

[Annotation]



Confidential

Note:

1. *This document leads to the understanding of the revisionists' plans to embed, spy and build up traitorous forces.*
2. *Understanding some of his organizational lines in which the attention is paid to the case of Comrade Prasith (ប្រាសិទ្ធ). Prasith previously stated in a response that he instructed the KGB clique to carry out further activities.
In my opinion, it should be quite interesting and he should be instructed to do work without contacting foreigners.*
3. *He said that he managed to recruit a person named Seang Hor Long (ស៊ីងហ៊ីឡុង), formerly an economics engineer in East Germany and currently at the technical side of the Civil Aviation.*
4. *HÃN Sieng Layni (ហាន់ សៀងឡាយនី) is the top leader of all tasks.*

19 January 1977

Office S-21
Phnom Penh

The 1st Responses of HĒNG Pich (ហ៊ែង ព័ន្ធ) alias Chhân (ឆន្ទ)
About
The History of HĒNG Pich alias Chhân, Combatant, Office B-1 (ឃ្ល១),
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

[Annotation:

Respected Brother,

1. *This person spoke much about substance, the stance of applying secrecy and the stance of enduring long term hardship to embed within the CPK.*
2. *As for the KGB member whom he reported to have recruited as a new force, it was Seang Hor Long.*

With respect,

[Signature-Duch]

16 January 1977]

Copied on 15 January 1977

Summary of Content

About the family of HĒNG Pich alias Chhân

He has an elder brother named HĒNG Suntara (ហេង សុន្ទរ៉ា), a technician at Pochentong; a younger sister named Ri (រី), married to a teacher.

Personal Information

- 1959-1964: HĒNG Chhân studied at Prey Utey (ព្រះឧទ័យ) secondary school, Takeo.
- 1964-1965: He attended the final grade in mathematics at Sisovath school.
- 1965: He sat for the entrance examination to study at the Pedagogy Faculty as a mathematics professor student.
- October 1965: HĒNG Chhân went to Soviet. After his arrival there, he joined the organization of the Khemarak Student Union (សហភាពខេមរៈនិស្សិត), inducted by Layni.
- 31 December 1966: He joined the KGB, inducted by Layni and recognised by Kisjascovski (គីសជាសគូរ៉ូស្គី) at the institute, at the Office of Foreign Liaison, Moscow.
- July 1969: Layni assigned HĒNG Chhân to grasp the state of affairs at the Khmer-Soviet Friendship school, Kampuchea.
- At the end of March 1970: Layni assigned him to embed in Peking.
- May 1973: HĒNG Chhân embedded within the ranks of the Kampuchean Revolution.
- May 1973: He arrived in Hanoi, where he stayed for one year.
- June 1974: He returned to Kampuchea.
- April 1975: HĒNG Chhân worked at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and met Layni, who assigned the following tasks to him:
1. To divert the revisionist line toward a Soviet-like one;

2. To divert the line on foreign affairs for Kampuchea to resume relationship with Soviet;
3. To build up KGB forces; and
4. To grasp the issue of not using money in Kampuchea to see what it would be like in the future

Summarized on 12 January 1922

Summarizer:

Nuon (SS)

I request to report to *Angkar*:

Biography

Original name: HĒNG Pich alias Chhân; Age: 33

Position: Combatant, Guesthouse Staff, Office B-1, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Place of

Birth: Samraong (សំរោង) village, Thlok (ធ្លក់) commune, Treang(ត្រែង) district, Takeo sector.

a. Biological Parents

Father's name: LEANG Sorn (ស៊ីន); Deceased

Mother's name: TOUCH Kim (ទួច គីម); Age: 56; Father's Place of Birth: Ta Sek (តាសេក) village, Angkanh(អង្កាញ) commune, Treang district, Takeo sector; Mother's Place of Birth: Samraong village, Thnok commune, Treang district, Takeo sector

After 1960, my parents went to live in Trapeang Kes (ត្រពាំងកេស) village, Nhaeng Nhang (ញ៉ែងញ៉ង) district, Tramkak district, Takeo province.

Occupations: Rice farmers

b. Parents-in-law

Father-in-law's name: Va (វ៉ា); Age: 63

Mother-in-law's name: Hîn (ហ៊ិន); Age: 60.

From the past until the present time my parents-in-law have been living in Srah Thul (ស្រះធ្នូល) village, Cheung Roas (ជើងរាស់) commune, Odongk (ឧត្តុង្គ) district, Sector 32.

Occupations: Former rice farmers currently in a cooperative

c. Siblings

Original KH: 00172999-00173034

There are eight siblings—three males, and five females. Previously, my eldest brother, HĒNG Suntara, served as technical deputy of the Civil Aviation, Pochentong. His current job and residence are unknown.

One of my sisters, Ry, is married to Teacher Phan (ផាន់). Her current job and residence are unknown.

d. Personal Information

- 1943-1954: Stayed at home with parents and at a pagoda.
- 1955-1959: Studied at Prey Sandaek (ប្រែសង្កែក) primary school (academic supplementary), Treang district town, Takeo province.
- 1959: Passed the primary school- leaving examination.
- 1959-1964: Studied at Preah Oktei (ព្រះខ័យ) high school, Takeo province.
- 1964: Passed the secondary school (Part I)-leaving examination.
- 1964-1965: Studied at the final grade majoring in mathematics, at Sisovath school in Phnom Penh.
- 1965: Passed the secondary school (Part II)-leaving examination majoring in mathematics. Sat for the entrance examination to study at the Pedagogy Faculty as a mathematics professor student.
- October 1965: Went to study construction in the Soviet Union, selected by the Ministry of National Education.
- November 1965: Layni brought me to join the “Khemarak Student Union” (សហភាពខេមរនិស្សិត). The union was a progressive student organization in the Soviet Union. It was established in 1962 as a Phnom Penh government-recognized organization. After 1966, as most of the progressive students had grasped the organization’s leadership successively, the Phnom Penh government ordered Ambassador to

Moscow HUL Kanthul (ហ៊ុល កង្កុល) to create a new association named “The General Association of Khmer Students and Expatriates” (សមាគមទូទៅនៃនិស្សិត និងអណិកជនខ្មែរ) in the Soviet Union. It accused the Khemarak Student Union of being the Khmer Rouge.

1965-1966: I studied the Russian language at Spean Thnal (ស្ពានថ្នល់) school,

Moscow city. Studying it for nearly one year, I could read and write.

In July 1966, I attended the construction school in Moscow. I studied at Grade 1. Layni instructed me to go to this construction school because it matched up with my intention to become a professor at the Technical Institute of Khmer-Soviet Friendship in Phnom Penh upon completing my study. For one year and a half, Layni tried instructing me both to learn Marxist-Leninist theories from Soviet documents and to carry out various anti-Phnom Penh government activities. As I liked to learn the theories, teachers at the school strived to teach me. In addition to this, as for my living, I was instructed to live in a room with two adult Russian students aged about 25 to 30. They helped me out at times of language difficulty. On the other hand, they were good at explaining and convincing me to have complete faith in the Soviet Union. They made me sense, “All revolutionaries in the world have to depend on the Soviet Union. Only the Soviet Union can salvage the global revolution.” I completely believed Lenin. I believed Soviet so completely that I dared to scarify everything for the global revolution and the international communists.

Layni often asked me that it be time to join another new international organization, which was the KGB. I finally agreed with Layni. I had joined an international organisation, the Khemarak Student Union. Then, I was instructed to join another international organization, KGB, which would further do me proud.

31 December Layni brought me to join the KGB. First, he brought me to meet my

1966: Russian language teacher, Ninna Alexandrovna (នីណា

អាឡិចសង់ដ្រូវនា). The teacher brought me and Layni to meet

Kisjascovki from the Office of Foreign Liaison at his office room at the Moscow construction school.

My KGB membership was:

- Inducted by Layni;
- Recognized by Kisjascovki
- Witnessed by Ninna Alexandrovna.

I joined the KGB afterwards.

Who is Kisjascovki? In an overt form, he is the chairman of the Office of Foreign Liaison. However, in a covert form, he is a KGB.

What is the Office of Foreign Liaison? The office, in an overt form, is designed to provide academic assistance for foreign technical and political students. Foreign students who have any matters have to contact staff working there as per their respective expertise. It helps resolve the livelihood of foreign students. Large schools with foreign students always have such an office. However, in a covert form, the office is to grasp the psychology of all students. It even knows the biography of each student. After each student completes his study and returns to his home country, it will contact him accordingly. As for those who have complete faith in the Soviet Union, it inducts them into the KGB.

After saying goodbye to each other, Kisjascovski firmly shook my hand. He wished me success in all tasks. He admonished me, if I had any matters, to contact and receive orders from and report to Layni.

From early 1967, Layni directed that I double my efforts pertaining to the theory of “limited sovereignty”, meaning that with regard to all tasks, both socialist and developing countries had to depend on Soviet, and if they wanted to do something, they had to seek Soviet’s comments first, and could do so only with Soviet’s approval.

Another direction was that I strive to study technology aimed at researching the construction field.

Layni entrusted me with a task, upon completing my study in Phnom Penh, to grasp the Higher Technical Institute of Khmer-Soviet Friendship in Phnom Penh. The institute was founded by the Soviet Union. How to grasp it?

The first was to promote Soviet's presence in terms of technical knowledge and practices at the Soviet institute. This was to highly appreciate and get a deep insight into Soviet technology, through which Soviet would be viewed as one of the world's top superpowers in technology.

X The second was to apply Soviet technology at factories, enterprises, worksites etc. by buying Soviet-made materials and supplying them.

X The third was to build up engineers and technicians with complete faith in Soviet and assign them to grasp factories, enterprises and worksites.

When its technology and political influence grew stronger, then Soviet would in the long term rise to grasp the entire Kampuchea.

In late 1967, Layni instructed me to leave the Khemarak Student Union to prepare myself to return to the country upon completing my study. If I still belonged to the Khmer Rouge, I would be unable to return to the country. I then tendered my resignation from the Khemarak Student Union. Layni instructed me to normalize my relations with the embassy. I gradually followed his instructions. The embassy was more eager to resume friendly relations with me because one of its tasks was to entice "Red" students to defect to the embassy.

In early 1969, a delegation led by the contemptible traitor, LONG Borēt (ឡុង បូរ៉េត), showed a movie at the Film Festival in Moscow. I learned of this from the embassy. I then went and told Layni, "I was once acquainted with LONG Borēt during my childhood when I lived at a pagoda with Deputy Chief Monk Hou (ហ៊ូ), a relative of his.

In 1957, Layni told me that if I knew someone exactly, he would ensure my return to the country.

Several days later, the Embassy of Kampuchea in the Soviet Union invited the LONG Bourēt delegation and pro-government Khmer students to a dinner at the embassy. Cheasan (ធីសាន) presented the situation of Khmer students in the Soviet Union. He showed LONG

Bourēt that until the present time some Khmer Rouge had defected, including me. I said, “I once saw you during my childhood when I lived at Prey Mien pagoda with Deputy Chief Monk Hou, your relative.” He said, “It’s good that you have switched to the embassy.”

In June 1969, Cheasan called me to join two government organizations, the Sangkom Reastr Niyum and the General Association of Students, as well as Khmer expatriates in the Soviet Union, to report to the Phnom Penh government, so that I would get away. I reported this to Layni.

In July 1969, Layni assigned me to return to the country.

The task was to grasp actual activities at the Higher Technical Institute of Khmer-Soviet Friendship:

1. In the future, in what direction would the school develop?
2. To grasp the technical issues of all domains at the entire school
3. To grasp the issues of construction research.

Layni affirmed that this task was regarded as the first test. I would contact and meet with a Russian professor named Kudisin (កូឌីស៊ីន) already at the technical school.

Kudisin used to teach, at the Moscow construction school, the “Durability of Elements” or [...] in French. In Phnom Penh, he both taught and worked at the Office of Construction Research.

After accepting the task, I went and told Cheasan to prepare a passport for me for the reason that I was going to visit my critically ill father. Cheasan prepared the passport and gave me a small letter of guarantee to present to police in case they did not allow me to return to Moscow. I was not fully convinced by the letter, so I borrowed US\$100 from Cheasan to feel more comfortable.

x | Perhaps in mid-July 1969, I left Moscow for Phnom Penh. Upon my departure, Layni gave me a pistol for personal protection during my work with Kudisin.

Upon my arrival at the Pochentong airport, detectives stopped me. I declared the pistol to the customs. The customs confiscated it.

At the Pochetong airport, all arriving passengers had to declare everything to the customs, disclosing what stuff they brought along. I told the customs that I had a pistol, for which detectives stopped me.

Detectives took me to the Special Police Headquarters. Late at night, they instructed my elder brother, HĒNG Suntara, technical deputy at the Pochentong Civil Aviation, to guarantee me out of detention. The following day, they instructed my brother to bring me for interrogation at the same place. They said that as I belonged to the Khmer Rouge, they arrested me. They asked about my biography and about student matters in Moscow. I told them that I belonged to the Khmer Rouge before, but now I defected to the embassy. They said that they had not seen any report from the embassy in Moscow. They left me out of detention at first.

Grasping at a pretext to distract the detectives, I visited my critically ill father in my home village for two or three days, after which I sought to meet and work with Kudisin.

I told Kudisin about the tasks Layni assigned to me in Moscow. Kudisin gave a lengthy explanation to me at the Office of Construction Research at the Higher Technical Institute of Khmer-Soviet Friendship regarding the future dangers to Soviet intending to use the school as the largest centre in Kampuchea to introduce Soviet technology to Kampuchea and educate/build up engineers and technicians to work at factories, enterprises or other places in order to serve Soviet's political interest. Kudisin stated that nowadays workers at this school were all reactionaries. They strived to divert the school's direction toward western styles and carry out subversion to prevent the school and Sihavouk moving forward and to gradually reduce Soviet technicians.

As for other technical issues, Kudisin explained the construction research to be conducted and the orientation of plans and materials for factories and even Soviet-style buildings. As for mining, Soviet planned to prospect for mineral deposits in Kampuchea. Seabed oil abounded, according to numerous researches. Soviet wanted to drill for the oil reserves. The transport would also be easy because Soviet ships could enter and exit the sea.

The issue of construction research was important to promote Soviet's presence because Soviet was the most advanced in the world. Kudisin instructed me to conduct research strenuously so that upon my return I would occupy the Office of Construction Research. The

main direction of this office was to do anything in the future for Soviet technology to be viewed as great.

This is the end of my tasks to come and learn to grasp actual issues.

In August, I went to apply for a passport to return to the country. A detective asked me if I had brought along any letter from Cheasan. I presented Cheasan's letter of guarantee reading "I am visiting my critically ill father." He took the letter, warning that if I was still the Khmer Rouge, he would kill me upon my next visit. He then prepared the passport for me to return to the country since he had just seen the embassy's report.

Returning to Moscow in August 1968, I reported to Layni even the issues of the pistol, my arrest by detectives, my meeting with Kudisin and the issue of learning to grasp the state of affairs at the Technical Institute of Khmer-Soviet Friendship as instructed. Kudisin admonished me, upon my return, to occupy the Office of Construction Research. Layni said that I had performed my first task well. As for the pistol issue, it was considered an experience.

On 18 March 1970, the coup in Phnom Penh was staged. Sihanouk then stayed in Moscow.

On 19 March 1970, Sihanouk left Moscow for Peking.

On 23 March 1970, Sihanouk issued a five-point (៥) statement declaring the formation of the National United Front of Kampuchea, calling on all students overseas to join the Front in order to appoint a legitimate government against the traitorous coup clique.

In late March 1970, Layni assigned me to embed in Peking. The tasks were:

1. To see if Sihanouk was imprisoned in China or he was just a scarecrow declaring the 23 March statement upon China's order;
2. To seek to have an in-depth understanding of Sihanouk to see if he had clear directions in the declaration;
3. To find out which forces he depended on;

As for contacts with Layni, he told me that he would also go to Peking soon after my arrival there.

I went to contact Cheasan concerning my departure for Peking.

Cheasan instructed me to write a letter of support for Sihanouk's 23 March statement.

On 11 April 1970, I arrived in Peking. China brought me to stay at the “Friendship” Hotel (សណ្ឋាគារមិត្តភាព).

On 12 April 1970, China brought me to meet with Sihanouk at the State Guest Reception Palace. I strived to observe Sihanouk and his family. Sihanouk instructed me to write a statement to be broadcast live on the Peking radio in Khmer language in support of his 23 March statement, and to call on youths both inside and outside the country to stand up for struggle. He told other persons to wait for me to go and work at his cabinet with five to six of Sihanouk’s entourage.

I worked at Sihanouk’s cabinet during daytime and rested at the Friendship Hotel at night.

One week later, Layni arrived in Peking.

I reported to Layni that Sihanouk was not under China’s detention. Sihanouk was not a scarecrow shouting for China. He had full rights and freedom to engage in politics. His statement just won support from three Brothers in the country as broadcast on the Peking radio several days ago.

Layni assigned additional tasks to me:

1. To keep on seeking to understand Sihanouk more deeply to find out if he had any clear directions in the struggle;
2. To find out which forces he depended on

The most important thing was to do anything to make him do the following at first:

- To devise a front political strategy in Peking;
- To organize the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea in Peking
- To organize the Central Committee’s political office to facilitate permanent work functioning.

After the organization of the Front, the Front’s Central Committee would be used as the alternative to the National Assembly to appoint a government in line with Sihanouk’s statement of 23 March 1970.

At the same time, Layni said that it was imperative to do anything to make me and him join the above organizations, both the Front and the government.

Receiving this instruction, I spoke with Sihnaouk, stirring up agitation in his cabinet. Sihanouk afterwards ordered the above points to be followed.

In late April 1970, the Front's organizational organs were competed.

- Sihanouk received the same position of Head of State, but was given an additional position of Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

- PEN Nut (ប៉ែន នុត) received the position of Chairman of the Political Office of the Central Committee, the National United Front of Kampuchea.

Layni and I then joined the Front's Central Committee as members.

After the complete organization of the Front's organs, Chairman MAO Zedong accepted Sihanouk and all Khmers engaging in the Front in Peking.

On 5 May 1970, Sihanouk declared, before journalists at the Palace of People in Peking, the appointment of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech PEN Nut as the First Minister.

On 20 May 1970, Chairman MAO Zedong issued a statement calling on peoples in the world to stand up to defeat the American imperialists and its lackeys, including a sentence "I support the spirit of struggle by Sihanouk."

In July 1970, PEN Nut appointed:

- Me Deputy Secretary of State at the Ministry of Military Materials.
The ministry is tasked with receiving military assistance from China and Korea. However, it existed only in the form of façade.
- Layni Deputy Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Several days later, I told Layni, "To my observation, Sihanouk has clear directions. He is prepared to return to power in Phnom Penh."

As for forces:

1. He made an appeal to the country once per week, hoping the people still loved him.
2. He was garnering all forces from abroad as he could, especially youths, in order for him to be viewed as clean in work and free

from corruption unlike before. For example, he instructed PEN Nut to appoint Layni and me to such high positions.

3. On the international arena, Chairman MAO Zedong had just declared support for him as for his statement of 20 May 1970. And some governments had just declared their recognition of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

In late July, Layni went to Moscow.

In August 1970, Layni returned to Peking.

He told me that the Soviet government had not yet recognized the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. If we wanted the Soviet government to recognize the Royal Government, only leaders from inside the country would go and meet it in Moscow at first.

At the time, Layni showed me:

- Hydroelectricity Engineer Certificate
- Law Certificate

He said that he would present the certificates to Sihanouk and PEN Nut because they both still favoured certificate holders. But importantly, he wanted to present the Law Certificate for PEN Nut to recognize him as a law expert so that PEN Nut would often allow him to go out for an international conference.

Layni instructed me to get closer to Sihanouk and PEN Nut, on the one hand, in order to make them both have more trust in me, and on the other hand, in order for me to strive to understand them both more deeply.

In addition to the positions of a member of the Central Committee, the National United Front of Kampuchea; and Deputy Secretary of State at the Ministry of Military Materials, I held two other positions as daily functions:

- Member of the Livelihood Committee of the Friendship Hotel for the Khmer side;
and
- Combatant of the Office of Propaganda, the National United Front of Kampuchea,
in Peking.

The office published various documents from the Political Office of the Central Committee, the National United Front of Kampuchea, and broadcast radio texts, the voice of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the AKI (អាភិភិក្ខុ) in French language.

CHUON Prasith (ជួន ប្រសិទ្ធ), a reserve member of the Political Office, was responsible for the Office of Propaganda.

Prasith currently works at the political side of the Foreign Affairs, Democratic Kampuchea. Prasith instructed me to perform tasks strenuously.

CHUON Prasith grasped the issues of international conferences.

He went to study in France perhaps in 1940. His struggle was connected to the French Communist Party. The French Community Party is currently a revisionist party, a satellite of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. After the expulsion of the French colonists, CHUON Prasith returned to the country. He brought along his French wife. He worked at the Phnom Penh Railway. In 1963, Sihanouk accused CHUON Prasith of causing a revolt among workers at the Railway. CHUON Prasith then fled back for France. In late 1970, he came and worked at the Front in Peking. He served as a reserve member of the Political Office of the Central Committee, the National United Front of Cambodia.

- He also served as Minister of Coordination of People's Struggle for the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. The minister was stationed in Peking for domestic relations.
- He grasped the issues of international conferences—conferences of various public organizations in the world supportive of Kampuchean people's struggle against the American imperialists and its lackeys.

In 1971, a domestic organization arrived in Peking. Layni instructed me to seek its request for me to return to the country. I requested the organization, which then instructed me to be prepared for:

- Education and study
- Tempering and labour

Layni told me to reduce contacts with Sihanouk and PEN Nut.

In 1972, I was prepared to return to my country. I met the qualifications set by the organization:

1. Active in all works, both daily core tasks, tempering and labour and preparedness to return to the country;
2. Resolute because the possibility of death on the way amounted to 50 per cent.

Important. It is imperative to examine this. | In May 1973, the organization decided to allow me to return to the country. CHUON Prasith called me to meet in his room for more than half an hour. He instructed me to receive actual KGB tasks from Layni.

When I was about to depart, Layni gave me the tasks:

1. To embed and get tempered for at least three years in the country in order to well serve KGB tasks in the future;
2. To grasp the actual situation at each location; and
3. To build up KGB forces.

As for contacts, Layni told me that he would follow suit, and that even if I did not meet Krīnlean (គ្រិនលាន), I would meet POCH Mak Baurei (ប៉ូចម៉ាក់បូរី) [*Annotation: At the Mine and Industry?*], and that if I met him, I was instructed to carry out the above three tasks; if not, he would wait until Layni had arrived.

[Annotation:] There is a previous response. . The request is made to monitor and reduce communications with the Youth League.

Before we left each other, Layni told me to trust CHUON Prasith. From that time, I realized that CHUON Prasith was my leader.

- Krīnlean, alias Sâm [*Annotation in Vooun (វ៉ៃន)*'s responses], is formerly an electrical engineer in Moscow; currently working at the Technical School.

- POCH Măk Bourei (ប៉ូចម៉ាកបូរី), alias Săo (សៅ), is formerly an electrical engineer in Moscow; currently working at the Mines Group [Annotation: with Comrade Lon (លន់).]

In late May 1973, I left Peking for the country. Upon my arrival in Hanoi, Angkar instructed me to work at the Ministry of Radio for a while due to a lack of staff.

At the Ministry of Radio, I met with POCH Măk Bourei alias Săo. I told Săo about the tasks Layni instructed:

1. To embed and get tempering for least three threes in the country;
2. To firmly grasp the situation at each location and carry out practices for the interest of the KGB; and
3. To infiltrate the masses to build up KGB forces.

Angkar instructed me to work at the Roman-Khmer Interpretation/Translation under Săo's control.

[Annotation:
Distorted the
[Party] line at
the Radio in
Hanoi.]

Săo instructed that he and I conducted interpretation/translation in any way to exaggerate or distort the line in one or two words or a few phrases, especially where the printing telegraph could not catch scripts clearly, in order to avoid Angkar's attention on the pretext of technical errors. I did this work with Săo for almost a year.

In May 1974, Layni alias Lân arrived at the Ministry of Radio. I reported to him the tasks I had completed with POCH Măk Bourei alias Săo.

A short time after Layni's arrival, Angkar decided to allow me to return to the country.

When I was about to depart, Layni told me that the three tasks remained the same.

He admonished me to exercise the utmost caution to refrain from doing something strange because I had been out of the country for nine years.

As for contacts, Layni told me to go and meet Krınlean alias Săm in the country. If I met him, I would tell him about the three tasks:

1. To embed and learn for at least three years in order to live and work like others;
2. To firmly grasp the situation at each location and carry out practices for the interest of the KGB; and

3. To try infiltrating the masses to build up KGB forces.

It was imperative to proceed in accordance with reality at each location where I lived and worked.

If I did not meet Krīnlean alias Sām, I was instructed to wait until Layni's arrival. Layni said that those who returned to the country had gone through similar procedures because the gateway for those from outside was the same.

In June 1974, I departed from Hanoi for the country. I escorted *Angkar* in the performance of my tasks as an assistant and guard.

On 24 June 1974 I arrived in the country. *Angkar* instructed me to go to B-16, which was *Angkar*'s messenger office in Kampong Cham sector, the North Zone.

My tasks assigned by the Organizational Office were to produce and increase crops. I was in a position of mobility from office to office, where I undertook study sessions, fell sick and produced congress banners.

In November 1974, I met Krīnlean alias Sām at B-20 during a study session.

I told Krīnlean about the three tasks assigned by Layni. At the time, Krīnlean alias Sām was at B-15. B-15 was an *Angkar* crop production office located in Kampong Cham sector, the North Zone. Krīnlean told me about the past year in the liberation area. He said that points favourable for the KGB were plentiful including the fact all the people were illiterate. The office lacked everything even food and medicine.

I then agreed with Sām. Sām and I discussed together and agreed to return to our respective office and carry out the planned three tasks.

- It was imperative to depend on assistance from socialist countries;
- To buy people's minds and hearts with necessities such as medicine.

After my return to the office, I agitated for the words that socialist countries wanted to grant a lot of assistance, but Kampuchea did not accept. I bought people's minds and hearts by giving away medicine, lighters and so on. The giveaway became known to the office chairman and *Angkar* summoned me to re-education.

I agitated for moral issues at times of war in a lawful, overt form.

I told dedicated model women, "Among the disable, the blind and the limbless, which one are you willing to support? This question shocked the school, and even the *Brother* in the

Education Committee ordered it be stopped, affirming, “Don’t agitate for moral issues at times of war as it is contradictory to the *Angkar* line.”

In late 1974, Layni alias Lân returned to the country. He went to stay at B-15, which was an *Angkar* crop production office. *Angkar* assigned me to produce banners at B-15 for the S-71 Annual Congress 1975. S-71 was *Angkar*’s general office for all “B” offices.

In an overt form, I strived to produce banners, but covertly, I reported to Layni alias Lân my recent meeting with Krinlean alias Sâm in November. I handed over the three tasks Layni assigned to me when I left the Ministry of Radio. I reported about my activities as written above.

Layni told me to continue with the three tasks having been implemented in the past. As for contacts, he instructed me to contact and report to him as before.

In January 1975, I separated from Layni alias Lân and returned to my Office B-16.

Angkar called me to attend a study session. In February 1975, I lived in Preah Vihear; *Angkar* instructed me to get tempering and study from cooperatives in Preah Vihear. I went and lived in a community in Chhnuon (ឈ្នួន) village near the Stung Sen river in the commune whose name I forget, in Rovieng (រវៀង) district.

I observed that the level of political understanding among people in the community was lower than that of those at the office. In the community, people lacked clothes, salt and especially medicine.

I bought their hearts and minds by giving away medicine individually. This became known to the community chairman. He called me to get re-education and strictly prohibited me from giving any materials to individual people, but if I wanted to give something, I had to hand it to *Angkar*.

In late April 1975, *Angkar* called me to return to Phnom Penh. I worked at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I served Chinese guests, and then moved to the Guesthouse Staff of Office B-1.

In September 1975, Layni came and worked at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I reported to him the activities I had carried out in Preah Vihear. At the Guesthouse Staff, I applied the slogan: “Building up socialism has to be with some pleasure.” I applied relaxation to the people, allowing them to eat freely and at will, wear luxurious clothes of their own, and eat, drink and be

merry but secretly to avoid *Angkar*'s knowledge, because the spoils of war filled up houses under arrangement.

Layni assigned me with new tasks:

1. To divert the line by way of distortion, exaggeration or falsification based on actual practices;
2. Among all tasks, it was imperative to place importance on technical issues;
3. To continue with the tempering, doing whatever necessary to enter the Party.

As for contacts, Layni told me that it was imperative to report to him because he was working stably at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

After receiving the tasks, I put them into practice at the Guesthouse Staff.

I possessed the position of technical responsibility. And the person responsible for political ideology was Mâm (ម៉ាម). Mâm is formerly a teacher and currently works at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as custodian of Office B-1. By grasping Mâm's weak points in favour of life of ease, he told him to carry out relaxed measures by allowing people at the Guesthouse Staff to have plentiful food and clothes; for example, they had no old clothes rather than luxurious garments.

Every day I always spoke of technical issues to get the people to love technology and view it as great and necessary to depend on in order to build up the country rapidly, especially technology from the socialist countries.

In March 1976, *Angkar* transferred Mâm out. He had imposed rules on the masses and relaxation on himself.

As for the issue of diverting the line, I followed a lawful form. During a nationwide study session, *Angkar* mentioned, "Today, in the process of construction, we do not have hardship like during the war. During the war, it was harder than today." I commented, Lenin said, "At times of war, it is the time to seize power. It is not as hard as grasping the power today." This was in complete opposition to the *Angkar* line.

- *Angkar* instructed that recreational facilities for diplomatic guests consist of two badminton courts. I asked Layni about that, and he told me to build only one court. It was imperative to report that this was due to technical matters—too narrow spacing. I

reported to *Angkar* that only one should be built, but *Angkar* ordered that two courts be built, stressing that only one court would mean being private. For this, I agitated for counter-*Angkar* opinions, saying that it would fit only one court as the space was too narrow. Eventually, *Angkar* ordered that two courts be completed. *Angkar* removed me from the position of technical responsibility at the Guesthouse Staff.

As for the preparation of a guesthouse for visiting Korean diplomats, upon their arrival, I prepared a shortage glasses and cups to reduce *Angkar*'s influence.

As for the preparation for the Embassy of Albany, when our comrades were working, I let Albanian diplomats to walk around and point to the west and point to the east or control our comrades. This led to anger among the masses saying: "We have expelled all the oppressing foreigners. Why are foreigners still allowed to control us?" This became known to *Angkar*, which then commented, "Beware of being a lackey again!"

A request is made to examine this. In June 1976 I reported all of my activities to Layni alias Lân. I inducted into the KGB organization a new member, SEANG Hor Long (ស៊ាងហ៊ីឡុង) alias

Phat (ផាត), recognized by Layni.

An examination should be conducted to transfer him out to other workplace. SENG Hor Long alias Phat, formerly an economics engineer in East Germany, currently works at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in charge of technology. He was tasked with contacting Layni. He received orders from and reported to Layni.

In June 1976, I received new tasks from Layni.

1. To divert the lines:
 - a. As for the line on foreign affairs, it was imperative to do anything to resume relationship with Soviet and socialist countries;

- b. As for the disuse of money, to do anything to see that the disuse of money is too egalitarian and that it is therefore imperative to use money once again;
 - c. To do anything to see that collectivism in the form of such unions and cooperatives is too strict; it is imperative to leave something private available;
 - d. As for all tasks, to do anything to see that technology is the first, not political ideology;
2. To strive to build up forces both for embedding and expansion;
 3. What activities did China carry out? How many technicians were there?

As for contacts, Layni instructed that I report to him.

Receiving these new tasks, I engaged in agitation, for example, by raising a question: “When will Soviet, a socialist country in East Europe, besides Yugoslavia and Romania, set up its diplomatic mission in Phnom Penh? At the time of national construction, we needed assistance from all socialist countries, not exclusively from China.

I raised a question to ask one another: “If money is in use, we will have different salaries high or low dependent on our ability, job and technology. If money is not in use, those who do a lot will be the same as those who do a little, just filling their stomach.” I reasoned that if money was used, there would be different salaries, and markets where, if we wanted any goods or any food to eat, we could buy it immediately.

I stirred up agitation, for example: “Nowadays it’s getting stricter and stricter both in work performance, living and movement. Even if we go somewhere for a while, it is difficult.”

I often said, “Angkar seems to pay less attention to technicians.” In the current national construction, we need so many technicians to advance the country. Moreover, we need technical assistance from socialist countries.

At the same time of the agitation, I raised issues during major meetings to attack office leading cadres, for example, by saying, “As for criticism from the masses, cadres have to take it into consideration because cadres have some shortcomings that have led to the mass criticism.” I commented, “If there is any issue, just think of resolving it via organization, but not think of resolving it via ideology.” Eventually, *Angkar* declared that I was in opposition of the Party and attacked it during a meeting by lawful means. This occurred at Office B-1 in October 1976.

As for another important issue, it was imperative to do anything to serve in the political side of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs so that it would be easy to divert Angkar's political line on foreign affairs toward resuming relationship with the Soviet Union and socialist countries in East Europe.

In late November 1976, *Angkar* started an educational course presenting: "Activities to continue with the socialist revolution and the construction of socialism in Kampuchea are advancing well."

In December 1976, using the pretext that my mother-in-law was critically ill, I requested to *Angkar* to visit her, and *Angkar* decided to permit me to go to the home village of my family in Srah Thul village, Cheung Roas commune, Odongk district, Sector 32, the West Zone.

On 8-23 December 1976, I went to the cooperative in the above village to see to what extent the cooperative had developed.

In 1977, the cooperative experienced a shortage of unhusked rice again because many rice seedlings failed to develop due to water insufficiency. Many people fell sick and lacked medicine. People ate porridge while the cooperative chairman ate the cooked rice. Soldiers were instructed to serve as mobile unit chairmen, imposing rules on people.

Upon my return, I reported this to Layni.

What did the Embassy of China do in Phnom Penh? The top Chinese official in charge in Kampuchea was not Ambassador Sun Hor (ស៊ុន ហ៊ុន), but Military Attaché TOENG Khunsan (តឹង ហ៊ុនសាន).

And Chinese experts under the control of the Democratic Kampuchea Ministry of Foreign Affairs consisted of many groups and continued to mobilize/reshuffle including:

- Broadcasting radio group: Repaired and installed the Stung Meanchey radio station
- Printing telegraph group: Worked at the Ministry of Propaganda
- Medical group: Worked at Hospital P-17
- Medicine preparation/production group: Worked at the Ministry of Social Affairs
- Construction, factory and building design group: Worked at the Glass Factory near Stung Meanchey

They all amounted to more than 300. I reported this to Layni in October 1976.

On 18 December 1976, Angkar arrested me at Office B-1.

10 January 1977

Confessor

[Signature]

HĒNG Pich alias Chhân

[Thumbprint]

10 January 1977

Interrogator

[Signature]

NOB Nuon (ណុប នួន)

Copied on 15 January 1977

Copier:

[Signature]

LEANG Huoy (លាង ហួយ)