

Meat Touch alias Kæm

Ieng Sary
Duch

9 February 1978 (BBKKH412)

Responses of Meat Touch alias Kæm, Kampuchean Ambassador in Laos:
On the History of His Own Traitorous Activities, 9 February 1978

[notation:] Comrade Van

[another notation, in Duch's hand]

Respected Brother,

He engaged in two activities in Laos

1. In the imperialist department, he was in contact with the UNHCR organization and met In Tam
2. With the Yuon, he worked constantly with the Yuon Ambassador

With Respect, Duch, 21 February 1978

[yet another notation:] His activities in Laos begin starting from page 37 on.

[On p.22, he "confesses" that in late 1971, he "built up"] Mean, formerly the Chairman of Speu subdistrict, Chamkar Loe; who was a cadre in Water Transport (after independence). His weakpoint was that he was an opportunist element, encrusted with a stance in favour of material property rights, and relatives of his wife were in contradiction with the revolution. ... the revolution had smashed family on his wife's side, and Mean held a constant sentimental grudge on account of this. ...

[On p.24, he "confesses" that in mid-1972, he "built up"] Duong, a former combatant of the commerce department of Chamkar Loe district, whose weakpoint was that he was an element of bad class whose father had been smashed by the revolution. ...

A native of Kampung Cham who came to study at a Phnom Penh pagoda and then at Kampucheabot and finally at Lycée Sihanouk back in Kampung Cham. Then went to work at the Ministry of Public Works in Phnom Penh where Von Vet and Yæm recruited him in 1959. Joined a pillar organization in 1961 and the Party in 1962. Then worked as a courier for Koy Thuon's contacts in Phnom Penh in 1964. By 1966, begins working with Deuan and Chheuan in the absence of Koy Thuon. He recruits technical school teachers. In 1968, Thuon returns and brings with him Pok, Deuan, Sreng and Chhean. In 1970, he goes into liberated zone, where he is met by Pok and Deuan and is appointed North Zone Office Chairman. After it was dissolved in 1971, he works as Member of the Zone Education service under Tiv Ol, but after it is also dissolved, then becomes a Member of the Zone Economics Committee. In July 1973, Koy Thuon appoints him the Economics Committee Office Chairman. In May 1975, Koy Thuon brings

him to Phnom Penh as Vice Chairman of the Phnom Penh State Market, under Chheuan, and in June 1975 he becomes its chairman. In October 1975, he attended the First Party School Session, with Nuon Chea as instructor. In November 1975, "the Organization" transferred him from the state market to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and "the Organization" then proclaims him Chairman of the Diplomatic Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [p.39]. Then, "on 22 February 1976, the Organization decided that I would depart from Phnom Penh and go fulfil the duty of being the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea in Laos" [p.41], where he was in place by March 1976.

[On p.42, he "confesses" to having told a Cambodian resident in Laos that:] After liberation, Kampuchea encountered lots of difficulties and complications, and even now, the problem of food supplies and shelter for the people cannot be solved, as a result of which the people's standard of living is becoming more and more difficult and miserable."

[On p.44, he "confesses" to having] conducted agit-prop activities maligning the influence of the Kampuchean revolution so as to make the world perceive that the Democratic Kampuchea regime was unjust, unclean and dictatorial, having eliminated popular rights and freedoms and making the people live in a state of penurious difficulty and misery, with no means of support.

In July 1976, "the Organization summoned" him "to study and work with the Organization for a period." He left Vientiane in late July and arrived in Phnom Penh in early August. He asks for the permission of Hong, the Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for permission to meet Chheuan to request supplies for the embassy [p.47]. Then, "after having completed work with the Organization, the Organization decided" that he "was to go back abroad", and he arrived in Vientiane in September 1976 [p.48].

[On p.51, he "confesses" to giving Cambodians resident in Laos education such that they would] see the difficulties and suffering of the people, the suppression of rights and freedoms among the people, and the implementation of a dictatorial regime that was massacring the people."

Then, "in late January 1977, the Organization summoned me back into the country so that the Organization could ask my opinion about certain matters. ... On 28 January 1977, I departed Vientiane and arrived in Phnom Penh on 4 February 1977. After my return to the country, I was accommodated at the B1 Office through to 22 July 1977. On 23 July 1977, the Organization removed me from there and had me go and stay in a house inside friend Meah's unit of organization. On 2 August 1977, the Organization sent my family to live with me. On 20 November 1977, the Organization arrested me and sent me to the Ministry of Security, where I have remained since." [pp.53-54]

[The appended "List of Names of Persons Involved in My Activities", pp.55-57, includes the names of ten persons identified as having been "arrested already": Koy Thuon, former Secretary, North Zone; Deuan, formerly of the North Zone Committee; Chheuan, Chairman, Commerce Office; Sat, Chairman, Old North Zone Rubber Production; Kun, Chairman of State Sewing, Phnom Penh; Sreng, Deputy Secretary, Old North Zone; Tol, Member, old North Zone Committee; Han, Cadre, State Commerce Ministry; Nhæm, Member, State Commerce

Committee; Chhon, Energy Committee, Hâng, Energy Committee. There are 50 other names.]