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DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION [REDACTED] I	PROCESSING ACTION
TO	[REDACTED] H, E	XX	MARKED FOR INDEXING
INFO.	[REDACTED] H		NO INDEXING REQUIRED
FROM	Chief of Station, Vietnam		ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
SUBJECT	[REDACTED] - Transmittal of Report		MICROFILM
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES			
REF: SAIGON [REDACTED] I			
Attached herewith are copies of the original and translations's of [REDACTED] self-prepared story promised in Reference. A			
[REDACTED] G			
Attachment: H/W Report			
Distribution:			
√2 - [REDACTED] H, E			
2 - [REDACTED]			
1 - [REDACTED]			
1 <i>copy</i>		[REDACTED] H	[REDACTED] I
CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER [REDACTED] D	DATE	25 NOV 1971 22 November 1971
	CLASSIFICATION [REDACTED] I	HQS FILE NUMBER	[REDACTED] I

PERSONAL HISTORY AND PAST ACTIVITIES

[REDACTED]

A
B

D

[REDACTED] I

I

Who are to

[REDACTED] I

1. REASONS FOR RALLYING:

I rallied because (the actual situation in Cambodia) contradicted the propaganda for the Vietnamese Communists had disseminated.

While I was studying in North Vietnam, they would often tell me: "Study hard so that later you can go back and fight the American aggressors in Cambodia and South Vietnam. If you (Cambodians) lack weapons, we will provide them. The North Vietnamese army is prepared to fight the Americans and their lackeys, if Cambodia requires it." But when I returned to Cambodia, I did not see one American. I did not see American aggression. I saw Viet Cong fighting the Cambodian army, and Cambodians fighting Cambodians. The Americans were not conducting aggression against Cambodia. (The Communists) told me that the Americans were plundering Cambodian properties and resources to take back to America. But in truth, it is the Vietnamese Communists who are plundering my country. I saw this with my own eyes, for example in Stung Treng and in Kratie Province, and in many other places. They (the Vietnamese Communists) came to Cambodia and violated Cambodia's sovereignty; they want the Cambodians to follow in their footsteps and to do away with our religions, Angkor Wat, and our pagodas. This disturbed me greatly, and moved me to choose another path, to seek a way to drive the Viet Cong out of Cambodia. So we (sic) rallied [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] I

[REDACTED] I

2. REASONS FOR REGROUPING TO NORTH VIETNAM:

B | [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] I became a full-fledged soldier in [REDACTED]. The unit was composed of both Cambodians and Vietnamese. [REDACTED] was a soldier in this unit [REDACTED]

In 1954 peace came, and the Geneva Agreement stipulated that the Vietminh forces in Cambodia were to be disbanded, leaving the Sihanouk army to follow a neutralist path. Chairman Ho Chi Minh called on us to go to North Vietnam to study for a period of two years and then return to Cambodia. At that time, we were young and wanted to study, and we believed we would be allowed to return to Cambodia after two years. Had we known how it would really turn out, we would not have agreed to go. So this is why we regrouped to North Vietnam to study [REDACTED] far from home.

B | [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] On the military side I studied guerrilla tactics and the firing of various weapons. On the political side, we were frequently subjected to propaganda about the Americans committing aggression in Cambodia and South Vietnam; this was to instill in all the officers hate for the United States and its lackeys.

B | [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
North Vietnam had me regroup there for the purpose of turning me into a cadre so I could return to my own country to work in a revolution to liberate the country; this was their idea, but they were mistaken when they thought they could turn us into (their lackeys).

[REDACTED] I

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

I went to the above places during the summer breaks from training. I saw no happy scenes in the towns I visited. They all were damaged by bombs. The people were poor and didn't have enough to eat. This situation bred thefts and robberies among the people, especially in Hanoi and Haiphong. Goods were scarce and were rationed as was food. People had to work hard but received little compensation. As a result the people in North Vietnam hate the North Vietnamese regime, and this applies to the soldiers and officers in the infantry schools and in the navy, because their families are poor and hungry.

The infiltration march to Cambodia was very difficult and my morale was bad. We had to go through mountains and thick jungles. We did not have enough to eat and when we got sick we did not have enough medicine. Malaria and dysentery were the main sicknesses, and some died on the trail. Others were killed by air strikes along the trail, and many trucks were destroyed along the route.

[REDACTED] E

[REDACTED] I

Along the Ho Chi Minh trail from North to South, I saw Chinese army troops mixed with the NVA units down to the Cambodian border at Stung Treng province. I also saw South Vietnamese children, boys and girls, on their way to North Vietnam to study, and also (Montagnard) children. They were travelling with groups of (disabled) soldiers; I saw them every day. On the trail I also saw about 1500 Cambodian children, 13, 14 and 15 years old.

Along the trail, when we came to a commo-liaison station about 4 km north of the Sepone River (Laos), I saw two jeeps carrying three white American prisoners to North Vietnam. Someone said that these men had just been captured near the Sepone River in lower Laos. The prisoners had their wrists in chains. They looked healthy. They had blue eyes, blond (or red) hair and white skin. They were 30 years old or under and each weighted about 80 kg. They wore no hats, watches or rings. They wore black boots and plum-purple-color uniforms. I couldn't tell how tall they were because they were sitting in the jeep. They did not look especially unhappy, and they even laughed or smiled (while talking among themselves). Escorting the American prisoners were 5 Vietnamese, one of them a [REDACTED] captain. Because they stayed at the station only a few minutes after I arrived, I cannot describe the Americans in further detail.

[REDACTED] IB

We made a living by farming; my parents knew no other occupation. We were rather poor, but we got along well enough.

While I was a kid, I like to fight and wrestle with the other kids in the hamlet. I also liked to watch movies, especially the ones that had a lot of action and fighting.

3. MY ASPIRATIONS WHILE I WAS IN NORTH VIETNAM:

I did not have any aspirations for the future while I was in NVN, because all the years of following the Vietnamese Communists had brought me no benefit at all. All the while I was getting weaker physically and spiritually. All the propaganda I had heard was becoming a blur.

[REDACTED] I

As a result, now I don't like to hear anything the North Vietnamese have to say, because they usually don't tell the truth, and because of this [REDACTED]

I rallied to you, because I want to contribute my effort with you to drive the Viet Cong out of Cambodia. The thing I want most is to liberate Ro Minh District, Takeo Province, from the Viet Cong. I want to go back there and recruit troops there to defend Ro Minh District. I pledge to you I will (work to) liberate (that area), because I know that area and I know the people there (want to be liberated).

I rallied because I want to live a life of freedom and happiness for the Cambodian fatherland.

A
B

[REDACTED]

B

[REDACTED]

1/ Lý do tôi hỏi chính: Là vì chúng tôi có mâu thuẫn với sự tuyên truyền của Việt Cộng đối với lương thân tôi.

- Khi tôi học ở miền Bắc Việt. họ thường nói với tôi rằng: Cố gắng học đi, để sau này trở về đánh quân xâm lược Mỹ ở Cam pô chia, nam Việt - nam, thiếu vũ khí họ cần nhiều chúng tôi sẽ giúp, quân đội Bắc Việt sẵn sàng quân đội để đánh Mỹ ngay, nếu Cam pô chia cần. Nhưng khi tôi về đến Cam pô chia hoạt động, thì tôi không thấy người Mỹ nào, sẵn sàng cả, thấy toàn Việt Cộng đánh quân đội Cam pô chia và Cam pô chia đánh cam pô chia, chỉ không có người Mỹ nào xâm lược Cam pô chia cả. Họ nói với tôi rằng: Người Mỹ cướp của tài nguyên của Cam pô chia về nước Mỹ. Nhưng sự thật không có, chính là Việt Cộng mới là kẻ cướp của và tài nguyên của Cam pô chia nước chúng tôi, vì tôi đã thấy tận mắt tôi, như ở trong trong và tình con trẻ của Cam pô chia và nhiều tình khác nữa.

- Họ sang đất Cam pô chia xâm nhập, thu quyền cam pô chia họ không chấp hành, họ muốn người Cam pô chia phải theo họ học hỏi những cái tôn giáo, ăn uống và các chùa khác, điều này làm cho tôi rất là đau lòng, mà cũng làm cho tôi phải trốn con đường phải đi mà tìm cách đánh đuổi Việt Cộng ra khỏi đất Cam pô chia. Do đó chúng tôi mới vào hỏi chính,

[REDACTED]