

[page number BSTU 0036
 [Federal Commissioner for the
 Records of the State Security Service
 of the former German Democratic Republic]]

Translation from Vietnamese

SHORT BIOGRAPHY

Current first and last names : HENG SOMRIN
 First and last names at birth : Heng Him
 Year of birth : 1934
 Place of birth : Kok Commune, Pônhiã Krek District,
 Kompong Cham Province
 Nationality : Khmer
 Family background : Lower peasants
 Personal background : Member of the army
 Educational level : 10th grade Khmer (≅ 3rd grade Vietnam)
 Participation in the revol. : 1959
 Admitted as party
 candidate : 25 May 1961
 Member of the party since : 25 August 1961
 Came to Vietnam : October 1978 (in Comrade Chia Xim's Section in Sector
 20)
 Previous positions : Concurrently Political Commissar and Commander
 of the 4th Division; Deputy Secretary of the party
 leadership of the Command Staff in the East
 Present positions : - Chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for
 National Salvation (December 1978)
 - Chairman of the Revolutionary People's Council of
 Kampuchea (8 January 1979)



FAMILY MEMBERS

Father: Xom Hen, long since deceased
 Mother: Hêng Xom, 73 years old, alive. Participated in the resistance movement
 against the French and the Americans. After May 1978 fled to the forest
 but was driven back by the enemy. Her whereabouts are unknown.
 Siblings: Three brothers, three sisters. The brothers participated in the revolution:
 One older brother is the head of the liaison office in the East (i.e., in Som
 Kay); one brother is a member of the commune party leadership; another
 was a division commander before being killed by the enemy. Three
 younger sisters work in agriculture and do not belong to any political
 organisation.
 Wife: [REDACTED] (new name: [REDACTED]), works in agriculture, party member.
 She has three daughters: the oldest is 15, the youngest was 2 (deceased).
 The wife currently lives with her mother.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION:

- 1959 : Participated in subversive activities of the Base
 1961 - 1962 : Member of party leadership of a Base, leader of a Base liaison group
 1963 - 1967 : Member of party leadership of a Sector committee, head of a liaison group in the East
- [page number 0037]
- 1968 : Member of party leadership of a Sector committee, head of the medical group in the East
 1969 : Standing member (Section 6), Political Commissar of a platoon
 1970 : Deputy Party Organiser, Political Commissar of the 4th Company, East Zone
 1971 : Standing representative of the Party Committee, Deputy Commander of Battalion 12, East Zone
 1972 : Deputy Party Secretary and Commander of the 12th Battalion, East Zone
 1973 - 1974 : Deputy Party Secretary and Commander of the 126th Regiment, East Zone
 1975 : Deputy Party Secretary; concurrently Political Commissar and Commander of the 4th Division in the East
 1976 - 1978 : Member of Party Committee in the East, Second Secretary of the party leadership of Command Staff in the East
 25 May 1978 : Left the ranks of the enemy and took to the forests, responsible for all military matters in the East Zone
 2 Dec 1978 : Elected Chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation
 8 Jan 1979 : Elected Chairman of the Revolutionary People's Council of Kampuchea

EVALUATION

- He is an honest person and many cadre in Zone 203 hold him in high esteem on account of his understanding. The only surviving of the F. 4 command;
- Has a low level of education, taciturn and sometimes suffers from an inferiority complex;
- In his autobiography he mentions his shortcomings in identifying friends and enemies: "I followed the Pol Pot/Ieng Sary political line and up until the coup I was unable to distinguish clearly between friends and enemies. I followed the history of the revolutionary struggles of Kampuchea and Vietnam, which have long since been characterised by traditional solidarity. But when a pack of traitors caused a split I made no attempt to figure out who were friends and who were enemies. Most importantly, I did not recognise Pol Pot/Ieng Sary's reactionary and anti-Vietnamese ways."
- Comrade Ba Hai assessed him as follows: "Rin is not well-educated and his political understanding is limited. However, in his interactions with people (when he worked in mail distribution) Rin shows the ability to empathise. Rin is honest and taciturn (at

meetings). But he is very jovial and open when he is able to meet and talk to Vietnamese cadre."

During the time he spent in Vietnam, he was driven by the thought of acquainting himself with the Vietnamese way of life. Rin admired our ability to run our affairs and our stability. He visited Ben San and delightedly and wholeheartedly thanked us for our support in stabilising the life of the population, for providing comprehensive care for the sick and for the fact that children can attend school.

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As to his view of friends and enemies, Rin is unambiguous: "Vietnam is not only our friend today: it has long since given Kampuchea its wholehearted help. During Zone 203's darkest hour, Vietnam wholeheartedly helped Kampuchea liberate the country. Vietnam's position towards Kampuchea remains unchanged."

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Rin has a strong feeling of inferiority when he hears Chhuon spreading "Vietnam's moral support for the establishment party regional committees." Rin freely allows himself to be subordinate to Chhuon. When Sim analyses the situation, Rin recognises his own shortcomings. He is also aware that he does not have what it takes to bring together his compatriots in the Zone.

How did Rin perform his duties when he was Secretary and Political Commissar of F. 4, the main force of K 203 for the implementation of the military policy of the Kampuchean response, and had to conduct purges among his own people and was supposed to defeat Vietnam? This point needs to be elucidated further.

Summary: Rin is a surviving member of a Zone committee of the party and feels an affinity towards his colleagues and subordinates; he is especially respected by Zone 203. Despite his low level of education, he is able to hold a position at Zone level. If he furthers his education, he could definitely be considered capable of higher-level tasks.

[page number BSTU 0041]

Translation from Vietnamese

SHORT BIOGRAPHY

Name : Hun Sen. His real name is Hun Bonal.
 When he came to Vietnam he called himself Hai Phuo.
 Date and place of birth: 4 April 1951, Kompong Cham
 Parents :
 Wife :
 Siblings :

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION

- Until 1963 school pupil in his hometown.
- 1963 - 1966 - studied in Phnom Penh up to 4th grade (≅ 7th grade in Vietnam), then stopped studying and returned to his hometown.
- 1967 worked for the Cotab company in Kompong Cham. Persecuted due to his anti-Sihanouk activities, escaped to Kimot. Participated in the Kimot peasants' struggle, fled persecution by escaping to Kratie. Earned his living by pulling water carts.
- 1969 sold goods to Vietnamese entities in the Kratie region.
- 18 March 1970, after the coup d'état demonstrated against Lon Nol and subsequently fled to Vietnam.
- 1970 - 1971 - in the army established by Vietnam.
- 1972 - 1974 - Platoon Leader.
- 1972 - 1974 - Battalion Commander, in Sector 21.
- April 1975, lost his left eye in an attack on Phnom Penh and ended up in a hospital;
- October 1975 - January 1977 - Chief of Staff of the 21st Regiment.
- February - June 1977 – Concurrently Deputy Regiment Commander in Sector 21 and Regiment Chief of Staff.
- When the order came in June 1977 to crush the enemy and it emerged that the attack would be directed against Vietnam, the regiment command did not attack but sought ways to postpone the operation. The regiment commander and the regiment's political officer informed the regiment that if the two of them did not return from the reconnaissance operation which had been ordered, the regiment would be left to its own devices.

For two days, there was no news of the two officers: Hun Sen had defected to Vietnam (Tây Ninh) with a few close friends.

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When he established contact, Hun Sen sought permission to help put together combat forces that would crush Pol Pot.

Together with Hem Samin, Mea Kroch, Meas Houll and others, he joined a group of "defectors" and headed to Long Khanh in order to establish Kampuchean troops.

- In December 1977 he advanced to his home region with our army, was unable to find his wife and children and learned of their deaths.
- In December 1978 he was elected to the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation (Central Committee) with responsibility for youth matters.
- 8 Jan. 1979, elected to the Committee for the Establishment of the Party Apparatus (Central Committee).
- 10 January 1979, elected Minister for Foreign Affairs in the People's Revolutionary Council.
- February 1979, [REDACTED] (Head of Office, later arrested) brought Hun Sen's wife and child to Phnom Penh. Before then [REDACTED] Hun Sen had been introduced to a lady [REDACTED] (her name at the time was [REDACTED]), whom he also wanted to marry. When his wife returned he broke up with [REDACTED] definitively and took her to Hanoi as [REDACTED] Embassy Secretary for the Kampuchean Embassy.

[page number 0025]

Translation from Vietnamese

SHORT BIOGRAPHY

First and last names : Chia Xim (Salát)
 Nationality : Khmer
 Year of birth : 1932
 Place of birth : Ampin, Rômeas Hek, Svay Rieng
 Social background : Middle peasant
 Religion : Buddhism
 Educational level : Can read and write
 Occupation : Agricultural worker
 Participation in the revol. : 1952
 Joined the party : 1959

FAMILY MEMBERS

Father: Chia Xau (C)
 Mother: Ren-Nâu, currently resides in enemy-controlled territory
 Wife: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] has seven children (four sons, three daughters), eldest son was killed, one son and two daughters are missing; one daughter went to Vietnam; two sons are with their mother.
 Siblings: Five including himself (four brothers, one sister). The brothers (one elder, two younger) were murdered by Pol Pot/Ieng Sary with their wives and children. His older sister's husband was also killed by the enemy.

PRIOR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY:

- Monk for four years in his youth.
 1952 : Revolutionary activity as a messenger;
 1962 - 1967 : Liaison person; subversive cadre in the commune as of 1965;
 1968 - 1969 : Second Secretary of Krabao Commune;
 1970 : Secretary of the Commune and member of Krabao District committee;
 1971 - 1978 : Secretary of Pônha Krek District and member of the Sector committee;
 1976 - artist in the National Assembly;

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24 June 1978 : Took to the forests and led the population in resistance against Pol Pot/Ieng Sary and subsequently appointed Secretary of Sector 20;

Came to Vietnam: On 15 October 1978 as the leader of a delegation from Sector 20 to establish relations with Vietnam and seek Vietnam's assistance.

EVALUATION

Comrade Ba Hai, who was acquainted with Comrade Xim from 1971-1975, reports the following:

"Comrade Xim has a good moral attitude towards the population and is trusted by those around him. During the time that the group spent in Vietnam, he often expressed his feelings and views regarding the cruel Pol Pot and Ieng Sary regime in his homeland. When visiting one of our entities he repeatedly praised Vietnam's socialist order and expressed his hatred for Pol Pot/Ieng Sary and his determination to destroy that regime and rebuild his country.

Xim himself had good relations with the Liaison Department of Sector 20 from 1971 until 1975 and caused no serious problems. When our compatriots were disarmed by negative forces, when our supply vehicles were looted and when terror operations were conducted on the border in 1973, Comrade Xim would usually go to the Liaison Department and express his dislike for these actions. On many occasions Xim intervened together with the Liaison Department of Sector 20 (Comrade Bay Viet) and achieved a successful solution.

Together with Kampuchean compatriots, Comrade Xim decided that he must go to Vietnam to show militant solidarity and request Vietnam's assistance.

At work meetings with our leadership, Comrade Xim asked for Vietnam's urgent assistance, e.g. that Vietnam itself could be a space where Kampuchean revolution could continue to exist. He asked Vietnam to help the Kampuchean people to come across, prepare an area for setting up bases, create armed forces, train cadre, etc. He was, above all, completely reliant on Vietnam's assistance in developing a political program, founding a party, etc.

Xim had previously harboured suspicions that the Pol Pot/Ieng Sary regime would murder people, cadre and fighters, but did not dare voice those suspicions even though until late April 1978 he often had a chance to exchange opinions with his closest comrades. In late May 1978, Comrade Muoi Xu told Xim the following about resistance against the reactionaries: "If we want to successfully resist the reactionaries, we must rely on Vietnam. [page number BSTU 0027] Although the Pol Pot/Ieng Sary mob has been incited national hatred in the past, I (Muoi Xu) still believe that Vietnamese comrades understand us..." At that moment, when he took to the forests, the reactionary nature of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary became increasingly clear to Comrade Xim.

Xim previously regarded China as a great socialist friend. It is the case that China helped Kampuchea build socialism. But gradually Xim began to harbour doubts because China welcomed the fact that Pol Pot and Ieng Sary murdered cadre, killed party members and exterminated innocent people. He harboured further doubt particularly when he learned of China's objection to the discrimination against foreigners in Vietnam and when he drew a parallel with the Hoa people in Kampuchea, who were robbed of

every possession, forced into the jungle and taken to the mountains, where hundreds of thousands of them almost died of hunger and malaria, and when he then asked himself why China does not object to it.

Had the Chinese not whipped up hatred, the Pol Pot/Ieng Sary regime would not have dared to carry out a coup, attack Vietnam and murder cadre, fighters and people in the East Zone.

During his stay in Vietnam, Comrade Xim became aware of the insidious intentions to betray Marxism-Leninism. He recognised the dubious designs of the clique of reactionary leaders in China and their expansionist drive for hegemony, making the connection with the situation in Kampuchea, where much was done according to the Chinese model, e.g., internal exile, nepotism, people's communes, etc. He realised that the reactionary clique in China represents the enemy and fought against it.

Comrade Xim paid close attention to the internal struggle, gained the collective's understanding and proved himself to be capable of leadership and inner conviction.

Of note, however, is that:

- Comrade Xim appeared at times conciliatory, diffident and indecisive, especially with regard to internal work.

- From 1975 until 1978, despite already harbouring doubt, he still put his trust in the political direction the party was taking, i.e., that determined by Pol Pot/Ieng Sary. How then, as Secretary of Pônha Krêt District (which borders Samát) did he carry through the policy vis-à-vis the Khmer population and on the border with Vietnam? This question must be further pondered.

Summary: Of all the cadre that came to Vietnam (whom Comrade Ba Hai met and with whom he became acquainted), Xim has the most versatile skills, primarily in terms of leadership, and a good outlook in many respects. He could be assigned tasks not only at Sector level but also substantial tasks at higher levels. Naturally, he needs our assistance and support to that end.

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- Inquiries and conversations with cadre and other persons who recently came to Tay Ninh (they previously lived in the same region as Xim) support the above opinion of Comrade Ba Hai.

- Educational level and knowledge are limited, but he has practical experience. His way of working is that of a leader and he actively connects with the masses. Since he joined the Front, public opinion has mostly been favourable to him (including on the part of his compatriots in the North).

- He behaves properly, does not speak much, barely stands out and is trusted by the Kampuchean cadre of Zone 203. Comrade Tu's opinion of Xim: He is the kind of person who does not shy away from substantial tasks; he is honest and strives for

progress (likes to be able to speak his mind and criticise, is not egotistical and is strict with his compatriots); he is quiet, good-natured and humble.

He cannot write as well as Som Rin. He is fearful and lacks courage. As regards solidarity with Vietnam, his views are firmer those of Som Rin.

Summary: Comrade Xim possesses various outstanding qualities, but belongs to the leading cadre who have worked under the Pol Pot/Ieng Sary regime since 1962. He came to Vietnam as an expellee. More must therefore be found out about him.

When selecting cadre Comrade Xim fails to take a firm position regarding negative elements, such as, for example, the UK Suon group, which is currently selecting delegates for the Congress of the Front and for the conference of cadre for the establishment of the party.

[page number BSTU 0059]

Translation from Vietnamese

SHORT BIOGRAPHY

First name and last name : Sô-siéc (Pen Sô-van)
 Nationality : Khmer
 Age : 42 (1936)
 Place of birth: : Tram Kok District, Takeo Province
 Family background : Lower peasants
 Personal background : Lower peasant
 Educational level : 9th grade in Vietnam (Central School for the
 Complementary Education of Workers and
 Peasants)
 - Level II of the Khmer system
 Political educational level (theor.) : Graduate of the Army Officers School
 Participation in the revolution : 3 February 1950
 Joined the party : 27 August 1959 (when he was Commander B
 of the artillery)

FAMILY MEMBERS

Father's first and last names: Sô (deceased in 1946)

Mother's first and last names: Xuôi. During the revolutionary operations in 1950-1954 she carried out subversive activities in the enemy's back area and gathered information for the revolutionary bases. In March 1954 she went to fight in the jungle and died in May 1954 (of an illness).

Comrade Sô-siêc has six siblings:

1. An older brother [REDACTED] fought in the people's army during the resistance against the French; his activities after 1954 are unclear.

2. An older brother [REDACTED] belonged to the Issarak troops in 1949. In 1954 he was transferred to the Vietnamese Army (artillery) in the North. In 1970 he returned to Kampuchea.

3. A younger sister, [REDACTED], who previously worked for the foreign Chinese (Hoa people).

4. For the other three younger siblings it is unclear whether they are still alive or whether they died after 1954, when their mother went to the jungle.

Wife's first and last names: [REDACTED], worker in a cotton fabric and fibre factory in Hanoi.

Children:

1. [REDACTED] born in 1966
2. [REDACTED] born in 1969

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PREVIOUS OCCUPATION

Feb. 1950 - July 1954: Main armed forces in Southwest Kampuchea; liaison person;

1954 - May 1956 : Transferred to the north; studied politics for six months in 900 B.

June 1956 - Jan. 1958 : Studied at the military school in Military Region III;

1958 - Apr. 1960 : Platoon leader of Artillery C. 18, E. 46 of Military Region III;

Apr. 1960 - March 1963: Studied at the Army Officers School (training group); subsequently joined the artillery;

Apr. 1963 - Feb. 1965: Political Commissar of Company 19, E. 9, F. 304 in Military Region III;

Feb. - Jul. 1965 : Political and military training at the Army Officers School , member of party group leadership;

Jul. 1965 - Jun. 1969 : Propaganda Assistant, F. 320 political department, Military Region III; member of party group leadership;
: Propaganda Assistant, F. 330 political department, military region on the left bank (downstream); member of party group leadership;

June 1969 - March 1970: Cultural studies at the Central General Vocational School; Party group organiser

Apr. - Aug. 1970 : Returned and worked for the Kampuchean Party Committee; establishment of a radio station for the National Liberation of Kampuchea; Deputy Secretary of a party group;

Apr. 1970 - Dec. 1972: Worked for the editorial department of the radio station; Deputy Secretary of a party group;

Jan. 1973 : Left the reactionary party of Kampuchea; sought permission to live in Vietnam for political reasons; stopped working;

Sept. 1975 - 1978 : Worked for the "Voice of Vietnam" radio station.

PARTICULARS

Does not agree with the views and direction of Kampuchea's reactionary party, distanced himself from the party and left it of his own accord. Requested relocation to Vietnam so as to contribute to Vietnam's revolutionary cause.

- Has one brother who was also transferred to the north but who returned to Kampuchea in 1970, only to be subsequently expelled by the local authorities;
- Uninterrupted service in the army until 1970, when he moved to Kampuchea to work on organising the country;
- has a Vietnamese wife.

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EVALUATION

Strengths: This comrade engaged in revolutionary activity early on. During his transfer to the north he served continuously in the Vietnamese Army and was systematically trained at our Army Officers School. After 1970, the comrade took a civilian job and expressed his closeness to Vietnam (during his work at the FUNK radio station he often met with comrades in GP. 48 Department and informed them about the internal situation in Kampuchea and the attitude of Ieng Sary and his wife towards Vietnam).

- His views and position are relatively favourable; he hates Pol Pot and Ieng Sary and was one of the first to have left their organisation;

- He possesses good moral attributes, appears to be proper and serious and, as regards morals and way of life, he trusts in the Kampuchean brothers who were transferred to the north.

Weakness: He lacks revolutionary experience in his homeland as he has been living in Vietnam since 1954 (before then he was only a youth). (Comrade Salat assessed Comrade Tu as follows: He is a capable and educated comrade but lacks practical experience, not only in Kampuchea but also in Vietnam).

- He lacks openness and a close connection to the masses; has a tendency towards personal prejudice. Shortcomings are apparent in his personal political struggle such that they partly limit his role in forging relationships of solidarity. Kampuchean comrades who were transferred to the North complained that his way of working was insufficiently democratic, and that it was also dogmatic and overzealous. After this was pointed out, Comrade Tu rectified his behaviour.

- As regards Vietnam, Comrades [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] reported that Comrade Tu listened to Comrade Chên's opinion that after liberation, the debt to Vietnam would be repaid in the space of just three years and the foreign Vietnamese could be sent back to their country, but said nothing in objection.

Trans.: [illegible handwriting]

Compiled: 1 copy

[page number BSTU 0031]

Translation from Vietnamese

Name : HOR NAM HONG
 Year of birth : 1923 in Phnom Penh
 Father : Hor Hust, railway worker (deceased)
 Mother : Tran Thi Lan (Phan Lan)
 Siblings : 1. Hor Cabô, former soldier (non-commissioned officer),
 (deceased)
 2. Hor Bun Hô, 50 years old, never worked, murdered by Pol Pot
 3. Hor Kim Hông, husband was a driver, deceased
 4. [REDACTED] born in 1939, moved to France
 in 1973
 5. Hor Kim San, born in 1941, husband was a soldier: Officer 3
 during the colonial era, deceased
 6. Hor Kim Ôn, born in 1943, husband was a student, deceased
 Wife : [REDACTED]
 Children : 1. [REDACTED]
 2. [REDACTED] studied international relations in Budapest
 3. [REDACTED], studied in the CSSR (?)
 4. [REDACTED]
 5. [REDACTED]

DEVELOPMENT

- Elementary and middle school in ...;
- 1965: Graduated from the Imperial School of Administration, Diplomatic Section;
- 1965/1966: Under Minister of Foreign Affairs Norodom Kanthol, he headed the Political Department of Sihanouk's Ministry of Foreign Affairs; ties with Trần Bưu Kiêm and Nguyễn Thuong at the time;
- 1967 - 1970: initially Second Secretary and then First Secretary at Sihanouk's Embassy in Paris; further studies in international law; ties with Nguyễn Văn Tiên and Kai Văn Bô, Phạm Văn Ba;
- 1970: Broke away from Lon Nol, was active for the GRUNK (Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea);
- 1972: Completion of Ph.D in International Law, studied at the Research Institute for International Affairs;
- 1973: GRUNK Ambassador in Cuba; relations with Hà Văn Lân and Hoàng Đĩnh Câu;
- 1976: Ieng Sary convened by telephone a "ten-day course" at the house behind Preah Keat Melea hospital. 13 persons took part: Ok Sakun (representative in France), Pech Boun Ker (Ambassador to Albania), Chan Youran (Senegal), Chau Seng (Minister in the GRUNK), Chea San (Minister in the GRUNK), Chem Sngum (Algeria), Nu Pech (Chargé d'Affaires in the Soviet Union), Boun Thongkim Srun (Tanzania), Pen Nhath

(Egypt), Saw Kim Hing (Kongo B), Huat Samlath (Yugoslavia), Issoup Ganthay (Sweden) and Sarin Chhak (Foreign Minister).

Thioun Prasith and Keat Chhen reconsidered the group again, resulting in its division: one part went to Battambang the other to Suong (Kompong Cham). Hor Nam Hong went to Suong, and his wife and children joined him there in June 1976.

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At the time, he became increasingly resolved to escape to Vietnam. However, the escape failed (because H. N. Hong betrayed the family of ██████████ to Ieng Sary).

- July 1976: Transfer to Chrang Chamres, Kilometre 6, a suburb of Phnom Penh; The time of the hardest manual labour;
- Feb 1977: Transfer to Beng Trabek, southern Phnom Penh; division into three camps for intellectuals: B. 30 (200 people), B. 31 (70 people), B. 32 (68 people). H. N. Hong is the camp leader, but also a prisoner like everybody else. However, he had it easier and can describe the situation in the camp during Ieng Sary's inspections. ██████████ accused Hong of being Ieng Sary's accomplice, but had no proof whatsoever.
- On the evening of 6 January 1979, Pol Pot's people took the entire camp population to Phnom Penh railway station, but all of the cars were already completely full. Departure for Romea railway station at 05:00 in the morning of 7 January 1975, and thence on foot to Klong Popov and subsequently to Prey Pong. During his month-long stay there the 23 members of his family were reunited (including the ██████████ husband and wife who are now working at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ██████████).
- Feb. 1979: Transferred to Amleang, Pol Pot's stronghold. After the fall of Amleang further transferred to Leach. When he came to Tradok Pong he freed himself from Pol Pot's yoke and headed west with the intention of reaching France via Thailand.
- March 1979: Came to Samlaut, met Vietnamese people and was brought to Phnom Penh.
- Apr. 1979: Ngô Diên, Kieu Minh and Nguyễn Văn Bích came to meet him. B. 68 suggested that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs employ him. The proposal is still under consideration.
- Sep. 1979: Participated in the second congress of the FUNK
- Oct. 1979: Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs
- Dec. 1979: Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

Of note is that:

- Before April 1975 his father was a railway inspector.
- His wife's five siblings were killed by Pol Pot.
- She herself escaped Pol Pot on 29 January 1979 into the forests of Brang Kompong Chhngang, searching for the Liberation Army.

[page number BSTU 0051]

Translation from Vietnamese

SHORT BIOGRAPHY

First and last names : Chia Suom (Keo Chan Đa)
 Nationality : Khmer
 Age : 44 (1934)
 Place of birth: : Udông District, Kongpong Spu Province
 Family background : Poor city dwellers
 Personal background : Pupil
 Educational level : 4th grade according to the French, Thai and Khmer school systems; Vietnamese university education in management of the economy and commerce
 Political theory : Intermediate level (according to university system)
 Participation in the revolution : 2 March 1951 (the time of his departure)
 Joined the party : 6 January 1954

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION

6 July 1950: Messenger for illegal bases in the capital, Phnom Penh;
 2 March 1951: Military service in Rôlia Pê Ia District (750);
 7 July 1951: Cook and liaison person at the office in the Kongpong Chhnang region;
 February 1952: Secretary in the regional office;
 January 1953: Member of the regional propaganda committee; responsible for printing and broadcasting the news;
 November 1954: Secretary of the office relocated to 900. B Thanh Hoa;
 July 1956: Head of Finance Department in T. 50 Phu Tho;
 August 1958 : Participation in further cultural education for workers and peasants in Vinh Phu;
 September 1959: Commission for establishing further education facilities in Hoang Hoa Tham;
 May 1960: Head of Education Department at the School for Further Cultural Education in Hoang Hoa Tham;
 Sept. 1961: Study of management of the economy and commerce;
 Sept. 1964: Deputy Manager at an industry and wholesale company in Bac Thai;
 Sept. 1965: Further studies in management of the economy at the Central Commerce School
 April 1968 - 1970: Expert at the "Voice of Vietnam" radio station;
 1 Sept. 1970: Editorial staff of the radio station of the National United Front of Kampuchea (FUNK);
 1 Jan. 1973: Leaves Kampuchea's reactionary party; applies to live in Vietnam;
 1 Sep. 1975 - 1978: Translator for the "Voice of Vietnam".

EVALUATION

Comes from a family of working peasants. His parents separated in 1949. He moved to Phnom Penh with his father when he was 15 years old.

[page number BSTU 0052]

Was a pupil and participated in the revolution at the age of 16. During the resistance against the French worked primarily in institutions (secretary in offices, radio station and printing works).

- Could study economics and commerce systematically in North Vietnam (currently pursuing a university degree) and worked in many areas, primarily radiobroadcasting (expert at a Vietnamese radio station, editorial staff position at the FUNK radio station).

- Has a good relationship with Vietnam, recognised Pol Pot and Ieng Sary (who have Chinese backing) as the enemies early on. Portrayed the situation in a highly committed manner and spoke in favour of requesting Vietnam's support for the Kampuchean revolution. Broke decisively (one of the first to do so) with Pol Pot/Ieng Sary) and applied for residency in Vietnam on political grounds.

- Works skilfully and energetically. Is open and talkative, often expresses his opinions and emotions, speaks his mind.
Has political and specialist knowledge for managing the economy and possesses good editorial and propaganda skills. Able to grasp advanced study material, intelligent and quick on the uptake.

Weaknesses: Difficult social circumstances, not raised with strict discipline; gullible and over-trusting. Morally depraved; seeks opportunities to engage in trade systematically. It seems hardly possible to dissuade him from doing so.

- Conceited, very ambitious and resentful. Hence, he is almost impossible to work with.

[page number BSTU 0079]

Translation from Vietnamese

SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF COMRADE PEN NAVUTH

First and last names : Pen Navuth
 Permanent name : Pen Navuth
 Year of birth : 10 May 1935
 Nationality: : Khmer
 Religion : Buddhism
 Place of birth : Kosal Chroi Village, Nere Commune,
 Sangke District, Battambang Province
 Residence before 1975 : Phnom Penh, city area 6, Ackia Tanly Bassac
 no. 17
 Residence after 1975 : Sovai Village, Ngoan Commune, Sang Dan
 District, Kompong Thom Province
 Educational level and occupation : PhD in Literature and History; teaches level 3
 and at university level (teaches primarily history)
 Family background : Petty bourgeois clerk (father was primary school
 teacher)
 Personal background : Petty bourgeois clerk

Previous Occupation

- As a child attended elementary school up to level 2 (high school diploma)
- 1951 - 1959: Admitted to the School of Education in Phnom Penh
- 1959 - 1963: 1st grade middle school teacher, taught levels 2 and 3 in the centre of Svay Rieng province
- 1963 - 1966: School Principal, taught levels 2 and 3
- 1966 - 1969: Returned to Phnom Penh, taught at the local arts academy; during this time completed a PhD program in literature and history at the University of Literary Sciences, Department for Humanities, in the field of history
- 1971 - 1973: Responsible for the Museum of Phnom Penh (Mandarin Department)
- 1973 - 1975: Director of the Opera of Phnom Penh, whilst teaching at the University of Literary Sciences; wrote middle school textbooks
- Apr. 1975 -
- Jan. 1979: Worked in Savai, Ngoan Commune, Sang Dan District, Kompong Thom Province
- 1 April 1979: Resumed work in the Ministry of Education under the supervision of Mr. Chan Ven; responsible for adult education
- Studied in a politics study group at 3rd year TW [acronym unknown] level

[page number BSTU 0080]

Self-evaluation

- I grasp the true goals and the path of socialism. I love this social order and promise to serve it faithfully.

- I endeavour to overcome difficulties so that I can fulfil my role of serving the people and the party. I will strive, as an ordinary person, to serve as an example in every respect (political activity, work, etc).

- I was raised in the old system. Therefore, despite all of my efforts I have been unable to leave completely behind the old way of thinking. Above all, I still pay more attention to the well-being of my family than that of the community.

FAMILY MEMBERS

Parents: - Father : Pen Van, born in 1912; Khmer nationality; born in Nere Commune, of Sang Ke District, Battambang Province; lower school teacher in Kandal Province; retired during the Lon Nol era; under Pol Pot resumed work in Monrus Say District, Battambang Province, where he starved to death in 1976

- Mother: Phien Neng Sok, born in 1919; was only a housewife; died at the age of 40 (in 1951);

Wife: Roas Man, Khmer nationality, born in 1944; level 1 teacher and housewife; now level I teacher, Ministry of Education

Children: - Pen Vimol, female, 16 years of age; pupil in Phnom Penh

- Pen Vipon, male, 13 years of age; pupil in Phnom Penh

- Pen Visat, female, 8 years of age; pupil

- Pen Sot Thi, male, 1 year of age;

Siblings:

1. Pen Sutha, male, born in 1938, was Secretary of the Ministry of Police in Phnom Penh; died in 1967;

2. Pen Wan Ni, female, born in 1940; works as level 2 teacher in Phnom Penh;

3. Pen Phi Mien, female, works as a doctor at the "Revolution" hospital in Phnom Penh;

4. Pen Sophep, female, born in 1946; was a 1st year law student; starved to death under the Pol Pot/Ieng Sary regime;

5. Pen Navi, female, was a 1st year medical student, died during the Pol-Pot/Ieng Sary era in Battambang;

6. Pen Neri Rot, female, born in 1952; was an 11th grade student; also died of hunger during the Pol-Pot/Ieng Sary era in Battambang;

[page number BSTU 0081]

7. Pen Rottha, female, born in 1956; was a 12th grade pupil; had a husband in Xiem Riep;

8. Pen Vonna, male, born in 1958; was an 11th grade pupil; also starved to death in Battambang in the period leading up to 1978.

- Close friends: None.

1 November 1979

Excerpt from the autobiography written after
studying at 3rd year TW level

EVALUATION BY A GROUP OF EXPERTS

On the basis of the time we spent with Comrade Pen Navuth from May 1979 until today, we evaluate him as follows:

When expressing his opinion on numerous occasions this comrade showed that he has the correct attitude towards the new revolutionary line, educational work and the forging of relations in the workplace. He understands the relations of international solidarity with Vietnam, the Soviet Union and socialist brother states and considers them to be right. He essentially arrived at this opinion after a visit to Vietnam, as a result of which his sympathy for Vietnam grew even deeper.

He hates the Pol Pot/Ieng Sary clique and the Chinese expansionists.

He proved to be open to the helpful opinions of the group of experts.

As a leader in a new field of education, adult education, which is fraught with difficulties and a shortage of cadre, the comrade has proved himself responsible and dedicated to his work. He started at the base only recently and met certain business leaders to learn about the situation and discuss the organisation of classes for the workers.

His morale is good. Whilst he is an intellectual from the old days, he actively participates in community affairs and also performs manual labour.

He has the right relationship with the masses, appears circumspect and humble and is trusted by them. In addition he was elected deputy representative for social sciences in the study group of the 3rd year of TW. He was a People's Judge at the Court which investigated Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. He was on the action committee for establishing the Trade Union for National Salvation in the Ministry of Education. In September 1979 he headed a delegation of the Ministry of Education to Vietnam. The overwhelming majority of ministry employees nominated him to the group, which represents the reliable core of the Ministry.

[page number BSTU 0082]

Shortcomings and weaknesses

No significant problems have so far become apparent. We regard the comrade as a decent and reserved person. It is possible that his character and attributes have yet to fully come to the fore.

1 November 1979

Leader of the Group of Experts

Deputy Leader of the Group

Signature: [REDACTED]

Trans.: [illegible] [illegible]
Compiled: 1 copy

[page number BSTU 0009]

Translation from Vietnamese

Short biography of a cadre
Verification of revolutionary background:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Original name : Ôc Xa Phôn (male)
Name during the
revolution : Ôc Bun Chhong (called Comrade Chhuong con)
Nationality : Khmer
Age : 35
Marital status : Married
Place of birth : Đa Hamlet, Đa Commune, Mê Môt District,
Kompong Cham Province

Class membership
before participation in the
revolution : Middle peasant
Positions held since participating in the revolution:

- Held the following positions since joining the party:

- 1964: Secretary of the United Trade Union and the Base of the Đa Commune and Chairman of the Communist Youth Association of Kampuchea in Đa Commune. The Base was revealed in late 1964;

- 1965: Appointed Special Secretary of a basic party unit and "flying" cadre in Sector 21. Tasked with building basic units of the party in Tuc-Chrâu District, Sector 21, and preparing the publication of a newspaper called "Pôn Lu Kăc Sê Ko" in Sector 21. When the first issue of the newspaper was published, the enemy seized it and the newspaper had to stop work.

- 1967: Tasked with working as the Secretary of Sector 21 authorities, which he subsequently headed.

- In April 1970 I held the position of Political Officer for the military in Sector 21 and held this position until October 1970.

- In October 1970 I regained my position as Chief of the Sector 21 Department.

- In January 1972 I was Second Secretary of the party leadership of Mê Môt District and Chairman of Mê Môt District front, Sector 21.

- 20 September 1973: Secretary of the party leadership of Piêm Chi Leng District.
- 1 July 1975: Became Second Secretary of Sector 21.
- 25 May 1975: Left the reactionary organisation (was Second Secretary of Sector 21 and Chairman of the Front north of National Road 7. I led the fight against the reactionary Pol Pot/Ieng Sary regime in Sector 21. The District Chairmen of Sector 21 and people from basic units, and offices of Sector 21 and from four large organisations in the eastern Sectors are aware of this.

[page number BSTU 0010]

- August 1963: Start of my revolutionary activity
- 20 January 1964: Candidate for party membership
- 20 April 1964: Admitted as party member
- Educational level and knowledge of foreign languages: National culture; can read and write what is asked of me; can also read and write French fairly well.
- Political education: I studied politics in school for 7 teaching periods (according to the centrally-determined teaching periods) and attended many short courses.

Wife:

Original name: Xiêng In

Name during

the revolution: Lin (she was killed by the enemy)

Nationality: Khmer

Age: 25

Occupation and class membership before we met: She was a miner and served the revolution; lower middle peasant

Occupation and class membership after we met: She was in the ranks of the revolution until the fall of the Pot Pot/Ieng Sary clique and participated in the revolution of 1973.

She had two children, a son and a daughter, who lived with her family and were both killed by the enemy.

Parents:

Father: Ôc Do, 75 years old, still alive

Mother: Nge Xia, deceased

Hometown: Đa Hamlet, Đa Commune, Mê Môt District, Kompong Cham Province

Nationality: Khmer

Occupation and class membership: Miner, middle peasant

Siblings:

In have seven siblings: five brothers and two sisters, born in Đa Hamlet, Đa Commune, Mê Môt District, Kompong Cham province. They are agricultural workers.

Class membership: Two siblings are middle peasants

Two siblings are lower middle peasants

Three other siblings live in revolutionary organisations to this day.

I do not know where they are now (or whether they are still live).

Compiled on 27 December 1978

Comrade Chhuon

[page number BSTU 0006]

Translation from Vietnamese

SHORT BIOGRAPHY

First and last names : Bu Thoong, Vietnamese name: Đinh Trường Thọ
 Nationality : Ta Pôn
 Age : 40 (born in 1938)
 Place of birth: : Von Say District, Rattanakiri Province
 Social background : Lower peasants
 Educational level : 7th grade in Vietnam, 2nd grade in Khmer, 2nd grade in Lao)
 Participation in the revolution : 1 May 1954
 Joined the Workers' Party of Vietnam: 30 May 1964
 Came to Vietnam: - For the first time in 1954 (transfer), returned in 1970
 - For the second time: April 1975, because not in agreement with the Pol Pot/Ieng Sary policy

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION

May 1954 : Liaison soldier in Von Say District, subsequently transferred to the north
 1954 - 1956 : Pupil in 900. B school in Thanh Hoa
 1956 - 1958 : Study at the Non-Commissioned Officers School in Military Region 4
 1958 - 1960 : Deputy Section Commander (sergeant) in the Military School in Military Region 4
 1960 - 1962 : Deputy Section Commander C. 3, d. 18, F. 324, Military Region 3
 1962 - 1965 : Warrant Officer, Section Commander in the School for Pioneer Officers
 1965 - 1968 : Under lieutenant, Assistant E. 48, F. 320, Military Region
 1968 - 1970 : Study at the University for Army Politics
 1970 - 1974 : Command Staff assistant in the eastern military district of Kampuchea
 1975 : Escaped the terror to Vietnam, as a refugee in Gia Pook (of Đac Tô District, Gia Lai - Công-tum Province)
 1975 - 1976 : Lived in Gia Pook, unemployed
 1976 - 1978 : President of Gia Pook Commune, Đac Tô District, Gia Lai - Công-tum Province

PERSONAL STATEMENT OF STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

- Loyal to the party and the revolution; work actively and with dedication.
- In Vietnam initially inactive and with no prospects. Now no longer idle.

[page number BSTU 0007]

EVALUATION

Comrade Bu Thoong, 40 years old, Ta Puôn by nationality, comes from a family of lower peasants; was convinced of the revolution early on; was transferred to Vietnam, where he was able to learn and gain practical experience in the army for 14 years and was admitted into the party. He returned to his country and fought there until he broke with Pol Pot/Ieng Sary. He maintained and developed his revolutionary attributes.

HIS VIEWS

When he realised that Pol Pot/Ieng Sary had become enemies of the people, he decided to disassociate himself from them and seek opportunities to fight against them in Vietnam. After coming to Vietnam he remained dedicated to the fight.

In the years in which he lived with the Khmer, he, did not, on the whole, discriminate in his dealings with the various nationalities, advocating cooperation in work and study. With regard to the reactionary activities of Pol Pot/Ieng Sary, he was also concerned as to whether the Kandal (Kinh) could still be trusted.

Through his close cooperation with Vietnam and his trust in the sincerity of Vietnamese assistance to the Kampuchean revolution he constantly maintained good relations between Kampuchea and Vietnam, whether in Vietnam, upon return to his homeland, or upon return to Vietnam. When he broke with Pol Pot/Ieng Sary and wanted to go to Vietnam to start a revolution with its help but was driven back by the border police. Vietnam nonetheless remained his only goal. He did not want to go anywhere else. He still loves his Vietnamese ex-wife and their children.

However he has concerns about the assistance provided by Vietnam, e.g. Vietnam helps defeat the French, but does not even have staging areas, which at least Laos has; Vietnam helps defeat the U.S. and is betrayed by Pol Pot/Ieng Sary – it could be called a second defeat.

He gradually changed his views. After the Front held its Congress, he thought it all over once more.

LEVEL OF ATTAINMENT

Education: As a child studied for two years in the Khmer school system and two years in the Laotian school system. Later completed the second level of the School for the Complementary Education of Workers and Peasants; keeps up his Khmer language.

Military politics: Studied and worked in our army for 14 consecutive years, thereafter returning to his country to work again for the command staff of a military region, which entailed much opportunity [page number BSTU 0008] to organise the command

activities. He is intelligent and creative in his work, consistent and possesses good organisational skills.

MORAL ATTRIBUTES

He gives his work his utmost, serves the people with a sense of responsibility, is open to the opinion of the masses and has earned their trust through his ability to work.

WEAKNESSES

He appears to be a local patriot: he processes the paperwork of the inhabitants of his own village quicker than that of other villages. Upon his arrival in Vietnam, he gave his compatriots and the inhabitants of his own village more attention than other nationalities. In his position as a buyer of medicine for the general population, it became clear that he put aside some of the tonics for good acquaintances or his own family. When he was unhappy about something, he adopted the opinion of the masses, such that there remained some uncertainty about him.

He is not very democratic when giving instructions, neglects propaganda work vis-à-vis the masses and simply makes demands. He is full of false ambition and has yet to turn to the neighbouring young Vietnamese military cadre, who, when there was heavy fire, had lent assistance.

He does not yet trust officials fully and does not believe that those of Khmer nationality will treat national minorities well after they come to power.

[page number BSTU 0049]

Translation from Vietnamese**SHORT BIOGRAPHY**

First and last names : Khang Sarin
 New name : Soai Đuón
 Year of birth : 1935
 Place of birth : Kanthô Commune, Kompong Trach District,
 Kampôt Province
 Nationality : Khmer
 Educational level : - 4th grade Khmer,
 - 7th grade Vietnam
 Occupation : Soldier
 Social background : Lower peasant
 Participation in the revolution : May 1954
 Came to Vietnam : - For the first time in 1954 (transfer, returned
 home in 1970)
 - For the second time in 1971 (broke away from
 Pol Pot/Ieng Sary)

FAMILY MEMBERS

Father: Soai Ken, long since deceased, agricultural worker
 Mother: Uy Lan, died in 1953, agricultural worker;
 Both parents were agricultural workers and never worked for the enemy.
 Siblings: Two, the eldest sister was an agricultural worker and died in 1955
 Wife: ██████████, born in 1942; currently worker in a fruit-processing plant in Son Tay
 Children: Three children aged two to ten.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION

May - July 1954 : Military service in Kompong Trach District
 July 1954 - 1956 : Transferred to the north, studied politics at 900. B school in
 Thanh Hoa
 1956 - 1958 : Studied culture at T. 51 school in Phu Tho
 1958 - 1959 : Studied culture at the school for pupils from the south in Ha
 Dong
 June 1959 - June 1960: Studied at the Workers' and Peasants' School for Technology in
 Hai Phong

June 1960 - June 1965: Worked at a Fertiliser Factory in Lam Tha

June 1965 - October 1967: Studied at the Army Officers School

Oct. 1967 - December 1968: Served in the Son Tay area unit, Warrant Officer

Dec. 1968 - June 1969: Studied politics at the School for Army Officers

June 1969 - May 1970: Discharged in order to work at a paper factory in Ha Hoai
(near Phu Tho)

[page number BSTU 0050]

May 1970 - Oct. 1972: Returned to his country, Company Commander of C.1, d. 3 in
Tay Nam military Region

Oct. 1972 - July 1973: Assistant in the political department, with responsibility for E. 367
for propaganda among the enemy (Southern Command Staff of the
Special Units)

July 1973 - September 1975: Regional assistant, interpreter, Second lieutenant in the
southern reconnaissance department of the Kampuchean
Command Staff

Sept. 1975 - Nov. 1978: First lieutenant in the Research Authority of the
Kampuchean Command Staff in the Vietnamese People's Army;
thereafter transferred to the Revolutionary Armed forces of
Kampuchea.

PERSONAL EVALUATION OF STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

Positive attributes: - I believe unswervingly in the correctness of the revolutionary path
pursued by the Vietnamese party.
- I overcome all work difficulties and perform the tasks assigned to
me well.
- I engage in open criticism and self-criticism. Domestic and
international cooperation are good.

Shortcomings: - Hot-tempered.
- During the dark days of the Kampuchean revolution, there were
moments when I lost heart and could no longer see any future prospects
at all.

[page number BSTU 0083]

Translation from VietnameseSHORT BIOGRAPHY

Name : Chăn Phin
 Year of birth : 1930
 Place of birth : Prây Soai Commune, Romiahet District,
 Soai Rieng Province
 Nationality : Khmer
 Social background : Peasant
 Educational level : Graduated from University for Economic Planning
 Participation in the revolution (where
 and when) : April 1950 in Soai Rieng
 Joined the party : 12 February 1954 in S. K. 3 District
 (candidate)
 Admitted as a member : 12 April 1959 in School 26 for Students from the
 South, Ha Dong
 Political education : - Politics course at the University for Economic
 Planning
 - 1969: Six months at the Khmer Party School in
 Hoa Binh

FAMILY MEMBERS

Father : Chăn Chia, deceased
 Mother: Un Hum, deceased
 Siblings: - elder brother: Chăn Thon, deceased
 - elder sister: Chăn Mon, deceased
 - Younger siblings:
 - Chăn Xùóng, also transferred to the north,
 Qualified as a doctor, 1970 returned to the homeland,
 murdered by Pol Pot
 - ██████████ ██████████, fought in the resistance against the US, now works
 as an assistant to the Minister of Transportation
 - ██████████ ██████████, now at the Ministry of Finance
 Wife: ██████████ ██████████, Currently living in Phnom Penh
 Children: Two sons, one young daughter
 Wife's father: ██████████ ██████████ ██████████, Commune bookkeeper
 Mother : Currently living with the family ██████████ ██████████ in Phnom Penh
 Siblings : One elder sister, two younger siblings, currently live in the countryside
 in the north

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION

April - Sept. 1950: Employee at the District office

Oct 1950 - Jan. 1952: Fighter in a District partisan group, lost an arm in the process
 Jan. 1952 - July 1954: Returned and worked as District Secretary
 August 1954: Transferred to the north
 1955 - 1956: Studied politics at School 900. B in Thanh Hoa
 1957 - 1959: Worked at the Khmer's School T.50 in Phu Tho

[page number BSTU 0084]

1958 - 1968: Studied culture to levels II and III; University for Economic Planning in Vietnam
 1969 : Six-month politics course at the Khmer Organisation's Party School in Hoa Binh
 1970 - 1974 : Party Group Secretary and Deputy Principal of School 196 in Hai Hung
 1975 - 1978 : One year leave of absence to stay at home, thereafter had responsibility for university education issues in Hai Phong
 March 1979 : Returned to the home country to work there. Appointed Minister of Finance, whilst holding the position of Director General of the State Bank.

EVALUATION

Comrade Chăn Phin comes from a family of peasants, participated in the revolutionary struggle against the French and has work experience at the base (employee in a commune office, participation in the armed struggle).

From the time of resistance against the French until he studied in the north, he worked continuously for the Vietnamese cadre side. He was trained in the work by the base and by the armed combat unit. He learned and lived with the Vietnamese for ten years (from level II to university level).

- was able to study culture and politics systematically;
- since his return to his home country showed himself to be responsible and willing to learn, thereby striving to achieve higher goals in practical work;
- close ties to specialists, respects their opinion;
- proves to be morally upright in daily life; nothing negative has ever arisen in this regard;
- valued by leaders and staff of the Ministry.

Shortcomings and weaknesses:

- The educational policy and slander spread by Ieng Sary caused a negative attitude among the children at School 196 and negative action towards Vietnam and even towards their own parents. In his position as Party Group Organiser and Deputy Principal of the school, Comrade Chăn Phin neither placed restrictions on the children's education nor informed the Department for International of the situation. On the contrary, he showed understanding for the aforementioned attitude. When at the time some Khmer

cadre expressed a progressive view of matters of innermost feelings, Comrade Chan Phin showed a lack of understanding for this ([REDACTED]).

[page number BSTU 0085]

- When Comrade Chăn Phin lived with his family from 1974 to 1978 he wanted nothing else but to earn a living and was for a while contented with his responsibilities for university education issues in Vietnam. He barely paid any attention to the revolutionary events in Kampuchea.

- He can sometimes be hot-tempered at work.

March 1981

Trans. [illegible handwriting]

Compiled: 1 copy

Pot/Ieng Sary

7 January 1979

[page number BSTU 0029]

Translation from VietnameseSHORT BIOGRAPHY

First and last names : Chan-ven, 41 years of age
 Place of birth : Svey Riêng District, Svey Riêng Province
 Family background : Middle peasant
 Personal background : Petty bourgeoisie
 Educational : College of Education
 Occupation : Physics/chemistry teacher
 Foreign Languages : French, some English
 Nationality : Khmer
 Came to Vietnam : 27 August 1978
 Reason for coming to Vietnam : Hates the Pol Pot/Ieng Sary regime, can no longer live under their cruel, inhumane and undemocratic rule

FAMILY MEMBERS

Father's first and last names: Chăn Meas (deceased)
 Mother's first and last names: Pen-My, agricultural worker
 Siblings: Ten, all agricultural workers. None of them have any connection whatsoever to the Sihanouk, Lon Nol or Pol Pot/Ieng Sary power structure. Two younger siblings were killed by Pol Pot/Ieng Sary after being accused of being Lon Nol soldiers.
 Wife's first and last names:
 [REDACTED], 32 years of age, agricultural worker, fled to Vietnam on 29 September 1978, currently living in Tân Châu, Tân Biên District, Tây Ninh Province.
 Children: Seven children aged 2 to 13. All in Kampuchea, unclear if they are still alive.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION

1962 : Completed level III
 1963 - 1964 : College of education, physics/chemistry department
 1965 - 1969 : Taught at the Svey Riêng middle school
 1969 - 1970 : Inspector of Svey Riêng middle school
 1973 - 1975 : Head of office for teaching and technology, Department for Education, Svey Riêng Province
 April 1975 : Studied and worked on re-education in Miên Chây Thmây District, Svey Riêng Province
 Sept. 1975 -
 Aug. 1978 : Production worker in Kok Pring Commune, Miên Chây Thmây District, Svey Riêng Province
 27 August 1978: Fled to Vietnam with his wife

Nov. 1978 : Elected to the Central Committee of the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation

EVALUATION

[page number BSTU 0030]

PROOF

On 15 November 1978 Comrade ██████ sought out individuals who had fled to Vietnam with Chan Ven and his wife. They (the girls ██████, ██████, ██████) did it for the same reasons as the ones Chan Ven himself gave:

Chan Ven and the other refugees were considered third-class citizens under Pol Pot/Ieng Sary and were slated for murder. They learned about it and arranged to run away. At 19:00 hours on the 26 August 1978 Chan Ven and his wife and five other persons (two men, three women) crossed three rivers, graves and two minefields under the cover of darkness and heavy rain, leaving the territory held by reactionary forces behind them.

They could not take the seven children with them since they had to negotiate rivers and minefields, which would have been impossible with the children if they had wanted to remain undetected.

- After walking for one day and two nights, they had just left enemy territory when they entered territory controlled by the Vietnamese army. The Vietnamese army received them and took them to Tây Ninh on 28 August 1978.

From talking to him and the other persons, Chăn Ven can be considered to be an honest person who hates the reactionaries, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary.

- Chăn Ven is educated and understands that the Chinese expansionists incited the leadership in Phnom Penh to exterminate the Kampuchean people, to strike the Vietnamese people and spread hatred among the nationalities.

Summary: In spite of his level of education and his hatred of Pol Pot/Ieng Sary, he, having just arrived here, lacks sufficient basis for identifying what the connections to imperialism are. He must gain additional knowledge in this regard.

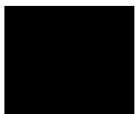
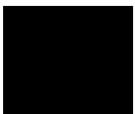
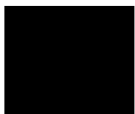
[page number BSTU 0033]

Translation from Vietnamese

SHORT BIOGRAPHY

Present first and last names : Chia Chăn (Chia sôth)
 Pseudonym : Nguyễn Chánh Thi
 Born : 3 March 1928
 Place of birth : Rô-ca Commune, Piarang District,
 Prey Veng Province
 Resident in :
 Present place of residence : Vietnamese news agency, No. 5, Lý Thường Kiệt
 St, Hanoi
 Nationality : Kampuchea
 Religion : Buddhism
 Family background : - Before Aug. 1945: petty traders
 - During the land reform, i.e., socialist
 restructuring: ...
 Now: ...
 Occupation and social background : Petty bourgeois pupil, secretary, interpreter,
 news agency, radio
 Educational level : - Before Aug. 1945: Middle school
 - Now: Completed 7th grade (complementary school
 system in Vietnam)
 Foreign Languages : French, Vietnamese
 Technology : No
 Specialisation : News agency, radio, editor
 Political theory : Intermediate level central propaganda and
 education
 Where and when he took part
 in the revolution : 3 March 1949
 Joined the party : - For the first time: 12 August 1950
 Joined officially : 15 September 1951
 Residence abroad : China (Peking), 1956, worked in radio
 Health : Normal, frequent fevers
 Basic salary : 135,000 dongs

FAMILY MEMBERS

Father's name: Sêk Chia (deceased 1946)
 Mother's name: Khliêu Sôc (unclear if she is still alive)
 Names of younger siblings: 1. 
 2. 
 3. 

4. [REDACTED]

It is unclear whether the mother and the four aforementioned siblings are still alive after they set off in 1949 to participate in the revolution.

In-laws: 1. [REDACTED], 59 years of age, lives in Nam Đinh
2. [REDACTED], 55 years of age, lives in Nam Đinh

[page number BSTU 0034]

Wife's and children's names:

1. [REDACTED], [illegible] weaver in Nam Đinh
2. [REDACTED], born [REDACTED] 1965
3. [REDACTED], born [REDACTED] 1969
4. [REDACTED], female, born [REDACTED] 1971
5. [REDACTED], born [REDACTED], 1974.

CONCISE OVERVIEW OF PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

I started studying at the age of 13 and in 1946 completed the 4th grade of the Kampuchean and the French school (Indochinese middle school diploma).

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION:

3.03.1949 : Soldier in a Gerthêvong army group in eastern Kampuchea
1950 : Clerk in the National Liberation Committee bureau in eastern Kampuchea
1951 : Deputy Head of the National Liberation Committee bureau in eastern Kampuchea; leader of the eastern bureau in 1952
1954 : Chairman of the Committee for Educating Prisoners of War
1956 - [illegible]: To China for work; worked for "Radio Beijing" station until 1960
1966 : Deputy Chair of the Secretariat of the Party Leadership of Kampuchea until 1970
1970 : Editor-in-chief at the United Front of Kampuchea radio station
1975 - present : Worked for the Vietnamese news agency in Hanoi

PARTICULARS

In September 1974, I gave up my job the "United Front of Kampuchea" radio station, and did nothing more for the Khmer Rouge. I applied for residency in Vietnam.

Distinctions and disciplinary measures: none

Summary of most significant strengths and weaknesses:

- I actively work in every position I am assigned to, even when this entails separation from my family.
- Weaknesses: Impatience; mostly avoid difficulties. Rarely offer open criticism to friends who show weaknesses.

29 July 1978

(First and last names of the clerk)
Signature: Chia Chăn

[page number BSTU 0035]

x 1974 [illegible handwritten note]

[page number BSTU 0107]

Translation from Vietnamese

SHORT BIOGRAPHY

Present name : ██████████
 Name at birth : ██████████
 Pseudonym : ██████████
 Date and place of birth : 1 May 1932, Thonol village, Boribô District,
 Kompong Chnang Province
 Place of residence : Phsa Pông Lây, Boribô, Kompong Chnang
 Present residence : Minh Tan Settlement, Minh Nong Commune,
 Viet Tri city (Vietnam)
 Nationality : Khmer
 Religion : Buddhism
 Parents' social background : - Prior to Aug. 1945: Lower peasants
 - During the land reform, i.e., socialist
 restructuring: lower peasants
 - Now: Cadre
 Personal social background
 and occupation : Formerly a pupil, currently a trained electrician
 (revolutionary)
 Educational level : - Prior to August 1945: Khmer language to fifth grade,
 Upper school
 Foreign languages : Vietnamese language to eighth grade
 Professional development status: Trained to intermediate level as an electrician, (level
 5/7 worker)
 Specialisation, area of expertise: Leader of an area that encompasses level 5/7 electricians
 Political theory : Acquired at Commune level and District level (900. B)
 Participation in the revol. : 1 January 1950 in the armed forces of the Krakô District
 Joined the party : As candidate for membership: 31 March 1960
 As a member: 31 September 1960
 (Worker's Party of Vietnam)
 Time abroad: In 1958, after completing Technical Elementary School
 in Hai Phong, sent on a one-year placement in
 electronics at the Paper Factory in Trung Khanh (China) by
 the Ministry for Light Industry
 Health : Normal; suffered from dysentery and rheumatism
 Basic salary : 130 dongs; family income per capita: 30 dongs

[page number BSTU 0108]

FAMILY MEMBERS

I was born in Thonol village, Propêch Cham Va Commune, Boribô District, Kompong Chnang province, Kampuchea.

- My father's name is Hy Thô; I do not know his age
- My mother's name is Um Dâu; I do not remember her age
- There were five of us children, I was the oldest:

1. ██████████, male, now 47 years of age, lives at home with my mother
2. Om Ut, female, died of an illness
3. ██████████, female, now 45 years of age
4. ██████████, 43 years of age

All of my siblings were only young when I followed the revolution; they lived with my mother in Thonol village, Propêch Cham Va Commune, Boribô District, Kompong Chnang province, Kampuchea. I do not know if they are still alive.

- Since my childhood and during the time of my revolutionary activities my father was a soldier for the French. I have no news of him and therefore do not know whether he is still alive.

- My mother and siblings worked at home in the fields and made an honest living.

- I now have five children (two sons and three daughters).

OVERVIEW OF MY DEVELOPMENT

As a child, I lived with my aunt, i.e., with my father's youngest sister, so that I could attend school in Boribô District. I attended to school for four years and then continued in Phnom Penh, because no higher classes existed in that District. I had to attend the higher class of further elementary school in Phnom Penh. I lived at Saravân monastery and studied with the monks.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION

- 1 January 1952: Soldier in the armed forces, Krakô District propaganda group
- 1952 - 1953: District cadre; worked in the people's movement and in establishing partisan units in Boribô District
- 1953 - 1954: Attended paramedical school in Cobal, i.e., Kompong Chnang
- July 1954 - 1955: Transferred to the north, but lived in the south
- 1955 - 1957: Moved to the north to 900. B, Thanh Hoa Province; group leader

[page number BSTU 0109]

- 1957 - 1958: Attended Technical Elementary School in Hai Phong (H.S. [acronym unknown])
- 1958 - 1959: Work placement at Trung Khanh paper factory, China (H.S. [acronym unknown])
- 1959 - 1964: Head of the electricians' brigade in the cutting department of the paper factory in Viet Tri; senior repair electrician in Viet Tri paper factory
- 1964 - 1966: Attended Nguyen-Ai-Quoc School II (industry school), Nghe An province
- 1966 - 1967: Resumed work at Viet Tri paper factory; head of the maintenance electricians division
- 1967 - 1970: Joined the army and studied at the Army Officers School in Son Tay
- 1970 - 1973: Responsible for equipment in the National Liberation Front of Kampuchea, Sector II
- 1973 - 1978: Leave of absence, at home with the family
- 1978 : Joined the army (special assignment)

Since I joined the revolution, no disciplinary proceedings have been brought against me. In 1973 (on 1 January) I left the Khmer Rouge's organisation because I did not share its views. With the agreement of the Communist Party of Vietnam I returned to my family and lived with them for a while in Viet Tri, Vinh Phu province.

DISTINCTIONS AND DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

- No disciplinary proceedings have ever been instituted against me since the beginning of my revolutionary activity.
- Distinctions: When I worked at the paper factory, I was awarded the distinction of progressive employee twenty times. In 1964 I was also appointed activist at the paper factory because I was diligent and responsible. In addition, I introduced many innovations into the manufacturing technique. The Ministry of Light Industry certified that title.

SUMMARY OF MOST IMPORTANT POSITIVE ATTRIBUTES AND
WEAKNESSES

Positive attributes:

1. Have a good work ethic and sense of responsibility to perform any tasks the party assigns to me.
2. Am honest, comradely and valued by my comrades.
3. Act according to the party's views and policy.
4. Although the Kampuchean revolution is complicated I believe that the just revolution will defeat injustice. For it to come to fruition unswerving adherence to the party line is needed above all.

[page number BSTU 0110]

Weaknesses: With age, I feel more frequently pessimistic and fear that I will not be able to do enough for the party.

29 July 1967

(Name, position and department of
the person signing the biography)
a Cadre

Signed: [REDACTED]

Comrade [REDACTED]

He has made great progress in his studies and professional life in the north. As a trained technician he participated energetically in the development of socialism in the north. He made a great contribution in establishing the paper factory in Viet Tri – from the beginning of construction until the start of production – and he trained technicians for production. Due to his close relationship with the production plant, he earned its trust and was admitted to the party.

The comrade has a clear class standpoint. During his work at the radio station of the National United Front of Kampuchea (FUNK) he fought with a number of Kampuchean comrades against the underhanded machinations of the reactionary couple, Ieng Sary and his wife, who wanted to drive a wedge between Kampuchea and Vietnam, and against their intention to be allied to China in every respect. After leaving China and Kampuchea he continued to fight for the Kampuchean revolution and against the reactionary Pol Pot/Ieng Sary clique.

He keeps good company, lives a respectable life, upholds the moral values of the revolution and is open and honest.

Weaknesses: When he transferred to the army and studied there, he showed a great capacity for learning, was able to pick up technical and tactical knowledge and also apply it. However, as he did not want to stay in the army he was discharged back into the factory.

He is sometimes pessimistic about the revolution in Kampuchea. He likes to hedge his bets, fears problems and because of this sometimes acts in a conciliatory manner.

Trans.: [illegible handwriting]

Compiled in: 1 copy

[page number BSTU 0055]

Translation from Vietnamese

PARTICULARS PROVIDED BY THE PERSON

Name : ██████████ ██████████, during the revolution ██████████ ██████████
 Nationality : Cham
 Age, sex : 53, male
 Marital status : Married
 Place of birth : Satung Village, Pôpêl Commune, Tho bôn
 Khomum District, Kongpong Cham Province
 Current place of residence: Oonkôchia Village, Srolop Commune, Tho bôn Khomum
 District, Kongpong Cham Province; Sector 21, unit of
 Tho bôn Khomum District
 Occupation, class membership: - Lower middle peasant
 - Lower middle peasant

The nine-year resistance period:

- During the time of the political struggle I was Second Secretary of the Commune Party leadership and a liaison person for Tho bôn Khomum District.

- During the five-year war, I was a member of Tho bôn Khomum District committee, Deputy Chairman of the committee of the Movement of Christian Khmer in the east of the country and a standing representative in the People's Assembly.

- On 25 May 1978 I left the reactionaries' organisation and worked as a member of the District committee and a member of the progressive committee (FUNK) in the jungle area of Phka Dôn Kro Cooc Dombe, as Comrades Chhuong and Xapôn can attest.

- Previous political affiliation: Worked as a miner for France (underground coal gasification)

Current: Until 25 May 1978, continuously active in the revolutionary movement; actively participates in the struggle to this day

- Participation in the revolution: 1948

- Candidate for party membership: Since 6 January 1950

- Admitted to the party: 1 June 1950

- Educational level: Understands the Khmer and Cham alphabets

- I studied politics for nine school years which, including this school year, amounts to ten school years.

Wife: 1. Name: ██████████ 2, nationality: Cham, 53 years of age

2. Occupation: Middle peasant, agricultural worker
3. Participated in the revolution

Children: In have eight children: five boys, three girls. They all participated in the revolution. Five of them (three sons and two daughters) work in agriculture, three (two sons, one daughter) in a co-operative.

[page number BSTU 0056]

Parents:

- Father: Sôs Mach, 78 years of age (deceased)
- Mother: Mây Nas, 74 years of age (deceased)
- Place of birth: Stung village, Pôpêl Commune, Tho bôn Khomum District, Kongpong Cham province; Sector 21, central residential area for students in North Vietnam
- Nationality: Cham
- Occupation: Lower middle peasants, miners
- Previous political affiliation: During French rule worked as a forest ranger and extracted tree resin

Later: Participated in the revolution during French rule

Wife's parents:

1. Father: Mach Tô, 80 years of age (deceased)
2. Mother: Lum Mas, 70 years of age (deceased)
3. Place of birth: Oon Côchia Village, Sos lip Commune, Tho bôn Khomum District, Kongpong Cham Province, Sector 21; are long since deceased.
4. Nationality: Cham
5. Occupation: Lower middle peasants, mining

Siblings: I have seven siblings, three of whom died in childhood (one sister, two brothers). Two brothers and two sisters are still alive. They all have their own families.

- Place of birth: As above
 - Occupation: Mining
- They now live in Tuôs, Tôn Mên Commune, Pônhiã Krêt District.
Occupation: Lower middle peasants, miners.

21 December 1978

Signed: [REDACTED]

(Translated into Vietnamese by [REDACTED])

Trans. [illegible handwriting]
Compiled: 1 copy

[page number BSTU 0100]

Translation from VietnameseSHORT BIOGRAPHY

First and last names: [REDACTED]
 Vietnamese name: [REDACTED]
 Year of birth: 1935
 Place of birth: Chhuk District, Kampot Province
 Nationality: Khmer
 Social background of parents: Middle peasants
 Personal background: Pupil
 Educational level: 5th grade Khmer
 Level III Vietnam
 Participation in the revolution: May 1950
 Came to Vietnam: 1954 (transfer)

FAMILY MEMBERS

Father: Thuân Khuân, agricultural worker; no news of him since 1954.

Mother: Tuch-Yên, agricultural worker; no news of her since 1954.

Siblings: Six persons, agricultural workers; their activity after 1954 is unclear.

Wife: [REDACTED], currently lives in Gia Hoa, Gia Viên District, Ha Nam Ninh Province.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION

1950 - 1954: Soldier against France
 1954 - 1956: Transfer to the north; political education at 900. B school in Thanh Hoa
 1956 - 1958: Studied culture at T. 51 school in Phu Tho
 1958 - 1960: Studied at the Technical School of Haiphong
 1960 - 1961: Work placement at an apatite mine in Lao Chi
 1961 - 1965: Studied at the School for Logistics Corps Officers, Warrant Officer
 1965 - 1967: Served in F. 350 (Under lieutenant)
 1967 - 1969: Worked in Vehicle Management Section (Second Lieutenant, Deputy Head of the Transportation Department, Company Commander)
 1969 - 1970: Studied at the Institute for Politics of the Vietnamese Army
 1970 - 1971: Established units for deployment in Kampuchea

- 1971 - 1975: Taught Kampuchean culture to Kampuchean children at School 196 in Hai Hung
- 1975 - 1978: Severed ties with the Khmer organisation; returned to Gia Hoa, Gia Viên District, Ha Nam Ninh province with his wife and children.
- March 1978: Taught the Khmer alphabet to Vietnamese army soldiers
- Dec. 1978:

[page number BSTU 0101]

EVALUATION

- Since 1950 (at the age of 16) fought against the French. Transferred to the north in 1954, engaged in culture and became a technician before working in an apatite mine in Lao Cai for four years. In 1965 joined the army and studied at the School of Transportation Technology of the Main Section of the Logistics Corps. Thereafter worked for two years in vehicle operations control of a Division. Transferred back to the vehicle operations control of the Main Section of the Logistics Corps. Discharged in 1969 by Comrade Ba Son at his own request and for medical reasons. At the end of the year taken, resumed service to gain qualifications at the Army Political Institute and establish units, which were preparing for their return to the homeland. For medical reasons not taken back to his country by the Khmer organisation but assigned to teach Kampuchean children to read and write at T. 196. Did not follow Ieng-Sary in 1975 and sought permission to stay in Vietnam and then went to his wife's hometown of Ninh Binh. Subsequently requested retirement due to many long-term illnesses and neurological conditions (he had to undergo several examinations at a psychiatric clinic). In April 1978, due to a new situation, assigned to teach Khmer to cadre in our army in the north.

- Process of continued revolutionary activity, longest period in the north. During his service in the army numerous successes in the fight against the destructive war of the U.S.; fought in Laos; heroic fighter and commander. Strove in particular to rescue goods, vehicles and afflicted population.

- Possesses specialist skills and knowledge about Khmer and Vietnamese culture (can lead units of the Transportation Department). Has basic political knowledge.

Nothing negative has yet to arise, such as embezzlement, requests for preferential treatment etc. Is willing to endure privations and can overcome difficulties.

Weaknesses: Has suffered from a neurological condition since 1973, which affects his fighting spirit. Requested retirement. Sought exemption when his Kampuchean brothers and sister were being recruited for work in 1978, and made his participation conditional on receiving a loan from "above" to solve his household problems.

- When he taught at School 196 his position towards Ieng Sary and his wife was not entirely clear. After liberation, he asked several times to return to his country but never went back and instead applied for permission to stay in Vietnam.

- In his current job as a teacher of Khmer in our army, he has disagreements with Comrade [REDACTED] and for that reason asked for a job on the frontline.

[page number BSTU 0102]

- Liberal, lenient towards breaches of discipline.

- No firm position on relations between Kampuchea and Vietnam; at the beginning of the year, when Mr. Chăn Phin expressed reservations about Vietnam's assistance to Kampuchea and voiced his opinion that the assistance could cost Kampuchea its sovereignty, Comrade [REDACTED] did not object. (Phin, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were conversing at no. 74 Trần Hưng Đạo Street, where the waitstaff were able to overhear everything).

22 December 1978

Trans. [illegible handwriting]
Compiled: 1 copy

[page number BSTU 0053]

Translation from Vietnamese

SHORT BIOGRAPHY

First and last names : [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 Vietnamese name : [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 Year of birth : 1934
 Place of birth : Khmer
 Nationality : Khmer
 Social background : Middle peasants
 Educational level : 10th grade in Kampuchea (≅ 3rd grade Vietnam)
 10th grade in Vietnam; knows Chinese
 Participation in the revolution: March 1953
 Joined the party : May 1954
 Officially : August 1959

FAMILY

The parents died when he was still young.
 There are three children: The two (elder) brothers are agricultural workers.

Wife: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED], 27 years of age, currently living in Ben San, Tay Ninh province; has two small children ([REDACTED] [REDACTED] had another wife and a child when he lived in the north)

PARTICIPATION IN THE REVOLUTION

March 1953 : Participation in the resistance against France
 1954 : Transfer to the north
 1954 - 1966 : Studied culture and politics, specialised in culture for two years in Peking
 1966 - 1970 : Worked in the Office for Culture in Hoa Binh province
 1970 - 1973 : Returned to his country; participated in the fight against the U.S. and for the salvation of his homeland; propaganda work in Kam Pôt Province; expelled in late 1973; fled to Vietnam
 Late 1973 -
 Nov. 1977 : Lived with his wife and children in Sa Mat District, Tay Ninh province
 Nov. 1977 -
 Oct. 1978 : Worked for the province committee for foreign affairs in Tay Ninh, with direct responsibility for Kampuchean population of Ben San
 Since Oct. 1978 : Received new assignments

EVALUATION

- Hates Pol Pot/eng Sary, trusts Vietnam;
- Possesses theoretical and political knowledge, has the ability to engage in agitation and propaganda activity;
- Still has weaknesses with regard to the moral way of life and in his attitude to the masses. When he assumed responsibility for the Kampuchean refugees in Ben San, he still did not treat [page number BSTU 0054] the population well: he mostly issued orders and paid little attention to convincing and encouraging the masses. The fact that he is not always completely honest adversely affects relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea. He does not enjoy the trust of the Ben San Executive Committee (Vietnamese) or Tay Ninh provincial police office.

[page number BSTU 0043]

Translation from Vietnamese

SHORT BIOGRAPHY

Name : [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Pseudonym : [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Vietnamese name : [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Year of birth : 1926 *Srok*
Place of birth : Khlong Day *Khum*, Khlong Day *Sork*, Khet Trat (Thailand)
Place of residence : Khum Pak Khlong, Koskong Kampot (Kampuchea) [illegible]
Nationality : Thailand
Educational level: : Can read and write Thai; understands the Vietnamese and Khmer alphabets
Participation in resistance struggle : 12 April 1949
Joined the party: - Candidate for membership: 17 July 1951
- Member: April 1952

Previous occupation:

- 1949 Koskong partisan
- 1950 Section Commander of the Koskong partisans
- 1951 Deputy platoon leader of the Koskong partisans
- 1952 Responsible for the *Srok* police, member of party leadership
- 1953/1954 Deputy platoon leader of the Koskong partisans until transfer

Parental background: Lower peasants, he himself is of the petty bourgeoisie (petty trader) and spent 12 years with his uncle, a petty trader.

Time in Vietnam

- 1955/1956 : Course at school 900. B
- 1956 - 1960 : Studied elementary politics at T. 50, member of party leadership
- 1960 - 1962 : Studied culture in Phu Tho, deputy class leader (in the school party leadership)
- Sept. 1962 : Worked the land in Yen Bai
- 1964 - 1965 : Studied politics at Nguyen-Ai-Quoc school in Hai Hung
- 1965 - 1970 : Joined the army, studied, and established local self-defence units
- 1970 : Returned to homeland.

Note: - Does he not have a wife in Vietnam?
 - There is no curriculum vitae for Comrade ██████████ ██████████ in the N. Đ. department [illegible handwriting]
 His curriculum vitae was written in the Cadre Department of the Army.

(27 July 1974)

[page number BSTU 0044]

Evaluation

1. Evaluation by the class taking the course (for the purpose of compiling material)

Comrade ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ grew up in a peasants' family and lived with his uncle, a petty trader. For this reason, he had no affinity for work and made a lot of mistakes: served the U.S. and France, was on the side of big landowners and big peasants, wanted to serve imperialism as a soldier. During the resistance, he shot people dead, burned down houses and crops, looted people's property and cattle, and regarded as reactionaries those whom the puppets had rounded up. His thinking is prone to complex fluctuations. He hates the Khmer because in his opinion they fight for the French and murder the people.

After studying, he wanted to return to the Thai people, to be active there. He is not a good cadre.

2. Evaluation from the time of his studies at T. 50

Active at work, endures privations, good attitude. Not much ambiguity. Good conduct in daily life. Lacks political and cultural skills. Slow. Inferiority complex concerning his nationality; if he notices his Khmer companions making a mistake he dares not say anything.

3. From the period of his cultural studies in Phu Tho

He is an average student and shows a sense of responsibility at work. He sometimes has a hot temper. He is hard-working and disciplined. He was praised as an advanced and studious cadre.

4. Evaluation of time when he studied politics at T. 50 (1959/60)

- Shortcomings: He is narrow-minded, hot-tempered, avoids conflict and criticism.
 Problematic character: Allowed himself to be bribed during his work as a policeman in the District, strives for higher positions and is conceited.

- Positive attributes: Did not surrender to the enemy even though they greatly terrorised him and had to survive on soup for three months.

Remains loyal to the party until the end. Approaches difficult and easy tasks with equal determination.

- Overall evaluation: During the resistance struggle: Endured privations, had a firm point of view.
When peace was achieved: Active and progressive in study and work.
Good ideological attitude. Good conduct in daily life. Has the potential to become a leading cadre.

[page number BSTU 0045]

- Weaknesses: Narrow-mindedness, has a sense of national inferiority, hot-tempered.

17 January 1964

WORKERS' PARTY OF VIETNAM CADRE EVALUATION, 1963
YEN BAI PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE

Concerning Comrade [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] cadre of the Production Department of Land Reclamation of the Provincial Committee for Farming

He understands the essential methods and content of agricultural production and agricultural collectivisation. He can perform tasks well when assigned supervisory tasks in a co-operative.

He is disciplined and prepared to overcome difficulties and endure privations. He is vigilant, hard-working and keeps secrets.

His leadership style is very direct. This comrade does not shy away from difficulties when learning and gets along well with the masses.

Shortcomings and weaknesses: He is hot-tempered. He remains timid when in a position of leadership, is readily flustered and still cannot get the big picture.

Yen Bai, 16 March 1964
PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE FOR FARMING
Signature: [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
(Deputy Chairman)

SELF-CRITICISM
of my studies at Nguyen-Ai-Quoc school I, Hai Hung

1. ATTITUDE TO LEARNING

From the time I started studying until this day, I have always been an active student and endeavoured to engage deeply with my lessons. Not once have I skipped a class. I paid attention to the teachers and took detailed notes. I went over the lessons just as actively in private and also used the time after lessons to study material.

Thus, I read from beginning to the end all the study material on the list without exception. I was therefore able to grasp the essential points of each school lesson.

II. RELATIONSHIP WITH CLASSMATES

During my studies, I learned with my classmates' comradely assistance, which I reciprocated. If, for example, one of my classmates did not understand a problem that presented no difficulty for me, he was able to ask me and count fully on my wholehearted assistance.

[page number BSTU 0046]

If I did not properly understand a class, I simply asked other comrades. For this reason, I was able, in a short space of time, through my own efforts and with the assistance of comrades with whom I was outside of class, to achieve a series of good grades and grasp the essentials of the study material, despite the short duration of the course of study and the language difficulties.

III. SCHOOL DISCIPLINE

During my studies I was never in breach of school discipline. I strictly observed the lesson and recreation periods laid down in the daily timetable.

I kept secrets, was committed to order and security, kept school secrets and, above all, maintained a high level of internal vigilance.

IV. SHORTCOMINGS

Despite the aforementioned positive attributes, I had some weaknesses during my studies with regard to comradeliness, e.g. when I became acquainted with a comrade I spent most of my time that comrade, more or less keeping myself apart from my other comrades.

I was sometimes indecisive and dishonest, such that my work within a group and my support for comrades was superficial. If I had only one close comrade, I helped only that person and did not pay attention to the other comrades.

When I offered constructive criticism to my comrades several times without them rectify their behaviour I would become despondent and passive. I was sometimes short-tempered and inflexible when criticising comrades and helping them and therefore could not get through to them.

Because I criticised and helped my comrades the wrong way they could no longer bear to listen to me.

6 July 1965
Signature: [REDACTED]

6 July 1965: Evaluation by the local party leadership

- Positive attributes: Comrade [REDACTED] is very responsible, displays good militant solidarity, is disciplined, obeys internal order and is a good organiser.
- Shortcomings: He is not yet terribly flexible when working with people; he remains hot-tempered at times.

Local Party Secretary: [REDACTED]

[page number BSTU 0047]

6 July 1965

Accuracy of the local party opinion confirmed.

Party Leadership Secretary
Signature: [REDACTED]

Agree with the evaluation of party leadership and local party leadership.

Hai Duong, 6 July 1965
Signed [REDACTED]
([REDACTED] Section I)

[page number BSTU 0039]

Translation from Vietnamese**SHORT BIOGRAPHY**

Frequently used first and last names: ██████████
 First and last names on birth certificate : ██████████
 Year of birth : 1950
 Place of birth : Rum Duên District, Svay Riên Province
 Nationality : Khmer
 Family background : Middle peasant
 Personal background : Pupil
 Education: : Completed 4th grade in Kampuchea (≅ 9th grade in Vietnam), speaks some French
 Participation in the revolution: 23 April 1970 (belonged to the armed forces established by Vietnam in Châu Thành and Tây Ninh)
 Joined the party : June 1971
 Position : Political operative in the 46th Battalion
 Party secretary of D. 46
 Fled to Vietnam : April 1977
 Reason : Hatred of Pol Pot/Ieng Sary regime, to pursue revolutionary activity in Vietnam

FAMILY MEMBERS

Father: Roat Chhuong, 63 years of age, farm worker, currently in the country
 Mother: Đua Thôn, 62 years of age, farm worker, currently in Kampuchea
 Wife: ██████████, 25 years of age, one child, currently in Kampuchea; unclear if still alive

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION

Prior to 1970 a pupil, dependent on his family.
 April 1970 : Member of armed forces established by Vietnam
 1973 : Political operative, Company party organiser
 1974 : Deputy political leader, Battalion Party Secretary
 May 1975 -
 April 1977 : Political Commissar of D. 46, Sector 23
 April 1977
 - May 1978 : Served in the Vietnamese army
 As of May 1978: Worked to establish the armed revolutionary forces of Kampuchea

EVALUATION

Comrades from Military Region 7 report the following:

Comrade [REDACTED] [REDACTED] has many good ties with Vietnam.

He joined the armed forces of Kampuchea established at the start of the Kampuchean resistance [page number BSTU 0040] against the US (a month later coup d'état by Lon Nol).

The motive for switching to the Vietnamese side is clear and there is nothing suspicious about it.

The following evaluation can be made from 12.5.1978, when he returned to help establish the armed forces of Kampuchea, to this day:

- Is dynamic at work, strives vigorously to fulfil his obligations, close contact with the units in the barracks and in the army training estates;
- Possesses good theoretical knowledge, has good comprehension skills and the capacity for political work;
- Good relations of solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea; nothing negative in this regard so far;
- Has a clear picture of the enemy and a clear position in the fight against Pol Pot/Ieng Sary and the expansionists.

Shortcomings and weaknesses:

- It is sometimes apparent that his combat position has yet to become entirely firm. According to his Vietnamese fellow combatants, when he first arrived in Vietnam and was a member of a detachment in Tây Ninh province, he longed for the unit he had left. Not long ago, as a member of Platoon 778, he had a dubious relationship with [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED], a member of the Evangelical church, whose current suspicious activities have yet to be investigated and verified.

- His conduct and way of life still resemble that of a member of the petty bourgeoisie and reveal the influence of habits of the Pol Pot army (inappropriate refinement, the manner of issuing orders, etc).

Summary:

He is a cadre of a certain level and good ties with Vietnam. The reason for his cooperation with Vietnam is clear. He is reliable and deployable. However, more time is needed to clarify his relations with [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED].

[page number BSTU 0003]

Translation from Vietnamese

PARTICULARS PROVIDED BY THE PERSON

Name : [REDACTED] [REDACTED], during the revolution [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 Nationality : Cham
 Age, sex : 53, male
 Marital status : Married
 Place of birth : Satung Village, Pôpêl Commune, Tho bôn
 Khomum District, Kongpong Cham Province
 Current place of residence: Oonkôchia Village, Srolop Commune, Tho bôn Khomum
 District, Kongpong Cham Province; Sector 21, unit of
 Tho bôn Khomum District
 Occupation, class membership: - Lower middle peasant
 - Lower middle peasant

The nine-year resistance period:

- During the time of the political struggle I was Second Secretary of the Commune Party leadership and a liaison person for Tho bôn Khomum District.

- During the five-year war, I was a member of Tho bôn Khomum District committee, Deputy Chairman of the committee of the Movement of Christian Khmer in the east of the country and a standing representative in the People's Assembly.

- On 25 May 1978 I left the reactionaries' organisation and worked as a member of the District committee and a member of the progressive committee (FUNK) in the jungle area of Phka Dôn Kro CooC Dombe, as Comrades [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] can attest.

- Previous political affiliation: Worked as a miner for France (underground coal gasification)

Current: Until 25 May 1978, continuously active in the revolutionary movement; actively participates in the struggle to this day

- Participation in the revolution: 1948

- Candidate for party membership: Since 6 January 1950

- Admitted to the party: 1 June 1950

- Educational level: Understands the Khmer and Cham alphabets

- I studied politics for nine school years which, including this school year, amounts to ten school years.

Wife: 1. Name: [REDACTED] 2, nationality: Cham, 53 years of age
 2. Occupation: Middle peasant, agricultural worker
 3. Participated in the revolution

Children: In have eight children: five boys, three girls. They all participated in the revolution. Five of them (three sons and two daughters) work in agriculture, three (two sons, one daughter) in a co-operative.

[page number BSTU 0004]

Parents:

- Father: Sôs Mach, 78 years of age (deceased)
- Mother: Mây Nas, 74 years of age (deceased)
- Place of birth: Stung village, Pôpêl Commune, Tho bôn Khomum District, Kongpong Cham Province; Sector 21, central residential area for students in North Vietnam
- Nationality: Cham
- Occupation: Lower middle peasants, miners
- Previous political affiliation: During French rule worked as a forest ranger and extracted tree resin
 Later: Participated in the revolution during French rule

Wife's parents:

1. Father: Mach Tô, 80 years of age (deceased)
2. Mother: Lum Mas, 70 years of age (deceased)
3. Place of birth: Oon Côchia Village, Sos lip Commune, Tho bôn Khomum District, Kongpong Cham Province, Sector 21; are long since deceased.
4. Nationality: Cham
5. Occupation: Lower middle peasants, mining

Siblings: I have seven siblings, three of whom died in childhood (one sister, two brothers). Two brothers and two sisters are still alive. They all have their own families.

- Place of birth: As above
- Occupation: Mining

They now live in Tuôs, Tôn Mên Commune, Pônchia Krêt District.
 Occupation: Lower middle peasants, miners.

21 December 1978

Signed: Mach Ly

(Translated into Vietnamese by Nguyễn Hồng Tuoi)

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EVALUATION

Strengths: This comrade engaged in revolutionary activity early on. During his transfer to the north he served continuously in the Vietnamese Army and was systematically trained at our Army Officers School. After 1970, the comrade took a civilian job and expressed his closeness to Vietnam (during his work at the FUNK radio station he often met with comrades in GP. 48 Department and informed them about the internal situation in Kampuchea and the attitude of Ieng Sary and his wife towards Vietnam).

- His views and position are relatively favourable; he hates Pol Pot and Ieng Sary and was one of the first to have left their organisation;

- He possesses good moral attributes, appears to be proper and serious and, as regards morals and way of life, he trusts in the Kampuchean brothers who were transferred to the north.

Weakness: He lacks revolutionary experience in his homeland as he has been living in Vietnam since 1954 (before then he was only a youth). (Comrade ██████ assessed Comrade ██████ as follows: He is a capable and educated comrade but lacks practical experience, not only in Kampuchea but also in Vietnam).

- He lacks openness and a close connection to the masses; has a tendency towards personal prejudice. Shortcomings are apparent in his personal political struggle such that they partly limit his role in forging relationships of solidarity. Kampuchean comrades who were transferred to the North complained that his way of working was insufficiently democratic, and that it was also dogmatic and overzealous. After this was pointed out, Comrade ██████ rectified his behaviour.

- As regards Vietnam, Comrades ██████ and ██████ reported that Comrade ██████ listened to Comrade ██████'s opinion that after liberation, the debt to Vietnam would be repaid in the space of just three years and the foreign Vietnamese could be sent back to their country, but said nothing in objection.