

5TH CONFESSION

Contemptible Traitors Pol Pot and IENG Sary

ឯកសារបកប្រែ
TRANSLATION/TRADUCTION
ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ (Date):.....13-Oct-2011, 09:02.....
CMS/CFO:.....Ly Bunloun.....

Name: Yuon Hēng (យួន ហេង); Age: 24; Spouse’s name: Duong Singtha(ដួង ស៊ីងថា); Children: None; Birthplace: Khleah Sanday(ឃ្លុះសណ្តាយ), Pong Tuek(ពងទឹក) commune, Dangkao(ដង្កោ) district, Kandal province. He previously earned a living as a Lambretta chauffeur. After the coup, he served as a non-commissioned soldier.

He moved from Phnom Penh to his current residence in Sandao (សណ្តោ) village, Cheang Tong(ជាង ទង) commune, the birthplace of his wife. A meeting at the health centre said: “The country is at war once again. We must join the army.” And he had grudge against a comrade in trade affairs, and attempted to axe him to death.

Name: Nop Sam (ណុប សាំ); Age: 31; Spouse’s name: Um Samin(អ៊ុំម សាមីន); Children: Nonc; Birthplace: Trapcang Pou (ត្រពាំងពោធិ៍), Cheang Tong commune. In 1970, he joined the army at Borei Keila [the Athletic Dormitory nearby the Olympic Stadium]. He belonged to Battalion 190, Brigade/Division 28. He was dispatched to Kampot in 1972 and sent back to Phnom Penh after sustaining injuries.

He moved from Phnom Penh to his birthplace. He served as a soldier in a special force with the contemptible Prum Săn (ព្រ៉ាំ សាន់).

Name: Horm Sokhom (ហ៊ុំ សុខុម); Age: 34; Spouse’s name: Ung Ngăn(អ៊ុំង ង៉ាន់); Children: Two; Father’s name: Moek Horm (ម៉ែក ហ៊ុំ); Mother’s name: Suon(សួន); Birthplace: Preaek Khmeng (ព្រែកក្បែង) village, Prey Khmeng(ព្រៃក្បែង) commune, Lvea Aem(ល្វាឯម)district, Kandal province.

Name: Ney Moeun(នៃ ម៉ឺន); Age: 26; Spouse’s name: Long Lēng(ឡុង ឡេង); Children: One; Father’s name: Ney Beu (នៃ បើ); Mother’s name: Chhim Penh (ឈឹម ពេញ); Birthplace: Kruos (គ្រួស) village, Preaek Phnov(ព្រែកស្នៅ) commune, Peareang (ពារាំង) district, Prey Veng province.

He travelled to Phnom Penh before the liberation, after which he had moved to Mohasei (មហាសី) commune (translator’s note: or Moha Russei, Kong Pisei district, Kampong Speu?), District 54 until April 1976 when he was relocated by Angkar to Tuol Kruos (ទួលគ្រួស)village, Lumchang (លុមង) commune, District 107, Sector 13.

Name: Ly Phai (លី ផៃ); Age: 43; Spouse's name: Chea Khorn(ជា យន); Children: Three; Father's name: Ly Khim (លី ខឹម); Mother's name: Chaem Sorn(ចែម សន); Birthplace: Prey Char (ព្រៃចារ) village, Prey Char commune, Cheung Prey (ជើងព្រៃ) district, Kampong Cham province.

Four lieutenants in engineering work coaxed each other into fleeing for Thailand, including the contemptible lieutenant Chhum (ឈុំ) and the contemptible Pich (ប៊ិច), who worked at the Prey Veng Provincial Hall.

Name: Chea Chhum (ជា ឈុំ); Age: 41; Spouse's name: Taing Kimhuoy(តាំង គឹមហួយ); Children: Three; Father's name: Chea Moeung (ជា មឿង); Mother's name: Pak (ប៉ាក់); Siblings: Eight; Birthplace: Preaek Ta Teaen (ព្រែក តាទែន) village, Ponhea Lueu (ពញាឮ) commune, Kampong Luong (កំពង់ឈ្នួង) district, Kandal province.

He is formerly a major lieutenant (in Sonexim-ស្នូណិចស៊ឹម). He moved from Phnom Penh to [illegible] village, Mohasei commune, Kong Pisei (កង ពិសី) district, Kampong Speu province until April 1976 when he was relocated by Angkar to Tuol Kruos (ទួលគ្រួស) village, Lumchang (លំចង) commune, Treang district, Takeo.

He attempted to head for Battambang province and cross into Thailand, where he intended to meet Major General Uy Soy(អ៊ុយ សយ), who is currently staying in Thailand.

He intended to tell his boss there about our plans for national organization and about civilian livelihood. If he was ordered to come back, he would.

He was assigned to go there by Y Kim Suor (អ៊ី គឹមសួរ) and Mau (ម៉ៅ). They earlier came across each other during bridge construction work in Svay Prey (ស្វាយព្រៃ). Y Kim Suor and Mau serve as engineering soldiers (technicians). After the liberation, he was assigned by Angkar to help carry out tasks until his bridge construction work in Svay Prey, where he met and got to know them. He was then assigned by Angkar to transport economic materials to support the construction of the bridge there. He ran into soldiers of In Tam, upon his arrival at the border.

Name: Khun Pich (ឃុន ប៊ិច); Age: 37; Spouse's name: Yim Neou (យឹម នៅ);
Children: One; Birthplace: Srae Nhoar (ស្រែវ្យាវ) village, Pong Tuek commune, Dangkao
district, Kandal province.

He had worked at the Ministry of Interior since 1961. He left his home village for
Serei Kos Kar (សើរីកុះករ) village, Mohasei commune, Kong Pisei district, Kampong Speu
province. In April 1976, he was relocated by Angkar to Tuol Kruos village, Lumchang
commune, Treang district, Takeo province.

He attempted to flee for *Siam* [Thailand], led by the contemptible Captain Chhum.

Name: Chum Sokhom (ជុំ សុខុម); Age: 21; Marital status: Single; Father's name:
Chum Chim(ជុំ ជឹម); Mother's name: Sok Lēng(សុខ ឡេង); Siblings: Three; Birthplace:
Chrang Chamreh (ច្រាំងចំរះ) village, Koh Soutin(កោះសូទិន) commune, Koh Soutin district,
Kampong Cham province. He moved to Chroy Takeo (ជ្រោយ តាកែវ)village, District 18,
Sector 24.

His original name is Lēng Pong(ឡេង ប៉ុង), a spying soldier in Banteay Sluek [or
Sluek barrack](បន្ទាយស្លឹក). He currently lives with his uncle Ngin (ឃីន) in Village 7, Chroy
Takeo commune, District 18, Sector 25. His organizational chief is lieutenant Khorn (ខន),
who falsified a letter to disguise him as a soldier in Division 2. He drove a vehicle to drink
alcohol in 106 and stopped in Ang Ta Som (អង្គតាសោម). From Tomnub Malis (ទំនប់ម្លិះ)
dam east of Chheu Khmau (ឈើខ្មៅ) is Ang Ta Som, where he was instructed to meet Ta
Chuon (តាជួន), who has once given intelligence information for his groups to meet in
Takeo, a subdivision of the contemptible Khorn. A letter was brought in ordering Ta Chuon
to lead them to flee and gather in Kampong Cham, where all of their senior chiefs were
staying.

Name: Lēng Pong; Age: 21; Marital status: Single; Father's name: Lēng Sin (ឡេង ស៊ីន); Mother's name: Neang Choeru (នាង ជឺ) (deceased); Siblings: 13. His father earns a living as a wine production worker in Kbal Pou (ក្បាលពោធិ៍). His 13 siblings are as follows:

1. Elder Sister Lēng Deat (ឡេង ដាត), whose husband is a radio machnic.
2. Brother Lēng Vǎn (ឡេង វ៉ាន់) (deceased)
3. Sister Lēng Lon (ឡេង លន់), whose husband is Liv Sarorn (លីវ សារ៉ន) alias Sot Sarin (សុត សារិន) [illegible]
4. Brother Lēng Aun (ឡេង អួន), an air force soldier based in [illegible]
5. Brother Lēng Aem (ឡេង ឯម), a student
6. Brother Lēng Pong, a non-commissioned soldier of Office 2
7. Brother Lēng [illegible], a student
8. Sister Lēng Sokly (ឡេង សុខលី), a student
9. Brother Lēng Chin (ឡេង ចិន)
10. Brother Lēng Neam (ឡេង នាម)
11. Sister Lēng Phally (ឡេង ផល្លី)
12. Sister LENG Sophy (ឡេង សូភី)
13. Sister LENG Chantha (ឡេង ចន្ទា)

After leaving Phnom Penh, he stayed with his elder brother-in-law at S-2. He then came to Koh Thom (កោះធំ), after which he lived with his father in Krasang Phnom (ក្រសាំងភ្នំ) village, Sambour (សំបួរ) commune, Treang district, Takeo province.

His elder brother-in-law is Lieutenant Liv Sarorn alias Sok Sarin. His friend is Captain Pa [illegible]. They coaxed each other into fleeing for *Yuon* [pejorative for Vietnam] through Koh Thom, Chheu Khmau and Phnom Syam (ភ្នំស្បាម). They were building military and bound for *Yuon*, using money. They are agents of Office N° [illegible].

Name: Thäch Saraen (ថាច់ សារ៉ែន); Age: 25; Marital status: Single; Father's name: Thäch Yav (ថាច់ យ៉ាវ); Mother's name: Däch Tineou (ដាច់ ពីនោ); Birthplace: Dambauk Bei (ដំបូក ឃ) village, Nhi Troeung (ញី ត្រើង) commune, Cau Ngang (កូន ង៉ាង) district, Tra Vinh (ត្រាវិញ) province; Siblings: Three (1st child: Himself; 2nd child: His Sister Thäch Saly (ថាច់ សាលី); and 3rd Child: His Sister Thäch Sophy (ថាច់ សុភី).

He moved from Phnom Penh to Tauch (តួច) village, Krang Sbov (ក្រាំងស្បូវ) commune, Chhuk (ឈូក) district, Kampot province. His father, mother and siblings currently live in Krang Sbov.

His father, a lieutenant, was smashed by Angkar. He said that his father was a soldier based in Phnom Basith (ភ្នំបាសិត). He returned from *Yuon* in 1963 through Phnom Din (ភ្នំឱន) toward Takeo, after which he was dispatched to Andoung Preah (អណ្តូងព្រះ) of Battambang province; in 1970, his father joined the army as a lieutenant based in Phnom Basith and travelled to Phnom Penh.

Name: Un Chän (អ៊ុន ចាន់); Age: 21; Marital status: Single; Father's name: Un Vorn (អ៊ុន វ៉ែន); Mother's name: Chhim Im (ឈឹម អ៊ឹម); Siblings: Six; Birthplace: Ou Pongror (អូរពង្រ) village, Srang (ស្រង) commune, Kong Pisei district, Kampong Speu province.

- First eldest brother Un Khon (អ៊ុន ខុន)
- Brother Un Chun (អ៊ុន ជុន), a soldier
- Sister Un Neang (អ៊ុន នាង), married
- Himself, a Chan Rainsey (ចន្ទ រង្សី) soldier with "Tiger Head" insignia
- Younger Brother Un Chên (អ៊ុន ចេន)
- Younger Brother Un (អ៊ុន)[illegible]

He went to Phnom Penh in 1972, where he lived in Preaek Tea (ព្រែកទា) village, Chaom Chao(ចោមចៅ) commune.

After leaving Phnom Penh, he returned to his home village, and then joined a mobile unit in August 1976. He was at Zone Regiment 504 and Battalion 52.

Confession: Chin (ចិន), a non-commissioned officer with three stripes, fled the Prey Prich (ព្រៃព្រឹថ) forest in 1970 because a movement incited people to return to their villages. He met Village Chief Kun (គុន)(warrant officer), who also departed from the Prey Prich forest in 1970. Ten people were led by Yoeun (យ៉ែន) in the forest to join the Khmer Serei [Free Khmer] at the Phnom Srang (ភ្នំស្រង់) mountain. However, two of them fell sick and died from malaria at the mountain. This group received husked rice from Kun in Ou Pongror village.

Description: Chin belongs to Unit 52, aged 27. With black complexion, he is tall and neither fat nor thin. He has straight hair. He speaks slowly and behaves unenergetically, normally keeping silent. He is single.

Description: Kun is married, aged about 31. He is short with fair complexion and slightly curly hair. He once served as chief of Trapeang Thmar (ត្រពាំងថ្ម) and Thmey(ថ្មី) villages of Srang commune.

Description: Yoeun is about 30 years old. He is tall with curly hair. He lives in this village by the foot of the mountain, where he serves as the village’s deputy chief. He is a non-commissioned officer with three stripes. His departure occurred at the same time as others.

Name: Sam At (សំ អាត), Age: 20; Marital status: single; Father’s name: Sam Aem (សំ ឯម); Mother’s name: Lort Vān(ឡុត វ៉ាន់); Siblings: Eight; Birthplace: Angkor Borei (អង្គបូរី) village, Prey Lhong (ព្រៃល្អុង) commune, Mongkol Borei (មង្គលបូរី) district, Battambang province.

- 1. Name: Sam Chăn (សំ ចាន់); Sex: male; Occupation: farmer
- 2. Name: Sam Phat (សំ ផាត); Sex: female; Marital status: single
- 3. Name: Sam Om (សំ អ៊ុម); Sex: female; Marital status: single
- 4. Name: Sam Chhuot (សំ ឈូត); Sex: female; Marital status: single
- 5. Name: Sam Oeun (សំ អឿន); Sex: female; Marital status: single
- 6. Name: Sam Chhē (សំ ឆេ); Sex: male; Marital status: single
- 7. Name: Sam Rong (សំ រ៉ុង); Sex: male; Marital status: single

He became a spy in Prey Lhong commune in 1972. Then he was arrested by the enemy in 1973 and sent to Prey Sar prison later that year. After his release from Prey Sar prison, he stayed at a unit of Srang commune. He was captured in Kralanh (ក្រឡាញ់), Siem Reap, and thereafter transferred to Siem Reap provincial authorities and finally to Phnom Penh.

Name: Prum Nim (ព្រំ នីម); Age: 51; Spouse's name: Chum Chēng (ជុំ ចេង);
Children: Four; Birthplace: Trapeang ROUNG (ត្រពាំងរូង) village, Popel (ពពេល) commune,
Tram Kak district, Takeo.

He became a teacher in 1954, teaching in Svay Rieng province. In 1963, he was transferred to have taught at Deum Thkov (ដើមថ្នាំ) School in Phnom Penh until the coup.

After the liberation, he returned to his home village, where he has lived until today. Before the liberation, he helped propagandize in favour of In Tam during an election to choose people's representatives. After the coup, In Tam was about to allow him to serve as a people's representative in Svay Rieng province to challenge Lon Nol. He was then instructed by In Tam to propagandize and educate people.

His activities included distributing anti-revolution leaflets made out of two sheets of cement packaging papers: "During the war of four years and a month, we ate rice. After the liberation, we eat porridge, cook weeds, see ourselves separate from our children, have no medicine when falling ill; only when brothers and sisters stand up to do another new revolution can we be happy." Such an initiative was meant to incite people to rebel against the Revolution, as advised by In Tam. Before dispersing themselves to depart for *Siam*, they convened a meeting to remind that wherever they lived, as long as they saw people in hardship, they must incite the movement.

Name: Om Chàk (អុំ ចាក់); Age: 40; Spouse's name: Lam Yàng (ឡាំ យ៉ង់); Children: Five; Birthplace: Prey Smach (ព្រៃស្មាច់) village, Mahasei commune, Kong Pisey district, Kampong Speu province. He is an "old people" with seven siblings, one of whom is a single soldier. His younger brother-in-law serves Brigade/Division 2.

Angkar induced his entire family to Prey Khla (ព្រៃខ្លា) commune, Koh Andaet (កោះអណ្តែត) district. They currently live in Melong (មេលង) village, Prey Khla commune, Koh Andaet district, Takeo.

He was visiting his home village, where his family live, without permission, and would return. On the way to visit his mother, he reached Ang Ta Som, where he was detained by Angkar, and then he planned to flee back. His group consisted of three members including So Muy (ស៊ូ មុយ) (Male) and Maen Yoeung (ម៉ែន យ៉ឺង) (Female). After he was captured by Angkar in Ang Ta Som, he attempted to flee for this place, where his brother-in-law lives.

Name: Pok Phai (ប៉ុក ផៃ); Age: 29; Marital status: Single; Father's name: Paen Ngaet (ប៉ែន ងៃត); Mother's name: Thaong Saem (ថោង សែម); Siblings: Eight; Birthplace: Trapeang Phlong (ត្រពាំងផ្លុង) village, Sdok(ស្តុក) commune, District 55, Kampong Speu province.

He joined the army in 1972, belonging to Zone Regiment 401. Wounded in 1973, he was hospitalized at 22K (២២ក) health centre, from which he was discharged and returned home. Then he could not be contacted. Angkar afterwards sent him to a district where he joined a unit. After the liberation, Angkar returned him home to stay in the cooperative. His current activities/behaviours are as follows:

- Lazy in dyke digging, waterwheel instalment etc.;
- Walk around the village and commit delinquency;
- The village assigned him to dig a dyke, but he returned home as he refused to do so.
- The village-level Angkar did not give food to him; he walked freely to the houses of his relatives, friends/acquaintances in search for food.

He joined a unit of Sector 33. In the course of fighting in Tram Khnar (ត្រាំ ខ្នារ), he joined the military enemy in 1972. As Angkar managed to break through Tram Khnar, he went to Phnom Penh, where he had lived since then.

After the liberation, he returned to his home village. He was too free and lazy. He was among three persons who attempted to head for Battambang and then *Siam*, including Chhay (គាយ) and Tân. They are currently detained by Angkar in Ang Ta Som commune.

Name: Ieng Seab (អៀង ស៊ាប); Age: 16, Sex: Female; Father's name: Ieng Phon (អៀង ផុន); Mother's name: Suon Sun (សួន ស៊ុន); Siblings: Five; Birthplace: Deum Beng (ដើមបេង) village, District 109, Sector 13.

1. Ieng Phēn (អៀង ផែន), Sex: Male; Residence: Battambang
2. Himself
3. Ieng Āt (អៀង អាត់), Sex: Male; Still a little child
4. Ieng Sean (អៀង ស៊ាន), Sex: Female; Still a little child
5. Ieng Phim (អៀង ភឹម) ; Sex: Male; Still a little child

She moved to the *Yuon* province of Chau Doc (ច្រមុះជ្រូក) in 1972. After the liberation, her entire family returned to Kampuchea and lived in Trapeang Pring (ត្រពាំងព្រីង) village, Popel commune.

She eked out a living by finding firewood in *Yuon* and heard radio news of [the Khmer Rouge]'s entry into Phnom Penh at 9 a.m. When searching for firewood at the foot of the Phnom Koeung (ភ្នំកៀង) hill near Krabau (ក្របៅ), she came across Colonel Neou Ouch (នេវ អ៊ូច), who then stopped her from logging trees that would instead be used for a shelter unless she bought husked rice and brought it to him in exchange. He then walked down and held a meeting with Khmer/Kampuchean people, who had fled Kampuchea for *Yuon*, in Wat Chas (វត្តចាស់) and Wat Thmey (វត្តថ្មី) pagodas. He said that his soldiers had pointed weapons on the hill at Kampuchea; they must fight and regain control of Kampuchea; if not, they weren't soldiers.

When seeking firewood in *Yuon*, she came across Colonel Ouch, alongside female youngster Soeung (ស៊ីង). They were then invited to his dwelling covered with plastic roof on the hill, where they saw two M79 grenade launchers and a pistol. Then, they both were raped by Mr. Ouch, and experienced successive rapes on five occasions before they were educated to take firewood to sell and buy rice in support of the soldiers.

The father of this very girl controlled 300 Khmer families at Wat Thmey pagoda, Kampuchea Krom [or southern Vietnam], *Yuon*.

“After my return to Kampuchea, I dug dykes in Peak Bang’aong (ពាក់បង្កោង), where I met and got to know girls Răn(រ៉ាន់) and Ēng(អេង), and I told the two girls about the story of my life in *Yuon* and my encounter of Mr. Ouch’s soldiers etc.

The two girls then coaxed me into fleeing back for *Yuon* to meet Mr. Ouch and Yēn to request them to lead soldiers to liberate Kampuchea; when we get there, we will find firewood and definitely meet Ouch.

We agreed that here it’s very hard with endless dyke and dam construction; when someone falls sick, a physician rarely comes; we must die very soon.”

Name: Ngaet Phoeun (ង៉ែត ផ្លឺន); Age: 31; Spouse’s name: Ly Voeun (លី ផ្លឺន);
Children: Two; Birthplace: Trapeang Pum Saen (ត្រពាំងពុំសែន) village, Popel commune, Tram Kak district, Takeo; Siblings: Six including:

1. Ngaet Dorn (ង៉ែត ដន), a teacher
2. Ngaet Un (ង៉ែត អ៊ុន), a mechanic
3. Ngaet Phuong (ង៉ែត ផ្សាង), a teacher

4. Ngaet Kou (ង៉ែត គូ), a peasant
5. Ngaet Phae (ង៉ែត ផៃ), a peasant
6. Himself, a soldier

He studied at Baray University for one year and gave up. After the coup, he joined the army at a special military zone in Phnom Penh, from which he moved to Kampong Som in 1974.

After the liberation, he returned to his home village. He currently lives in Thommoney (ធំម៉ូនីយ) village, Lumchang commune.

- 1st mistake: He was too free, leaving his unit for his elder relative's house in Popel.
- 2nd mistake: He was too free, visiting the house of his wife's relative in Mohareach (មហារាជ), Sector 33. Upon his return, he was lucky enough to have been called by his unit to hear first warnings.
- 3rd mistake: He walked too freely once again, contrary to the discipline, then fled as he dared not return to his unit.

Before his flight, he stayed at the house of Nim (នីម), who then advised him: "Their politics are currently comparable to the snake swallowing the frog while the frog swallowing *Kam Phlang* (ត្រីកំភ្លេង) fish or China swallowing *Yuon* and the latter swallowing Kampuchea—the snake is liken to China."

Nim added: "Our Khmer is deceived by China, and as long as people are allowed only to eat canned rice, they must die from gradual asthenia, making it easy for China to invade."

"I also said that I heard Run (រុន) in Kdol village of Lumchang say: Liberalists have staged an offensive from the south, and for gunfire heard in the south, it is said that Im Tam is fighting from the north and Chan Rainsey from the west; now Chan Rainsey and liberalists' troops have reached Phnom Damrei Romeal, and a new war will definitely explode."

Name: Mâk Mun (ម៉ក់ ម៉ុន) alias Mit (មិត); Age: 25, Sex: Male; Father's name: Mâk Mēng (ម៉ក់ ម៉េង); Mother's name: Ngēb Pheach (ញេប ហៀច); Birthplace: Ta Sek Chrum (តាសេកជ្រូង) village, Leay Bour (លាយ បួរ) commune, Tramkak, Takeo; Siblings: Three; Name used in the military: Mâk Roeun (ម៉ក់ រឿន); Name used at school: Mâk Meas Huon (ម៉ក់ មាសហួន).

He had served the army since 1970, based in Prasat Neang Khmau (ប្រសាទនាងខ្មៅ). Before the liberation, he was at school in Boeng (បឹង) village. He stole cucumber and garlic. Once his theft was known to everyone, he felt embarrassed and attempted suicide with his plans to detonate a bomb, climb a palm tree etc.

He quitted school at grade 5 and became a rice potter at the Ministry of Development, and joined the army in 1975.

Name: Tien Hongsa (ទៀន ហុងសា); Age: 26; Sex: Male; Father's name: Tien Nguon (ទៀន ងួន) (deceased); Mother's name: Tauch Sam Aun (តួច សំអួន); Birthplace: Boeng Kyang (បឹងឡាង) commune, Kandal Stung district, Kandal province. He moved to Srok Chek village(ស្រុកចេក), Boeng Kyang commune, District 15, Sector 25. He was at mobile youth unit 546 of the district's battalion [illegible].

He has an elder brother who has gone to study in France and has yet to return. During his time at the mobile unit, he dug dykes and leaflets were distributed reading that the Khmer Sâr (the White Khmer) on the Phnom Srang mountain was led by Chan Rainsey; by then, Kun, an air force soldier, had fled earlier. Leaflets distributed in Kampong [illegible], Preaek Slaeng (ព្រែកស្តែង), Takhmau (តាខ្មៅ) [...] called on people to flee and join the Khmer Sâr. Hongsa is a lieutenant colonel.

On day, Hongsa was coaxed into meeting with Khmer Sâr leaders Chan Rainsey and Im Tam.

Name: Nai Sophon (នៃ សុផុន); Age: 24; Sex: Male; Father's name: Nai Koy (ណៃ កុយ); Mother's name: Long Yim(ឡុង យឹម); Siblings: Four; Birthplace: Ta Meas (តា មាស) village, Boeng Khyang commune, Kandal Stung district, Kandal province. He studied at grade 1 in Phnom Penh, which his entire family left for their home village. He was coaxed by Hongsa into the flight.

Name: Chin Phēm (ចិន ផែម); Age: 38; Spouse's name: Kep Samlei (កែប សំលី); Children: Two; Birthplace: Trapeang Khlout (ត្រពាំងខ្ពុត) village, Ang Ta Som commune, Tram Kak district, Takeo. He was a tax inspector with colonel rank. He attended tertiary academic courses in business and law for two years. He holds a diploma/certificate in management. He moved from Phnom Penh to Prey Kuy (ព្រៃគុយ) village, Ang Ta Som commune.

Name: Pil Ngim (ប៊ីល ធីម); Age: 42; Spouse's name: Neang Khil Kimlai (នាង ខិល គីម ឡៃ); Children: Four; Birthplace: Kok Krasang (កុកក្រាសាំង) village, Roka (រកា) commune, Treang district, Takeo. He served as secretary of the district or provincial hall in 1960. He studied at grade 3 in Tram Kak in 1970. In 1971, he moved from Ang Ta Som to Kantuot (កង្វត់) of Kandal Stung district. Since the liberation, he has lived in Khnar village, Ang Ta Som commune, Tram Kak district, Takeo.

Name: Keo Kun(កែវ គុន); Age: 25; Spouse's name: Pich Hoeun (ប៊ិច ហៀន); Children: One; Birthplace: Prasout (ប្រស្នត) village, Ang Ta Som commune, Tram Kak district, Takeo.

He farmed rice in Prasout village in 1970. He joined the enemy army in Phnom Penh in 1971, after which he returned to his home village.

2nd Confession by the Contemptible Phoeun

There were subjective and objective reasons behind his flight. He moved too freely, contrary to Angkar's disciplines, and even contacted traitors.

He approached *Achar* [Layman/the righteous] An(អាន), chief of Lpeou (ល្បៅ) village and an element of the previous administration, who said: "Younger Brother, don't flee. In the very near future, the liberalists will launch an offensive from the east very soon or no later than this rainy season, so you don't need to run away. And *Samdech* Sihanouk, who told the radio about his resignation, isn't in Phnom Penh, but in Germany. Today, he has arrived in Switzerland and received US\$200 million from the Americans to fund the liberalists' fight against the Khmer Rouge, including Dorn(ដន) and Mit(មិត្ត). *Achar* An is said to be a favoured and reliable man for he formally serves as an administrator of the previous regime."

In addition, people from Kampong Speu's Mohasei fleeing home have said: "Khmer liberalists sited on the Phnom Kak (ភ្នំកក់) mountain are just waiting to accept fleers."

[The liberalists also include:] Siv Chhorng (ស៊ី ឈង), who taught in Baray and stayed at a factory before joining the Ministry of Interior, EMG Major Paen Phon (ប៉ែន ផុន) and teacher-turned lieutenant Ung Uch (អ៊ុង អ៊ុច).

The news of the Khmer liberalists' presence in Kampong Speu comes from Nom Tae Thol (នុំ តៃថុល), who has ran away. Prum Nim (ព្រំ នីម) is in contact with *Achar* An.

Description

1. Name: Run(រុន), Age: 30; Birthplace: Trapeang Prey (ត្រពាំងប្រី) village, Lumchang; Current residence: Tuol Kruos (ទួលគ្រួស); Marital status: Married but separated; Father's name: Chheang (ឈាង). He is tall and well-built. He has dark complexion and straight hair. He is a naval soldier from Phnom Penh.
2. *Achar* An, over 40 years old, is a former administrator prior to the coup. An "old" people, he is currently the village chief tasked with looking after dykes in Lpeou village. With black complexion, he is fairly short. He is a palm tree climber.
3. Dorn, 25, is in contact with *Achar* An, and a soldier of Deang (ដេង) 's bodyguard unit. He has fair complexion. He is tall but thin, with straight hair. He lives in Lpeou village.
4. Mit, 22, is in contact with *Achar* An, and a gendarmerie from Phnom Penh. He is tall, with white complexion, moustache and straight hair. He lives in L'peou village.
5. Siv Chhorng, 35, was a teacher in Barray and stayed at a factory before joining the Ministry of Interior. With white complexion, he is tall and belly fat. He has been to the US. He has straight hair and lives in Kdol (ក្ដល) village.
6. Paen Phon, 45, is a teacher-turned colonel at E.M.G. His current residence is in Trapeang Pong Tuek. He has dark complexion, straight hair and a shaven head.
7. Ung Un(អ៊ុង អុន), 34, discontinued his occupation as a teacher. He joined the army as a lieutenant. With dark complexion, he is fat and well-built. He has straight hair. His residence is in Tuol Kruos village. He currently works at the blacksmith unit.
8. Chum (ជុំ), a soldier from Takeo, fled for Kampong Speu and joined Khmer liberalists. He was born north of Srang. He is 31 years old. His wife's name is [illegible]. He is short with fair complexion and straight hair.

Name: Mom Boeun (ម៉ុំ ហៀន), Age: 28; Spouse's name: Meas Sarät(មាស សារ៉ាត់); Children: Two; Birthplace: Srae Kruo village, Cheang Tong commune, Tram Kak, Takeo; Siblings: Four (one of them at Unit 110). His younger sibling-in-law, Meas Ra (មាស រ៉ា), is at a textile factory in Takeo. His younger brother, Mom Choeun (ម៉ុំ ជឿន), is a soldier.

- He argued with village chief Nop (ណុប) and Phou(ផ្លូ) over alleged embezzlement of collective materials such as pork, beef, chicken, duck, sugar etc.
- He raped a female newcomer named Khorn (ឃ័ន) in Ou Svay Chek (អូរស្វាយចេក), stole wine and palm juice to exchange for sugar, detained the village's chief and called people to a meeting with questions directly concerning Nop:
 - Is the village's current chief honest with the people?
 - What do you grasp as to the village's chief?
 - What do you grasp as to the "new people"?
 He confessed that the questions were meant to identify his network.

Name: Meas Kun (មាស គុន); Age: 46; Spouse's: Ngor (ញ៉ា); Children: Ten; Birthplace: Srae Kruo village, Cheang Tong commune. The [meeting's] announcer was Sok, who announced that Boeun, Cheav (ជ័រ) and San (សាន) were assigned by the commune-level Angkar [to organize the meeting].

He reasoned, for his participation in this meeting, that he was assigned by the commune-level Angkar to do so. He observed that the village [chief] was not honest over the unknown loss of the village's collective money of about 10,000 Riel; unhusked rice has been distributed to people for six months and a half, but the unhusked rice harvested from a rice field has been lost; and five bottles of fish sauce recently supplied by Angkar cannot be found.

Name: Ly Khon (លី ខុន) alias Khorn (ខុន); Age: 40; Spouse's name: Muy Vy (មួយ វី); Children: Six; Birthplace: Kampong Leav (កំពង់លាវ) village, Kampong Leav commune, Kampong Leav district, Prey Veng province (Prey Veng city).

He left his home village at an early age for Phnom Penh to live with his aunt and get schooling. In 1958, he lived in Kampong Som as a municipal policeman until the coup. Then as the police was dissolved, he was allowed to become a lieutenant in the military.

After the liberation, he moved to Tram Kak, where Angkar assigned him to be in Trapeang Thom Khang Choeung (ត្រពាំងធំខាងជើង) commune. Afterwards, Angkar picked up people to go to Kbal Pou commune, where he has been since then. When Angkar assigned him to plough the land, he said: "I told them that I've never ploughed the land since my birth." Then Angkar suggested: "Go to study instead."

Name: Kong Tauch (គង់ ទួច); Age: 31; Spouse's name: Meas Ponna (មាស ប៉ុណ្ណា);
Children: One; Birthplace: Preaek Krauch (ព្រែកក្រូច) village, Phum Thom (ភូមិធំ) commune,
Lvea Aem district, Kandal province.

He joined the army in 1970. He was stationed at the Ream Navy base and held the position of a non-commissioned officer until 1974 when he was promoted as chief warrant officer.

He moved to Trapeang Thom Khang Choeung commune and then to Kbal Pou.

On one day when he saw the commune and unit representatives cook glutinous rice and eat it with smoked fish, he said: "Angkar eats cooked rice while we eat porridge, and they instruct us to be in unity."

One another day when he saw comrade Khun (ឃុន) riding a bicycle, he said: "Just busy riding the bicycle, not doing work."

That time, Yēng (យ៉ែង) recalled a story where the lamb is drinking the water, and the lion blames: "Your drinking has made the water cloudy for others." He himself repeated in French a saying: "Words from a big figure are always good and correct."

With regard to his request to have his shirt sewn at the sewing place, when a woman returned it to him after it had been sewn but without buttons, he said: "If you didn't have the buttons, for what should you have accepted it? If you should, it should have been burned down!"

Name: Pum Chheang(ពុំ ឈាង); Age: 25; Sex: Male; Father's name: Pum Hâng(ពុំ ហាង);
Mother's name: It Phăn (អិត ផាន់); Birthplace: Prey Svay village, Moug (មោង) commune,
Moug Russey district, Battambang province.

In 1973, he went to Phnom Penh to study at grade 1 at Yukunthor(យុគន្ទីរ) high school. He stayed with his uncle, who worked at Phnom Penh city's Office of Cooperative Subsidy. He holds the 1st diploma.

After the liberation, he left [Phnom Penh], separated from his aunt and lived in Mongkul (មង្គល) village, Tnaot Ta Chang (ត្នោតតាចាង) commune, Angkor Chey (អង្គរជ័យ) district, Takeo.

During the course of dyke construction in the commune on 30 June 1976, he attempted to run away in a group of five members including Vorn(វ៉ុន), Bung(ប៊ុន), Bun Thoeun (ប៊ុនធៀន) and Kosal(កុសល). They walked only at night along the foot of mountains/hills and reached the Phnom Damrei Romeal (ភ្នំដំរីរមៀល) mountain after five nights, during which they had no food to eat.

He was a policeman with two stripes under the Republic. As he and his fellow escapees had fled for five nights without food, they agreed to steal a cow at the tile kiln to slaughter and dine on the mountain.

When they were walking around 8 p.m. along dykes at the foot of the mountain, they came across a big cow house, got into it and stole a cow which they slaughtered and cooked for food the following morning. Later in the afternoon, they were captured by our comrades.

Name: Sam Vanny (សំ វ៉ានី); Age: 25; Sex: Male; Father's name: Sam Sokun (សំ សុគុន); Mother's name: Prak Phai(ប្រាក់ ផៃ); Birthplace: Kouk Ta Kong (គោក តាកុង)village, Nam Tau (ណាំតៅ) communc, Phnom Srok (ភ្នំស្រុក) district, Battambang provincc. His parents, born in Kirivong (គិរីវង់), migrated to Battambang to earn a living there.

He studied at grade 3 and joined the military as a non-commissioned officer with three stripes. After the liberation, he moved to Tnaot Ta Chang (ត្នោតតាចាង) commune, Angkor Chey district, Takeo.

He was coaxed by Kong Bung (គង់ ប៊ុង), a soldier who once studied radio mechanics in Thailand, into fleeing for the neighbouring country.

Bung, 32, is short with fair complexion. He is neither thin nor fat. He has a large forehead. He is a bit bald with slightly curly hair. He is a soldier.

Vorn, over 20, is 1.60 centimetres tall with white complexion. He is neither thin nor fat. He has blonde straight hair. He studied at grade 1 and joined a police post afterwards.

Bun Thoeun, over 20, is 1.62 centimetres tall with fair complexion. He is neither thin nor fat. He has straight hair. His position is [...].

He departed for Tani (តានី) and entered Tani high school before heading for the mountain in the north across the railway south of the railway station. Then he was destined for the Phnom Saen Han (សែនហាន) mountain in the north across National Road 3. He reached Baray School and walked along it across the mountain in the north. He afterwards arrived at the vicinity of a farm with barbed wire fences. He tripped along the tapioca farm and arrived at a dam where he walked down the path close to the forest until the cowshed and the tile kiln. From there, he stole a cow at dusk and slaughtered them at dawn.

His planned trip was to pass by the Phnom Damrei Romeal Mountain for the Phnom Srang Mountain in order to cross Road 4 east of the sugar factory, along which he would then head for Odung (ឧដុង) of Kampong Chhnang.

Noeu (នេវ៉ា), a resident of Bam (បាម) village, was born in Tnaot Ta Chang village. He once studied at [...] 109 and entered monkhood in Tani.

Name: Suon Saet (ស្នួន សែត); Age: 40; Spouse's name: Him Sokhon (ហ៊ឹម សុខុន);
Children: One; Birthplace: Neal (នឿល) village, Tramkak commune, Tramkak district, Takeo.
In 1954, he joined the army. Upon the coup, he became a captain (S 4).

1. Mēn(ម៉ែន) is a resident of Chamkar Mateh (ចំការម្នេស) village and a soldier from Kampong Som—a special soldier on National Road 4. A native of Kampong Cham, he said while raking the soil: “This is the yoke of iron and the burden of rock. I won't be here. I'll go.” He intended to flee for Battambang and cross into *Siam* in a group of three members.
2. Phok Bou (ផុក ប៊ូ), son of Kēt (គេត)/Iet (អ៊ិត) (smashed), made the same comment as Mēn: “I won't be here,” as his father had been taken away. He is a marine soldier with junior high school education.

During his work in a manure unit, he said while being among “new people”: “Troops for Buddhism salvation and the Liberation soldiers are fighting each other, and the former have also spread leaflets; and the revolutionary Angkar will last only three years and disappear afterwards.”

He spread the propaganda because he is both so fearful due to his high military position and so bored and impatient to endure a hard life. He attempted to flee with his entire family for Kampot—the Kampuchea-*Yvon* border—to cross into *Yvon*'s Ha Tinh province. Family members in his attempted flight include:

1. Name: Phok Bou; Occupation: Marine soldier; Education: Baccalaureate I [junior high school education]
2. Name: Phok Mēn; Occupation: Kampong Som soldier
3. Name: [Illegible]
4. Name: Chea (ជ័រ)
5. Name: Hēng(ហេង)/Achar Hum(អាចារ្យហ៊ឹម) [illegible]
6. Ēng(អេង)

Name: Thao Sin(ថោ ស៊ីន); Age: 35; Spouse's name: *Achar* Huon (ហ្សូន) (smashed);
Birthplace: Preng Chan (ព្រែងចាន់) village, Doun Koeng (ដូនក្រីង) commune, Kamchay Mear
(កំចាយមារ) district, Prey Veng province.

She moved to Phnom Penh. Her first husband is a guard at a French office. After their divorce, she took *Achar* Huon.

[...]

Those who searched the house were Chea (white complexion), Cheav (ធាវ), Sariem
(សារីម) and Kēn (កេន).

[...]

That day the village chief held a meeting on livelihood in the cooperative. When the meeting concluded, Boeun, San and Cheav declared that they had been assigned by the upper-level *Angkar* to attend the meeting, and instructed the village chief to walk out of the meeting— not attend it— and confined him to a place.

Name: Phoeuk Sok (ផ្លឹក សុក); Age: 15; Father's name: Phoeuk Tob (ផ្លឹក តុប);
Mother's name: Hōng (ហៀង); Siblings: Five including solidier Kco in Kampong Som; Birthplace:
Trapeang Ampil (ត្រពាំង អំពិល) village, Ta Phem commune, Tram Kak district, Takeo.

He is now parentless. He lives with his elder sister Huon (whose husband is Thoeun).

In late 1974, he joined the revolution at the messenger office of Ang Roka (អង្គរកា) district, after which he moved to [...] 160 and the military T.110. *Angkar* removed him from the military and ordered him to return home.

Name: Pich Savin (ពិត សាវិន), Age: 17; Father's name: Pich Chhuon (ពិត ឈួន);
Mother's name: Kang Tim(កង ទីម); Siblings: Seven (six brothers and one sister). His two elder
brothers are soldiers and his younger brother at an office. He was born in Prey Krang (ព្រៃក្រាំង)
village, Angkor Meas commune, Chhuk district, Kampot.

In 1974, he joined a child unit of Sector 75. In January 1976, he moved to the zone initially in Tuek Thla (ទឹកថ្លា) prior to his entry into the special zone west of Tuol Kouk (ទួលគោក) at the military logistic office in whose committee Long (ឡុង) was.

He attempted to flee because he wanted to live near his parents, but he could not get permission from those in charge for which reason he fled for Pochentong and begged for a hitchhike to Ang Ta Som. After he got off the car and walked for a moment, he got arrested and detained at the place of Ta Chaom (តាឆោម) for more than 20 days, after which he run away on the sly and reached Barray, where he was captured and sent back by the soldiers.

Continued: Pum Bun Chheang (ពុំ ប៊ុន ឈាង): Photographic description

1. Name: Horn Samit (ហ៊ុន សាមិត); Age: 24; Marital status: Married; Complexion: Dark; Hair: Straight; Eyebrow: Thick; Education: Technical school in Battambang; Residence: Ta Nak (តាណាក់) village, Kuoy Chik Dei (គ្លុយជីកដី) commune, Moug Russei district, Battambang.
2. Name: Hoeng Sorn (ហ៊ឹង សន); Age: 28; Complexion: Dark; Hair: Wavy; Height: Tall; Occupation: Gendarmerie (non-commissioned); Birthplace: Nikum Sdech (និគុមស្តេច) (Sihanouk), Svay Daun Keo (ស្វាយដួនកែវ), Moug Russei
3. Name: Say (សាយ); Age: 20; Complexion: White; Descent: Halfblooded Chinese; Hair: Straight; Occupation: Student; Birthplace: Moug Russei district (unknown village and commune). He got to know others at the pagoda.

Name: Ou Sok (អ៊ូ សុក); Age: 35; Spouse's name: Chuop Phin (ជួប ភិន); Children: Four; Siblings: Six including a soldier; Birthplace: Srae Kruo village, Cheang Tong commune; Former occupation: Village member (in 1972).

He was relocated by *Angkar* to Deum Beng commune and returned without receiving any position. He currently belongs to the manure unit.

- [...] noting that the contemptible Boeun argued with the village's chief in 1972. The former engage in garment business, and the latter put forward a proposal to arrest the former.

- As for Kun, he is formerly a labourer who rarely stayed home. When he came home occasionally, the contemptible soldier Hin Nim (ហ៊ិន នីម), who had camped at a tobacco farm east of Kbal Ou village to search for the Khmer Rouge, was seen to have entered and exited his house.

In 1970, he was a village member whose activities were ordered by commune authorities to be scrutinized. He was found active in his work, jumping to the conclusion he had recast himself.

The contemptible Boeun held a meeting without the village's chief's knowledge. As words spread that the meeting was held at the commune's instruction and the village's chief was noticed to have behaved in some way as the speculation, "I joined in thumbprinting out of understanding that the commune-level *Angkar* had ordered the organization of the meeting and would therefore arrive very soon and find the meeting already in progress.

Name: Sok San (សុក សាន); Age: 38; Spouse's name: Soek (ស៊ីក); Children: Six; Siblings: Among his siblings, his younger brother serves as a soldier; Birthplace: Srae Kruo village, Cheang Tong commune; Position: Leader of ploughing group/team (joined the Alliance of Communist Youth of Kampuchea in 1972).

I stayed at the canal group/team for one dry season until the last month of my pregnant wife's due date, at which point I returned to the village. Then, Boeun held a meeting and passed me a piece of paper, saying: The commune has assigned three of us, Boeun, Cheav and San, to hold a meeting with people. Thinking that the commune really gave the assignment, I dared not argue and I replied: How come the meeting won't be held as you already received instruction directly from the commune to do so.

Then, Boeun wrote questions on the blackboard:

1. Is the village's chief honest with our people?
2. What do you grasp as to the village's chief?
3. For "new people" who have moved to Srae Kruo village, how do we grasp their situation?

Then, elder villagers were allowed to express their respective opinions. One of them asked: 'Nephew San, can you explain more as we may not understand well?'

I therefore explained: 'Brothers and Sisters, please express your opinions honestly. Say what you see. Don't just say what others have said.'

The village's chief was also present there, but it was advised: 'The village's chief is not allowed to attend the meeting, and the commune will arrive very soon.' Then, the

village's chief walked out. Noting that, I was even more confident that the meeting was really instructed by the commune-level *Angkar*.

The contemptible Boeun announced: 'Those who say the village's chief is honest are his pacifistic affiliates.'

Those failing to thumbprint must not be allowed to as the commune says all must thumbprint. The commune will arrive very soon to consolidate comments, and those supporting the village's chief will be taken to deal with the commune-level *Angkar*."

Additional confessions by the contemptible Prum Bun Chheang

Mun and Khorn are claimed by the contemptible Bung to have been guided [to join an anti-revolution group] later. They both belong to the network of the contemptible Bung, but they currently stay in the cooperative.

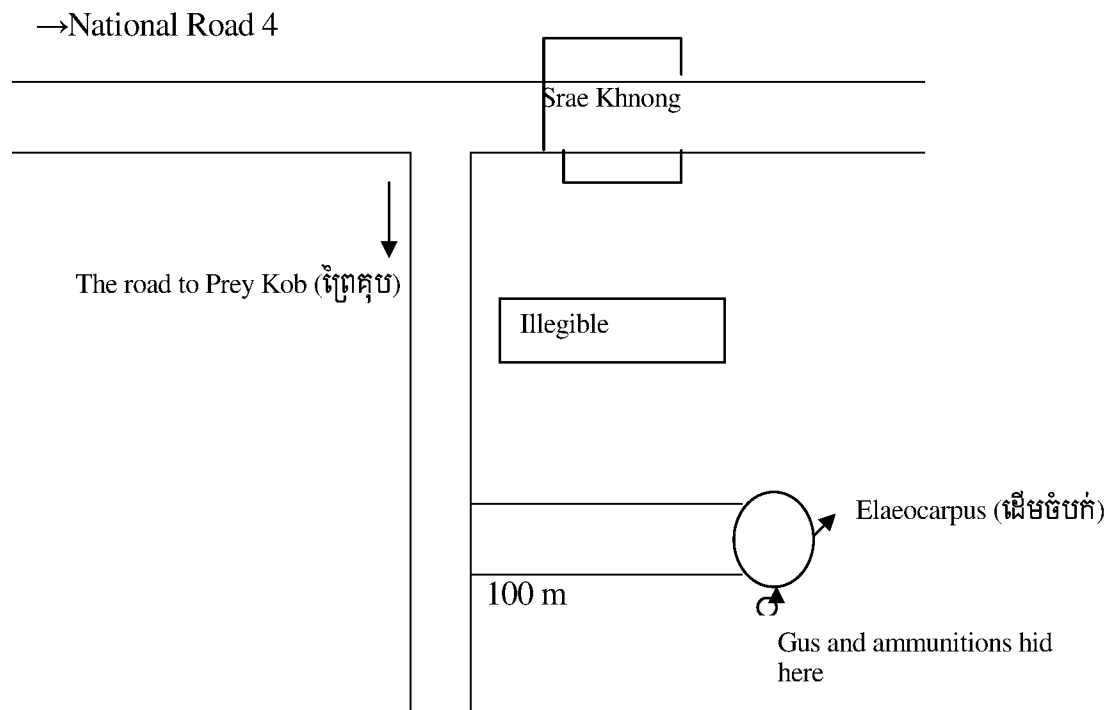
1. Mun—Age: Over 30; Complexion: Dark; Height: 1.70 centimetres; Hair: Spiky; Current residence: Sangkae Bangvaer (សំរែបំរែង) village, Tnoat [illegible]
2. Khorn—Age: Over 30; Complexion: Back, Height: Tall. He is neither thin nor fat. He has straight hair, fat belly and thin moustache. He currently lives in Sangkae Bangvaer village. He has a big forehead. He is married.

Additional confessions by the contemptible Suon Saet

About one month before the liberation, the contemptible Chan Rainsey called soldiers with lieutenant ranks and above—company commanders—to attend two meetings on planning during which they said: "We're defeated. Now we're defeated; it's ok, but we will hide some guns. When they fight and get inside, we will let them get inside, then we will get outside and fight back from outside."

"On the other hand, it is impossible for us to counterattack immediately. We first need to disperse ourselves. We will then probably be instructed to carry soil in two baskets on our shoulders, but when opportunity knocks out, we will flee and gather either in *Siam* in favour of Chan Ta Bun (ចាន់ តាប៉ុន) or in *Yuon* in favour of Dok Laing Moeuy (ដុកឡាំងម៉ើយ)In preparation of forces to fight from outside, attacks will begin to gradually take over Phnom Penh city as our first priority.

Whereabouts of 100 guns in Srae Khnong (ស្រែក្នុង)



“When we manage to get out and happen to meet each other afterwards, we must play ignorant of our relations and instead get closer to other people. After the liberation, we returned to the home country and came in contact with captain Săn Chhoy (សាន់ ឆយ) of Division 28 based along Road 4.” He currently lives in Trapeang Sla village, Samlanh (សំឡាញ) commune (106). [Illegible]. He is tall and fat with curly hair and small forehead. He is over 40 years old.

“Săn Chhoy met us again and afterwards sent a letter requesting us to gather together and flee hurriedly.”

Saet attempted his flight initially around the period of *Phchum Ben* [the annual Buddhist ceremony for the deceased, observed in late September or early October] of last year, then in April and finally in late September.

Those attempting their flight include:

1. Chea, Hēng and Phon from Trapeang Chak (ត្រពាំងចក់) village

2. Teav, Bou, Mēn (from Chamkar Mates village), Hong, Khyang (ខ្យង) (or Thân-ថ័ន), Phon from Trapeang Chak, Măn (ម៉ាន់), Yaok (យ៉ាក), Lok (ឡុក), major lieutenant But (ប៊ុត) and Rem (រឹម)
3. Vat (វ៉ាត) [incomprehensible]
4. Neal village: Lieutenant Chhēng
5. Dambouk (ដំបូក) 5: Chheang (Sergeant)
6. Trapeang Kaes (ត្រពាំងកែស): Major Ta Phat (តា ផាត) and Major Lieutenant Sēk Tum (សេក ទុំ)
7. Trapeang Russei: Deputy Chief Sun (សុន) and his followers Him (ហ៊ឹម), Am (អាំ), Tha (ថា), Khon (ខុន) and Ieng (ឃៀង) (four of them have been arrested)
 1. Line of organization in Trapeang Russie: Him, Khon and Am are assigned to walk around to approach and gather people (alongside Sorn)
 2. Niel (នៀល) village: Himself, Chhēng (lieutenant), Yaok and But (ប៊ុត)(lieutenant)
 3. Trapeang Chak: The contemptible Chea
 4. Trapeang Kaes: Cheat (ជាតិ)(major) and Tum (major lieutenant)
 5. Yeay Lar (យាយ ឡុរ): Bou, Mēn, chief warrant officer in the Navy
 6. Saen Dit (សែនធិត), Chheang (ឈាង) navy warrant officer based in the gasoline station

In *Siam*, Chan Rainsey said, was lieutenant colonel Mei Chinet (មី ជីនិត), formerly based at the first office of the General Staff of National Khmer Armed Forces. In *Yuon* was captain Samorn (សាម៉ន), also from the first office.

- Secret meetings were held [illegible]
- [Illegible]

Name: Hēng Him(ហេង ហ៊ឹម); Age: 28; Spouse's name: Un Samut(អ៊ុន សាមុត);
Children: Four; Birthplace: Hoang Kvav (ហោងគ្នាវ) village, Tang Krouch (តាំងក្រូច) commune,
Samraong Tong (សំរោងទង) district, Kampong Speu.

He joined Kampong Som's navy in April 1974. After the liberation, he left there and currently lives in Trapeang Russei village, Tram Kak commune.

“About 10 days ago, when I was on half way to climb palm trees for their juice at dawn, I met Saet. I then spoke of my intention to return home because I had left my parents. [He suggested:] Why will you go back home? If you go, let's go with me to *Yuon* or *Siam*. Then, I asked ‘If we go, which road will we use and how can we get rice to eat on the way?’ adding that my wife is even pregnant.”

- Saet's deputies are Hēng, Chea, Him and Khon, with whom he has closest relations and strongest trust, and all of whom are smart.
- If the plan becomes an open secret and Angkar has arrested anyone of us, he must not implicate any other members.

Name: Ong Am (អុង អាំ); Age: 24; Spouse's name: Men Koeun(មិន កៀន); Children: One; Birthplace: Lum Tumpung (លំទំព្រង) village, Tuk Meas(តូកមាស) commune, Banteay Meas district, Kampot province.

He joined the navy in 1972. He currently lives in Trapeang Russei village, Tramkak commune.

Confession: I never contact anyone whom I do not know, but I was coaxed into fleeing for *Siam* by Sun (a henchman of Saet), who said that he had a network even in the army including siblings smashed by our Angkar; he knew of this from Lon. Am and Khon were coaxed into fleeing, agreeing to meet in Prey Khmaoch (ព្រៃខ្មោច) [the Ghost Forest] west of the Tram Kak pagoda. However, he did not flee, but Am did; he did not meet with other fleers, so he returned.

Name: Toek An(តឹក អាន); Age: 24; Spouse's name: Pol Phally (ប៉ុល ផល្លី); Birthplace: Kbal Koh Samraong (ក្បាលកោះសំរោង) village, Koh Samraong commune, Kampong Siem (កំពង់សៀម) district, Kampong Cham

In 1971, he became a non-commissioned gendarmerie. He currently lives in Trapeang Russei village, Tram Kak commune.

He came to the village and met with Him, who coaxed him into fleeing for *Siam*.

Name: Ut Khon (អ៊ុត ខុន); Age: ២9; Spouse's name: Sos Saophinak (សុស សោភីណៈ); Birthplace: Khnoy (ខ្លោយ) village, Trakao (ត្រកោ) commune, Prey Veng district, Prey Veng province.

In 1974, he joined the Kampong Som Navy. He currently lives in Trapeang Russei village, Tram Kak commune.

During dyke construction, Saet coaxed me and Him into fleeing for *Siam*, and Sun (ស៊ុន) held meetings daily, instructing the participants to garner many people and prepare rice for the planned flight.

Chea, Hong and Chên (ចេន) in March 1976 coaxed each other into fleeing, agreeing to meet in the Prey Khmaoch forest west of the Tram Kak pagoda. I went there and slept half the night awaiting them, but none showed up, so I returned. A meeting was held once time at Sun's house, involving three participants—Sun, Him and myself, which we said was “enough.”

Name: Sao Sun (សៅ សុន); Age: 38; Spouse's name: Thornng Kim Hēng(ថ្នោង គីមហេង); Children: None; Birthplace: Preaek Ampil (ប្រែកអំពិល) village, Preaek Ampil commune, Khsach Kandal (ខ្សាច់កណ្តាល) district, Kandal province.

He joined the air force as a non-commissioned officer in 1960 and quit it in 1965, then moved to Pailin. In 1970 he resumed his military job, and in 1972, he was transferred to Kampong Som, where he served as a sergeant at the Office of Foreign Assistance/Office 4. After the liberation, he moved there to his current residence in Trapeang Russei village, Tram Kak commune.

He was coaxed into fleeing for *Siam* by Him, who met with Saet in person and received his instructions to incite other people to run away.

After Saet's arrest, Lân said: "Angkar had arrested Saet, who also belongs to our network."

Since the arrest of Saet by Angkar, we met twice per day, saying: "Now that Angkar has arrested Saet, we must work hard, and there are so many soldiers on the mountain that we cannot flee. If we flee, we must fight and take the village's rice as food for our flight via the mountains to which we have been to cut bamboos."

Name: Chhim Buntha (ឈឹម ប៉ុនថា); Age: 25; Spouse's name: Chuon Sary(ជួន សារី);
Birthplace: Baray (បារាយ) village, Ray (រ៉ាយ) commune, Prey Veng province. He studied in Kampong Speu province.

He joined the army as a non-commissioned officer with one stripe in Kampong Speu in 1970. He currently lives in Trapeang Russei village, Tram Kak commune.

He said that Him and Sun masterminded the planned flight for *Siam*.

Name: Un Bun Ieng (អ៊ុន ប៉ុនអៀង); Age: 21; Spouse's name: Kuon Chantha (កួន ចាន់ថា);
Birthplace: Phlov Thmey(ផ្លូវថ្មី) village, Peam Oknha Ong (ពាមឧកញ៉ា អុង) commune, Lvea Aem district, Kandal province.

He joined the military in Chroy Changvar (ច្រៀយចង្វារ) in 1971. He went to *Yuon* for three months. Upon his return, he moved to Kampong Som city's port, where he served as a corporal. He currently lives in Trapeang Russei village, Tram Kak commune.

Name: Hun Sēng (ហ៊ុន សេង); Sex: Female; Age: 44; Spouse's name: Meas Kun(ម៉ាស កុន); Birthplace: Srae Kruo village, Cheang Tong commune.

When my husband and son-in-law held a meeting to remove the village's chief, I knew nothing; I was breastfeeding my child. I arrived at the meeting late, and then I saw my son-in-law stand up and write on the blackboard.

My husband did not know either what the purpose was, but I just knew that in the past when the contemptible Hin Aem (ហ៊ុន ឯម) brought soldiers to Kbal Ou village, he came by a car, got into my house and gave my husband a bottle of wine. I also saw him frequent Ang Ta Som, where he said, in response to my question, that he was visiting for kapok dealings.

Name: Meas Sarät (មាស សារ៉ាត់); Age: 24; Sex: Female; Spouse's name: Mom Boeun(ម៉ុំ ហៀន); Children: Two; Birthplace: Srae Kruo village, Cheang Tong commune.

“Shortly before my husband held a meeting, I had given birth. I saw my husband write something, but I did not stand up and look at it because I was so busy breastfeeding my child. It means I did not join the meeting because I had just recovered from my post-labour complications. When I asked why the meeting was so lengthy today, my mother said: “The meeting has ended, but Boeung, Cheav and San are still going ahead with it as assigned by the commune, and the [village's] chief has been kept in a place.” And when he returned home and I saw him write something at night with lights from a lamp, I asked: “What are you writing about?” He said that he was writing a report on the meeting for the commune. I then stopped chatting with him. Only after Angkar arrested my husband did I realise that doing so was not instructed by Angkar.

Name: Keo Phoeun (កែវ ហៀន); Age: 44; Spouse's name: Yin Yaun (យិន យ៉ាន)(deceased); Children: Two; Birthplace: Takhmau (តាខ្មៅ), Takhmau commune, Kandal Stung district, Kandal province.

He earns a living as a driver transporting husked rice from Battambang to Phnom Penh. He moved to Pou Angkrang (ពោធិ៍ អង្គ្រង) commune, Sector 33. In June 1976, He fled Pou Angkrang for Srae Tnoat of Nhaeng Nhang.

When seeing vehicles at the wheel on Road 3, he said: “You just say that foreign stuff is not used. How about the vehicles at the wheel? Aren't they foreign?”

The commune-level Angkar assigned villager Mēng to disguise as a “new people” like him and chat with him, who then said: “I've come only with my physical appearance while my mind remains in Phnom Penh.”

“Nowadays how come you're boasting of the liberation? All of our children have died!

“And how come you're boasting of progress? The progress is actually non-existent!”

“Whereas China and *Yuon* are progressing as private and capitalist vendors abound in shops, we have no private ownership, which is why I understand we are regressing.

Name: Suon Khin (ស្នួន ឃីន); Age: 33; Spouse's name: Ba Vanna (បា វណ្ណា) and Kang Sak(កង់ សាក), both of whom he has separated from; Birthplace: Ta Som(តាសែម) village, Samraong (សំរោង) commune. He currently belongs to a youth unit as a non-commissioned officer.

The reason behind his separation from his wives and children was because he gambled so excessively that he became penniless to support them.

He had worked for four or five days before he met Un (អ៊ុន) and set out for Kampong Som. He currently lives in Krang Banteay(ក្រាំងបន្ទាយ) village. He was coaxed on two occasions into running away into the forest to stir up trouble.

“I asked what we would have to eat in the forest. I was then told we would beg for food from people and search for tapioca. When asking: How can we become bandits as we have only two or three members? I was told that we would seek more members—in particular, I was instructed to incite youth movements, and that we could not live nowadays because they never ate enough cooked rice.

“I said: If we flee, I consider coaxing Saroeun(សារឿន), Sorn, Ngam(ង៉ាំ) and Sok(សុខ) into our flight.”

This person pleaded for mercy and resolved not to do it again, saying he attempted his flight just due to Un's persuasion.

Sok, a major lieutenant (from Krang Banteay's youth unit), and Thäch Un (ថាច់ អ៊ុន), managed to get the contemptible Sok to join their movement. They then agreed to launch an ambush, steal guns and run into the forest before heading for *Siam* because before their plan came to light, captain Täch Un told them to disperse in Phnom Penh and flee for *Siam* or the border areas of Koh Kong, Battambang etc. where they would meet In Tam's group.

Name: Sok Chea(សុខ ជា); Age: 42; Spouse's name: Sum Mom (សុំ ម៉ុម); Children: Four; Birthplace: Chamkar Tieng (ចំការទៀង) village, Kus(គុស) commune [Tram Kak]. An ex-mason, he joined the military at Bridge 15 in Tram Khnar(ត្រាំខ្នារ) in 1970, as a non-commissioned officer whose commander was Lon Non (លន់ ណុន). He currently lives in Trapeang Chek, Tram Kak commune. He left his home village in 1954 to live with his wife in Stung Mean Chey (ស្ទឹងមានជ័យ).

When he was looking for drinking water during a break of dyke construction, he met with Saet, who asked him for some flame to light a cigarette and said: “I’m currently the village’s chief. I’m under close surveillance and challenged as to feudalism matters. I may not survive. I consider fleeing for the mountain and bring my wife and children for survival.” He then coaxed me to join his flight for *Siam*. Our conversation ended when work resumed. When Angkar arrested Saet, I expected that Saet must implicate me, but I did not know where to run away.

Name: Nhok Chhēng(ញ៉ុក ឆេង); Age: 48; Spouse’s name: Huon Sareou (ហួន សារឿ);
Children: Six; Birthplace: Sasar Sdam (សសរស្នំ) village, Sasar Sdam commune, Puok (ពួក)
district, Siem Reap.

Formerly a first commune clerk, he got people drafted into the army and was afterwards allowed to be a non-commissioned officer before being sent to Ach Romeas (អាចម៌រមាស), Kamboul (កំបូល). He was then transferred to Kampong Som in 1973 and promoted as a lieutenant there.

The previous days Saet confessed to meeting with lieutenant Chhēng in Chbar Morn (ច្បារមន) barrack; there were no communications with Saet.

Name: Khuon Samēn (ហួន សាម៉េន); Age: 25; Spouse’s name: Ieng Pha (ឿង ផា);
Birthplace: Meakh (មាឃ) village, Preaek Kak (ព្រែកកក) commune, Stung Trang (ស្ទឹងត្រង់)
district, Kampong Cham province.

He is a soldier at Brigade/Division 8 (his right-hand insignia bearing Number 8), Kampong Som. He currently lives in Trapeang Khlout village, Tram Kak commune.

“When I was working in the manure unit, fellow member Saet coaxed me into fleeing for the forest. Knowing that Saet engaged in bad activities, I stopped pulling the cart with him.”

Name: Choy Nhor (ចយ ញ៉ុ); Age: 43; Spouse’s name: Heang Sok (ហៀង សុក);
Birthplace: Dork Por (ដកព៌), Samraong commune, Samraong district, Takeo; Current residence:
Koh Run (កោះរុន) village, Popel commune; Occupation: Mason. He left the enemy in 1971 and has recently returned from Thmey village.

“Angkar assigned me to grow tapioca in Châm Pol (ចមពល) village. I bragged about Thmey village rich in tapioca, eggplants, corn etc. I also spoke well of the sale in 1972 of

Chinese noodle, pork and wine, in front of comrade Chun Mao (ជិន ម៉ៅ). I stole collective husked rice from the village to cook for food when I was transporting tapioca trees. Then spies arrested me at home at night.

I had been with the spies for 12 days, without permission to return home. At noon I therefore returned secretly, and in the afternoon, I climbed palm trees to get their juice for my children. Upon returning from the climb, I saw persons in black uniform surrounding me. I then injured two spies with a machete placed at my waist.”

Name: Nhin Sokbou (ជិន សុកបូ); Age: 25; Spouse's name: Monasrei (មូណាស្រី);
Children: One; Birthplace: Yeay Lar (យាយឡា) village, Tram Kak commune, Tram Kak district,
Takeo.

He completed junior high school education in Kampot and then joined the Ream navy as chief warrant officer in 1976.

“During work, I was coaxed into fleeing for *Siam* by my fellow member Saet, who said: ‘Why you should still be working as your father has taken away for execution! If we flee, we will climb the mountains and walk across them’ as he knows the passage during his time with *Issarak* (ឥស្សារក).”

Name: Keo Chhorn (កែវ ឈន); Age: 21; Marital status: Single; Father's name: Keo Chuong (កែវ ជួង); Mother's name: Mot (មុត); Siblings: Five (including two elder brothers as soldiers: Chhum (ឈុំ) based in Phnom Din (ភ្នំជិន) and Chhim (ឈឹម) based in the Tonle Bassac; Birthplace: Angkor village, Angkor commune, Angkor Borei district (autonomous).

He joined the army in 1973, serving as a team leader in Unit 10. The root cause for his attempted escape home was that he was so homesick. Angkar recalled him after his first escape. Then he fled on another two occasions before being arrested and taken here by the unit.

That night he attempted his escape as suggested by Luk (លុក), Phoeun (ភ្លើង), Chăn (ចាន់) and Tauch (ត្នូច). He was advised to flee first followed by them. Luk told him that Sa (សា) had been assigned as commander of 100-Member Unit and he considered inciting another youth movement to form another unit of 100 members.

Yuon could be approached to supply guns any day. This matches the background of Luk, who used to meet with *Yuon* alongside Sa and Oeng (អឺង).

Name: Leang Luk (លោង លុក); Age: 29; Spouse's name: Tuek Nol (ទឹក ណុល); Children: Two; Father's name: Hēng Liv (ហេង លីវ); Mother's name: Vaen Sam (វ៉ែន សាំ); Siblings: Five (three of them soldiers): Hēng Vuthy (ហេង វុទ្ធី) at zone level, Sarāt (សារ៉ាត់) at Brigade/Division 2, and Has (ហាស់), his younger brother, at a district unit.

He joined the army in 1970 and served as village chief. He became a cadre of Phnom commune in 1972, and moved to District 51 in 1975 and then to Sector 10. After the independence, he controlled a 50-Member Unit.

“Tauch, Chan, Phoeun and I did untie Chhorn to escape.”

In 1973, he was assigned by Sa to incite youths to flee for Sector 24, and then enter *Youn* to form the Khmer Sâr, including Oeng from a 100-Member Unit and civilian Phlouk also from a 100-Member Unit.

Now he also knows that *Ta* San and Oeng continue inciting youths to flee for areas along the river, where the Khmer Sâr is based with access to weapons and adequate food in Preah Thamatrey (ព្រះធម្មត្រ័យ).

Then comrade Chhorn went home and upon his return, Sa reminded him: “People in District 51 of Kampong Speu who have moved to Angkor say they plan to garner youths to flee and join the Khmer Sâr (Sēreika-សេរីកា/Free Khmer) on the mountains in Kampong Speu, and then “I was also instructed to help seek a unit of people.”

Chhor was untied to flee and communicate with *Ta* Sa to figure out who have been arrested by Angkar and where they have been taken for the time being.

Sa, Phlouk and Oeng are currently in Kampong Pou (កំពង់ពោធិ៍), Phnom commune. “There had been contacts with *Youn* until 1973. I accompanied Sa, sergeant [illegible], in my capacity of the commune's chief spy, to contact *Youn*, as assigned by Sector 33, to exchange for six guns— RPD, FMBA and AK-47— for Angkar. Medicines, munitions and gun boxes were frequently swapped and handed over to Angkar. When I arrived at the place of *Youn*, they held a party for me, served with cooked rice, drinking water, wine, cigarettes and many consumer goods. Since then, my contact with *Youn* had ended, until my contact with *Ta* Sa and after the independence. I was told: Now the Khmer Sâr has been established by Sihanouk once again, and if our country has returned to the old regime, we will have freedom like before. So, Luk, you consider inciting youths to return home only to be accepted. If we win, you may control 100-Member Unit.” Bien (ហៀន) and Lam (ឡាំ) were along the river and managed to escape.

Name: Im Saet (អ៊ឹម សៃត); Age: 26; Marital status: Single; Father's name: Im Horm (អ៊ឹម ហ៊ុម); Mother's name: Uong Morn (អ៊ូង ម៉ុន); Siblings: Six (three brothers and three sisters—only he serves as a soldier); Birthplace: Kampong Pou, Phnom commune (Angkor).

He joined the army in 1973 as a squad leader of Sector 10. Initially, he was so homesick that he fled home only to be returned by our comrades. The following four or five days, he fled again only to be returned by our comrades. Another next three or four days, he renewed his flight, and he was then arrested and tied by our comrades for questioning. Reasons behind his flight were that he missed his home and loved a girl. In the last flight, he wanted Angkar to arrange his marriage very soon. “When I arrived home in the last flight, I had no rice to eat as collective eating had begun, and met civilian Oeng, who asked me: ‘Have you eaten rice?’ I replied: ‘Not yet.’ ‘If so,’ he said, ‘you sleep and wait for me at my house. I’ll take rice for you because my wife is a cook.’ After I had stayed at Oeng’s house for four or five days, he told me: ‘Return to your unit and seek a group of youths for me to form the Khmer Sâr Alliance.’

Upon my return to my unit, I coaxed Hing (ហ៊ីង) and Ăn (អ៊ាន), with whom I established friendship while being on guard, into fleeing home. Considering the unit’s extreme hardship— inadequate food rations, we agreed to flee at night.”

Name: Bin Phoeun (ប៊ីន ភីន), Age: 22; Marital status: Single; Father's name: Meas Phu (មាស ភូ); Mother's name: Prak Neang (ប្រាក់ នាង); Siblings: Seven (one sister and six brothers—only he serves as a soldier); Birthplace: Damdak Khlong (ដំណាក់ខ្ពង់) village, Boeng Srangae (បឹងស្រងៃ) commune, District 105, Sector 13.

I joined the army in 1973, serving as a squad leader in Sector 10. I confessed to having joined Luk from a platoon in untying Chhorn, who had been tied by our comrades; Luk influenced and coaxed me into doing so for a purpose he had not yet disclosed—whether treacherous or whatever—when comrades arrested me.

Name: Chea Laing (ជា ឡាំង); Age: 19; Marital status: Single; Father's Chea Mai (ជា ម៉ៃ); Mather's name: Ouk Roeung (អ៊ុក រឿង); Siblings: Nine (five brothers and four sisters—one of them has died and one of his elder brothers, Chea Lung (ជា លុង), lives in Sector 120); Birthplace: Angkor Borei village, Angkor Thmey commune, Angkor Borei district.

He joined the army in late 1973, serving as a combatant in Sector 10.

He fled home the first time for reasons [...]. He was returned by the village’s chief.

He fled home the second time and managed to stay for half a month before being arrested and returned by the unit. He was tied for some time.

He fled the third time as he had been coaxed by Chhorn and received direct education/advice from Tauch of 50-Member Unit who fatally shot our comrades and was then smashed by our comrades. When he was sick lying in a hut at the nearby dyke, Tauch got into the hut and said: “Laing, have you been given any medicine for your illness? If I were you, I would flee and would not stay for nothing—insufficient food, labour like a slave, no medicine for illness. It’s better to live in the cooperative. Laing, have a look: If we make a mistake in digging the dyke, we will be blamed as if we were a dog, while Brother Bav (ហ៊ាវ) does nothing, but he just comes and sees; he sits controlling us and smoking cigarettes with sponge-like butt.”

“That was why I renewed my flight.”

Name: Chin Eap (ជិន អ៊ាប); Age: 20; Marital status: Single; Father’s name: Chin Khaem (ជិន ខែម); Mother’s name: Mok Nhim (ម៉ក់ ញឹម); Siblings: Four (three brothers and one sister—two of them are soldiers including himself and his elder brother Tauch, who controlled 50-Member Unit and was smashed by the Revolution); Birthplace: Trapeang Roka village, Ang Khnaor (អង្គខ្មែរ) commune, Koh Andaet district, Takeo.

I joined the navy of Sector 10 in 1974. I fled home and stayed there for a week before being returned by the cooperative.

I fled the second time, hoping to venture into the forest where I would stay and eat tapioca and potatoes for survival. As I attempted to hang myself, my mother brought me back to the cooperative. I did all of these as I was advised to do so by Luk, who said: “It’s very hard to live with the Revolution. We should go and live in the forest for a long period in order to form something to fight against the Revolution.” Brother Tauch also advised me in a similar way. They planned to create a Khmer Sâr group led by Sa, Oeng in Angkor and Luk, chief of 100-Member Unit.

Name: Hak Him (សាក់ ហ៊ឹម); Age: 30; Marital status: Single; Father’s name: Sak Hin (សាក់ ហ៊ិន); Mother’s name: Moeung Aem (ម៉ឿង ឯម); Siblings: 12 (including soldier Sak Sithan-សាក់ ស៊ីថាន); Birthplace: Prey Chuor (ព្រៃច្បួរ), Popel commune; Current residence: Krang Doung village (ក្រាំងដូង), Lumchang (លំចង់) commune.

I am a former student at grade 3 in Ang Ta Som. After the coup, I moved to Phnom Penh. I then left it, and I now live with my parents. I am working in Preaek Leap at Angkar’s commune-level.

Sok San (សុក សាន), chief warrant officer, said on the way to farm dry-season rice in Kbal Samraong (ក្បាលសំរោង): “Troops of In Tam and Long Borēt (ឡុង បូរេត) stand ready and waiting along the range of the Dang Raek Mountains and will stage counterattacks on Kampuchea.”

The youth unit includes Chăn (ចាន់), who currently lives in Tonsay Vien (ទន្សាយវៀន) village, Lumchang commune, and is a soldier who has recently left Phnom Penh. He encouraged a movement among youngsters, saying: “Nowadays we’re working very hard, but we still don’t eat enough. We can see people get thin, pale, sick and swollen, and die.” One day, he would lead the youths to run away and join the forest group chaired by In Tam.

Then he instructed me to help lead the youths to run away and join the forest group. When I had been sleeping with him for about two months, I saw him write 20 leaflets and spread them along dykes.

The leaflet read: “The Communist Party of Kampuchea is boastful of liberating people and improving their livelihood, but nowadays it has separated family members, spouses and even children aged 10. Only the liberalist party can liberate all of us.”

Description

1. Name: Sok San (សុក សាន); Age: 30; Occupation: Warrant officer; Current residence: Ta Loea (តា លៀ) village, Ang Ta Som commune; Height: Very short; Colour: Dark; Hair: Curly. He is a biological uncle of the interrogatee.
2. Name: Chăn; Age: 36; Colour: Dark; Height: Tall; Hair: Spiky. He has a large forehead and some missing upper teeth. He is called “Snaggletoothed Chăn”. He currently belongs to a youth unit, but he is now being hospitalized. He lives in Tonsay Vien village, Lumchang commune.

Name: Sēk Tum (សែក ទុំ); Age: 36; Spouse’s name: Long Yaun (ឡុង យ៉ាន); Birthplace: Keo Chas (កែវចាស់) village, Banteay Krang (បន្ទាយក្រាំង) commune, Svay Teab (ស្វាយទាប) district, Svay Rieng.

He joined the army in 1962. He served as a marine soldier in Ream for two years before moving to Phnom Penh, after which he returned to Ream. He currently lives in Trapeang Kaes (ត្រពាំងកែស) village, Trapeang Kaes commune.

He got to know Saet in 1962. After the liberation, he met Saet in Tram Kak commune. He was coaxed into fleeing for *Siam*. He is a major lieutenant in the Navy.

Name: Man Yaok (ម៉ាន យ៉ាក); Age: 33; Spouse's name: Hoeun (ហៀន); Birthplace: Kouk Lhong (គោកល្អុង) village, Sranal (ស្រែណាល) commune, Kralanh (ក្រុងក្រាញ់) district, Siem Reap; Current residence: Niel (នឿល) village

I joined the army in 1973. I was then transferred to Kampong Som, where I served as a warrant officer. During dyke construction, I met Saet, who then said that Angkar was closely monitoring him and that he considered fleeing for Siam, and coaxed me into his planned flight by walking straight on the road to my district. He made the remarks only once time. Then I went to farm dry-season rice in Kbal Pou.

Name: Chhim Horn (ឈឹម ហ៊ិន) alias Leang; Age: 29; Spouse's name: Pin Loeum (ពិន លឿម); Birthplace: Trapeang Chak, Tram Kak district.

He joined the army in Romeas in 1968. Then he moved to Srae Khlong and Preah Vihear before returning to Phnom Penh. He finally became chief warrant officer of Artillery 105. He currently lives in his home village.

“One of my manure members was Saet, who told me: ‘I’ve considered fleeing because I have a big trouble. During daytime I had an argument over jealousy of my wife and pulled out an ax to hit him, Comrade Hum (ហ៊ឹម). He dared not...until Siem (សឿម) stepped in to stop me. I made a very big mistake. I’ll flee for *Siam*. I have also dug and hid a gun near Srae Khlong barrack (as in the plan showed previously) as ordered by Chan Rainsei, who now may have some plans.’ At that point of speaking, I interrupted: ‘Mind your speech.’ Then, I went to visit my sick child in the evening and returned to the unit in the morning, and Angkar arrested me that day.”

Name: Taing Kimchheang (តាំង គឹមឈាង); Age: 35; Spouse's name: Sao Kong (សៅ គង់); Birthplace: Veal Robang (វាលរូបង) village, Angkor Ang (អង្គរអង្គ) commune, Peam Chor (ពាមជ័រ) district, Prey Veng.

He joined the military as a warrant officer in Ream in 1973. He currently lives in Ang Roneab (អង្គរនាប) village, Tram Kak commune.

“Saet said during work at the manure unit: ‘I’m very fearful. Nowadays Angkar is always monitoring me as to my position, and I often have trouble. I have considered fleeing.’ Saet coaxed me into his planned flight for the forest.”

Name: Lot But (ឡុត ប៊ុត); Age: 25; Spouse's name: Chum Phally (ជុំ ផល្លី); Birthplace: Srae Ta Nong (ស្រែតានុង) village, Chan Mul (ចាន់មូល) commune, Memot(មេមត់) district, Kampong Cham.

He joined the military in 1970, after which he was transferred to *Yuon* and returned to Phnom Penh and then to Kampong Som as a major lieutenant. That time, American soldiers had arrived [...]. He currently lives in Niel village, Tram Kak commune.

“During work, I met Saet, who spoke of pleasurable activities in the previous regime—drinking, eating and girls—and then coaxed me into fleeing for Siem Reap because Angkar was always monitoring him. I was waiting until my child grew up a bit before considering an escape. Only two or three days after Saet spoke with me did Angkar arrest him.”

Name: Khăt Phea (ខាត់ ភា); Age: 28; Spouse's name: Mau Pheap (ម៉ៅ ភាព); Birthplace: Prey Phkoam (ព្រៃព្រៃក្តៅ) village, Prey Phkoam commune, Prey Kabas district, Takeo.

That night, Kou (គូ), a veteran and his fellow villager, established a bandit group, as he was previously arrested by Angkar for wearing an insignia bearing the portrait of *Samdech Ouv* [King-Father Sihanouk], based in Prey Kraeng (ព្រៃព្រៃក្រែង) east of Tuol Kbal Koh (ទួលក្បាលកោះ). The entire group consisted of 20 members including four women and some unknown members as follows:

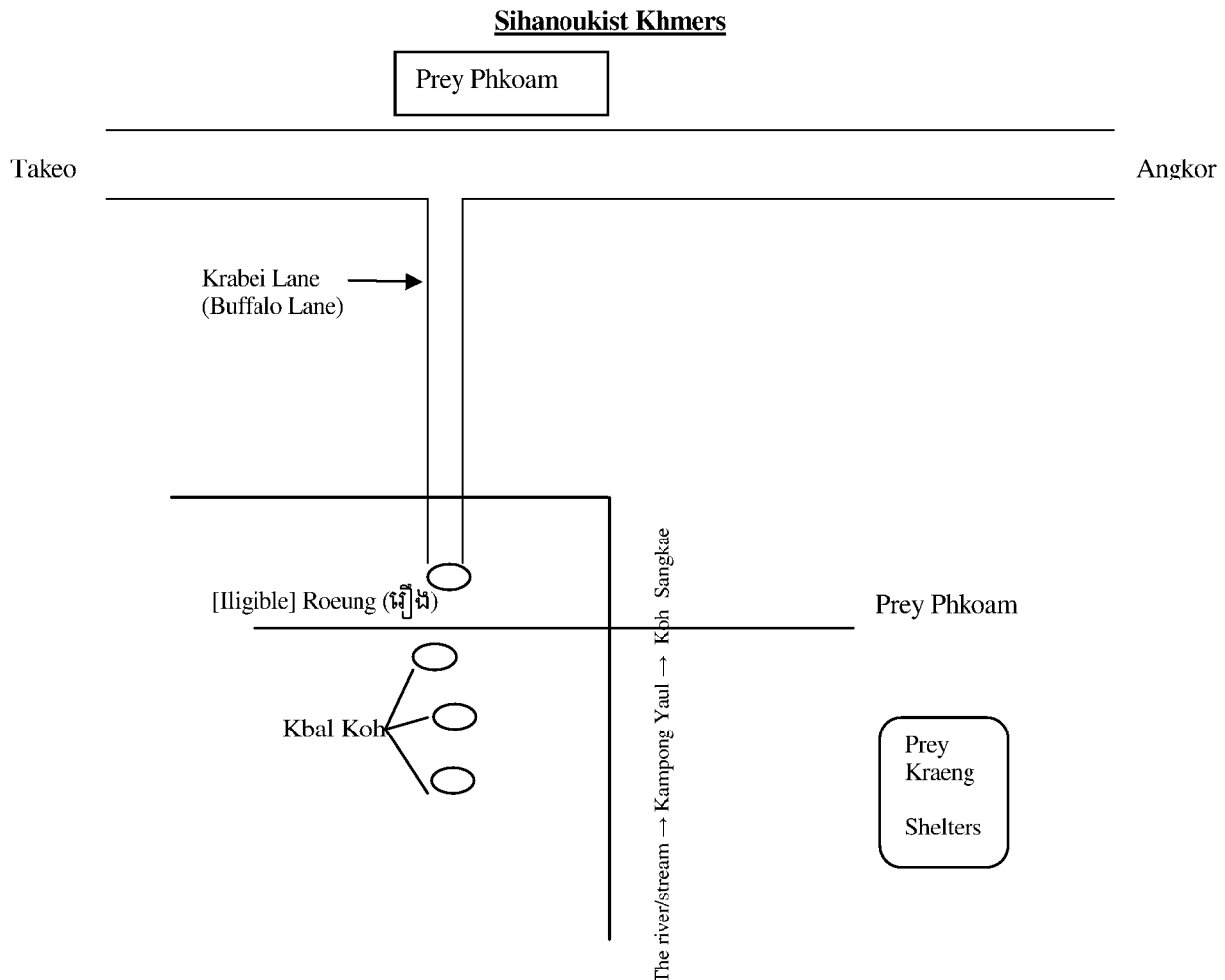
1. Kou, the leader, from Prey Phkoam
2. [Illigible] from Prey Phkoam
3. Poeu (ពៅ), “new people”
4. Thên (ថែន) from Prey Phkoam
5. Chhaom (ឆោម) from Prey Phkoam
6. Thuon (ធ្នូន) from Prey Phkoam
7. Pring (ព្រីង) from Prey Phkoam
8. Thon (ថុន), “new person” from Prey Phkoam
9. Noeu (នៅ) from Prey Phkoam
10. Sruoch (ស្រួច) from Prey Phkoam
11. Run (រុន) from Prey Phkoam
12. Phorn (ផ្នែន) from Prey Phkoam

13. Phea (myself) from Prey Phkoam
14. Chuon (ជួន) from Prey Phkoam
15. Ngonh (ង៉ុញ) from Prey Phkoam
16. Kean (គាន) from Prey Phkoam
17. Female comrade Sok (សុក) from Prey Phkoam
18. Female comrade Ra (រ៉ា) from Prey Phkaom
19. Female comrade Sang (សាង) from Prey Phkom
20. Unknown name: She has just arrived from Srae Marich (ស្រែមរិច).

This group wears military-like hats bearing the portrait of *Samdech* Sihanouk. I had just joined the group for four days. I was called by the contemptible Kou at night to join the group.

Kou had prepared rice and said: "There are networks even until on the mountain, but there aren't yet guns, but only knives and sticks." It was unknown where the plastic coverings used for camping and rice came from.

On 30 July 1976, I saw them being surrounded, arrested and shot by five or six soldiers. I saw Kou being arrested, and we were dispersed. I ran away and reached a corn plantation in Preaek Kranh (ព្រែកក្រាញ់), where I was captured by our comrades.



Name: Lay Chhi (ឡាយ ធី); Age: 38; Spouse's name: Pauk Pun (ពាក់ ពុន); Birthplace: Niel village, Tram Kak commune.

He joined the military in Koh Kong in 1965. One month before the liberation, he was transferred to Kampot. After the liberation, he returned to his home village alone while his wife stayed in Koh Kong. He was a non-commissioned officer.

“When Bou (បូ) and I were pulling the cart during work at the manure unit, he said: ‘I’m working hard nearly to death. I’m just given porridge to eat. I can’t stay.’ Then, Saet said: ‘We should think of our children. I can’t stay. I consider fleeing for *Siam*.’ He also coaxed me into his planned flight. The following two days I had an accident where the cart hit my leg, leaving it swollen. I was then at the health centre for treatment.”

Name: Toan Tean (ទាន់ ទាន); Age: 29; Sex: Male; Spouse's name: Tauch Thao (ទួច ថោ); Birthplace: Russei Srok (រូស៊ីស្រុក) village, Nhaeng Nhang commune, Tram Kak district, Takeo; Occupation: Pharmacy assistant; Current residence: Ang Ta Som village, Tram Kak

“During at work at the manure unit, I got to know Hēng (ហេង) and Saet, who coaxed me into fleeing for *Siam*, propagandizing that the life here is very hard and it is happier to earn a living there. Hearing that, I saw eye to eye with them, apparently with obscurity, but I felt reluctant and caught unaware what to do. I also felt pity for my siblings here. And as for the terms ‘Chanting the victory like a barking dog,’ I spoke them a long time ago and was therefore called by the chief to have undergone re-education. As for the terms ‘Regret over the blood of fellow soldiers,’ I just repeated statements made during a meeting by the village’s chief, who afterwards accused me of regretting the blood of soldiers. For this, I was once called to have undergone re-education.

When Angkar captured the group of the contemptible Saet, I realized that I had made a mistake. During a meeting, I was about to come forward and confess before Angkar, but I dared not. And as for my words critical of Angkar, I spoke them a long time ago and was therefore called by Angkar to have undergone re-education.”

Additional Confessions by Nhâ (ញ៉ា)

“My ringleader Uong (អ្នក) from Koh Run (កោះរុន) village coaxed me into becoming a bandit on the Phnom Mlou (ភ្នំម្លូ) mountain because six people had gone there. Now, three people (relatives of Uong) in Kampong Ampil (កំពង់អំពិល) are also being sought [to join the group].

The first six people who went there in April 1976 are [illegible] Long (ឡុង) (major lieutenant), Sok Chivi (សុក ជីវី) (lieutenant), Sēn/Sēk? (សេន/សេក) (major lieutenant), Ngaet (ង៉ៃត) (sergeant), Sok (soldier/private first class) and Seak (សៀក)(non-commissioned officer)—the group whom we attempted to join in our flight for the Phnom Mlou mountain, together with Uong and Nguey (ង៉ើយ).

Ngey is *Yuon* aged 48. He once entered Takeo stealthily. He has dark complexion and tattoos all over his body. He is tall and neither thin nor fat. He currently lives in Kampong Ampil village.

His local core forces are Ly (លី), Leap (លាប) and Im (អ៊ឹម) in Prey Phkoam village. The three persons, who belong to the Khmer Sâr, have been assigned to serve as core forces in the village.

They have engaged in activities by walking around and raising the white flag in the village, while their leader is stationed on the Phnom Srang (ភ្នំស្រង់) and Phnom Hēt (ភ្នំហេត) mountains. The contemptible Kou stole a bicycle, rode it and disappeared for two days before he returned in order to bring the 20 other people to the mountains, as his place in the forest of Prey Kraeng is simply temporary.

The propaganda spread: “Don’t stay here as food is so difficult.” If you go with them, you can eat enough, sleep during daytime and walk around and work at night.

Their chief leader is Kruey Trar (គ្រូយត្រា), also native of Prey Phkom village, who was in a movement for mass propaganda in the liberated zone in times of war. He was arrested and detained by Angkar in 1975. He broke his shackles and beat a spy to death before stealing guns and running away to join the enemy. Upon the liberation, he did not return to his home village. He has since then lived on the mountain and climbed down in contact with the contemptible Kou. (His wife lives in Prey Phkoam village).

Name: Tae Kimlēng (តៃ គឹមឡេង); Age: 37; Spouse's name: Chin Chhun Hēng (ជិន ឈុនហេង); Children: One; Birthplace: Tuol Kei (ទួលកើ) village, Phleung Chheh Roteh (ផ្អែងឆេះរទេះ) commune, Dangkao district, Kandal province.

He worked in a printing house as a non-commissioned officer in Phnom Penh, from which he moved to Trapeang Krasang (ត្រពាំងក្រសាំង) village, Pou Angkrang (ពោធិ៍អង្គ្រង់) commune (33), and then Khlaong Thvear (ក្លោងថ្ងាវ) village, Roneam (រនាម) commune (107).

“I acknowledge my mistake as Peou Buntry (ពៅ ប៉ុនឡី), a captain of Banteay Sluek (បន្ទាយស្លឹក), incited a mass flight for *Siam* to meet with the Americans, who have once again recognized us as soldiers so that we can get salaries and enjoy life and modernity once again.

Upon my arrival in Ang Ta Som, I was arrested and detained by our comrades here for two nights, after which I stole husked rice and pork and fled for Stung (ស្ទឹង), where I stopped over and cooked rice as food.”

Note: “Peou Buntry is over 40 years old. With dark complexion, he is tall and thin. He has a large forehead and straight hair. He often clears his throat. He moved from Phnom Penh to Pou Angkrang with me and then to Roneam. He currently lives in Trapeang Thom village. His siblings include Bun Huon (ប៉ុន ហួន), Peou Bun Huor (ពៅ ប៉ុនហួរ) (a doctor), Peou Bun Kim (ពៅ ប៉ុនគឹម) (an electrician); despite their birthplaces in Ang Roka, they dare not return there because their younger sibling has just deflected to the enemy. His family currently lives in Trapeang Thom village, Roneam commune, but he plans to return here very soon.

Name: Peang Vān Srēng (ពាង វ៉ាន់ស្រេង); Age: 24; Spouse's name: Yin Sam At (យិន សំអាត); Birthplace: Thmar Kor (ថ្មគុក) village, Thmar Kor commune, Lvea Aem (ល្វើងម) district, Kandal province.

He became a soldier in Phnom Penh, after which he moved to Kampong Som and then to Chi Khmar (ដីខ្មារ) village, Tnoat Ta Chang (106).

He fled Tnoat Ta Chang in a group of two members, who were afterwards arrested by soldiers around the Noreay (នរាយណ៍) mountain.

Peang Vǎn Srēng is a lieutenant in Ream, in charge of accounting affairs for soldier payrolls. He attempted to flee for *Siam* through roads in Chhuk (ឈ្នួក), Kampot and Veal Rinh (វាលរឹង) crossing Koh Kong. The reasons behind his planned flight are his inability to endure a hard life, and his renewed hope for money, position and happiness upon his arrival there.

Name: Pok Morn (ប៉ុក ម៉ន); Age: 36; Sex: Male; Spouse's name: Mey Sakhorn (មី សាខន); Birthplace: Ta Ma (តាម៉ា) village, Phnom Kong (ភ្នំកុង) commune, Angkor Chey district, Takeo. He joined the army in Phnom Penh in 1964, after which he moved to Chi Khmar village, Tnoat Ta Chang commune. His wife currently lives in my birthplace. He fled amid his wife's residence in Tnoat Ta Chang.

“I served as a military medic with sergeant rank in 1964. I have a 3rd grade education. My late father, Pok Meas (ប៉ុក ម៉ាស), was Takeo's chief prison guard.

I was fleeing for *Siam* with Peang Vǎn Srēng, who coaxed me into doing so.”

Name: Som Seak (សោម សៀក); Age: 33; Spouse's name: Kim Huoy (គីម ហ្វូយ); Birthplace: Ou (អ៊ូ) village, Samlanh (សំលាញ់) commune, Angkor Chey district, Takeo province.

He studied at the Khmer-Soviet faculty of technology, majoring in electricity, after which he worked at the Preaek Tnoat dam. As he did not have much work to do there, he turned to the job of a teacher at Yukunthor (យុគុន្ទ័រ) high school. He moved from Phnom Penh to Chhuk while his younger sibling-in-law, who had been in Hanoi, fled and moved to Pong Tuek (ពងទឹក) village, Samraong commune and then to Kbal Pou commune.

After the coup, he became a captain in the military police. He once studied in Wuqiu (វូគី) city, Taiwan of China, where he learned techniques of using tear gas bombs to deal with protestors.

With regard to political education, he was taught that communist politics use “the countryside” to surround “the city.” The United States and Western Europe are likened to “the city” whereas Asia and Africa act as “the countryside” There were video shows to view how protestors are dealt with and dispersed etc.

He made all of these statements as he does not befriend the Revolution.

Name: Pich Phal (ពេច ផល); Age: 24; Marital status: Single; Father's name: Pich Chhaom (ពេច ឆោម); Mother's name: Mau Yin (ម៉ៅ យិន); Birthplace: Russei Chum (ឫស្សីជុំ) village, Trea (ត្រា) commune, Samraong district, Takeo

He was in Phnom Penh until he finished his education, after which he returned to his home village. He afterwards joined a mobile unit in Kampong Yaol (កំពង់យ៉ាវ) on 1 February 1976. He currently belongs to Battalion 51 of Regiment 504, working in Ang Khnaor (អង្គខ្មែរ) commune, District 108.

He fled the zone mobile unit for his home village because he fell too sick to work, ate inadequately and feared death from his illness.

Name: Val Sēng (វ៉ាល់ សេង); Age: 25; Marital status: Single; Father's name: Val Pich (វ៉ាល់ពេច); Mother's name: Maen Suon (ម៉ែន សួន); Birthplace: Russei Chum village, Trea commune, Samraong district, Takeo. He entered monkhood at Wat Kbal Samraong pagoda and left it after 17 April 1975. Then, he joined a zone mobile unit of Battalion 51, Regiment 504.

He fled the zone mobile unit to return home because he was too homesick and his severe dysentery did not heal for one month," so he coaxed others into his flight.

He moved from Angkor Borei to Kampong Chrey (កំពង់ច្រើន) along the dyke north of the Prey Ngaok (ព្រៃងោក) forest in Rotes Phluk (រទេះផ្លុក), Ang Khnaor commune.

Responsible persons include In (អ៊ិន) from Battalion, Moeun (ម៉ឺន) from Company, Monh (មុញ) from Platoon in control of Val Sēng, and Chhēn (ឆេន) from Platoon in control of Pich Phal's unit.

Tauch Sok (ត្រួច សុក) led the flight in June 1976. He was in Unit 25. He is detained at the Phnom Chiso (ជីស្វ) mountain in the district of Samraong [...] 54.

Name: Peang Din (ពាង ធីន); Age: 27; Marital status: Single; Father's name: Peang Nop (ពាង ណុប) (deceased); Mother's name: Som Pos (សោម ប៉ុស); Birthplace: Ti Pat (ទីប៉ាត់) village, Cheang Tong commune;

He has ten siblings including eight brothers and two sisters. Seven of them live in the liberated zone/s, and three are pro-enemy soldiers— two of whom have come forward and another has died.

Four siblings engaging in the Revolution include Sister Peang Nav (ពាង ណាវ), a female cadre of Leay Bour (លាយ ប៊ួរ) commune, Brother Peang Moeun (ពាង ម៉ឿន) of Kbal Pou commune and Sister Peang Am (ពាង អាំ) of a mobile sector unit in Banteay Thleay (បន្ទាយធ្លាយ).

He himself was commander of Company 2 of Sector 10. He joined the Party on 2 October 1972. In the Company, he used both big and small words to curse combatants while he could not engage in labour due to his hand disability.

Then, Angkar relieved him of his duties to control the company, for which reason “I had my view obscured and requested that Angkar transfer me to the cooperative out of embarrassment, but Angkar did not decide so.”

“Later on Angkar alleged that I incited youths to flee home because the company had many youth members fleeing and arrested by the Battalion/Regiment. At night I untied myself and fled home. At 4 a.m. I arrived home, and when I had stayed at home for six days, the messenger of the Battalion/Regiment arrested me and escorted me until a bean plantation where I asked our comrades to urinate only to have fled by the forest and returned, for fear that Angkar would kill me upon my arrival somewhere. After my flight, I entered Leay Bou commune and met my younger sister, female representative of the commune. I stayed there the night, and the following morning I returned to the company in order to dispel suspicion that I was fleeing as I had joint hands with the enemies. Upon my arrival, our comrades arrested me and tied me for three days before sending me to this place.”

[Note:] Regarding the enemies, he did not make any confession.

Name: Thăch Uk (ថាច់ អ៊ុក); Age: 31; Sex: Male; Father's name: Thăch Heang (ថាច់ ហ៊ីង); Mother's name: Thăch Chihorn (ថាច់ ជីហ៊ិន); Siblings: Five; Birthplace: Svay Chrum (ស្វាយជ្រំ) village, Sov Vang (សូវវាំង) commune, Kanhchea (កញ្ជាវ) district, Tra Linh (ត្រាលិញ) province (Preah Trapeang), Kampuchea Krom. His father lives in *Yuon*.

He has two brothers and three sisters. He belongs to the network of the contemptible Yip (យីប), who incited others to flee for *Siam*.

He was beaten during the integration, but did not confess.

Name: Aem Chi Long(ឯម ជីឡុង); Age: 24; Spouse's name: Phēng (ផេង); Birthplace: Ponley (ព័ន្លៃ) commune, Baribour (ប៊ូរិបូណ៍) district, Kampong Chhnang. His father worked at the Ministry of Planning before serving as a soldier.

He moved from Phnom Penh to Prey Skear (ព្រៃស្ការ) village, Pou Angkrang commune (33), and then to Prey Ph'av (ព្រៃផ្កាវ) village, Roneam(រនោម) commune, Treang district, Takeo.

He joined the army before the coup, as a royal soldier, after which he was promoted as a major lieutenant in Banteay Sluek (បន្ទាយស្លឹក).

He attempted to flee for *Siam* through roads in Battambang toward Pailin. He was led by Professor/Teacher Saing (សាំង), director of Chey Chesda (ជ័យចេស្ដា) school, and Khmau (ខ្មៅ/the Black), a major lieutenant gendarmerie and a friend who once studied with him in Phnom Penh. "I began my journey in search of my wife. We promised to meet at the intersection of Kus."

- Reasons behind his flight for *Siam* were that about a month ago, a man with black complexion and well-built body [Khmao] embedded himself in dyke construction, and after his work of two or three days, he guided 15 people to flee for *Siam*, including a Laotian.

"Uncle Khmau [the Black], who has an unknown name and recently returned from Siam, said that those attempting to go to *Siam* can follow him, and they will definitely reach *Siam*."

"Those in the flight include Pheap (ភាព)(procurer/brothel baron), Tot (តុត) (a driver), Yi (យី)(clerk in charge of social affairs), Phal (ផាល) (a teacher). Only these persons among the 15 people are known to me and the rest unknown to me."

Description:

Saing: He is a professor/teacher and director of Chey Chesda School. With white complexion, he is fairly short and neither fat nor thin. He has thin, straight hair.

Khmau: He is a major lieutenant gendarmerie. He is about 30 years old and short. He has dark complexion and straight hair. His wife is Lim (លីម).

The houses of Saing and Khmau stand next to each other in Prey Ph'av village, Roneam commune. They both promised to meet at the intersection of Kus before continuing their flight.

Name: Taing Tong (តាំង តុង); Age: 22; Sex: Male; Father's name: Taing Hong (តាំងហុង) (deceased); Mother's name: Lam May (ឡាំ ម៉ាយ) (deceased); Siblings: Ten; Birthplace: Sangkat Lek Bei, Phnom Penh; Address: House 83, Samdech Suk (សម្តេចស៊ុក) Street. He initially moved to Nitean (និទាន) commune, then to Pou Mreal (ពោធិ៍ម្រាល) commune (33). He had earned a living as a fish vendor at the Central Market/Psar Thmey. He was fleeing Pou Mreal for Trapeang Thom (Khang Cheung) commune in his next direction toward Koh Andaet.

Name: Pheung Pung (ផេង ពុង); Age: 48; Spouse's name: Som Aun (សោម អួន); Birthplace: Prey Sbat (ព្រៃស្បាត) village, Trapeang Thom Khang Cheung commune, Tram Kak district, Takeo province; Children: Eight (of them a daughter whose husband is a watchmaker and the rest his dependents)

Before the coup, he served as a teacher in Ang Roka in 1953, after which he moved to Prey Sbat. After the coup, he fled for Takeo. Without job, he was instructed to have served a guard in Ang Ta Som for about one month. Then, he returned to Takeo and moved to Phnom Penh, where he taught children until the liberation. He is now in the ploughing unit of Ta Suon (តាសួន) village, Trapeang Thom (Khang Cheung) commune.

- "I was spreading leaflets, in a two-member group, alongside Hoeun (ហៀន) (a teacher). The unit's representative arrested me, but Teacher Hoeun managed to escape.
- I received orders from Yang Saing (យ៉ាង សាំង) (~~based in Inspection Area No 15~~), a teacher at Wat Ang Koul (វត្តអង្គកោល) pagoda. After the coup, I went to teach in Takeo, where I was contacted by a captain to help propagandize and educate people—inciting people to rebel against the Revolution. I met with him twice.
- During the first meeting, I met with teacher Saing and Kim Khaem (គឹម ខែម) (also a teacher), south of Trapeang Khchau (ត្រពាំងខ្មៅ) village, north of Prey Sbat village.
- Our second meeting was in the old village of Yeay Choeng (យាយជឿង) south of Wat Prey Sbat pagoda, including me and teacher Hoeun"

Description

1. Yang Saing is a plus-40-year-old teacher. He joined the army as a captain. With dark complexion, he looks fat and physically strong. He has a small head with spiky hair—few grey—and a flat facial structure. He formerly taught at Wat Ang Koul pagoda and currently lives in Ta Sou (តាស៊ូ) village, Popel (ពពែល) commune.
2. Kim Khaem is a plus-30-year-old teacher. He has white complexion and a bald forehead. He is short and fat. He has a pointed facial structure and straight hair. His former home is in Ang Ta Som. He taught at Wat Ta Loea (វត្ត តាលោ) pagoda before being transferred to Ang Ta Som commune. He currently lives in the commune's Ang Tnoat village.

Name: Hing Saet (ហ៊ីង សែត) alias Hoeun (ហៀន); Age: 40; Spouse's name: Yaing (យ៉ាំង). He served as a teacher from [illegible], born in Prey Sbat village, Cheang Tong commune, Tram Kak district, Takeo.

After the coup of 1970, Angkar assigned him to serve as chief of Prey Sbat village. In 1972, he seductively touched a married woman. Then, he fled and joint enemies in Phnom Penh, where he became a major lieutenant. After the liberation, he returned to his home village.

“Nowadays I'm in the ploughing unit of Andoung Chup (អណ្ណាងជ័ប) village. I visited my home on 9 August 1976. Around 2 a.m., Teacher Pung (ពុង) called me in my house to spread leaflets with him. Then, I stepped down from the house and went with him. When spreading leaflets, Teacher Pung was arrested, so I ran away and returned home.

And I met with Saing once in Prey Sbat. He said: ‘So urgent that we don't need to hold lengthy talks. Please go and contact Teacher Pung.’ I met him on another occasion in the old village of Yeay Choeng south of Wat Prey Sbat pagoda.”

Name: Duong Tong Srēng (ដួង តុងស្រែង); Age: 19; Marital status: Single; Father's name: Duong Ou (ដួង អ៊ូ); Mother's name: Y Lon (អ៊ី លន់) (fisherwoman); Birthplace: Preack Dambouk (ប្រែកដំបូក), Preack Pou (ប្រែកពោធិ៍) district, Kampong Cham province. In 1970, he followed his father to raise chickens in Phnom Penh. He then moved to Srae Khnhaer (ស្រែវង្ស) village, Pou Mreal commune (33). He fled and stayed at a youth unit of Trapeang Khang Cheung commune.

Name: Svay Nop (ស្វាយ ណុប); Age: 31; Spouse's name: Phlaok Samēn (ផ្លោក សាម៉ែន);
Birthplace: Prey Khvav (ព្រៃព្រាវ) village, Trapeang Thom Khang Cheung commune, Tram
Kak district, Takeo.

Prior to the coup, he grew vegetables in Stung Meanchey. Following the coup, he joined the army as a master sergeant based in the “General quarters A.A.”

“After the liberation, I returned to my home village. During my time at the plowing unit, I met Teacher Pung. Amid the sharing of rice seedlings, I asked him: ‘Uncle, considering our present country and previous one, which one is better?’ Teacher Pung replied: ‘Today it’s extremely difficult. We cannot go anywhere freely. In the past, if we had money, we could eat what we wanted. Now we can eat only on dining time.’

Then, he advised me: ‘Don’t work too hard, in order to prevent oppression. Now, Nop, you help propagandize and incite your unit to rebel against the current regime so that we can live a better life.’

His plan was only to incite many people to start rebellion. He had not yet had soldiers and guns, and his party was unknown to me. That’s all he told me.”

Additional Confession by Peang Nin (ពាង និន)

The reason behind my treachery is because Angkar relieved me of my duties to my disappointment. In June 1976, Angkar assigned me to farm rice where I met the contemptible Hēng Sok (ហេង សុក), who suggested: “Brother, Angkar has backed away from their trust in you and me. What will happen next remains unknown. And I’m married. When I ask for permission to visit home, I’m not allowed to. Thinking about this annoys me a great deal. So, we’d better serve the Khmer Sâr.”

Nowadays the Khmer Sâr engages in incitement in every area—the main one in Angkor, in whose forest and mountainous areas Chum (ជុំ) (in the committee of Angkanh (អង្គការ) commune) and mastermind Oeng (អឺង) are hiding. At night they come out to rob and steal food. Then they were asking for assistance in inciting youths to flee only to be received in Angkor.

I joint hands with Luk (លុក) in inciting youths, saying: “Don’t work anymore. Food is too difficult. The Revolution is too difficult. Comrades, it’s better to flee home and serve the Khmer Sâr.” I managed to incite five youths—Chuon (ជួន), Kang Sok (កង សុក), Tauch Mēng (ត្នូច ម៉ែង), Sun Ēng (សុន អេង) and Seang (សៀង) to flee home only to be returned by Angkar spies. I just engaged in the movement of such a scale.

Their current plan is to incite many youths in the unit. In their future plan, when there are enough forces, they will be instructed to seize the unit's guns and join the Khmer Sâr, and then attack the Revolution. Their Party will pay salaries in their path toward rebuilding the old regime.

And the person in contact with *Yuon* is Bean Sok (បៀន សុក), owner of a fishing lot. He guided our comrades to purchase goods from *Yuon*—(despite the absence of informal relationships with *Yuon*). However, such dealings occurred frequently, and sometimes involving an entire battalion/regiment.

Name: Sēng Sitha (សេង សីថា); Age: 16; Father's name: Sēng Horn (សេង ហ៊ុន), a captain; Mother's name: Yuos Suong (យួស សួង); Birthplace: Trach (ត្រាច) village, Srae Ronoung (ស្រែវនោង) commune; Siblings: Six (three brothers and three sisters)

“Saet (សៃត) from youth affairs gave me poison and instructed me to put it into soups to kill all so that they all could not work anymore. Then he went home.”

Yēt (យ៉ែត) from Ta Rum (តា រ៉ូម)'s Unit

Name: Ao Neang (អោ នោង); Sex: Female; Age: 20; Marital status: Single; Education: Grade 3; Father's name: Real Im (រាល អ៊ឹម); Mother's name: Pheach Raen (ភោង រែន); Birthplace: Thom (ធំ) village, Srae Ronoung (ស្រែវនោង) commune. She moved to Phnom Penh in 1971.

Her father was a police officer in Kampong Speu. After the coup, he served a major lieutenant in the military.

“During work at the broken dyke in Tonsaong Rou (ទន្លេរាងរោទី) village, comrade Mom (ម៉ុម) coaxed me into applying poison to prevent the enforcement of the Revolution, and she advised me: ‘Friend, do you feel hurt if Angkar took your father away and made him disappear—anyone taken away will never return? I feel extremely hurt. Angkar had taken away my father and sibling.’ I was also instructed to coax comrades Ēng (អែង) and Var (វ៉ា). Upon my arrival in the commune, I was coaxed once again.

Comrade Mom gave me Aldrin pesticide [illegible] taken from the village, and instructed me either to put it into soups or spread across uncooked water lily in the sack beneath the house, north of the stove.”

Description: Mom looks neither short nor tall. She is fairly tall. She has dark complexion [illegible] (“old base” people). She currently controls a 50-Member Unit for women. Mom did this, reasoning that Angkar took away her father and elder sibling and made them disappear in 1972.

 Name: Oeng Pou (អ៊ឹង ប៉ូ); Sex: Female; Age: 26; Father’s name: Oeng Taok (អ៊ឹង តោក);
 Mother’s name: Chi Muoy (ជី មួយ); Siblings: Ten including two revolutionaries (brother Oeng
 Pon-អ៊ឹង ប៉ុន and brother Oeng Thlork-អ៊ឹង ត្រក) and a sister whose husband resides in Pursat;
 Birthplace: Trapeang Thnal (ត្រពាំងថ្នល់) village, Srae Ronoung commune.

 Name: Khim Hēng (ឃឹម ហេង); Sex: Female; Marital status: Single; Age: 22; Father’s
 name: Khim Yân (ឃឹម យ៉ន); Mother’s name: Ngaet Yin (ង៉ែត យិន); Siblings: Five (one brother
 and four sisters); Birthplace: Srae Ronaung village, Srae Ronaung commune. (Her father has
 been smashed by the Revolution).

 Name: Nop Kum (ណុប គុំ); Age: 51; Spouse’s name: Doung Mun (ដួង ម៉ុន); Children:
 Four (one son and three daughters-all single, two of them joining concentration unit/s and the
 rest his dependents); Birthplace: Ta Sek Chrum (តាសេកជ្រូង), Leay Bour (លាយបួ) commune,
 Tram Kak district (Takeo).

In 1948, he joined the army in Takeo, where he spent two years of service as a so-called
 “soldier with red legs” /Teahean Cheung Kraham (ទាហានជើងក្រហម). In 1950, he returned to his
 home village. In the coup of 1970, he was assigned by Kong Chhat (គង់ ឆាត) and given 200 guns
 for distribution in Leay Bour commune. “Our soldiers came and took 45 of the guns while the
 rest were recalled by the contemptible Kong Chhat. Recipients of the guns include Sok and Sae,
 teachers at Wat Leay Bou pagoda. I entered Takeo in 1070, as a corporal in the military. *Yuon*
 has positioned its military once again, and our Khmers will definitely fight against each other,
 and Son Ngoc Thanh (ស៊ីង ង៉ុកថាញ់) will definitely fight against our Khmers, according to the
 Buddhist prophecy of apocalypse in my mind, as we see children playfully shooting *Kamphluk*
 (កំផ្លុក) with *Kamphlea* (កំផ្លា) bullets [*Kamphluk*, a sort of gun-like bamboo stick whose bullets
 are normally made out of kapok buds or kapok fabric], and even trenches being dug. I told the
 Buddhist prophecy to comrade Roeung (រឿង) and “old person” Vân (វ៉ន).

3rd Confession by Pheung Pung (ផ្អែង ពង់)

The highest-ranking leader is Long Chhaom (ឡុង ឆោម), an inspector in Takeo. My first meeting with him was at Wat Prey Sbat pagoda. [Incomprehensible] [he told me]: “Now you help me do a job. You propagandize and educate people to protest over food rations and consumption.”

The second meeting occurred south of the pagoda in the old village of Yeay Choeng (យាយជ័ង), which he abandoned on the 20th day [illegible].

The third meetings were at the ploughing site and north of Wat Trapeang pagoda, where he asked what activities I had done and I replied “Not yet.” If so, he said: “In the next two days, wait and receive leaflets to distribute.” On the ninth day around 7 or 8 p.m. Teacher Long Chhaom did bring leaflets and set strict conditions: “If Angkar arrests you, your confession must not implicate me. Teacher Pung, do you know that? How come you still disagree as teacher Saing and Khēm have already done it in the east.” He did not specify if Saing or Khēm did it earlier. Long Chhaom, whose wife’s name is [illegible], lives in Ti Pat (ទីបាត់) village, with his house located south of the road to Ang Ta Som.

Name: Kem Khēn (កឹម ខេន); Occupation: Teacher; Age: 47; Spouse’s name: Păn Heang (ប៉ាន់ ហៀង); Children: Seven; Birthplace: Kampuchea Krom- Boeng Reay (បឹងរាយ) village, Dai Yang (ដៃយ៉ាង) commune, Thkov (ថ្មៀវ) district, Trayinh (ត្រាយាំង) province.

In 1955, he started his occupation as a teacher in Svay Rieng, Ang Samrit (អង្គសំរិត) and Wat Ang Praseur (វត្តអង្គប្រសើរ) pagoda, Ang Ta Som and Takeo before moving to Phnom Penh.

In 1971, he taught at Phsar Tauch (ផ្សារតូច) school/a school at Phsar Tauch market. After the liberation, he moved to his wife’s home village of Prey Chheu Teal (ព្រៃឈើទាល), Ang Ta Som commune. Until now, he has lived in Prey Chheu Teal, as relocated by Angkar.

He said that he conveyed messages from Teacher Long Chhaom to Teachers Pung and Um Soeung (អុំ សៀង).

Name: Yang Kây (យ៉ាង កាយ); Age: 60; Spouse's name: Vaen Roeung (វ៉ែន រឿង)
(deceased); Children: Eight including:

- Yang Sēm (យ៉ាង សែម), a police officer of Cheung Chap (ជើង ចាប)
- Yang Rin (យ៉ាង រិន), Sex: Female; Occupation: Peasant
- Yang Hoeung (យ៉ាង ហឿង); Sex: Female; Occupation: Peasant
- Yang Hēng (យ៉ាង ហេង); Sex: Female; Occupation: Peasant in Pursat
- Yang Vang (យ៉ាង វ៉ាង); Sex: Male; Occupation: Staff at Damnak (ដំណាក់)
sawed wood factory
- Yang Ma (យ៉ាង ម៉ា); Sex: Male; Occupation: Youth unit member, Trapeang
Thom commune
- Yang Chou (យ៉ាង ជូ), who belongs to the village child unit

He was born in Damnak Trach village, Trapeang Thom Khang Cheung commune, Tram Kak district (Takeo).

He said: “For the village’s collectivism, there was more progress in transplanting rice seedlings. We could transplant two or three *Sluek* (ស្លឹក) of seedlings a day [one *Sluek* represents a unit of 400], but now for the commune’s collectivism we see a loss—three *Sluek* a day can barely be achieved. For daily food, it’s like we’re slaves. We eat only porridge once a day, even without *Prahok* [a traditional Khmer fish paste] and salt. We have no strength to work. The new regime resembles the old regime. Units, groups, villages and communes are all controlled by high-ranking officers, who can eat anything as long as they want such as boxes of fish sauces and fruits etc. In the old regime, clerk Suon (ស្នួន) in my province of Takeo visibly collected much money per day when handling case files.”

While farming rice at Tomnup Trey Laut (ទំនប់ត្រីឡោត) dam, he told Cheav (ជាំវ): “We all shouldn’t fear. Important figures such as Sihanouk and Lon Nol have gone out to liberate all of us. For instance, all those in the forest belong to the groups of these important figures. We shouldn’t fear. Once these persons return, we will be freed.” He made the statements as he sympathized very much with the previous regimes.

That’s all for his confession.

This person was interrogated with some “hot” methods to dig up his network, but he refused to confess.

Name: Vich Chea (វីក ជា); Age: 25; Spouse's name: Kum Puy (គំ ពុយ); Children: One (deceased); Birthplace: Prey Sbat village, Trapeang Thom Khang Cheung commune, Tram Kak district, Takeo

He is an “old people”, who was assigned by Angkar to have lived in Baray commune since 1975 following the liberation. Then he was relocated from Baray commune to Wat Pou Voan (វត្តពោធិ៍វាំង) pagoda in Popel commune. Faking this and that illness, he stole half a tonne of husked rice, for which he was kicked three times by the person in charge, Nin (និន). To counterattack, he grasped a US military knife only to have been confiscated by Norm (ណុន). Then he was captured and sent to Ang Roka for re-education for two days and two nights. Then, he stealthily fled for his home village of Prey Sbat, where he stopped over briefly out of fear. He went further to the house of his father-in-law in Prey Kduoch (ព្រៃក្នុង) village, west of Tuol Kruos (ទួលគ្រួស), Sector 33, where he had stayed for four nights before he was captured and sent by our district unit comrades to Re-education Centre 105.

Name: Tck Mom (តិក ម៉ុ); Age: 24; Father's name: Tck Mach (តិក មាច) (deceased); Mother's name: Chhit Sei (ឈឹត សី); Siblings: Five (including elder brother Khim-ឃឹម, who has disappeared since he was assigned by Angkar); Birthplace: Chen (ចិន) village, Srae Ronaung commune, Tram Kak (Takeo)

This very girl, Mom, contacted female comrade Neang (នាង), as instructed by comrades Sean (សៀន) and Rin (រិន), to follow up with Neang as she has always engaged in noticeable activities for unknown reasons.

Comrade Mom persuaded Neang: “Comrade, you coax new people into seeking poison.” Comrade Mom had coaxed “old people” into seeking poison that would disable labour performance... “we’re inciting people.”

The poison was brought from Phnom Penh by teachers to be spread over growing vegetables—lettuce and salad.

Name: Chăn Dara (ចាន់ ដារ៉ា); Age: 31; Spouse's name: In Sovanna (អ៊ិន សុវណ្ណា);

Children: None; Birthplace: Kampuchea Krom—Cheung Koh (ជើងកោះ) village, Peam Buon (ពាមបួន) village, Svay Tong (ស្វាយទង) district, Chau Doc (ម៉ាតឃ្លុក) province

“When I was in Phnom Penh, I never experienced any hardship. I’ve never eaten enough. (I served as a non-commissioned officer with one stripe). In Phnom Penh, I could get anything I wanted to eat, and my work was less tiring. Although I didn’t want to work for one day or two days, I could eat enough. In today’s life, although I work nearly to death, I couldn’t have enough food. Cooked rice was even measured for each person. Since my birth, I’ve never learned of such rice measurement. Nowadays, as long as anyone invites me to flee for *Yuon*, I will follow.”

Note: He moved from *Yuon* in 1962 to Phnom Penh, where he lived with his elder brother, a teacher in the modern class of grade 1. He joined the army in 1972.

Name: (Teacher) Um Soeung (អុំ សៀង); Age: 50; Spouse's name: Ouk Dam (អុក ដាំ);
Children: Six; Occupation: Teacher (He started this position in Ang Ta Som in 1941 before moving to Phnom Penh in 1970, where he afterwards served as secretary of Santhor Mok (សន្ទរមុក) [high school?]; Birthplace: Krasang Kaong (ក្រសាំងកោង) village, Chhuk commune, Chhuk district (Kampot)

Teacher Chhaom said: “Anyone whose status is the same as anyone else or not must kneel down for now.”

Teacher Khēn (ខែន) propagandized: “We’re doing much work, but eating less. Brother, if you help propagandize, Angkar will implement reforms to bring our living conditions to prosperity like before. Especially for now we spread propaganda encouraging more people to represent forces against the Revolution and stage shouting protests.”

I was instructed to organize groups and recruit anti-revolution elements.

I was instructed to propagandize and obscure the masses’ view to spark opposition to the revolutionary Angkar.

I received education/advice from Teacher Kim Khēm (គឹម ខែម) during a meeting at Deum Svay (ជើមស្វាយ) south of Ang Ta Som.

I was advised to propagandize anything that would win love from the masses by mentioning the prosperity of the old regime including food and clothing etc. For example, No matter what clothing of any colour you wanted to buy and wear, you could get it. For food, you could eat anything such as Chinese noodle, Khmer noodle, dessert or anything else.

I had yet to educate anyone else as planned. I had just developed close relationship and friendship with the following persons:

1. Keo Sam Oeung (កែវ សំឡឹង), a gendarme
2. Nhorn Khit (ញ៉ន ឃឹត), a private
3. Khēm (ខេម), an “old people”

Name: Dou Heang (ដូ ហ៊ីង); Age: 31; Spouse's name: Ly (លី); Children: Two (separated when leaving Phnom Penh); Birthplace: Krang Kandal (ក្រាំង កណ្តាល) village, Snam Krapeu (ស្នំក្រពើ) commune, Kong Pisei district (33)

He completed grade 10. He moved from Phnom Penh to his home village. Then he was assigned by Angkar to have lived in Kampong Srae (កំពង់ស្រែ) (33) since January 1976.

When he was fleeing Kampong Srae, he was captured in Roneam commune, where he was detained for more than two months before he ran away for Prey Leu (ប្រៃលើ), Srae Ronaung commune, from which he has been returned.

“I was a non-commissioned police officer with one stripe during the [Khmer] Republic regime. Upon my arrival there, Roneam commune spies arrested me and detained me for more than two months, during which I met fellow detainee Uy (អ៊ុយ), a new people. He coaxed me into fleeing. He fled for his home village in District 54 and managed to escape.”

Name: Um Bun Thoeun (អ៊ុំ ប៊ុនធៀន); Age: 34; Spouse's name: Tun Somaly (ទន់ សុមាលី) (daughter of *Ta* Ngim-តា ឃឹម); Birthplace: Sla village (ស្លា), Voa Sa (វល្លិសា) commune, Samraong Tong district, Kampong Speu province.

In 1967, he served as secretary of the Railway. He studied war and politic subjects at Thăch Chea (ថាច់ ជា) school. Leaving there, he currently lives in the home village of his wife.

He now belongs to Company 19 of Kus commune. During his work at the Company, his fellow Dou Bun Thoeun whispered to him: “Sihanouk troops, currently stationed west of the mountain (Damrei Romeal), will launch attacks in September 1976 and liberate people.”

“He coaxed me into joining Sihanouk troops and told me to keep it confidential.”

Dou Bun Thoeun, a lieutenant, currently belongs to Company 19.

Name: Laing Paen (ឡាំង ប៉ែន); Age: 45; Spouse's name: Lim Kim Yaun (លី គីមយ៉ូន);
Birthplace: Kandaol Chrum village, Kandaol Chrum (កណ្តាលជ្រំ) commune, Tbong Khmom district, Kampong Cham province

He completed secondary education. In 1954, he became a gendarmerie. Four or ten days ago during work at the vegetable farm, (soldier) Kou (គូ) said when hearing gun fire: "The groups of In Tam and Son Ngoc Thanh have deployed troops from Battambang, so we're ready to join our groups if they come from the west."

"Kou told this to me, Sou Chhorn (ស៊ូ ឈន)(lieutenant) and Lor Ly (ឡៅ លី).

Name: Kǎn Savang (កាន់ សាវ៉ាង); Age: 32; Sex: Female; Father's name: Kǎn Chea (deceased); Mother's name: Long Yaem (ឡុង យ៉ែម); Siblings: Six; Birthplace: Koh Tauch village, Banteay Daek (បន្ទាយដេក) commune, Kien Svay district, Kandal province.

She reached grade 1 in her modern education, after which she worked for a pharmaceutical company equally co-owned by a French and merchant Kok Sikim (កុក ស៊ីគីម), director of an enterprise. She stayed at the house of her uncle Aek Sean (ឯក សៀន), staff of the Municipal Hall. Her siblings include:

1. Kǎn Chhorn (កាន់ ឈន), a teacher/professor
2. Kǎn Sambour (កាន់ សំបួរ), a farmer
3. Kǎn Eng (កាន់ អេង), a sergeant in the navy
4. Sister Kǎn Sadoeun (កាន់ សាឡឿន), a farmer
5. Younger brother Kǎn Sambath (កាន់ សម្បត្តិ), a navy soldier.

She has currently moved to live with her uncle in Doun Tuot (ដួន តួត) village, Nhaeng Nhang commune. She belongs to the vegetable plantation unit (Russei Srok-ប្រស្នើស្រែក).

Activities

1. I travelled to Doun Tuot village in the search for *Katheay* (កាតាយ) tree for plantation. Then I ran into two fleers from Tany (តានី) during their rest by the road. I asked: “Where do you come from and where are you going? The father said that five people came from Tany, but they had been separated. He said that there was severe starvation in Tany and soldiers were also protesting strongly as unhusked rice produced out of their toiling labor is always transported by Angkar to China.
2. The following day I met with female comrade Chantha (ចន្ទា) (wife of a colonel) and asked her: “Sister, won’t you go and transplant rice seedlings?” “No,” she replied, asking me: “Do you know anything? I said “No”. Then she continued: “In the past days, leaflets were spread in Ang Ta Som, reading: ‘They are Buddhist Khmers to liberate people and allow them to return to their private business.’ And the groups of Chan Rainsey are currently all over the Phnom Srang Mountain. Wearing blue hats, they will liberate people to live the same life as before.
3. About fortnight ago, when I was walking, I stumbled across female comrade Mom (wife of a lieutenant), a daughter of Y Chanda (អ៊ី ចន្ទា)/ (wife of a colonel smashed by Angkar). Then I told her: “Angkar considers sending me back to my home village.” Comrade Mom said: “Why go to your home village as independence will come very soon. Now, Battambang has normalized their business dealings. She said that the previous days, a soldier who drove a Honda motorbike to request negotiations in Kus said that his military groups for Buddhism salvation had proposed resuming religious practices and private business activities, allowing houses to be occupied by their owners and ceasing the transport of unhusked rice by Angkar to China—therefore leading to civilian starvation, and that they would liberate people from China’s slavery. She affirmed that the soldiers had requested negotiations on these points, and that if the Revolutionary Angkar did not follow them, the soldiers for Buddhism salvation would launch attacks. Then she asked me to remember female comrade Hup (ហ៊ុប) (a fellow member of my vegetation plantation unit) to return a watch (Hup borrowed) as she was afraid that she would fail to get it back in the event of regime change.

4. I heard from youngster Mau (ម៉ៅ)(younger brother of female comrade Hup in the vegetable plantation unit): One day, female comrade Hup's family members including her father Phuon (ភួន)(in the Cadastre), her mother and comrade Mau had one family member die from illness in the health centre and were visiting Hup afterwards. A sick fellow member of my unit was also at the health centre. Then, Hup's parent met me, asking: "Where's my daughter, female comrade Hup?" I replied that she was at home, after which the family requested me to bring them to see her. On the way, I heard the father ask his son: "Son, have you heard anything?" Mau replied: "In the past days, I heard that a soldier whose birthplace's in Trapeang Snao (ត្រពាំងស្នោ) said when visiting home that on 10 August 1976, protests will begin from Phnom Penh and Tany." The father said: "I've also heard that, and my child has just died due to the inadequate food rationed by Angkar, which forced him to pick up this and that to eat for survival, leading to his fatal illness."
5. Teacher Nin, who currently grows vegetables, told me: "Have you heard of anything. Nowadays there's much sentiment. There must be rebellion."
6. One of my uncles told me: "Niece, in the event of any incident, flee home" because he had heard from the dyke construction unit that in Phnom Penh there was much rebellion, which would spill on over here very soon.

After hearing a series of such matters, I told them to female comrade Mom ("old people") when we were on guard at night. Then she reported this to Angkar, who afterwards arrested me.

She made the statements after she heard of events where Sam (សំ) beat and confiscated gun/s from spy/spies, bandits stole cows to slaughter for food etc.

Name: Sou Thun (ស៊ូ ធីន); Age: 43; Spouse's name: Sea Heang (សៀ ហ៊ីង); Children: Three; Birthplace: Preaek Sandaek (ព្រែកសំណែក), Lve (ល្វេ) commune, Preaek Sandaek district, Prey Veng province.

He was allowed to serve as a child soldier in 1952 until after the liberation he was promoted as a lieutenant at the Post/Messenger Office.

He has currently moved to Srok Chek (ស្រុកចែក) village, Kus commune, Tram Kak district. He belongs to the unit that plants crops/vegetables in the western part of the forest.

“One day on the way to my home in Srok Chek, I met ‘new people’ Morn (ម៉ែន), my fellow villager. Over our meal, he told me that in the previous days, he secretly turned on the radio (three bands) of the unit chief, in which channel Veasna Meatophum (វាសនាមាតុភូមិ)/The Fate of Motherland) broadcasted: ‘Soldiers and administrators in Kampuchea, don’t worry. Lon Nol’s troops will come and liberate you in the very near future.’ He confided this to me.

Then, Horn (ហ៊ុន), my fellow plantation member, when returning from his visit home in Srok Chek, called me and whispered: ‘*Puok Kansaeng Sâr* (those wearing white towel) have entered Kampong Trach. They all wear white uniform. And now groups of Chakrey Ting (ចក្រីទីង)’s factory have all fled along with 500 sacks of husked rice.’ And on 2 August 1976, leaflets will be spread in Kus commune here. We will know. Just wait and see.’

Say (សាយ), who comes from Prey Damrei village and currently belongs to my plantation unit, said: ‘We will return to a free regime very soon. Just wait and see. You will know.’ He was speaking to me during work at the vegetable plantation.

We were conversing confidentially.”

Name: Lor Ly (ឡែក លី); Age 45; Spouse’s name: Siv Lang (ស៊ីវ ឡាង); Children: One; Birthplace: Phum Thom (ភូមិធំ) village, Phum Thom commune, Kien Svay district, Kandal province.

Prior to the coup, he was in Sala Lek Pram (សាលាសេកប្រាំ), birthplace of his wife. He afterwards moved to Phnom Penh, where he did business as baron of two Lambreta scooters while his wife was a vendor.

He currently lives in Srok Chek village, Kus commune, and farm crops in Chamkar Prey Leu (ចំការព្រៃឃើ). He got to know Paen (ប៉ែន), who said: “In August or September, leaflets will be spread to demand normalizing private businesses,” adding: “In late 1976, Kampuchea will change and return to a free regime.” Leaflets were intended to be scattered across Kus commune.

Name: Sam Soeung (សំ សៀង); Age: 32; Spouse’s name: Uong Sambath (អ៊ូង សំប៊ូត្តិ); Children: Two; Birthplace: Tbaeng Totueng (ត្បែងទទឹង) village, Ta Phem (តាវែម) commune, Tam Kak district, Takeo. His son-in-law is District Chief Uong Phân (អ៊ូង ផែន). He currently lives in Mohasena village, Ta Phem commune.

He became a teacher in 1965, teaching in Ang Tnaot (អង្គត្នោត), after which he moved to Takeo and has since then lived there. He was in contact with Long Naum (ឡុង នោម), being assigned to propagandize, educate and incite people to conduct protests and rebellion against the Revolution.

Name: Kok Lēng (កុក ឡេង); Age: 13; Father’s name: Lay Yunsrēng (ឡាយ យ៉ន់ស្រែង); Mother’s name: Lean (លឿន); Siblings: Four; Birthplace: Phsar Kep market, Kampot.

He left Kep for Pochentong. His parents died from shelling. He departed from Phnom Penh, separating from all of his siblings. He alone moved to live with Heang, chief of Salam (សាឡា) village, Pou Mreal commune. “Then I fled in search of my siblings. I was afterwards arrested and sent here by Angkar.”

Additional Confession by Long Naum

Lon Non (លន់ នុន)’s network: Chin Sophal (ជិន សុផល)(major) in Srae Ronaung, Yang Saing (យ៉ង់ សាំង), Teacher Hing(ហឿង), Saet(សែត) and Sao Saroeun (សៅ សារឿន) formed military forces, under Lon Non’s command, in the designated areas of Sla Kou (ស្លាកូ), Thnal Bat (ថ្នល់បាត).

Teacher Um Samoeun (អុំ សាមឿន) was in contact with Lon Non to form military forces in the designated area of Ang Ta Som at the intersection leading to Srae Ronaung.

Kim Khēm (កឹម ខេម) was also in contact with Lon Non, Chin (ជិន) and Kae (កែ).

Teacher Heoun (ហៀង)’s network includes teachers Nop (ណុប) and Chi (ជី), who currently live/s in Prey Sbat.

Lorn (ឡូន) and Phēng (ផេង), who belong to the network of teacher Pung (ពុង) and are his relatives, play a role in opposing the Revolution.

Lon Non forms military forces called the United Forces (កងកម្លាំងប្រដាប់អាវុធ) meant to approach civilians and revolutionary forces.

Name: Leang Tech (លៀង តិច); Age: 20; Sex: Male; Father’s name: Lim Hēng (លីម ហេង); Mother’s name: Eam Chhēng (អៀម ឆេង); Birthplace: Samraong village, Samraong commune, Angsnuol district, Kandal province.

He left Phnom Penh, separating from his parents, and moved to Pok Run (ពក រុន) village, Pou Mreal commune.

Without enough food, he stole tapioca only to have been arrested by a representative. Then he said: “[illegible] to be smashed, I was fleeing secretly because I heard of food adequacy south of the river.”

Name: Sok Siny (សុក ស៊ីនី); Age: 28; Spouse’s name: Mul Soeng (មុល ស៊ីង); Children: Two; Birthplace: Khnong (ក្នុង) village, Preaek Ta Meak (ព្រែកតាមាក់) commune, Preaek Ta Meak district, Kandal province.

He served as a primate in the military police in Takeo, from which he has now moved to Trapeang Pou village, Samraong commune.

He said: “Shortly after the liberation, Angkar listed and took away all those with military ranks, none of whom are staying with us nowadays. Now it’s making the military list once again, targeting us or someone else.”

“During dyke construction, Ieng Y (អៀង ឃី) told me: ‘If a new war begins, we will flee and join the other side. Don’t stay with the Revolution; it’s too hard.’ He formerly lives in Pong Tuek (ពងទឹក)village and currently in Chan Teab (ចានទាប) village, Trapeang Thom commune.

Name: Hēng Ngorn (ហេង ងន); Age: 41; Spouse's name: Kau Samorn (កៅ សាម៉ន);
Children: Five; Birthplace: Ang Ta Som market, Tram Kak district, Takeo province.

Since 17 April, he has moved to Kus Thmey commune.

He confessed to disliking the current Revolution, and said that if the contemptible *Yuon* arrives, it is very good and satisfactory, and that he even incited a movement to flee for *Yuon*; many *Yuons* are stationed at the intersection of Kus; he even saw them with his own eyes.

Name: Kim Ngil (គឹម ងីល); Age: 36; Spouse's name: Baen Saroeun (ប៉ែន សារឿន) (from whom he separated even during his time in Koh Kong); Children: One; Birthplace: Prey Theat (ព្រៃធ្លាត) village, Leay Bour commune, Tram Kak (Takeo).

He joined the military in 1964 in Koh Kong (bordering *Siam*), as a non-commissioned officer.

After the liberation, he moved to the house of his father-in-law in Soutey (ស្ងួត) village, Nhaeng Nhang commune.

He confessed to having received education/advice from three persons— Uch (អ៊ុច), Un (អ៊ុន) and Chhun (ឈុន)—all of whom are Khmer Sâr , inciting many Khmer Sâr networks in Khvav commune east of the railway to gain religious liberation. They even have their own flag. In their dialogue, they planned to meet in Prey Ka Huoch (ព្រៃកាហ្វូច) east of the Tonle Neam (ទន្លេសាប) River.

“The three persons in question said: ‘The Khmer Sâr Party has come with large forces; the railway has been bulldozed by elephants.’ And they assigned me to help communicate to people, especially new people. I managed to incite Rēt (រ៉េត), who has now been arrested and sent to the re-education centre.”

“For greater clarity, ask three wood loggers who logged four Sangkae trees in Prey Ta Huoy bush east of the Tonle Neam River. Ask Paet (ប៉ៃត), whose wife is Phak (ផាក)—he is a Soutey villager, tall and thin with dark complexion and pointed facial structure. (Sam ran away with a gun he managed to confiscate, waiting for the date of 29 August) to topple Khieu Samphan.”

Name: Sum Sarēt (សុំ សារីត); Age: 37; Spouse's name: Nuon Torng (នួន ទង); Children: Five; Birthplace: Tuol (ទួល) village, Kamboul (កំបួល) commune, Angsnuol district (Kandal)

Before the coup, he served as a master sergeant (B.I) in Ou Baek Ka'am (អូរបែកក្រុម).

After the liberation, he moved to his wife's home village of Ang Ta Som, Nhaeng Nhang commune.

1. I was coaxed by Ngit (ងិត) into joining the Khmer Sâr Party for Religious Liberation.
2. When I was tendering cows in Sva Rit (ស្វារីត), he coaxed me once again, saying that
 "The Khmer Sâr network has deployed large forces to Khvav village while all the railways have been bulldozed by elephants."

Name: Long Naum (ឡុង នោម); Age: 49; Spouse's name: Chan Meuy (ចាន់ ម៉ឺ); Children: Seven. He became a teacher in 1949 until 1965 when he was promoted as a deputy inspector (in Takeo).

"One day when I was ploughing, I propagandized [in an ironic metaphor]: 'We're eating aquatic weeds deliciously!' I assigned Teacher Pung to organize a network against the Revolution by inciting people to demand the return of spouses and children who have disappeared, complain about food shortage [illegible], require that schools be re-opened and request the physical appearance of party representatives in their respective districts who have always been announced by name, but failed to appear physically. Labour must include break—a plan I hatched with teachers Pung, Khēm, Sok Sam Oeun, Sam Soeung of Mohasena village, Ta Phem commune, and teacher Sok of Trapeang Kabbas (ត្រពាំងកប្បាស) village, Ta Phem commune."