត្រែង) military barracks in Kampong Siem district, where he was delegated to guard the National Road 24. At that time, he contacted Sèn (សែន), whose past biography is unknown, who was the chief of the medical staff at Traeng barracks and in 1977 became a bandit in Boeng Thum (បឹងធំ) forest. Riep told him to discuss with Sèn the plan to build up CIA forces in villages. At that time, Sèn reported on his forces, which had been hidden in Boeng Thum forest, which included:

- 1- Nguon (ងួន), whose past biography is unknown and who has been recently arrested by Angkar; and
- 2- Chim (ជឹម), whose past biography is unknown and who has been recently arrested by Angkar.

Later, Sèn stole one and a half sacks of milled rice from Traeng hospital, and asked him to transport the rice to Boeng Thum forest. At that time, Nguon and Chim also came to collect that rice.

In January 1977, Sèn had to flee to Boeng Thum forest; thus, he lost contact with Sèn. Later, soldiers shot Sèn, Nguon, and Chim.

In the same month, he contacted his previous CIA networks, Sie, Pha, Nuon, and Hieng in Battalion 701 and they together received the order from Riep to carry out the following activities:

- 1- mobilizing CIA forces,
- 2- strengthening CIA chains of communication,
- 3- hiding rice and milled rice to support bandits, and
- 4- destroying transplanted rice seedlings when doing farming.

Having disseminated the plots, Riep appointed him as a member of Battalion 701, and assigned him to contact Voeun, whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently the deputy secretary of Regiment 601 (he has already been arrested). Riep told him to communicate with Voeun so that the latter could receive the order from Voeun if the former was absent.

As assigned, he contacted Voeun and cooperated with Sie, one of his previous agents, to agitate five soldiers in Battalion 702 to flee back home. He agitated the soldiers by propagandizing that Angkar did not pursue the troops in Battalion 701 who had fled back home and that the troops in Battalion 701 suffered the same hardships as the troops in Battalion 702. They did not have sufficient food to eat and had to work hard day and night. (He could agitate the soldiers because these two units were farming together.)

In March 1977, Angkar assigned Battalion 701 to monitor the bandits' activities in Prey Chhor and Chamkar Leu districts. Through this assignment, Riep appointed the traitorous forces to trail the bandits. Those who had been appointed by Riep included Nuon, Pha, and Nhē himself, and 40 soldiers were assigned for this mission. Riep appointed Nuon and him to lead 20 soldiers to track down the bandits in Prey Chhor; and Pha to lead the other 20 soldiers to track down the bandits in Chamkar Leu.

As assigned, Nuon and he led the troops to Prey Chhor district. While trailing the bandits, Nuon and he did not lead the troops to Vin's locations. During the operation, he arrested two villagers who were harvesting corn near Bos Khnaor (បុសខ្នុរ) village and accused them of supplying the corn to bandits. At night, he led the troops to stay at the houses of the villagers in Bos Khnaor village. During the night stay, Nuon and he told the soldiers that the former were going to do some work in Traeng; thus, the former assigned some of their forces to take charge temporarily. In fact, Nuon and he went to meet with Vin in Aroung forest in order to find out about Vin's forces, and tell Vin to rob milled rice from the villagers in Prey Sralanh (ព្រៃស្រឡាញ់) village. At that time, he saw Vin's 15 associates in Arông forest, and then Nuon and he returned to Bos Khnaor village.

The next morning, after A Vin's men robbed the villagers, in order to confuse the troops about the locations of bandits, Nuon and he led the troops to track down bandits at Reangkar (រាំងកាវ) mountain, where Nuon and he caught three old base villagers who were coming to dig up cassava for supplying the cooperatives, accusing them of supporting the bandits. During the four-month operation in the forest, Nuon and he kept confusing the soldiers about the trails of bandits, thus allowing A Vin's associates to continuously rob the villagers.

In August 1977, Angkar ordered Nuon and him to lead the troops back to Battalion 701. In the unit, Riep assigned Nuon and him to do farming at Vea Sarit (វិសារីត), during which Nuon and he received the order from Riep at Phnom Pros Phnom Srei in Kampong Siem district to carry out the following activities:

- 1- mobilizing CIA forces,
- 2- inciting combatants and people to hate Angkar so as to mobilize forces,
- 3- destroying rice and transplanted rice seedlings, and
- 4- contacting CIA networks within Regiment 601 in order to prepare forces for massive attacks against the Angkar leadership, and seizing the weapon and ammunition warehouses in Kampong Cham town.

Having disseminated the plot, Riep told him and his companions, who were in the meeting, about the assault plan in September 1977. Their goals were first to capture Kampong Cham town in order to take control of the weapon and ammunition warehouses and later to extend their control of Kampong Cham province as a whole.

The forces who participated in these massive military offensives would be gathered from Siem Reap and Kampong Thom. After taking full control of Kampong Cham, all the forces would gather at Skun (ស្កុន) and launch other massive military offensives to capture Phnom Penh. If these plots failed, the forces would be divided into two units, one of which would flee to Thailand to seek Thai troops to assault

Angkar and the other would be organized as underground forces among military units and ordinary people awaiting good opportunities to mobilize CIA forces to attack Angkar in the future.

When informed about the plans, Nuon and he ruined five hectares of transplanted rice seedlings by secretly releasing water from rice fields while the transplanted rice seedlings were growing.

Besides this, he prepared the following forces to attack Angkar:

- 1- Chun (ឃុន), chief of a company of Battalion 704 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 2- Oeun (ខៀន), deputy chief of a company of Battalion 704 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 3- Nhàk, a member of Battalion 705 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 4- Pha, a member of Battalion 701 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 5- Nuon, deputy chief of a company of Battalion 701 of Regiment 601 of Division 174; and
- 6- Hien, a member of a company of Battalion 701 of Regiment 601 of Division 174

He was arrested by Angkar in September 1977 while he was preparing forces to assault Angkar.

-----  
Date: 19 October 1977

Interrogators

[Handwritten Signature]

[Handwritten Signature]

Hâm (អ៊ែម)

Phên (ផែន)

## List of Traitors in CHOUT Nhē's Biography

-----

- 1- Theay, a son of a former Chrolong commune clerk in Taing Kôk district, whose current biography is unknown;
- 2- SI Karni, a former military colonel at Taing Kôk military barracks, whose current biography is unknown;
- 3- Huy, a former monk, who was an ordinary citizen in 1972 and became the chief of Chrolong commune committee in 1973, and whose current biography is unknown;
- 4- Aok, whose past and current biographies are unknown, and who was a normal citizen in 1972 and became the security chief of Taing Kôk in 1973;
- 5- Chhun, whose past and current biographies are unknown, and who was a normal citizen in 1972 and became a member of Chrolong commune in 1973;
- 6- Song, formerly residing in the North Zone, who is currently the chief of the Military Technical Committee of Sector 42;
- 7- Vēng, a former monk, who was the deputy chief of Division 117 and has been arrested recently.
- 8- Sieng, whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently the military chief of Stueng Trang district of Sector 42.
- 9- Prêk, whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently the secretary of Battalion 709 of Regiment 602 of Division 174;
- 10- Sè, a former student, who is currently the deputy secretary of Battalion 701 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 11- Sin, a former tailor in Kampong Cham town, who is currently the secretary of a battalion of Sector 41 of the Central Zone;

- 12- Sie, a former soldier, who is currently a member of a battalion of Sector 41 of the Central Zone.
- 13- Nea, a former monk, who became the secretary of Battalion 701 in 1975 (he has recently been arrested);
- 14- Nuon, whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently the deputy chief of a company of Battalion 701 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 15- Noeun, whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently a member of a company of Battalion 701 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 16- Hien, whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently a member of a company of Battalion 701 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 17- San, whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently a member of Battalion 705 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 18- Nhēm, whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently the chief of a company of Battalion 705 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 19- Loeun, whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently a member of a company of Battalion 705 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 20- Nhàk, whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently a member of a company of Battalion 705 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 21- Riep, whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently the secretary of Regiment 601 of Division 174 (he has been arrested);
- 22- Phin, a former peasant, who is currently the deputy chief of a company of Battalion 701 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 23- Pha, a former peasant, who is currently a member of Battalion 701 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 24- Phoan, a former peasant, who is currently the secretary of a battalion of Sector 41 of the Central Zone;



- 25- Vin alias MA Sokhom, unknown seniority; presently is the Chief of bandits in Aroung Forest of Prey Chhor district;
- 26- Thy, whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently a bandit in Aroung Forest of Prey Chhor district;
- 27- Sēt, whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently a bandit in Aroung Forest of Prey Chhor district;
- 28- Oeun, whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently the deputy chief of a company of Battalion 704 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 29- Phon, whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently the deputy chief of a company of Battalion 704 of Regiment 601 of Division 174;
- 30- Chhon, whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently the chief of the special unit of Battalion 701;
- 31- Lim, a former soldier, who is currently a bandit in Aroung Forest of Prey Chhor district;
- 32- Voeun, whose past biography is unknown, and who is currently the deputy secretary of Regiment 601 (he has been arrested).
-