XI,IV

surrendered to me on 20 August 1955 with his family. They were escorted to Stung-Treng.

The raiders are Viet-Minh according to the information brought to me on 17 August 1955 by my soldiers returning from Voeunsai. The inhabitants of Bake told them that they saw five armed Viet-Minh soldiers dressed in grey uniform. During the attacks on Voeunsai we did not see any movement of the raiders in this area.

## T-DMUT Third witness: SUB LIEUT. CHU SAVONG. : seentiw Jel

When examined on 30 August 1955 at Voeunsai he stated that the patrol which had gone out to B.LOCH and P.ROCK villages had come back and had gone to rejoin their unit. In the village at B.LOCH they found only four children village. According to them the inhabitants had gone to their fields some distance away from their village. A six-year boy told them that about ten days ago the village was raided and lost ten bags of rice. and no one else. The patrol spent the whole day in that raided and lost ten bags of rice. The patrol did not go about a month, nor hes any other military of Rock. To P. Rock to P I officer ha

words stone end do (Note: This witness was also examined by siv ient teg ton bib I nwo the Special Team at Voeunsai on Leriw information. I have . (6291 taugust 1955). evad I . noitemroini has already been given to the Special Team about the activit

## Fourth witness: NOU-PHIT. sleder end to sinemevom to

post has been established. He surrendered to the authorities at Siem-Pang on 20 August. He gave himself up as the living conditions in Siempoy had become rather acute. His parents were in ack. It is expected any moment tonight organic parts or or on irming the

galball bas He was school teacher at Voeunsai in January 1951 and joined the Viet Minh Forces in February 1951. Got military and political training in Annam province at Nge An. Period 6 months. Was sent to Attopeu as in-charge propaganda. Stayed there for one year.

In April 1954 was a member of the band approximately one battalion which attacked Voeunsai. Stayed in Voeunsai the military post at Siem-Pang T. shragard to conduct propaganda. I seem-Pang to conduct propagandar to sent to men to voeunsai

After Cease-Fire he was appointed Chief of Propaganda by the Viet Minh for Stung-Treng. Stayed for 2 months at Banting Chak. Then crossed over to Attopeu (Laos) and surrendered in Nov 54 to Laotian Government. Was jobless and did farming in Siempoy until his surrender on 20 Aug.

selfinodies There are 4 Cambodian families still in Siempoy. There are 4 Cambodian families still in Siempoy.

Kan, another leader of the bandits, is still in Siempoy.

Both of them did not take part in the recent attacks on the state of the bandits, is still in Siempoy.

January 1 and 1

of any Viet Minh troops at Attopeu or Siempoy. In his opinion these attackers are jobless ex-soldiers who commit banditry to obtain food, etc. He has absolutely no knowledge about the presence

a Cambodian, Chan-Deng, a Lactian. of toodanistoodoth, who was the Assistant Chauvaysrok of Voeunsai before the war The name of Nou-Phit was mentioned, who also told me that the Viet-Minh do-net-resegnise these chiefs. Nou-Phit is a Cambodian from Stung-Treng, who having received militar training for three years was appointed Lieutenant by the Viet-Minh. After the Gease-Fire, he surrendered to the Laot authorities. After the recent attacks on Voeunsai, Nou-Phit