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<p>ឯកសារបកប្រែ</p> <p>TRANSLATION/TRADUCTION</p> <p>ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ (Date): 11-Jun-2012, 09:33</p> <p>CMS/CFO: Ly Bunloun</p>

[Handwritten text in French and Khmer:

LEAN Serei Vuth L101

LEAN Sereivuth (លាន សិរីវិរុធ), University Student from France

12 November 1977:

31 March 1978: Smashed

32 years old

LEAN Sereivuth

University Student from France

12 November 1977 32 years old

31 March 1978: Smashed

The Responses of LEAN Sereivuth,

Youth in Office Kâ (កាំ) 15, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

About the History of Traitorous Activities of LEAN Sereivuth

3 February 1978

Summary of Responses: LEAN Sereivuth,
a youth in the Handicraft Group, Office Kâ 15, Boeng Trabaek

LEAN Sereivuth, 32 years old, was born in Kampot town.

In 1968, LEAN Sereivuth was in close to and was continuously educated by *Krou [Teacher]* KĂO Lun (កៅ លន់) and UY Vănthon (អ៊ុយ វ៉ាន់ថុង).

On 15 April 1968, guided by KĂO Lun, LEAN Sereivuth joined the CIA and was accepted by UY Vănthon. At that time, there were other people joining the CIA – he [LEAN Sereivuth], KHIEV Veatāk (ខៀវ វិធាក់) and TĂN Sithăn (តាន់ ស៊ីថាន់). UY Vănthon issued them a symbols in order for them to secretly contact each other. It was a symbol of a golden Independence Monument whose top had been removed. Then he instructed them on the duties they had to complete: 1. To disseminate information about the border invasion by the Vietnamese; 2. To indoctrinate people to hate communism in any way or form; and, 3. To build networks and to recruit them as CIA agents. (Pages 1 to 9.)

Then KĂO Lun introduced LEAN Sereivuth to a person named PĂO Di (ផៅ ឌី) and instructed them to contact each other as couriers. The activities of LEAN Sereivuth, along with KIEV Veatāk and TĂN Sithăn, included propagandizing students, magazines and newspapers, etc.. In the same year of 1968, KĂO Lun called for a meeting. The participants were PĂO Di, MĒNG Toek (ម៉េង តឹក), CHOU Tech (ចូ តេច), KIEV Veatāk, TĂN Sithăn and LEAN Sereivuth. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce the participants to MĒNG Toek and CHOU Tech and to review the old plans. He [LEAN Sereivuth], via KĂO Lun, got to know PHĂN Buoyhăk (ផាន់ ប៊ូយហាក់). Together with PHĂN Buoyhăk, he educated and recruited two students named VĂN Nat (វ៉ាន់ ណាត) and MĒNG Li (ម៉េង លី). (Pages 9 to 11.)

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Later, PHĂN Buoyhăk instructed LEAN Sereivuth to contact LĂO Mēta (ឡៅ ម៉េតា). Together with LĂO Mēta, he indoctrinated students to hate communism and told them the good points about the influence of the USA, etc.. Then PHĂN Buoyhăk included VĂN Nat as a CIA member.

At the end of June 1969, KĂO Lun called for a meeting. The participants were UY Vănthon, PĂO Di, MĒNG Toek, CHOU Tech, KIEV Veatăk TĂN Sithăn and LEAN Sereivuth. In the meeting, UY Vănthon said that they had to destroy the influence of Sihanouk and his family and recruit more CIA members, etc.. (Page 11 to 12.) As per these instructions, LĂO Mēta VĂN Nat and LEAN Sereivuth started to indoctrinate students. In 1970, PHĂN Buoyhăk made MĒNG Li a CIA member. Later, VĂN Nat and MĒNG Li joined the army and became Major Lieutenants.

Prior to his departure to France, LEAN Sereivuth went to meet KĂO Lun who gave him a letter to hand to ỈT Sarēt (អ៊ិត សារ៉េត). When he arrived in France, LEAN Sereivuth gave KĂO Lun's letter to ỈT Sarēt. Then ỈT Sarēt introduced him to and spy in the "Association of Khmer Students Union" in 1970. Then ỈT Sarēt introduced him to BAN Yan (ហាន យ៉ាន) and told him (LEAN Sereivuth) to receive instruction from BAN Yan. (Pages 12 to 14.)

Prior to the election to select the committee of the Association of Khmer Students Union, BAN Yan called for a meeting. The participants included: MÈN Mol (ម៉ែន ម៉ុល), TOEK Hai (តឹក ហៃ) and KUK Kimteng (គុក គីមតេង), who were all BAN Yan's networks. The contents of the meeting were the plan to incorporate their network into the Front forces to weaken the overseas Front forces and the plan to attack and destroy the revolutionary forces, etc.. Later on, BAN Yan went to work in Beijing following an application to serve the Front via MÈN Mol. There he (BAN Yan) got to know TUN Chaut Sirin (ទុន ច្នួតស៊ីរិន) alias Aet (អេត) who used to be part of the people's movement. (Pages 14 to 15.)

In 1971, ឃុំ Sarēt instructed LEAN Sereivuth to get to know IEB Sâmbun (អៀប សំប៊ុន) and work together with him to indoctrinate the people they knew and the members of the Front to stop believing in the Kampuchea Revolution. After that, IEB Sâmbun instructed LEAN Sereivuth to network with CHHIEV Sovuthi (ឈឿវ សុវុធី) and SI Vila (ស៊ី វីលា). These three people indoctrinated the people in France to stop supporting the Front by saying that LON Nol's side was stronger and more civilized.

In September 1971, he and CHHIEV Sovuthi, SI Villa (ស៊ី វីលា) and IEB Sâmbun educated and recruited a university student named MEAS Vitara (មាស វិតារា) as a CIA member. (Pages 15 to 18.)

At the end of 1971, IEB Sâmbun called for a meeting. The participants included: LEAN Sereivuth, CHHIEV Sovuthi, SI Villa and MEAS Vitara. The purpose of the meeting was to inform the participants about the 2nd Chenla (ចិនឡា) Plan to liberate the North Zone and gain more forces from the participants of the Front, etc.. Then they worked together to indoctrinate and persuade SAU San (ស្រី សាន), the younger brother of TAU Honghuot (តូ ហុងហួត), so that SAU San's family stopped supporting the Front.

In 1972, IEB Sâmbun made KÈ Saroeun (កែ សារឿន) a CIA member, and he (KÈ Saroeun) was accepted by ឃុំ Sarēt. After ឃុំ Sarēt came back to Cambodia, PHĀN Buoyhāk (ផាន់ ប៊ូយហាក់) replaced him. They often had meetings to remind the participants about the old plans. (Pages 18 to 19.)

After receiving the plan, LEAN Sereivuth started to disseminate the information about the negotiations to end the civil war by establishing a coalition government, etc. This propaganda made some people hesitate to make up their minds.

In 1972, Saroeun and LEAN Sereivuth educated and recruited PEN Hēng (ប៉ែន ហែង) as a CIA member.

In September 1972, PEN Hēng stopped supporting the Front and ordered all of his committee members to support the Republic. LEAN Sereivuth started to work for a mission of the National United Front of Kampuchea (FUNK) in Paris. IEB Sâmbun and PHĂN Buoyhăk made TAU Honghuot a CIA member.

In January 1973, CHHIEV Sovuthi, SI Villa, MEAS Vitara, KÈ Saroeun and TAU Honghuot raised a plan to propagandize that there should be negotiations with the USA by threatening that the USA will make an aerial war, etc.. (Pages 19 to 21.)

In 1973, LEAN Sereivuth recruited three forces named SÂ Kimhăk (ស គីមហាក់), SÂM Dararith (សំ ដារារីទ្វី) and SÂM Rainsi (សំ រង្សី). PHĂN Buoyhăk introduced his two nieces, MĒNG Sean (ម៉ែង ស៊ាន) and MĒNG San (ម៉ែង សាន), to be educated in order to conceal himself in the Front and coax the women in the Front to stop supporting it.

In 1974, LEAN Sereivuth, IEB Sâmbun and KÈ Saroeun left for Lyon Province and recruited two of PEN Hēng's members, UK Thol (ឃុំក ថុល) and UK Sath (ឃុំក សាត) to be CIA members. (Pages 21 to 22)

Later, via PHĂN Buoyhăk, LEAN Sereivuth and IEB Sâmbun contacted Vănna (វ៉ាន់ណា). Vănna requested them to include SIM Li (ស៊ីម លី) as a CIA member and asked them to meet HOU Veng (ហ្វូ វ៉ែង), who requested them to include Chrèng (ច្រែង) as a CIA member too.

In August 1974, before leaving for Beijing, IEB Sâmbun instructed LEAN Sereivuth to contact BAN Yan and KAET Kimsan (កើត គីមសាន), the younger sister of KAET Kilim (កើត គីលីម). KAET Kimsan used to have a love affair with TRI Mēnghuot (ត្រី ម៉េងហ្គុត). (Page 22) When he arrived in Beijing, LEAN Sereivuth contacted BAN Yan, who recommended him to be close to those coming from the Soviet Union in order to investigate and persuade Sihanouk to leave the Front and to conceal himself in the revolutionary line in order to destroy the Revolution and the revolutionary leaders in the future. (Page 23)

On the recommendation of *Angkar*, so that he could work at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, BAN Yan introduced LEAN Sereivuth to meet MOK Sauvung (មុក ស្វ័យវង្ស), who was his (BAN Yan's) network. Via MOK Sauvung, LEAN Sereivuth built a close relationship with SĒNG Chongkāl (សេង ចុងកាល់). Via SĒNG Chongkāl, he got to learn of some information about the reactions of Sihanouk after he [Sihanouk] met with ambassadors of some countries. He also got to know that he (SĒNG Chongkāl) was educated by the KGB organization to conceal himself in the Front in order to make the Kampuchea Revolution to be like the revolutions in *Yuan* and Laos.

At the end of 1974, SĒNG Chongkāl told LEAN Sereivuth about the biographies of CHEA Khân (ជា ខន), KOAM Lienghāk (គាំ លៀងហាក់) and ROEUNG Mach (រឿង ម៉ាច) who were all Soviet networks. Then LEAN Sereivuth recruited another force named LI Chi Ēng (លី ជីអេង). Then at the Embassy of Cambodia in Beijing, where he could have access to Sihanouk's living place at that time, he got to know NUT Chhoeum (នុត ឈៀម). (Pages 24 to 25). In the meantime, LEAN

Sereivuth got to know a Pakistani woman named Âmrasa It (អមរាសាអ៊ីត) in order to make it easy for him to communicate by letters with IEB Sâmbun.

In 1975, virtually all Cambodians in Beijing returned to Cambodia. BAN Yan ordered LEAN Sereivuth to spy on Sihanouk. NUT Chhoeum instructed him (LEAN Sereivuth) to get to know PONG Pēng Chēng (ពុង ប៉េងចេង) who was an agent of France. (Page 16)

After the liberation, IEB Sâmbun sent a telegraph to LEAN Sereivuth saying, “We lost the war, yet we will not abandon Cambodia”. LEAN Sereivuth had a meeting to discuss matters with PONG Pēng Chēng again. (Page 27)

Before returning to Cambodia, LEAN Sereivuth received a letter from IEB Sâmbun instructing him to: 1. To network with teachers to start activities; 2. To try to contact BAN Yan, MOK Sauvung, TAU Honghuot and SÂ Kimhăk; 3. To recruit forces in order to destroy the Revolution and the revolutionary leaders; 4. To conceal himself in the Revolution; and, 5. When in danger, to escape to Oddar Meanchey, bordering Thailand, to contact the troops there.

When he arrived in Cambodia, *Angkar* assigned him to Stueng Trang District. (Page 28.) There, LEAN Sereivuth often indoctrinated and educated people about the old regime, about the communism in China, etc.. At that time, he was in close contact with Kuch (គុជ), Pum (ពុំ), Sâm (សម) and Ti (ទី).

In May 1976, LEAN Sereivuth went to Chamkar Habuon (54 Orchard). He was in close contact with Sràng (ស្រង់), who was a former soldier. Later on, LEAN Sereivuth contacted and networked with Chhauv (ឆ្នួវ) and Kèv (កែវ), who was also Chhauv’s network. He also built a good relationship with Van (វ៉ាន), a former soldier. Via Van, he got to know Hoeung (ហៀង), a soldier. (Pages 28 to 31)

Then Kèv introduced LEAN Sereivuth to his network named Achar Mien (អាចារ្យ ម៉ឺន) (currently, he is in Vietnam), who was the founder of the Cambodian Labour Party. Via Kèv, LEAN Sereivuth went to visit Van, chief of a sangkat, at his house. LEAN Sereivuth propagandized about the revolution in China. Then Kèv introduced him to Dul (ឌុល), District Committee, who was also Van's network. After that, he (LEAN Sereivuth) lost contact with the above people. (Pages 31 to 33)

For the activity of LEAN Sereivuth at that time, he recruited Sràng and Kuch. Then Sràng recruited more members. He (Sràng) broke a cart and a frying pan, and destroyed banana trees.

In January 1977, he (LEAN Sereivuth) was moved to Office Kâ (កាំ) 15. There, he contacted TRI Mēnghuot, his old network. He received the instruction from TRI Mēnghuot to falsify the Party line by such as reducing meals, increasing working hours, and restricting the working rules, etc.. (Pages 33 to 35.) At that time, the situation in that office was complicated. Taking advantage of that, he told people about the good things of the old regime. Then LEAN Sereivuth met and built up a relationship with Kaet (កែត), who was the Chief of Office, and TRI Mēnghuot who was the Deputy Chief. Then, Kaet concealed some of his networks in the Office Committee and in other leading committees. LEAN Sereivuth also built good relationships with Chea (ជ័រ) and Kung (កុង). Kung used to be educated by THĂCH Chea (ថាច់ ជ័រ). (Page 36) Then he built a good relationship with Sauphi (ស្ងួតី) and they worked together to persuade the *Ming* (old women) in the kitchen that the old regime was good. They complimented others for the purpose of having them spread the words of *Bang* Representative of the Unit. He built a good relationship with TAUNI Pheap (តួនី ភាព) who was also a network of PEN Hēng. (Page 37)

As for TRI Mēnghuot, he persuaded Phâlla (ផ្កា), his network, to gather more forces to fight with the female committee members in the office to cause trouble. TRI Mēnghuot sided with Bang Savân (សាវ៉ាន) and used many means to pretend to have a conflict with Kaet, etc.. Then Kaet appointed TRI Mēnghuot as the chief instead. They also pretended to have a conflict at a restroom. Then *Angkar* appointed *Bang Sîn* (ស៊ីន) as a representative of the unit, with *Bang Savân* as an assistant, and TRI Mēnghuot as a deputy chief of the office. Having gone through education to understand the enemy's tricks, he was always worried. (Pages 37 to 39.) His activities included: breaking a voltmeter, carelessly and intentionally connecting electrical wires causing electric shocks to children, making an electrical panel burn, and breaking electricity meters.

In November 1977, *Angkar* called for a meeting in which all of those accused of propagandizing (mentioned on Page 40), confessed the mistakes that they had made. Prior to his arrest, LEAN Sereivuth met TRI Mēnghuot and made an escape plan. They also implemented their old plans: 1. Those who are arrested by *Angkar* must not confess about the remaining members; 2. To cause immoral activities and conflicts so that *Angkar* will separate people in the office; 3. To kill cadres; and, 4. To flee to join the troops at the Khmer-Thai border. (Pages 39 and 40)

From Pages 41 to 45, he clarified about the networks of TRI Mēnghuot.

Note:

For his personal traitorous biography, he related things quite clearly.

The contacts from one to another also sounded appropriate.

In some places, he did not explain events in sequence.

Please, *Bang*, further examine this summary.

4 March 1978

Summarizer [Signature] Comrade Pheap (ភាព)

Summary of LEAN Sereivuth's (លាន សិរីវុធ) Responses

LEAN Sereivuth (aged 32 when he died in 1978), was born in the provincial town of Kampot. He was a second year student of the Faculty of French Literature when, in 1968, KHIEV Veatāk (ខៀវ វាតាក់), TĂN Sithan (តាន់ ស៊ីថាន) and he were educated by KĂO Lun (កៅ លុន) and brought into the CIA. The admission ceremony was held at KĂO Lun's house. At the beginning of the ceremony, they pledged allegiance to a corrupted American flag, bearing 52 stars and depicting an eagle swallowing the Independence Monument. KĂO Lun was the introducer, UY Vănthon (អ៊ុយ វ៉ាន់ថុង) the recognizer. (Pages 5 and 8)

In 1968, KĂO Lun held a meeting with all CIA members such as: 1. KĂO Lun, 2. MĒNG Toek (ម៉េង តឹក), 3. PHĂO Di (ផៅ ឌី), 4. CHUOR Tech (ជួរ តិច), 5. KHIEV Veatāk, 6. TĂN Sithan and him. In the meeting, KĂO Lun advised all the participants to strive to educate students to hate *Yuon* and communism. In that year, PHĂN Buoyhăk (ផាន់ ប៊ូយហាក់) assigned him to educate two students, VĂN Nat (វ៉ាន់ណាត) and MĒNG Li (ម៉េង លី). In 1969, PHĂN Buoyhăk admitted VĂN Nat and MĒNG Li into the CIA. (Pages 11 to 12)

In mid 1969, KĂO Lun held another meeting with his CIA members such as: 1. KĂO Lun, 2. UY Vănthon, 3. PHĂO Di, 4. MĒNG Toek, 5. CHUOR Tech, 6. KHIEV Veatāk, 7. TĂN Sithan and him. In the meeting, UY Vănthon advised all the participants to propagandize to reduce Sihanouk's influence among students. (Pages 12 and 13)

In 1970, he pursued his studies in France. Before he left, KĀO Lun gave him a letter of introduction to be taken with him so that it would be convenient for him to communicate with ǪT Sarēt, Deputy Chief of the Khmer House in France, and to be recognized as a CIA agent in France by ǪT Sarēt. (Page 13)

In 1970, Sereivuth joined the Khmer Students' Association. Later, ǪT Sarēt introduced him to another CIA agent named BAN Yan (បាន យ៉ាន), a member of ǪT Sarēt's network. Then BAN Yan advised him to get close to the association's committee so that it would be easy to get information about the internal affairs of the association. Later, BAN Yan invited him to a meeting at Banyan's house with three other participants: 1. MÈN Mol (ម៉ែន ម៉ុលល), 2. TOEK Hai (តឹក ហៃ) and 3. TOT Kimtēng (តុត គីមតេង), all of whom were members of BAN Yan's network. (Pages 14 to 15)

In 1971, ǪT Sarēt introduced him to IEB Sâmbun (អៀប សំប៉ុន), a CIA agent, so that he could receive instructions from IEB Sâmbun on behalf of ǪT Sarēt because IEB Sâmbun was also a member of the Front. (Page 16)

In mid 1971, IEB Sâmbun told MEAS Vitara (មាស វីតារា) to ask LEAN Sereivuth to help educate two people, CHHIEV Sovuthi (ឈឿវ សុវុធី) and SI Villa (ស៊ី វីល្លា), to become CIA agents. These two men agreed to join the CIA in 1971, and were admitted into the CIA in the same year. (Pages 17 and 18)

In 1972, IEB Sâmbun enticed KÈ Saroeun (កែ សារឿន) to join the CIA with ǪT Sarēt as the recognizer. In that year, ǪT Sarēt returned to Cambodia, assigning PHĀN Buoyhăk to replace him. (Page 19)

In 1973, IEB Sâmbun invited all CIA agents to a meeting in order to disseminate the American plot to bomb Cambodia, and directed all the participants to disseminate this plot among the Khmer citizens who had joined the Front. In the same

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year, he recruited three other people: SÂ Kimhăk (សំ គីមហ៊ាក់), SÂM Dararith (សំ ដារារិទ្ធ) and SÂM Raingsei (សំ រឿងស៊ី). (Pages 20 to 21)

In 1974, LEAN Sereivuth went to Beijing. Before his departure, PHĂN Buoyhăk directed him to communicate with BAN Yan in Beijing. When he arrived in Beijing, he met with BAN Yan, a member of his network from France.

BAN Yan advised him to strive to connect with those from the Soviet Union because they had a lot of information about Sihanouk. Thus, his plot was to get Sihanouk out of the Front, and to work hard so that *Angkar* would allow him to return home. Then, he would be able to continue to stay hidden in the Revolution. (Pages 22, 23 and 24)

In 1975, before returning to Cambodia, he received a letter from IEB Sâmbun, raising the following plots:

1. To search for networks of teachers who used to carry out traitorous activities together.
2. To connect with BAN Yan.
3. To recruit more forces, which was the key plan.
4. To hide himself inside the Revolution in order to wage psychological warfare.
5. To flee to Thailand in case of emergency. (Page 28)

In October 1975, he returned to Cambodia and was assigned by *Angkar* to do farming in Stueng Trang. When he first arrived in the country, he did not carry out any activities; he only observed the situation.

In 1976, when he was working at 54 Worksite in Stueng Trang District, he connected with Chhauv (ឆ្មៅ) and KÈV Chea (កែវ ជា), chief of the worksite, Van (វ៉ាន) and Hoeung (ហៀង). Kèv told him that the Secretary of the Kampuchean Workers' Party, *Achar Mien* (អាចារ្យម៉ឿន), was the current secretary in Vietnam.

(Pages 30 to 32)

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In 1977, *Angkar* transferred him to the K-15 Office in Phnom Penh, where he met TRI Mēnghuot (ត្រី ម៉ែងហ្គុត), Deputy Chairman of K-15 Office and a member of his network in France.

In the K-15 Office, he did not talk about any important issues, only about stirring up contradictions among the masses and destroying materials in the office. He was arrested by *Angkar* on 12 November 1977.

The TRI Mēnghuot's networks, which are also mentioned at the end of the confession, have not been detailed in this summary.

03 February 1978

Document Team

[Signature]

IM Oeun

My (LEAN Sereivuth's) Traitorous Activities

Before being arrested, I, LEAN Sereivuth, aged 32, was a combatant of the handicraft unit of the K-15 Office in Boeng Trabaek, Phnom Penh. My father's name was LEAN Sean (លាន ស៊ាន). He was 70 and a former physician. My mother's name was ǺT Sēng (អាត់ សែង). She died at the age of 56.

In 1953, I attended Bǻk Touk (បាក់តូក) Primary School in Phnom Penh. In 1959, I finished primary education. In 1959, I studied at the new Grade 6 at Kampucheabotr Secondary School. From 1960 to 1962, I studied at Neak Cheat Niyum High School. In 1963, I studied Grade 2 at Koa Sǻl High School, and passed

the high school exam. From 1964 to 1967, I attended Sisowath High School. From 1968 to 1970, I studied at the Phnom Penh University of Science. From 1970 to 1972, I studied at the University of Literature in France. From 1972 to 1974, I worked at the mission office of the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia in France. From 1974 to October 1975, I worked at the Cambodian Embassy in Beijing. In October 1975, I returned to Cambodia, and *Angkar* transferred me to do hard labor in Stueng Trang, Sector 42 until late 1976, when I was transferred back to the K15 Office in Boeng Trabaek, Phnom Penh. I was arrested in November 1977.

In the 1967–1968 academic year, when I was in the final grade of my maths program, I got to know UY Vānthon, the maths teacher of my class. UY Vānthon was a former student from France, with a Bachelor of Mathematics degree. At that time, he was the Dean of the Khmer-Soviet Faculty of Technology. UY Vānthon had a close connection with KĀO Lun, Principal of Sisowath High School.

In 1968:

KĀO Lun opened private classes in the evenings. Because I was a final year student, and a former student of this school, KĀOL Lun asked me to help with arranging and organizing classes, taking care of students' lists and teaching a third grade class, together with other final year students, namely: PHĀO Di, MĒNG Keut, CHUO Tech, Chief of the Student Union, KHIEV Veatāk and TĀN Sithān.

From then, I had close connections with KĀO Lun and UY Vānthon, and listened to their explanations about agricultural and industrial development and the progress of American and European countries. I strongly believed what they said and received political influence from these two teachers, who frequently educated me to love liberal societies, rights and freedom, and capitalist societies, etc..

Knowing that I had close relations with him and believed in his education, KĀO Lun paid close attention to me and frequently invited me to his house, located next to Sisowath High School, so that he could further educate me to love the capitalist world and explain to me about people's hardships under a socialist regime with the aim to make me hate communism. These hardships included the rejection of all kinds of rights and freedom, etc..

Later KĂO Lun explained to me about the dangers Cambodia was facing resulting from the invasion by North Vietnam and the Vietcong. He mentioned the recent invasion and encroachment of our territory from generation to generation by Vietnam. He added that this danger would become worse in the future. When Vietnam stopped fighting with the Americans, Vietnam would continue invading Cambodia; then the Vietnamese forces, who had a lot of war experience, would dominate our forces. As regards the Khmer Rouge movement, he added that, "It will be easy to negotiate in the future because we all are Khmers; now they can only carry out ambush attacks with a few modern weapons; thus, they cannot cause any big concern within 10 years."

[Illegible month, 1968]

KĂO Lun explained to me and advised me to join the CIA. He explained that if our educated people, technicians and experts were separated and did things on their own, it would be useless and could not strengthen the country. If we could mobilize all these forces under a single unit, these forces would be strong and could turn Cambodia into a prosperous and glorious society with a strong economy, modern agriculture and industry, and improved living standards for the people. Thus, we would not be afraid of Vietnamese invasion in the future. Then I asked KĂO Lun what I could do after joining the CIA because I did not have any expertise. He explained that we were teachers and students; thus, we understood people's minds better than others. Thus, he added, we would do our activities in our respective contexts and respective high schools. He explained that if outsiders came into our high schools and did these activities, they would be quickly suspected and arrested. After I agreed with him, he told me to meet him again on 15 April 1968 at 2 p.m. in Sisowath High School.

On 15 April 1968:

At almost 2 p.m., I was waiting for KĂO Lun. A while later, KĂO Lun arrived and invited me to his house, located next to Sisowath High School on the corner of Norodom Boulevard and KĒV Chea Street. On arriving at his house, I saw UY Vănthon sitting with my classmates, KHIEV Veatăk and TĂN Sithăn. KĂO Lun told me, KHIEV Veatăk and TĂN Sithăn to fill in the application forms to join the CIA.

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Later, KĂO Lun explained the goals, discipline and confidentiality practices of the CIA to us as follows:

The CIA of Cambodia was aimed:

- To build Cambodia to become an independent, peaceful, free, fair, friendly, developed and prosperous society;
- To establish a permanent alliance between Cambodia and the US;
- To fight against communism; and,
- To support those states which adopted anti-communist policies; etc..

All CIA members had to observe discipline as follows:

- To comply with all the orders of the CIA;
- To comply with the orders of the superiors and do their best to fulfill the orders, even it required the sacrifice of life; and,
- To strictly and fully comply with the discipline of the CIA, etc..

All CIA members had to observe the following confidentiality practices:

- To treat confidentiality as a matter of life and death (leaking secrets means death); and,
- To protect the CIA of Cambodia from all kinds of dangers and at all costs even it required the sacrifice of life, etc..

After explaining the goals, discipline and confidentiality practices of the CIA to us, KĂO Lun told the three of us to stand in front of a big rectangular glass table covered with a blue tablecloth, with UY Vănthon standing opposite us. Then KĂO Lun removed the tablecloth from the table. Under the glass there was a big American flag which was the size of the table. In the middle of the flag was the picture of a black eagle bending its head to the right. The eagle was depicted grabbing the golden Independence Monument.

After removing the tablecloth, KĂO Lun declared the ceremony open. At first we had to pay respect to spirits. Then, KĂO Lun told us to spread out our right hands to the front, keeping them at our eye level, and we took an oath as follows:

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“We, LEAN Sereivuth, KHIEV Veatāk and TĂN Sithăn, pledge to fully comply with all the orders of the CIA of Cambodia and fulfill all the orders of our superiors even it requires the sacrifice of our life, and to fully comply with the discipline.”

“We would like to join the CIA of Cambodia from 15 April 1968 onwards.”

Then UY Vănthon made a recognition speech as follows:

“On behalf of the CIA of Cambodia, I am pleased to openly recognize LEAN Sereivuth, KHIEV Veatāk and TĂN Sithăn as full members of the CIA of Cambodia from 15 April 1968 onwards. We would like to wish the three new members good health and success in their tasks to serve the nation.”

“I would like to take this opportunity to give each of the new members a CIA sign, a golden Independence Monument with a broken top, and to explain how this sign is used inside the CIA:

- When a member is assigned to mobilize another member, he/she has to present this sign even though the two members have known each other;
- If two members do not know each other, and member A is assigned to meet with member B, they both have to present their signs; and,
- These signs shall not be used for other purposes.”

Later, UY Vănthon gave the signs to me, TĂN Sithăn and KHIEV Veatāk. Then he told us that on the back of each sign was brief information about the identity of the holder, such as V 46 which referred to the name of the holder, Vuth, and the year of birth, 1946.

Then KĂO Lun declared the ceremony was closed.

After a short break, UY Vănthon assigned us to do our first tasks at Sisowath High School:

1. To disseminate the news about the invasion of Cambodia by North Vietnam and the Vietcong;
2. To propagandize against communism by all means, using pictures, newspapers and foreign radio; and,

3. To entice close friends to love the capitalist system and to join the CIA in the future, this being the most important task.

KĂO Lun told PHĂO Di to invite me to meet with him at his office. KĂO Lun told me to communicate with him through PHĂO Di, who would then deliver messages and propaganda materials. From then, I received propaganda materials such as French language magazines and newspapers to be disseminated in class with KHIEV Veatăk and TĂN Sithăn. During breaks, I brought the magazines to nearby classes so that other students could read or borrow them to read at home, educated them by using the contents of the magazines or newspaper articles, and provoked them into hating Vietnam, blaming Vietnam for the American bombing along the Cambodian border, etc.

We continued our propaganda activities by following the above goals in the school until June 1968, when the school was closed for vacation and exams.

[Illegible]

KĂO Lun invited us to a meeting at his house. The participants included KĂO Lun, PHĂO Di, MĒNG Keut, CHUO Tech, KHIEV Veatăk, TĂN Sithăn and I.

During the meeting, KĂO Lun directed all the participants to propagandize and provoke students into hating the Vietnamese invaders and communism. The plot was aimed to entice as many students, teachers and scholars who had returned from overseas as possible to join the CIA.

We did not meet each other during the vacation, and when the new academic year started, we attended different universities. I studied at the Phnom Penh University of Science. Thus each of us continued our activities in our respective university, but maintained communication with KĂO Lun.

[Illegible]

I met with KĂO Lun and received a letter from him to be delivered to PHĂN Buoyhăk, who was a PhD graduate in mathematics from France and was a lecturer at the Phnom Penh University of Science.

I delivered KĂO Lun's letter to PHĂN Buoyhăk at his office. After reading the letter, PHĂN Buoyhăk told me that he had already received the information from

KĂO Lun. He waited for me because he wanted to meet me. He told me to maintain connections with old networks and with KĂO Lun unless there were new orders.

[Illegible]

PHĂN Buoyhăk directed me to entice and educate two students: VĂN Nat and MĒNG Li. I developed close relations with VĂN Nat and MĒNG Li, and, in cooperation with PHĂN Buoyhăk, gradually educated and convinced them to love capitalism and to join the CIA.

Later, PHĂN Buoyhăk directed me to connect with LĂO Meta (ឡៅ ម៉េតា), a second year student majoring in mathematics, in order to carry out propaganda activities in the University of Science. LĂO Meta had a lot of friends in the university. We propagandized both in the classrooms and through our conversations by convincing other students to hate the Vietnamese invaders and communism. We also organized conferences, with famous professors from overseas as speakers, for all the students in order to build their confidence in the technologies of the U.S., France, etc.. We also organized evening art shows and white night shows in order to encourage students to enjoy entertainment and freedom and to love the capitalist regime.

In 1969:

PHĂN Buoyhăk requested to admit VĂN Nat into the CIA after he had been educated by PHĂN Buoyhăk and me for over half a year. PHĂN Buoyhăk asked me to take VĂN Nat to KĂO Lun's house. VĂN Nat joined the CIA with PHĂN Buoyhăk as the introducer and UY Vănthon as the recognizer.

In late June 1969, KĂO Lun called me to a meeting at his house. The participants included UY Vănthon, PHĂO Di, MĒNG Keut, CHUO Tech, KHIEV Veatăk, TĂN Sithăn and I. In the meeting, UY Vănthon was the speaker. UY Vănthon raised a new plot to reduce Sihanouk's influence by propagandizing that Sihanouk had authorized the opening of a "state casino" in Phnom Penh which was directly run by the state and allowed the masses to gamble. He advised the participants to disseminate this propaganda among students so that they would lose confidence in Sihanouk. He further advised all the participants to point out that Sihanouk had also

performed in Khmer theater and films, and to provoke the masses into hating Sihanouk's family. He also advised the participants to organize a big demonstration by enticing as many close friends as possible to join the demonstration. He also directed all the participants to recruit more CIA forces and to make necessary arrangements for a big historical event.

After the meeting, LĂO Meta, VĂN Nat and I carried out our respective activities in our respective universities until the university vacation.

[ERN: 00024520]

In addition, "the Khmer Students' Union" played a core role in mobilizing Khmer students and Khmer citizens in France and Europe to support the Front. ǪT Sarēt advised me to infiltrate into the union in order to destroy the unity of the union in the future.

[Illegible] I, together with the Khmer Students' Union, signed a petition to support the statement made by Sihanouk on 23 March 1970.

[Illegible]

I became a member of the Khmer Students Union. Later, ǪT Sarēt introduced me to BAN Yan, a CIA member who had infiltrated into the Khmer Students' Union before me. BAN Yan was an electrical and telecommunications engineer. His house was close to other Khmer students; he was married with two children. BAN Yan told me to be close to the union so that I would be appointed to be in charge of the Front's tasks and forces in France or be assigned to hold a high position in Beijing because *Angkar* in Beijing would certainly recruit members of this union to work in the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia.

In late 1970:

Before the election of the committee members of the Khmer Students' Union, BAN Yan called me to a meeting at his house with three other participants: MÈ Mol, a calculator engineer, TOEK Hai, an engineer, and TOT Kimtēng, an electrical and telecommunications engineer. These three people were members of BAN Yan's network. BAN Yan raised the following plots: "During the committee election, we

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have to cause trouble and create pressure so that our cliques will be elected into the committee. This is aimed to bring more of our cliques into the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia in the future, and to weaken the force of the Front overseas. In the future, we also aim to destroy the Revolution.”

[Illegible]

The old committee members won the election.

Angkar in Beijing invited BAN Yan to work in Beijing based on his application to join the Front. BAN Yan worked in the propaganda section and was in charge of the French language bulletin (AKI).

During my stay in the Khmer Students' Union, I got to know TUN Chautsivin (តុន ច្រូតស៊ីវិន) through MÈN Mol. TUN Chautsivin, alias Kaet, used to struggle in the 'people's movement' and study in France. Later, he was appointed as Chief of the K-15 Office.

In early 1971:

ĪT Sarēt introduced me to IEB Sâmbun, and told me to connect with and receive instructions from IEB Sâmbun, not from ĪT Sarēt himself, because IEB Sâmbun was a member of the Khmer Students' Union Committee; thus, my communication with IEB Sâmbun would not lead to any suspicion. IEB Sâmbun was a plane engine engineer working at Orly (អ័រលី) civilian airport, in Paris, France, and was a PhD student majoring in plane engine engineering.

IEB Sâmbun and I communicated and worked with each other ever since. IEB Sâmbun came to meet with me every weekend and holiday and took me to visit the houses of the Khmer citizens whom he knew with the aim to convince them not to believe nor support the Front and the Revolution by frightening them and making them feel hopeless about the Revolution and its victory. He explained to those Khmer citizens that Vietnam had engaged in the war for years; however, they could not win the war because the U.S. would not abandon Indochina. He added that even if the Front continued the struggle for many more years, it could not achieve any result like

Vietnam; thus, supporting the Front would prevent them from returning home because they were supporting North Vietnam and the Vietcong, etc..

Later, IEB Sâmbun told me to connect with CHHIEV Sovuthi (ឈៀង សុវត្ថិ) and SI Villa (ស៊ី វីលា), students majoring in calculation at the University of Mathematics in Paris. IEB Sâmbun told me that he did not have much free time like me because he had to carry out research on plane engines for his studies. He added that he had just educated and recruited CHHIEV Sovuthi and SI Villa. Since then, CHHIEV Sovuthi, SI Villa and I travelled to meet Khmer citizens at their homes both inside and outside Paris, bringing along pictures from magazines and newspapers to show and convince them to stop supporting the Front because Lon Nol's government had a lot of modern weapons, tanks, and war planes, etc..

In mid 1971, IEB Sâmbun assigned me to educate MEAS Vitara, a student majoring in politics and economics. CHHIEV Sovuthi, SI Villa and I took good care of MEAS Vitara, treated him like a brother, and educated him until he loved the capitalist regime. Sometimes, IEB Sâmbun met with MEAS Vitara and further educated him. Later, IEB Sâmbun requested to admit MEAS Vitara into the CIA in September 1971, with IEB Sâmbun as the introducer and ឃុំ Sarēt as the recognizer. The admission ceremony was held at IEB Sâmbun's house.

Later, IEB Sâmbun assigned me to educate KÈ Sareoun, a student majoring in Khmer traditional dance and music. KÈ Sareoun was a close friend of MEAS Vitara and had been gradually educated by IEB Sâmbun.

In late [Illegible] 1971, IEB Sâmbun called me to a meeting. The meeting participants included IEB Sâmbun, CHHIEV Sovuthi, SI Villa and MEAS Vitara. The meeting was aimed to disseminate the goals of the CHENLA II military operation during the dry season. This military operation was aimed to regain control of the northern part of the county. Thus, he added, this had to be disseminated among those joining the Front in order prevent them from supporting the Front and to entice them to support us. He further advised all the participants to strive to recruit more forces, especially those who were about to graduate.

After the meeting, CHHIEV Sovuthi, SI Villa, MEAS Vitara and I travelled to meet Khmer citizens in various quarters in the city. I frequently visited the house of SAU Sâ (ស្ម័គ្រ ស៊ុន), a married shoemaker. SAU Sâ had a younger brother named TAU Hong Huot (ត្នូ ហុងហួត), a medical student whom I was educating when I visited that family. This family stopped supporting the Front because they were afraid they could not return home.

In 1972, IEB Sâmbun requested to admit KÈ Sareoun into the CIA with ĪT Sarēt as the recognizer. After ĪT Sarēt returned to Cambodia, PHĂN Buoyhăk, who was in France, replaced him. At that time, PHĂN Buoyhăk was working for the Embassy of the Khmer Republic, in charge of Khmer students in France.

In March 1972, IEB Sanbun called me, CHHIEV Sovuthi, SI Villa, MEAS Vitara and KÈ Sareoun to a meeting. The meeting discussed the following plot to recruit more CIA forces, especially the frustrated members of the Front, to be included into the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia so that we could destroy the Revolution and revolutionary movement in the future. This strategic plot had to be implemented continually. After the meeting, we spread rumors and speculations about the negotiation and reconciliation between Khmers, and ending the war by creating a coalition government, etc.. This was aimed to create confusion and reluctance among people.

In 1972, KÈ Sareoun introduced me to one of his friends, PEN Hēng (ប៊ុន ហ៊ែង), a member of the Front committee in Lyon, who came to work in Paris during vacations. KÈ Sareoun and I educated PEN Hēng until July 1972, and admitted him into the CIA. In September 1972, PEN Hēng resigned from the Front and encouraged his cliques in the committee to support the Khmer Republic in Phnom Penh instead. In September 1972, I began working at the Mission Office of the Front in Paris. In late 1972, TAU Hong Huot joined the CIA with IEB Sâmbun as the introducer and PHĂN Buoyhăk as the recognizer. In January 1973, Vietnam signed the ceasefire agreement. In February 1973, Laos also signed the ceasefire agreement. Later, IEB

Sâmbun held a meeting with me, CHHIEV Sovuthi, SI Villa, MEAS Vitara, KÈ Sareoun and TAU Hong Huot to discuss the plot to propagandize among Khmer citizens in the Front that if Cambodia did not stop fighting, the US would use all its B52 bombers from the Asia Pacific region to bomb Cambodia until the Front surrendered. In addition, the plot was to frighten people about the air war and the destructive power of B52 bombers. In addition, we had to convince the people that Cambodia needed negotiations like Vietnam and Laos had undergone, and had to sign a ceasefire pact in order to create a coalition government. [Illegible]

In 1973, I recruited three people:

1	SÂ Phim	A student majoring in electrical engineering.
2	SÂ M Dararith	A student majoring in hotels and tourism.
3	SÂ M Rainsi	A student majoring in mathematics at the University of Mathematics in Paris.

In late 1973, during a lunch at PHĂN Buoyhăk's house, PHĂN Buoyhăk introduced two of his nieces, MĒNG Sean and MĒNG San, both of whom were first year students majoring in French-English translation. They were introduced to me, MEAS Vitara and KÈ Sareoun to help in educating them. He aimed to bring the two nieces into the CIA and entice women in the Front to abandon the Front.

In 1974:

In addition to spreading propaganda in Paris, I also went to Lyon with IEB Sâmbun and KÈ Sareoun in order to recruit members [illegible]. PEN Hên requested to admit UK Thol (អ៊ុក ថុល) and UK Sath (អ៊ុក សាត) into the CIA. UK Thol and UK Sath were blood brothers and students majoring in French Language at the Catholic University in Lyon.

Later, IEB Sâmbun and I went to Diyung (ឌីយ៉ុង) on the advice of PHĂN Buoyhăk to meet with VĂN Na (វ៉ាន់ ណា), a CIA member educated by PHĂN Buoyhăk. VĂN Na requested to admit SIM Li (ស៊ីម លី) into the CIA. At that time, VĂN Na and SIM Li were students majoring in mathematics.

Later, PHĂN Buoyhăk directed IEB Sâmbun and me to travel to Tuore (តួរ៉េ) to meet with HAU Vèng (ហ្វូ វ៉េង), a CIA member who had been educated by PHĂN Buoyhăk. HAU Vèng was a student majoring in mathematics.

[Illegible]

[ERN: 00024529]

When I arrived in Beijing, *Angkar* first assigned me to help with the development of the news bulletin in the propaganda section. I met with BAN Yan, and he told me to develop close relations with those from the Soviet Union because they received a lot of information about Sihanouk.

[Illegible]

[ERN: 00024530]

Later on, *Angkar* transferred me to work at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. BAN Yan (ប៉ាន យ៉ាន) introduced me to MOK Sauvung (ម៉ុក ស្វ័ង្ស) who was his associate. MOK Sauvung was the Head of the Department of Asian Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the past MOK Sauvung had been a university graduate specializing in antiques and Angkor Wat (អង្គរវត្ត) Management. Through MOK Sauvung, I had a

close relationship with SĒNG Chongkāl (សេង ចុងកាល់) who was in the Department of Asian Affairs. SĒNG Chongkāl was a professor of youth sports in the Soviet Union. Through such close relationship with SĒNG Chongkāl, I had some knowledge about Sihanouk's palace, and about Sihanouk reactions to events.

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Because of my repeated sickness I came to help to cook rice. I started to make friends with Chhauv (ឆ្មៅ) who was a member of the committee at my workstation. Chhauv would always be complaining about missing his Vietnamese wife and children who had been evacuated to Vietnam. Every day he listened to a Vietnamese radio broadcasting in Khmer language. Chhauv did not do any specific work. He came to the kitchen almost every day. He would be chatting and teasing with the aunties who were working at the kitchen. I became closer and closer to Chhauv. Through our chatting and discussing about the previous regime, I understood that Chhauv was not a revolutionary at all. Later on, Chhauv told me not to work as hard as I could and that he did not like this collective regime at all. He said that his family had been separated since the liberation. He said that it was useless to try working hard; and that now in our country if you had connections you would survive. Later on, I had a close relationship with another person called Kèv (កែវ) who was the head of the workstation. He would always try diverting our conversations to chatting about Chinese matters by asking questions such as whether China still allowed its people to have personal possession of their property, whether China still used money and how their society was organized, etc.. Later on, Chhauv told me that Kèv was his associate who lived together with him in Dei Leu (ដើលើ) Village in Sangkat Peam Kaoh Sna (ពាមកោះស្នា).

[Additional handwriting on the left margin:

3 February 1978

[Signature]

LEAN Sereivuth (លាន សិរីវុធ)

At the same time I had also a relationship with a person called Van (វ៉ាន) who was a soldier of major sergeant rank, being in charge of football affairs. Van introduced me to Hieng (ហៀង), a lieutenant, who was a physician who had hidden in the Srae Sagkae (ស្រែសង្កែ) Cooperative of Sangkat Peam Kaoh Sna since the liberation. I asked Van if there were many soldiers in this Sangkat. Van told me that there was another lieutenant colonel who lived in Tuol Roka (ត្នូលរកា) Village. Van always complained that these days, those former regime military officers were living, day-by-day, with fears of being arrested. Indeed, as Van previously said, a month later Hieng was arrested and taken away from the plantation by the military. Later on we heard that the lieutenant colonel had been also arrested. Van was very worried. One day, while we were transporting bananas and vegetables, I asked Van why he was so worried to that extent. Van told me that he was implicated with Hieng. I continued to ask Van how many people he had been previously involved with. Van told me he associated with General LOES Kasēm (ឡឺស កាសែម) while he was in charge of football. Van asked me to keep this a firm secret. Later on, *Angkar* removed Van's old group from the mountain top and sent them back to village.

Later on, my relationships with Chhauv and Kèv became closer and closer. Kèv revealed to me that his party secretary had been *Achar* Mien (អាចារ្យ ម៉ឺន), who was 78 years old of age. He used to be monk and had graduated with a diploma from 43 tests in the *Balei* language in Thailand, and that nowadays he lived in Vietnam and had founded a party called the "Cambodian Labour Party".

[Additional handwriting on the left margin:]

3 February 1978

[Signature]

LEAN Sereivuth]

Kèv subsequently told me that the circumstances required us to work among the people in order to make the people dislike this new regime; that we lived in our village and we knew what our brothers and sisters wanted. Now we needed to make sure that we were close to the authorities in order to spoil them by letting them eat and drink corruptly with us, to mess up their stance and to divide them so that we would have the advantage before the arrival of our forces.

One day Kèv drove me on his bicycle down from the mountain to the village to get supplies. When we reached the home of *Bang Van*, who was the chief of the Sangkat, Kèv stopped his bike and we went to chat with Van. There was a strange guest there. Shortly after, Kèv asked *Bang Van* if he wanted to be briefed about China he could ask me because I had been to China. So I started talking about China saying that China allowed private ownership, spending money, markets, etc.. The guest interrupted me by saying that China had been communist for a long time but they still allowed their people to have private ownership and that was why our people could not follow and understand about our situation. So, I stopped talking and said nothing further.

After having left *Bang Van*'s home, I asked Kèv who that stranger was and Kèv told me that he was called Dul (ឌុល) who was the Chief of Srae Veal (ស្រែវាល) District of Sector 42. Kèv told me that *Bang Dul* had long been one of *Bang Van*'s associates and also of Kèv's. In September 1976, the military arrested Kèv and Chhauv because of their moral offenses and since then they had been kept and educated at the military base of Peam Kaoh Sna Sangkat.

[Additional handwriting on the left margin:

3 February 1978

[Signature]

LEAN Sereivuth]

Subsequently, during the later part of October 1976 the Military also arrested *Bang Van*, the Sangkat Chief, due to his moral offenses.

I had lived at the mountain plantation until the day I was ordered by *Angkar* to go to the village and await my departure to Phnom Penh. At the workstation I managed to recruit Sràs (ស្រីស្រី). I was just starting to recruit Kuch (គុជ) when we had to leave. So

I let Sràs continue to work to recruit forces on my behalf. While working at the workstation, I caused damage to one of an ox cart's sway bars (ព្រែកក្រវែង). When the cart was stuck in mud, I forced the oxen to move forward and this caused the bar to hit against one of the rubber trees and the bar got broken as a result. While lifting a soup pot over a frying pan, I accidentally dropped it on the pan and the frying pan broke. I cut domestically-planted bananas to make vegetable for soup due to the difficulty in finding wild banana trees for this purpose.

I came to the K15 Office in January 1977. I was initially at the K15 Office which was located in South Boeung Trabaek, where I met TRI Mēnghuot (ត្រី ម៉ែងហ្គុត) who was the Chief of the K15 Office.

[Additional handwriting on the left margin:

3 February 1978

[Signature]

LEAN Sereivuth]

TRI Mēnghuot was a former doctorate student majoring in chemistry at the Orsay (អ័រសេ) University near the city of Paris in France. TRI Mēnghuot was the person

who provided his endorsement and guarantee for KAEK Kimlean (កែក គីមលាន),

sister of KAEK Kilim (កែក គីលីម) – the former Minister of Foreign Affairs in Phnom

Penh – to study the Chinese language in China. After I had arrived in Beijing in August 1974, KAEK Kimlean was arrested by *Angkar* because she was advocating against communism. Other Khmer students reported to *Angkar* about KAEK

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Kimlean's activities at the Chinese Language School in Beijing. Before her arrest by *Angkar*, KAEK Kimlean told me that TRI Mēnghuot had been associated with PHĀN Buoyhāk (ផាន់ ប៊ូយហាក់). TRI Mēnghuot used to live in the AKF which was a Khmer association in France with RUS Thol (រុស្ស ថុល) and PHĀN Buoyhāk as its heads. TRI Mēnghuot committed moral offenses with KAEK Kimlean while they were in France. During my initial meeting with TRI Mēnghuot at K15, I told him about KAEK Kimlean's arrest in Beijing by *Angkar*. He blamed me for not trying to eliminate the evidence against KAEK Kimlean and accused me of letting things get found out. Later on I met TRI Mēnghuot again. He told me that our plot was to build up our hidden forces in the Revolution, to stage psychological war against communism, and to get ourselves well-prepared in readiness for the opportunity to operate from the inside.

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LEAN Sereivuth]

Our practical activities included to cause upset among people over the meal regime. He told me about his tricks by raising a slogan, "Temper ourselves and try to be economical to the extreme extent". That meant reducing salt and rice supplies allocated by *Angkar* so that people had to eat porridge every day, increasing working hours and establishing harsh discipline. He explained that this would make the people frustrated about their lives and as a result the people would surely feel unhappy with this new collective regime and angry with *Angkar*; we would then take advantage of the situation by inciting people to make constant protests and by doing so, our image will be even further improved. *Angkar* people who came to listen to us would be happy and send their satisfied reports to the upper level of *Angkar*. We would even have better opportunities if someday we were removed from here and transferred to a ministry, a factory or any other work level.

The situation at the K-15 Office was so complicated at that time. Everyone had tired and skinny faces. At each lunch and dinner people would eat porridge mixed with morning glory and spinach. That was the opportunity for me to talk about life under the previous regimes, about the time we used to have delicious food to eat while living abroad. So everyone was reminded about the previous good times. Sometimes when I was free I would try to visit people whom I knew during my stay abroad such as Kung (កង់) and Lorm (ល្រម), who were also sent together with me to Stung Trang (ស្ទឹងត្រង់) in order to get ourselves better and fit. I would lead them to chat about the abundant availability of food at the plantation in order to make them feel frustrated about the food regime at K-15.

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While working, everyone was so sluggish and performed their tasks carelessly, just waiting for the break time to come so that they could rest. They had no motivation. At each monthly work review meeting, we always heard about endless conflicts and complaints about the poor food.

Subsequently, *Angkar* assigned Kaet (កៃត) as the Chief of the K15 Office. Kaet had

his original name of TUN Chautsirin (ទុន ច្រូតស៊ីរិន). He had joined the “People

Movement” and went to France in 1953. Later on he became a member of the Khmer Students’ Union. He had been back in Cambodia since June 1974. I knew him in France when I became a member of the Khmer Students’ Union through MÈN Mol (ម៉ែន ម៉ុល). TRI Mēnghuot was then made the Deputy Chief of the K15 Office.

Kaet reorganized the office structure by bringing his associates into the membership of the Office Committee. Those people included his wife Vipha (វិផា), his nephew-in-

law Chhon (ឆ័ន), Phen (ផ័ន) who was the Chief of the Women's Mobile Unit that he had reserved for future recruitment, and Sani (សានី) who was the Chief of Women. So the conflicts between Kaet and TRI Mēnghuot started from the beginning of the re-assignment of the committee. TRI Mēnghuot always tried to gain favor from the *Bang* Representative.

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During the time I was in the K-15 Office, I had a close relationship with Pha (ផា) who was now a physician in the office through the new assignment. I also had a close relationship with Kung, Pha's elder sibling, while I was hospitalized at the hospital. Pha and Kung used to receive education from THĂCH Chea (ថាច់ ជា) while they were at Sisowath (ស៊ីសុវត្ថិ) High School. As they were in the mobile unit, they could always take messages back and forth from the hospital.

I also became friends with Sauphi (ស្យូភី) who was a group chief in charge of finding vegetables and supplies for the kitchen. Sauphi was a former student of the University of Fine Arts who used to receive education from HĂNG Thunhăk (ហង់ ធុនហាក់).

Sauphi was so close to and talkative with those aunties in the kitchen. So I always encouraged Sauphi to gossip with those aunties or to cause conflicts amongst them by pleasing one in front of her while insulting another from behind. Through this relationship, Sauphi and I became very close to each other and we would always lead those women to chat about the good life in the previous regimes. We reminded the aunties of various things about private ownership, making sure that the spirit of the old, previous regime environments always dominated their memories. We made sure

that in each monthly review meeting, *Angkar* would be always occupied with solving the endless conflicts between those aunties.

Among the Crafts Group I would always flatter hard workers such Krei (ក្រី), a hammer man. He was known for being very good at making jokes and so I tried to get him to make a joke by imitating the way the *Bang* Representative spoke. The imitation was partially exaggerated to make it funny and to undermine confidence over his leadership.

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During nighttime work, the Painting Group would always come to help the Crafts Group in making buckets. I started to make friends with TAU Thipheak (តូ ធីភាគ) who in the past was associated with SĪN Hēng (ស៊ីន ហេង), who lived in the Lyon (លីយ៉ុង) Province of France.

TRI Mēnghuot incited his associate Phàlla (ផ័ល្លា) to organize a subgroup among those aunties in order for them to attack the others in meetings so that *Angkar* would remove the associates of the office chief, Kaet. TRI Mēnghuot himself would always be trying to be close to *Bang* Savân (សាវ៉ាន), the Representative, while he caused conflicts with the office chief, Kaet, through his various tricks, making sure that *Angkar* would also remove Kaet. In turn, Kaet stirred up the members of the committee to attack *Bang* Savân during meetings. Kaet met with physician Pha and myself at the hospital. He told me that he had to attack *Bang* Savân in the meetings in order to prevent *Bang* Savân from believing TRI Mēnghuot's gossip and, on the other hand, to request him to reduce the night working hours from up to 11:00 p.m. to only

up to 09:00 p.m. because our patriots had been so exhausted due to the lack of enough rest. Pha then started right away to stir up the mobile units as instructed by Kaet.

Due to such systematic and endless conflicts, *Bang Savân* decided to remove Kaet in August 1977 and then replaced TRI Mēnghuot back as the Chief the K15 Office.

TRI Mēnghuot met with me again and said that that it was normal that *Angkar* would always separate us any time such conflicts happened; such things had happened in the past. Because of that experience, we had been able to separate ourselves as quickly as possible; we needed to continue our work, but we had to let the people do the tasks more than us.

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I then went on to incite the members of the Crafts Group such as Krei, *Om Chea* (អុំជ័រ), Vēn (វេន) and Suy (ស៊ុយ) to mount attacks against *Bang Savân*. I even encouraged the mobile unit members such as Hoeung (ហៀង), Huor (ហ្គុរ), Chēng (ចេង) and Sethi (ស៊ីថី) – who also were not happy with *Bang Savân* about the removal of Kaet from the Office – to attack *Bang Savân*. So in a meeting which took place near the end of August 1977, everything went well and in a smooth manner because we had been already prepared well before the meeting (to act against *Bang Savân*). So *Angkar* appointed *Bang Sîn* (ស៊ីន), who used to oversee the K15 Office, as the Unit Representative to run the office and in turn, *Bang Savân* became an assistant to *Bang Sîn*. TRI Mēnghuot then became Deputy Chief of the office.

Angkar undertook several educational sessions during September 1977 in order to uncover the enemies hiding within the office. The people were made to be aware of the enemies and the next morning, they came to report the names of the enemies to *Angkar*. The people also reported to *Angkar* about me, accusing me of inciting them.

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[ERN: 00024546],

Angkar organized a meeting for all of the accused to make confessions of their mistakes to *Angkar*. It was only at this time that I could see that there had been so many scaremongers and that their work had been done systematically. All of them were from the committee membership.

1	Chhon	Office Committee Member	Having ignited the Men and Women's Mobile Units
2	Vipha (វិផា)	Office Committee Member	Having ignited the Women's Unit
3	Chh̄n (ជិន)	Office Committee Member	Having ignited the Women's Mobile Unit
4	TRI Mēnghuot	Office Committee Member	Ignited me (to contact his former CIA networks); also ignited [..illegible]

The fearmongers who were outside the Office Committee included: Sâm (សម), Chea, Kung, Pha, Sauphi, Chēng (ចេង), Vorn (វន), Huor and Vuth (វុត).

Later, I met with TRI Mēnghuot the night before my arrest. He had a plot to run away if *Angkar* sent us to the rubber plantation or other sectors other than the office. He told me and others that:

1. Arrested people must not confess the names of their remaining associates. Those who were not arrested should try to escape as soon as possible if actual circumstances allowed;

2. Stage moral offense situations by fighting each other in the office so that *Angkar* would disperse the office personnel;
3. Kill any cadres who were sent to solve these conflicts; and,
4. Run to the troops who had been stationed along Khmer-Thai border.

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I would like to clarify TRI Mēnghuot's Networks as of 1977:

**Background of TRI Mēnghuot,
Current Deputy Chairman, tK-15 Office**

TRI Mēnghuot was a former student of Sisowath High School in Phnom Penh. TRI Mēnghuot went to study chemistry in France. He joined the Khmer Association in France abbreviated in Khmer as “អា កា អែប៊ូ” and in French as “AKF”. In this association there were RUS Thol (រស់ ថុល) and PHĂN Buoyhăk who sat on its committee. Later on, TRI Mēmghuot also became a member of this committee. Since then TRI Mēmghuot had been receiving education from RUS Thol and PHĂN Buoyhăk. The students who lived in the AKF and after returning to Cambodia were all the servants of LON Nol's traitorous group. For example, between 1967 and 1968 there were: 1. PHĂN Buoyhăk, a mathematics student; 2. SOU Khim (ស៊ូ ឃឹម), a mathematics student; 3. IEB Tēnghăn (អ៊ែប តេងហ៊ាន់), a mathematics student; and, 4. IEB Tilaung (អ៊ែប ទីឡូង), who was a student of a prestigious business school in France and worked as an office chief at the National Credit Bank.

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PHĂN Buoyhăk was the Dean of the Phnom Penh University of Science and was a CIA agent. KĂO Lun (កៅ លុន) instructed me to meet and accept him as my leader when I went to study at this University.

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IEB Tēnghǎn, a former mathematics student, was teaching at this University of Science in 1968 and because of that, he became close to PHǎN Buoyhǎk. IEB Tēnghǎn was also a professor for my class and that was why he had close relationship with me. SOU Khim, a former mathematics student, taught at the Cambodian-Soviet Friendship University in 1968 and so I had a close relationship with him.

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[ERN: 00024551-00024554]

17	Seu (ស៊ី)	A former medical worker and presently at K15.
18	Saveaktei (សាវ៉ាតឺ)	My aunt, presently at K15.
19	Choeun (ចៀន)	A former medical student and presently at K15.
20	Yub (យុប)	My aunt, presently is K15.
21	TAU Thipheak	A former medical student and presently at K15.
22	SAU Phi (ស្វី ភី)	A former student of the School of Fine Arts and presently at K15.

I would like to confirm that: 1. HÂM Huy (ហាម ហ៊ុយ), 2. LI On (លី អុន), 3. OU Uk

Hat (អ៊ូ អ៊ុកហាត), 4. Ung (អ៊ុង), a younger sibling of [illegible] and, 5. BI Chongti (ប៊ី

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ចុងទី) were removed by *Angkar* during mid-February 1977. Before their removal I heard that they would be sent by *Angkar* to Dei Kraham (ដីក្រហម) to help plant rubber trees.

On 12 November 1977 *Angkar* arrested me and others from the K-15 Office.

This report of confession is made in Phnom Penh

on 3 February 1978

[Signature and thumb print]

LEAN Sereivuth

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4 February 1978

Documentation Group

[Signature]

OUM Oeun (អ៊ូម អឿន)

List of Traitors

1	UY Veanthon (អ៊ុយ វ៉ានថុន)	Former Dean of the Cambodian-Soviet Friendship Technical High School in Phnom Penh; his current status is unknown.
2	KĂO Lun	Former Director of Sisowath High School; his current status is unknown.
3	PHĂN Buoyhăk	Former Dean of the Phnom Penh University of Science; currently lives in France.
4	ĪT Sarēt (អ៊ិត សារេត)	Former Deputy Head of the Khmer House in Paris, France; his current status is unknown.
5	IEB Sâmbun (អ៊ែប សំប៉ុន)	Former civil airplane machine engineer; his current job is unknown; he now lives in France.
6	CHHIEV Sovuthi (ឈឿវ សុវុធី)	Former student majoring in electrical calculators; currently lives in France.
7	KÈ Saroeun (កែ សារឿន)	Former student majoring in Khmer Literature Research on legendary tales and ancient music; currently lives in France.
8	SI Vila (ស៊ី វីឡា)	Former student majoring in electrical calculators; currently lives in France.

9	MEAS Vidara (មាស វិធារ)	Former student majoring in politics and economics; currently lives in France.
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[Signature]

LEAN Sereivuth]

10	PEN Hēng (ប៊ុន ហេង)	Former student majoring in French literature; currently lives in France.
11	UK Thol (អ៊ុក ថុល)	Former student majoring in French literature; currently lives in France.
12	UK [illegible]	Former student majoring in French literature; currently lives in France.
13	Vānna (វ៉ាន់ណា)	Former student majoring in mathematics; currently lives in France.
14	SIM Li (ស៊ីម លី)	Former student majoring in mathematics; currently lives in France.
15	HAU Vēng (ហ្វូ វែង)	Former student majoring in mathematics; currently lives in France.
16	PHǺO Di (ផៅ ឌី)	Former student of Sisowath High School; his current status is unknown.

17	MĒNG Tek (ម៉ង់ តិក)	Former student of Sisowath High School; his current status is unknown.
18	[PHAU illegible]	Former student of Sisowath High School; his current status is unknown.

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List of Traitors

16	KHIEV Veatāk (ខៀវ វិចិត្រ)	Former student of Sisowath High School; his current status is unknown.
17	TĀN Siphăn (តាន ស៊ីផាន់)	Former student of Sisowath High School; his current status is unknown.
18	VĀN Nat (វ៉ាន់ ណាត)	Former student of Sisowath High School; his current status is unknown.
19	MĒNG Li (ម៉ង់ លី)	Former mathematics student of the Phnom Penh University of Science; his current status is unknown.
20	LĀO Mēta (ឡៅ មេតា)	Former mathematics student of the Phnom Penh University of Science; his current status is unknown.
21	KAEK Kimlean	Former student of Chinese Language; her current status is unknown.

22	BAN Yan (បាន យ៉ាន)	Former electricity engineer; current status is unknown.
23	MOK Sauvung (ម៉ុក ស្វែង្សៀង)	Former student majoring in Antiques Management; current status is unknown.
24	TAU Hânghuot (តូ ហង់ហ្សុត)	Former medical student; current status is unknown.
25	SÂ Kim (ស៊ី....) [illegible]	Former electricity student; current status is unknown.
26	[illegible]	Former head of Sihanouk's Cabinet; currently lives in France.

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LEAN Sereivuth]

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39	SAU Phi (ស្មូ ភី)	Former painting student of the School of Fine Arts; currently is at K-15.
40	TAU Tipheak	Former medical student; currently is at K-15.
41	MEI Samân (មី សាម៉ាន)	Former chief of a youth mobile unit; current status is unknown.
42	LI Chi Ēng (លី ជីអេង)	Former table tennis player; her current status is unknown.
43	SĒNG Chongkāl (សេង ចុងកាល់)	Former sport professor; current status is unknown.
44	[illegible]	Former editor of the So Chiveakthoar (សុជីវធម៌ - Good Manner) Newspaper; current status is unknown.
45	[illegible]	Former electrical calculator engineer; current status is unknown.
46	[illegible]	[Illegible]; current status is unknown.
47	[illegible]	Former telecommunications engineer; current status is unknown.
48	[illegible]	Former modern hotel engineer; current status is unknown.

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49	[illegible]	Former mathematics student; current status is unknown.
50	[illegible]	Former English language student; current status is unknown.
50	PĒNG [illegible]	Former English language student; current status is unknown.

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3 February 1978

[Signature]

LEAN Sereivuth

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1 February 1978

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