

[00296585-00296595]

Personal biography



Original name is BOU Phat (ប៊ូ ផាត), revolutionary name is Hâng (ហង់), 40 years-old, born in Romenh (រមេញ) village, Romenh commune, Koh Ândèt (កោះអណ្តែត) district, Takeo (តាកែវ) province.

Father's name is BOU Phauk (ប៊ូ ផោក), mother's name is NUP Kov (នុប កូវ). Both of them were rice farmers; they died since I was young. I do not recognize their faces.

I have 7 siblings.

First is the elder sister named Chēng (ចេង); she is married and about 60 years-old, currently living in Romenh village, Koh Ândèt district, Takeo province.

Second is the elder brother named BOU Tith (ប៊ូ ទិត), an army captain in Sihanouk regime, and, as it is heard, he becomes a one star general in 'A' Nol (ណុល) [LON Nol (លន់)] regime.

Third is the elder brother named Chann (ចាន់), a rice farmer, currently living in the cooperative in the birth district.

Fourth is the elder brother named Pho (ផោ), a rice farmer, currently living in the cooperative in the birth district.

Fifth is the elder sister named Chăt (ចាត់), married, a rice farmer, currently living in the cooperative in the birth district.

Sixth is the elder sister named Chèng (ចេង), a widow, a rice farmer, currently living in the cooperative in the birth district.

And seventh is myself.

After my parents had passed away, while still young, I with some of my elder sisters and brothers, who were still single, were farming rice and living under the care of my oldest and married sister, Chēng, except my elder brother BOU Tith who was then studying at a high school in Phnom Penh.

From 1950-1953, I studied at a school in Koh Ândèt. In 1954, I studied in the 1st Atikathan (អាទិកដ្ឋាន) class [4th grade] in the Prey Melong (ព្រៃមេលង) Pagoda School in Prey Khla (ព្រៃខ្លា) commune, Koh Ândèt district. I stayed in the pagoda with the monk during that time.

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From 1955-1956, I moved to study in the 2nd Atikathan class [5th grade] and Odomathan (ឧត្តមដ្ឋាន) class [6th grade] at Po Chen Tong (ពោធិចិនតុង) School in Phnom Penh. During that time I lived under the care of my elder brother BOU Tith who was then an air force 1st lieutenant at the Po Chen Tong base. And from 1956 to 1959, I studied at a private high school called Kampucheabot (កម្ពុជបុត្រ) in Phnom Penh. I was still living with my elder brother and guardian BOU Tith. He at that time became a captain and was transferred to work in an office at the Ministry of Defense.¹

In late 1959, one night, I escaped from bother Tith's² house to stay at the center of the L'observateur Newspaper, working as a journalist and newspaper boy.

[Annotation in red ink on the left edge of the page]¹ - *Working with Monireth (មុនីរេត) in the office of foreign aid communication.*

² - *BOU Tith's wife named Èk Pong Sno-ry (ឯក ប៉ុងស្រុយ) alias Keo Moch (កែវ ម៉ុច) who is Sihanouk's niece and the daughter of princess...[illegible]. There are two reasons leading to his escape:*

1-When Keo Moch told him to Sampeah [pay a respect], he refused. So, she insulted him by calling him a wild Pnorng (ព្រៃ) man [a high land minority race].

2-His brother told him that if he wants to be involved in politic, do not stay in his house.

I would like to tell that I made progress in the revolution since 1957, during which I was studying at the Kampucheabot High School. At that time I joined the activity to campaign for the People Newspaper among the student community. I joined to team to write the Ayai [អាយ៉ៃ] text and poem for the People Newspaper. The reason why I joined the activity with the People Newspaper was because I was influenced by brother NOP Bophann who was living near me in the Spean Kaun Kät (ស្រែនក្បួនកាត់) area. During that time, he often gathered up people together in the afternoon to exercise, playing badminton, in front of his house. The workers of the People Newspaper named Aun (អ៊ុន) and brother Bun Thann (ប៊ុន ថាន់) came regularly to play badminton together. It was during that time when I was establishing my close relationship with them sentimentally. And very often I visited the People Newspaper center which located behind the Svay Popè Pagoda (ស្វាយប៉ូប៉េព័ពៃ). Later on even after the People Newspaper center had been

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moved to a place west of Laingka Pagoda (វត្តលង្កា), I still visited it often. This is to say that during that time, I liked to get involved with the progressive newspaper. In addition to the People Newspaper, I also liked to make contact with the Friendship Newspaper and the Unity Newspaper.

In late 1959, after I first started to work for the L'observateur Newspaper with brother Hèm (ហែម) for a short period, I was arrested and imprisoned along with the 4 brothers of the Newspapers by the incumbent government. After my release from the prison in early 1960, I moved to stay in the Svay Popè Pagoda for a short time with Uch Orai (អ៊ុច ឌីរ៉ៃ) under the leadership of brother Hèm who was living in a house in front of that Pagoda. During my stay in the Svay Popè Pagoda, I worked as a construction worker in Koh Pagoda (វត្តកោះ). But after just one week at work, the secret police were constantly following me. At the same time I also suffered from many abscesses, so I quitted and went to live with the monk in hiding.

There, I wrote the analytical articles about the contemporary novels included 'the Hâng Yun' (ហង្សយួន) and "the Rose of Pailin" (ក្បួនរូបប៊ែលីន) with Uch Orai who was also the worker of the L'observateur Newspaper. Uch Orai took our writing to sell to the publishers named Kim Sèt (គីម សែត), and shared the profit from the selling between us. One volume could be sold for 1,000 Riels or 3,000 Riels. But that work did not last long.

Later, brother Hèm rented a house for me to stay in the area west of Khleäng Rumsēv (ក្បួនរំសេវ) where he, I and Orai could also hold our meeting. But because the secret police were watching that house closely, we did not use it as our work place, but we held our meeting there after dinner. Later on I and brother Bun Thann rented a small hut in the same area west of Khleäng Rumsēv to live. At the beginning, I worked for a team leader of the wooden house construction group named Ty (ទី) who lived near Beung Tum Pun (បឹងទំពុន). I met that group leader through Ta Chim (ជីម), a former resistant member. But, sometimes, I went to build houses for the Chinese in the area west of Châmkar Mon (ចំការមន) with brother Khmao (ខ្មៅ).

[Annotation in red ink on the left edge of the page] *Khmao alias Srâs at the Southwest Zone.*

Until in about 1962 when the People Newspaper resumed its publication, I returned to work for it again as the editor. This time the location of the People Newspaper was near Veal Vong (វាលវង់). Brother CHOU Chet (ជូ ជេត) was the director and 'A' CHEY Suon (ជ័យ សួន)

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was the publisher. After CHEY Suon was arrested and imprisoned (after the special assembly), brother CHOU Chet was also arrested and imprisoned. Some members working at the Newspaper at that time became depressed. Only brother UM Nēng (អ៊ុំ ណេង), comrade Aun and I continued to work there. But, after we had published one issue, Angkar instructed us to stop doing it and ordered us to go underground. At that time Angkar assigned me to work at the east Châmroeun Vichea (ចំរើនវិជ្ជា) School with Ya. After I arrived there that night, Ya had Ta Krâhâm (តាក្រហម) took me to meet with Chhouk (ឈ្មួក) in Tuol Kork (ទួលកក់).

[Annotation in red ink on the left edge of the page]

This Aun was in charge of the Southwest Zone hospital with Yeay [grandma] Ly (លី) during the 5 year war time.

It is heard that Ta Krâhâm (តាក្រហម) died of old age.

Chhouk at first did not let me stay in his house. He sent me to stay with the freelance worker named Paung Thorn (ប៉ុង ធួន). Paung Thorn was an alcoholic. He was drunk every weekend after he got his paycheck. One day when he was drunk and riding the bicycle, he collapsed and injured his head. However, he told me that his injury was the result of the secret police beating him up. When Chhouk heard about that, he took me to hide in his cow barn.

While I was hiding in Chhouk's house in Tuol Kork, Ta Chim one day came there and questioned me about my biography. He then asked me "do you want to become the Party's member, comrade?". At that time I did not yet know if the Party was in existence. I thought the People Group was the Party. After Ta Chim had explained to me about the Party, I asked him to join. I then wrote my biography and sent it to the upper echelon. On 28/4/1962 I joined the Party in the Party's house locating behind the Monk Hospital. 'A' Ya and brother Vy introduced me and 'A' Keo Meas (កែវ មាស) accepted me.

One day in mid 1962, comrade Pâng (ប៉ង) came to Chhouk's house in Tuol Kork to take me to attend a short training in the house behind the Monk Hospital. At that time brother number 1 came to teach us. As I can recall, there were only a few trainees attending it, including brother Vy, Long Sâm-our (ឡុង សំអ៊ុំ), Chhim Sa-phoeun (ឈឹម សាភ៊ុន) and me.

After my hiding at Chhouk's house, I moved to hide at a house of a Châmroeun Vichea teacher named Tol Sa Ath (តុល សា អាត) in Beung Kēng-kâng (បឹងកេងកង).

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While I was staying there, Ya visited me often to comfort me so that I would not be bored. He told me that it would be time for me to leave town soon. I had worked underground for 10 months until the end of 1962 when Angkar decided to send me out.

One night, Ya came to instruct me to go and wait for a car (he told me the type of car and the license plate number) at a specific time and a place north of Tuon Tumpoung Pagoda. I followed his instruction and traveled to that place.

[Annotation in red ink on the left edge of the page]

Tol Sa Ath is named Ăn (អាំង) now. When brother Sè (សែ) asked [Hâng] for one person to help him to write the enemy confession, he sent this Ăn to Sè. He discussed with Sè about sending Ăn to him. Sè at that time said that he did not trust the person of Ya's string.

When the car arrived, I opened the door and saw brother number 1 inside. He drove me around Phnom Penh and asked me if I was determined to leave. He then drove me into the horse racing court [Old Olympic Stadium] and stopped near a gravel pile where I met with brother number 2. Brother number 2 strengthened my spirit and then handed me over to a Yuon messenger. That night I slept at Yiek Kiev's house (យ៉ែក កៀវ) in Au Russey (អូរឫស្សី). Next morning I followed a woman to ride a bus to Svay Rieng (ស្វាយរៀង). Later, we left Svay Reing on a horse cart to Sâmroang (សំរោង) before crossing the border that night to arrive in Svay Muoy Doeum (ស្វាយមួយដើម) in South Vietnam. I went to stay at the propaganda center of the Viet Cong in Smäch (ស្មាច់) area. The center chairman named 'A' Năm Kvang (ណាំ ក្វាង). I stayed with the Viet Cong for about a half year, working with them in the radio news section in Khmer language. I helped to edit the Khmer text before it was sent out for broadcasting, and worked as the Khmer substitute broadcaster for 4 to 10 times when their announcer was sick. I wrote a book of poem about Seung Vong (សឹង វង្ស) biography. While staying with the Yuon, they sent me to the base of Chungruk Soam Talok village (ជង្រុក សោម តាឡុក) for one month with a Khmer Kampuchea Kroam named Hay Phak (ហាយ ផាក) to organize an autonomous Khmer group from the Yuon branch in Kampong Kdei (កំពង់ក្តី).

In around mid 1963, when I returned from this base, I once visited Năm Kvang's house (the chairman of the section). There, I met brother number 1 who then took me back from the Yuon. After 2 to 3 more days of staying with the Yuon, I went to stay with our Angkar, which

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then included brother number 1, brother Vann (វ៉ាន់) and brother Khiev (ខៀវ). Later on Angkar sent me to stay near the border in Thlok Trach-Ânlung Krâs (ថ្នាក់ត្រាច អន្លងក្រោះ) village to take charge of messenger network for communication between Angkar and Phnom Penh. As I can now recall, comrade messengers at that time were comrades Oam (ឱម), Vech (វឿច), Tat (តាត), Yorn (យ៉ន) and Hēng (ហែង).

[Annotation in red ink on the left edge of the page]

This Seung Vong is a monk in the Seung Vong Pagoda.

[Annotation in red ink on the bottom of the page]

Oam: is in the Sector Commerce unit. Brother Tat was in Prey Veng, but it is heard that he has become the deputy secretary of Muk Kampoul (មុខកំពូល) district of Sector 22.

Vech: His current name is Rin. He is the commander of Division 4. He is the elder brother of brother Tāl (តាល់).

Yorn: dead, hearsay.

Hēng: whereabouts unknown.

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In 1964 I married my first wife, who is comrade Saky's (ស៊ីក្រី) daughter. Brother Phim (ភីម) presided over my wedding. In 1965 I still stayed in that place and did the same work for the Party. In 1966, the Party moved its base out of that site up to Rattanakiri (រតនគិរី). Brother Vann traveled to the new site before us. That year the Party decided to leave me with the Yuon again (at that time my wife gave birth to a baby). I sent my wife to live at the old place with her father near the border, but I stayed at the Yuon center with 'A' Sav Kvy (សាវ គ្លី), 'A' Ba Thai (បាថៃ), and 'A' Ba Hai (បាហៃ). While staying with the Yuon, they told me that I should learn to become a Yuon interpreter. But they never gave any material to translate or trained me to become an interpreter. Until early 1967, Yuon moved its center from under the Câm bāk tree (ចំបក់) to a new location near the border. Yuon still suggested to me that I should study their language. I thought that this task was just to calm me down when I was living separately from Angkar.

[Annotation in red ink on the left edge of the page] -*There is a person named Sim (ស៊ីម) in Rattanakiri while his original name was Saran (សារ៉ាន).*

In July or August 1967, I along with Brother Number 1 and a number of cadres traveled up to Rattanakiri. At the Office 100, brother Man (ម៉ាន) was the office chairman and I was the deputy in charge of the office writing secret articles and the printing house. I stayed for a short period with Brother Number 1 in Office 100. Maybe in January or February 1968, Brother Number 1 opened the first military school. I also attended that school. Just as the educational program was introduced, LON Nol troops raided Katē (កាតេ) village, arresting brother Thâng Sy's (ថង់ ស៊ី) messengers and seized the guns from them. The military school had to be stopped then, but the combatants (Chhlorps) were sent out to the battlefield. I and brother Kâng Dèng (កង ដៃង) were sent by Brother Number 1 to Leu village (ភ្នំលើ) to evacuate the villagers into the jungle and to attack 'A' Kot's (កុត) position between Au Kob (អូកុប) and Au Drang (អូជ្រាង).

Later on Brother Number 1 had me follow brother Khiev to Veun Sai (វ៉ែន សៃ) to attack

[Annotation in red ink on the left edge of the page, bottom]

Thâng Sy is at the cotton farm in the Northeast Zone.

-Brother Kâng Dèng was the member of the Northeast Zone previously, but later died from the swollen testicle disease.

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the enemy there. From 1969 to the time of the coup d'état, I stayed in Veun Sai district with comrade Ka-learn (កាណាម), who was the district secretary, leading the district and the Sector Chhlorp unit.

[Annotation in red ink on the left edge of the page]

Ka-learn is the chairman of the Sector cotton farm (Thâng Sy stays with him).

After the coup d'état, the Party sent me into the military to be the Political Commissar of a company unit fighting the enemy in Punglung (ពង្រុង).

About in August 1970, the Party appointed me as the committee of Sector 103. The Party sent me down from Rattanakiri with brother secretary and brother Man to take on the task for the Party at Sector 103 where I have stayed ever since. On 21/4/1974, after brother Man had passed away, the Party put me in charge of that Sector until near the end of 1974. And when the Party reorganized the new Sector committee later, I was appointed to be the secretary.

I would like to go back and talk more about my connection and the people I knew in the past.

-When studying at the Kampuchebot School, at level 3 [grade 10], Room B, I knew 'A' Khuon Pho (ក្នុង ផូ) alias Keo (កែវ).

-From grade 6 to 10, I was in the same class with TAO Sa Èl (តោ សាអែល) (the son of TAO Chhom (តោ ជំ)). We liked to hang out together because on the one hand, we were in the same class, and on the other hand, I thought his family was the progressive one.

[Annotation in red ink on the left edge of the page]

Èl: TAO Sa Èl is heard in the fishing unit of Sector 31. According to the youths, who came to make fish paste, they said that he was already arrested by the Sector.

-While living in hiding in Chhouk's house, Keo Meas's brother named Chhăm (ជាំ) alias Thuch (តុច) was also staying with me there. He studied at the Kampuchebot School in Tuol Kork. Chhouk's younger brother named Nan (ណាន) was also staying in the same house, and studying at the Kampuchebot School in Tuol Kork. We were close together because we lived in the same house.

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-As for 'A' Chey Suon, before his betrayal was exposed, I really respected and loved him because I thought he was the real revolutionary. We worked for the newspaper together and hung out together. When the enemy arrested him in 1962, Angkar gave me tens of thousands riels to ask Khin Chhè (ឃីន ឆៃ) to help to find and provide Chey with the legal defense. At the Kampuchebot School then I was the deputy chairman of the student assembly while Khin Chhè was the commissioner of the Kampuchebot Association. In 1971, when we went to attend the training at the Party's school, I was in the group with Chey. When he became the chairman of the agriculture committee, I visited him at his house for 3 times.

When I came to attend the 1st training at the Party's school this year before the training in Borei Keila (បូរីកើត្រា), comrade Pâng saw me and asked about my family wellbeing. At the same time he told me “brother, many traitors have implicated you more than me”. I asked him who had implicated me? He said that no one would tell you. He then continued, how could I avoid being implicated by them if I stayed with them all the time. I told him “there is nothing to worry about as long as we are not betraying”. Last night comrade Duch (ឌុច)¹ of the Security also told me that many people, old and young, of many Zones had implicated me.

[Annotation in red ink on the left edge of the page]

¹ *He was confused by misidentifying me (Ponn) as Duch*

My dearest respected and beloved Party, before my arrest, I was never worried at all that I would be arrested by the Party on the traitorous charge regardless the sources of the implication on me, whether it was from the Yuon string or the CIA string or the KGB string. I was very confident about that because I never had even a small thought about betraying the Communist Party of Kampuchea. And all the traitors, who used to have the relationship with me in the past, never discussed with me about the betrayal at all.

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In the past, sometimes, I thought that because I had an elder brother who was a high-ranking officer in the enemy's army, I might be affected by that. When I saw comrade Yi (ឃី) attended training with the upper echelon every year, I thought about my situation. In terms of elements, I had a brother who was an officer in the enemy's army. Concerning my personal problem, I had grand flaws in every period of the struggling movement. For example, during the Democratic National Revolution period, my flaw was that I had violated the morale codes [by committing pre-marriage sexual act] with my first wife and with another girl in Rattanakiri. And during the socialist revolution, my flaw was that I was still attached to the private possession practice when I sent some materials ¹ to my elder siblings in my birth place. During that time, in April 1977, my subordinates who I sent to deliver those materials to my relatives were arrested by the local cadres. That caused some problems for Angkar. When I remind myself of these things, I feel guilty and shameful, and I determine to reeducate myself further.

[Annotation in red ink on the left edge of the page]

-Emotional

¹-He sent them clothing, medicines and wooden bed.

During the 1st assembly of Zone 801, Brother Number 2 came to preside over it. In the meeting when brother mentioned about the loss of tens of thousands meters of the electrical wire, I was worrying and thinking that brother might be upset and suspicious of me about that. Also, during this year's training, when brother spoke about the economizing idea, brother said why the saw mill machine often stopped working unexpectedly. While saying that, brother was glancing at me. That scared me because when brother went to work at the Center 103, this thing also happened there.

But, although I had been scared by these, I had never had any thought at all that I would be arrested by the Party on the traitorous charge.

When going to attend the Zone meetings with brother Sè, in several occasions, I also wondered why he took brother Sokh to stay in a different house from me, but I thought that might be because of the security reason; or it was because I was a lower rank cadre; or it was because he did not trust me. I thought that these might be the reasons why I was sent to stay in a house farther away from his than Ta Sokh. One time, while I was in the training at the Party's school in Phnom Penh, brother Sè went to hold an assembly meeting at my center.

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There, after he had drunk water boiled by the people at my center, he got an upset stomach. He said that someone was trying to poison him. That also worried me, making me to think that he might not trust me [out of this incident].

During my arrest, when our comrades first grabbed me around, I did not think that they were arresting me. I was thinking that these cadres, who had known me well, were playing by hugging me. But when they strangled me too tight around my neck, I resisted. Our comrades then told me not to try to resist, and took out the handcuff to handcuff me. They then blindfolded me by a scarf. I became panic and was thinking that that was the end of my life. At first I thought that there must be many enemies implicating me. Then, I thought that there must be the traitors or enemies somewhere burning up the state properties or killing our cadres and then putting the blame on me.

[Annotation in red ink on the left edge of the page]

On this point I told him that 'A' Chên (陳) and 'A' Sei (Sei) have implicated him, but I did into say anything about burning up the warehouse and killing cadres. Speaking about burning up the warehouse and killing cadres, it was Chên's and Sei's plan, but he was the mastermind.

Since my arrest, I have seen only one way, which is death, for me. And that is because the Party's reaction on me is very strong by using a serious measure. Along the way, I am thinking that I should be careful with my health so that I can live and see the reason why I have been arrested and sent to the Security Center.

My dearest respected and beloved Party and my dearest respected and beloved brothers who are the Party leaders, I would like to ask you, the dearest respected and beloved Party and brothers to find justice for me please. I have never had any thought, even a tiny one, about betraying the Party. I have never joined in any discussion with any traitors of those strings. If the Party reviews my background and sees that I am not a traitor, please the Party spares my life keeps me in the Party rank further. It will be very regretful for me if I lose my life, which is a very loyal one to the revolution, [before I can fight against] the land swallower Yuon who is invading my motherland Kampuchea which I love even more than my life. I am hurt by that, but also happy to hear when the Party openly makes an announcement to reveal the face of our strategic enemy who is the land swallower Yuon. So, it is even more regretful for me if I am now dead bearing the sign as the Yuon running dog.

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If I betray the Party, I am not afraid of telling the Party about it honestly. If the betrayal is my ideal, I am not reluctant to confess. However, I am very afraid of dying in this situation. I worry that my children will not become the children of the Party. They will not become the persons who will carry on the revolutionary role and follow the Party's line in the future. However, their biography will be marked as the children of the traitor. I am firm that at this time regardless how much the Party has tortured me, I still cannot produce any documents about my betrayal for the Party. This is because I did not betray the Party at all.

Please, Party, find justice for your child. Please spare your child's life because I am the real flesh and blood of the Party.

Made in the detention cell of the Security Center
In morning of 5/1/78
Signature

Hâng

[00296679-00296689]

Report

-In November 1970 I was transferred from the Southwest Zone to the North Zone. The trip took more than one week until I arrived at the center of Zone 304 in Koki (គីគី) village in Kampong Thmâ (កំពង់ថ្ម) district. When we arrived at the outpost of the messenger in front of the Zone center, the messengers told me and other comrades in the group to wait in their post until they asked the center chairman first before they could let us in.

A moment later Oeun (អឿន) and Chann (ចាន់) of the Zone came out to greet me at the messenger post. Oeun asked me, "How long have you arrived brother? And how are you?" Chann also asked "how long have you arrived brother? And how are you, comrade?" I answered that I just arrived a while ago and I am fine, comrade. After that Oeun and Chann walked me and other comrades inside the Zone 304 center. The distance from the messenger outpost to the Zone 304 center was about one kilometer.

Inside the Zone center, I met Khuon (ខ្មួន) and Chhoeun (ឈៀន), who had just come out of a palm leave hut to greet me. Khuon, with a smiling and friendly face, shook hands with me and other comrades in the group. He was gently asking, "How are you comrades? And how long have you arrived?" I and comrades in the group answered him simultaneously, "We are all fine, and have just arrived a while ago." Khuon, Chhoeun, Oeun and Chann told us to sit down and we started chatting. They asked how our trip was. How difficult or easy it was.

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About one hour later Khuon went to find a place for our group to rest. Khuon, Chhoeun, Oeun and Chann were personally preparing the place for our group. About a half hour after I and the group had a place to stay, Khuon, Chhoeun, Oeun and Chann returned to their respective place. The place they prepared for me and the group to stay was about 15 meters away from where Khuon was staying.

After that, I and the group gave them all the materials sent from the Southwest Zone's Angkar to brothers at the upper echelon, including 2 million Riels in cash, one radio, and some surgical equipment. At that time, through Khuon, I write a letter to brother Nuon (នួន) telling him about my group arrival and the materials sent by the Southwest Zone's Angkar to him. At that time Khuon asked me for how long had I known Brother Nuon. I told him that I had just known him recently. I arrived at the Zone 304 center at about 9am in the morning. At 11:30am, Khuon prepared us lunch consisting of 3-4 different kinds of foods. At that time there were only 4 persons from my group eating lunch with Khuon. They were me, Vèn (វ៉ែន), Ny (នី), and Sean (ស៊ែន). In Khuon's group there were Khuon, Chann and Chhoeun. Altogether, there were seven of us eating lunch together. I was separated from my group to eat lunch at a different table. The combatants were taken to eat lunch with their counterparts while cadres were taken to eat in a different group. At that time the combatants in my group were unhappy with that separation because in the Southwest Zone we ate communally; we did not separate people of different ranks to eat meals separately like that.

During our meal with him, Khuon brought in one to two bottles of wine mixed with cow blood for us to drink together. Khuon smilingly and gently spoke that "Comrades, please drink this cow blood wine because it is very good and boost up your energy. Please drink and eat as much as you like". During this meal, Khuon chatted a lot with us. He asked me about my long trip and my wellbeing during the trip. At the same time Khuon spoke about the natural resources available in the Zone 304 and the economic resources in the Zone as well. After our meal, I and other cadres said good night to Khuon and returned to our guest house. When we arrived at our guest house, I and our comrades had a little chat before going to bed. We all were impressed with Khuon and his polite revolutionary stance.

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He always had a gentle manner and was very friendly, so we should keep monitoring Khuon's behavior further. When I said this, I mean we would try to learn from him his gentle and polite revolutionary stance.

At dinner, I and three other comrades went to eat at the place set up for cadres. We did not eat dinner with Khuon. Khuon ate in his private house in the compound of the center separately from us. That place was the place we had lunch with him when we first arrived. At the dinner time, Khuon had a waitress brought me and other comrades one bottle of cow blood wine. After our meal, I and other comrades returned to our guest house. The distance from the dining place to the guest house was about 100 meters.

Next morning, Brother Nuon arrived at 7am at the center of Zone 304. After he went to meet Khuon and left his belongings in Khuon's house, Brother Nuon came to see me at my guest house. He asked about me and my family and other cadres wellbeing. He was very happy, warm, and friendly with us. He asked about the difficulty we might face during our journey. He asked about the wellbeing of Brother Mok and Brother Vorn and the general situation in our Zone.

Brother [Nuon] sat with us for a while before he returned to Khuon's house. At lunch time, at 11:30am, Brother [Nuon] invited me, Vèn and Ny to eat lunch with him. At that time there were Khuon and also 2 other North Zone cadres eating lunch together with Brother Nuon. I now do not recall the names of those 2 North Zone cadres. During our lunch brother chatted with us about various things. We asked each other about our situation. Khuon also chatted with us.

-After lunch I and other cadres asked brother number 2 to return to our guest house for a mid-day rest.

-After the mid-day rest, brother went back to his center.

-I stayed in this Zone center for almost one month. During my stay at the Zone 304 center I noticed the following things:

-On moral codes for daily life: Communication between man and woman was not restricted. There was wonton using of materials and eating. Cadres have combatants or girls serving them meal, washing their clothes, and preparing their bed etc... and bodyguards. Most of their waitresses and female cooks were light complexioned and beautiful. Khuon had a group of arts performers staying with him since that time.

-Khuon did not stay in the center much during my stay in the Zone 304 center. But Chhocun stayed in the center all the time. When I asked the combatants in the center about Khuon where about, they told me that Khuon mostly traveled to Steung Trâng (ស្ទឹងត្រង់), Chamkar Leu (ចំការលើ), and Prek Prâsâb (ព្រែកប្រសប់) districts.

-When he returned to the center, Khuon always visited me at my guest house.

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He came to ask me and our cadres about how we felt about our stay and told us about the places he had just visited. Khuon's behavior was very gentle.

During my stay in the center of Zone 304, Khuon usually treated me and other cadres a bottle of wine mixed with cow blood at every meal time. Sometimes, even when he was not in the center, he would tell the waitresses to always prepare that wine for us.

In December 1970, Angkar organized the first training called the Front policy training at a place near the center of Zone 304. At that time brother Nuon personally came to the training to introduce the documents to us. That was the first training in the Front framework which I attended. At that time there were over 70 trainees attending. Those were the village and commune cadres coming from all the districts in the North Zone. The training lasted for 12 days. During the course of the training, some days were reserved for doing the revolutionary life view. After finishing that training, I had to return to the Zone center for a short period before moving on to Sector 35 in Siem Reap. Brother Pork was expected to come from the Sector to pick me up. I and Sean were to be transferred to Siem Reap.

In about October 1971, Khuon organized the 1st military anniversary ceremony in Ânlung Srâlo (អង្គុំស្រឡៅ) village in Steung Trâng district. At that time he invited me and all other cadres to attend it. The ceremony was attended by all the Sectors and districts secretaries and all the Sector and district military. There were over 1,000 soldiers attending. At that time Brother Pork was also invited to attend. He was expected to take me to Sector 35 with him after the ceremony. However, Brother Pork had arrived late at the ceremony because the situation in Sector 35 was in trouble at the time. The enemy was attacking the Vietnamese positions and the White Khmer movement was mounting their activity in the area. So, shortly after the military anniversary ceremony in Ânlung Srâlo was concluded, I left for Kampong Thmâ (កំពង់ថ្ម) where I would have to wait for Brother Pork before we could leave for Siem Reap together.

I had waited for Brother Pork in Kampong Thmâ for about 7-10 days before he arrived. After he had arrived, we stayed in Kampong Thmâ for another 2 days before leaving for Siem Reap. There were 30 combatants accompanying us during our trip. That trip took place in January 1971. We had to travel through many enemy lines and aircraft patrols.

When we arrived in Staung district, our Sector 35 troops were having an operation to sweep clean the White Khmer and the Yuon in the area in order to recapture back the authority in Staung district which had been seized by them earlier. The White Khmer and the Yuon took the opportunity to capture the authority in Staung district after brother Pork had left to work at the Zone.

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We had successfully swept them away by arresting some White Khmers, and then restored our authority in Staung district. I joined with brother Pork in reorganizing the Staung district authority.

After staying in Staung district for 2-3 nights, we continued our trip to Kampong Kdei-Chikrèng (កំពង់ក្តី ជីវ័ក្រុង) district where the Sector center/headquarter was based. I stayed at that Sector center for about 15 days. During that resting time, followed Brother Pork's instruction, I organized 3 training courses for the local cadres. One was the 5 day training course for male and female combatants. The other was the 5 day course about the Front for the village and commune cadres of Kampong Kdei district. And then it was the 10 day training course for the Sector military. At the end of this military course, I and Brother Pork formed the first sector military battalion unit for Sector 35.

-Shortly after it had been organized, this battalion unit was sent to operate at the frontline.

-At the end of January 1971, Brother Pork appointed me to be the secretary of Sautr Nikum district, replacing Khoeun who had been transferred to Svay Leu district.

During my time as the secretary of Sautr Nikum district:

-During my time as the secretary of Sautr Nikum district, I attentively applied the Party's line basically well in all sectors.

-On education, politic and ideology: I educated people about the line and policy of the Party with the Front. The education was conducted continuously through meeting, training and studying in classroom. This gave the people, especially the poor worker-peasant and low mid-peasant, the opportunity to learn and understand, to a certain level, about the political line and policy of the Party toward the Front.

As the result, many forces were collected including mid peasant, upper mid peasant, and rich peasant. Other than these, the Chinese immigrants and the Buddhist monk were also collected. Consequently, the Yuon was isolated. In the past, our people, especially those in the upper class respected the Yuon so much. They were afraid of the Yuon and did not dare to resist them etc...

-On the economy issue: I attentively solved the problem of people's livelihood well. I provided them some basic materials, cloth, salt, medicines, all kinds of oil, and rice.

-On agriculture and food production: I paid attention on the production means such as cattle and paddy condition. We borrowed cow and buffalo and rice paddy from the rich peasant

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and land owner and passed them on to the landless poor peasant and low mid peasant so that they could use to produce their own food.

-There was also a good progress in other sectors during that time.

-I stayed in Sautr Nikum district for two years from 1971 to 1972. During these two years, the entire district evolved progressively in all sectors included politic, military, economy, culture, and social affairs etc...

-In 1973 I was transferred back to Sector 31 to become the chairman of the Sector economy unit. At that time I made efforts to solve the livelihood of the people in the Sector and that of the soldiers at the frontline. I was able to supply them various materials such as cloth, salt, rice, medicines, and all kinds of oils. I grasped the commerce and communication well and was able to reduce the market activity in the area step by step.

-In late 1973, from June to October, I became the secretary of the economy of the Zone. I attentively fulfilled my task by working hard to solve the livelihood of the people in the Zone basically successfully. I attentively served the frontline well while they were fighting the enemy.

-In 1974 I became the secretary of the artisan unit of the Zone. In this position, I used every effort to fulfill my task basically successfully by setting up the weaving unit to produce scarf and mosquito net to support the frontline. This production unit was in operation until the liberation day.

-From 1975 to 1977, I was transferred to work at the Industry Ministry. There, I carried out my task actively and vigorously, day and night, and worked hard until the day Angkar arrested me.

I would like to specify here for the Party in addition to my 2nd report submitted yesterday on 2/2/78. Yesterday's report was groundless because I was writing it under the coercion of the security interrogators who threatened to beat me up and electrocute me to death, etc... They said that they would beat me to death if I refused to say and write down that I was a CIA. So, at that time because I was very scared, I wrote down that I had been appointed by Khuon into the CIA in late 1973.

I have never joined the CIA. So, please forgive me, the Party, I have never joined the CIA. In that report submitted yesterday evening, I wrote at the end of it in abbreviation 'Bâ Khâ (វ៉ ខា)'. This 'Bâ Khâ' means being coerced to do it. I was forced to write about it, and if I had refused, I would have been tortured very badly.

[00296679-00296689]

The structure of the Northeast Zone committee prior to the 1970 coup d'état

- 1-Brother Vann (វ៉ាន់), secretary
- 2-Brother Khiev (ខៀវ), deputy secretary
- 3-'A' Ya, member of the Standing Committee
- 4-Brother Thâng Sy (ថង់ ស៊ី), (ethnic minority, currently is at the cotton farm of Sector 107)
- 5-Brother Vy, (the current secretary of the Northeast Zone)
- 6-Brother Sim (ស៊ីម) (Man ម៉ាន)
- 7-Brother Kâng Dèng (កង ដេង), (ethnic minority, dead)
- 8-Brother Lao (ល៉ៅ) and
- 9-Brother Laing (ឡាំង), the role of these two last persons is not clear, but they can be the alternate members of the Zone committee.

[00296702-00296715]

Recording of the responses of BOU Phat
alias *Hâng*, Secretary of Sector 103, on
moral codes relating to womanizing

I-Before leaving for the jungle in December 1962: [His] time in Phnom Penh.

1958: He studied at level 3 [grade 10]. His elder brother, BOU Tith, wanted him to get married with a daughter of an army captain MAO Song Khēm (ម៉ៅ សុំង ខេម) named MAO Siv Keang (ម៉ៅ ស៊ីវ គាំង). At that time that girl was just 14 years-old. Her house was adjacent to BOU Tith's house. Nearby these houses there was another house belonging to an army 2nd lieutenant named LONG Kim Yeang (ឡុង គីម យ៉ាង). This lieutenant had a 14 years-old younger sister named Yi (យី).

Yuvaneath (យូវនាថ), Sihanouk's son, often visited BOU Tith's house since he was a relative of BOU Tith's wife. Yuvaneath and he [Hâng] were buddies, and both then made friend with these two girls.

As for Miss Siv Keang, her father was having a mistress while her mother was a gambler. So, her parents did not stay home much. She stayed home mostly with her younger siblings.

As for Miss Yi, she was staying in a back-room of the house of that 2nd lieutenant.

One night he and Yuvaneath went to sleep with these two girls in their respective houses. Yuvaneath climbed up through the backdoor to sleep with Yi while he [Hâng] went to sleep with Siv Keang. He did that whenever Siv Keang parents was not home.

1958: In this same year, he flirted with Miss Tunloap (តួន្តាប៉ូ), who was BOU Tith's housemaid. He had relations with these two girls until he left BOU Tith's house in 1959.

1959: Moved to live in the L'observateur Newspaper center.

1960: Lived alone in a rented house west of Khleäng Rumsēv (ក្រុងរំសេវ). At that time there was a widow with one child renting a house near his. The widow named Sa-gnim (សាណីម) working at the CKC cigarette factory. He had sexual relation with Sa-gnim since that time.

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II-The period of internal war while he was staying at the Northeast Zone

1964: He was in charge of the central messenger office in Veal Trèng (វាលត្រែង) in Vietnam.

Near his house then was Ta Saroeun's (តា សារឿន) house. Ta Saroeun had a daughter named Savorn (សាវណ៍ន). There were only Ta Saroeun's house and his house on that particular site. Savorn was an assistant whose work was to help with packing Angkar's documents for sending to Phnom Penh. He started to flirt with her until she gave in to him. Savorn then told her father about her love affair with him. Her father then beat her up. He [Hâng] went to apologize and ask to marry her.

He later reported this to Brother Number 1. Brother Number 1 told Brother Phim about that, who then prepared the wedding for him.

1969: His task was an assistant to the Northeast Zone in charge of leading Veun Sai (វ៉ែន សៃ) district. At this district center there was a girl named Thâng Sen (ថង់ សិន). She was an ethnic Laotian. She was a medic of the office.

After both of them working together in the center and at the corn farm for a period of time, they fell in love with each other.

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Post 18/03/1970: When he became the commander of a military company of the Northeast Zone, he moved far away from that girl. The girl sent him a letter saying that he was trying to break up with her. He did not reply. The girl then reported her story to sister Phea (ភី), who then reported it to Brother Vann and Brother 89.

III-During the period he was tasked as the deputy secretary of Sector 103

December-1970: He arrived in Rovieng (រវៀង). He stayed in the house of a school teacher named Sâm Hean (សំ ហ៊ីន) near the market. When he and his troops were arriving in the area, Yân (យ៉ា), a businessman who was a henchman of the Preah Vihear (ព្រះវិហារ) congressman named Tann Kim Vun (តាន់ គីម វុន), fled the area to the mountain. But he [Hâng] chased and arrested him afterward. A Chinese businessman named Taon (តោន), who was living in the market and a friend of Yân, took some money to bribe him and seek Yân release. He said to Taon that he would also arrest the briber. Taon was scared of him and later sent his wife and daughter to bring him some dessert. He then became closer with Taon's family.

Toan had the banana and orange groves near the village. He visited those farms. Toan's wife and daughter usually stayed in the farms.

One day he sent the mother (Toan's wife) to find medicine in a village about 2 kilometers from the farms. He told a boy at the farm to go hunting for a deer for food. It was only the 19 years-old girl, who was Taon's daughter, named Yorn (យ៉ុន) remaining in the farms. He successfully persuaded the girl to have sex with him at that time. She agreed with him because she was afraid of him. He had sex with her continuously. The girl's mother found out about that later, but she did not oppose to it.

Later on he recruited that girl into the ranks, and sent her to study to become a medic. But that girl died from an infection after her return.

Mid 1971: He organized a meeting in Tbèng Market (ត្បែង) to speak about the line of the Front. At the end of the discussion, there was a woman, a wife of a former warrant officer, named madam Roeun (រ៉ូន), currently living in Tbèng district, standing up and making the determination that she would live and die with the revolution. She had no more connection with her husband. He noticed the woman was beautiful.

When the meeting ended at 10 pm that night, he went to rest at the state house in the Preah Vihear provincial town. At that time there were three former soldiers surrendering to him.

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1-Maing (ម៉ាំង), a former corporal, died from starvation in 1972.

2-Bāk (ប៉ាក់), a former sergeant, currently staying at the Sector mechanic garage as the technical advisor.

3-Niev (នឿវ), a former caporal, currently staying at the Sector work camp B-31 (ប៊ី-៣១) in Otumpor (ខ្នុរ) district.

These three former soldiers came to ask him, “Brother, do you need any women?.” He answered “Yes, I do”. The three men continued, “Which woman do you need?” He told them that he needed the woman who had made comment in the meeting earlier. While he stayed in this market for three nights, Ms Roeun came to sleep with him for the whole time. He stayed alone in the state house north of the market. Khăm My (ខាំមី), who was his messenger at the time, stayed on the ground floor, so, he knew about this woman coming and climbing up the stairs to sleep with him.

Ms Roeun is currently married to man named Long (ឡុង). Long worked as the film projector operator at Roeun’s movie theatre in Tbèng Market.

February 1972: The Viet Cong were stationed in Roveang Market. There was a

Yuon/Vietnamese craftsman who had a 22 year-old daughter named Kuor Tvy (គួរតឿវ) living in the same house. When he saw her, he fell in love with her. He expelled the Viet Cong from the Market, and then went to visit that Vietnamese craft man house often. He spoke with them in Vietnamese.

This Vietnamese craftsman grew coconut and longan trees and had the crocodile farm in his compound. The Vietnamese craft man gave him one crocodile as a gift, so he could go in and out of the compound as often as he wanted to see his crocodile.

Because he understood that the Yuon was not strict about the wild thing [love], he told the Yuon craftsman that he loved his daughter, but he was not able to have her as his legal wife because that would affect his political life. He just wanted her as a mistress. During that time the policy to send the Yuon back to their country had just started. The Yuon craftsman did not want to return to Vietnam because he missed his property. He let [Hâng] sleep with his daughter, [hoping that Hâng would protect his family]. [Hâng] came to sleep with that Yuon girl day and night whenever he had time.

In July 1973, the Yuon craftsman’s family was sent back to Vietnam. For each Yuon family, he allowed them to buy only one oxcart and a pair of cows. But, for this Yuon craftsman, he allowed him to buy two ox carts and two pairs of cows.

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During that time, through Brother Man, he got married with his current wife.

April 1973: When he went to work in the Sângkum Thmei (សង្កមថ្មី) district, he often stayed in

Sâmlanh (សំឡាញ) village in the house of a girl named Born (ប៊ុន) who was Bun's (ប៊ុន) sister. She was a mixed Chinese blood. That girl was 22 years-old. She had been married once but got divorced less than a month later because her husband had tuberculosis.

He often said to her that he was sad to see her become a widow at such a young age. During his conversation with her, he said to her that he would find a husband for her. But based on our current situation, the decision to marry any person would depend on the collectivity.

One night the district art group performed in the village. The girl's parent and relatives had gone to watch the performance. That girl was staying home alone. While she was boiling the water, he came in flirting with her, touching, and having sex with her at that time.

At present that girl is living in Chăk Bay (ចាក់បាយ) village in this Sângkum Thmei district.

This girl's brother named Bun was his messenger who also knew about this. Bun is now living at the Sector work camp B-31.

The girl's parents also found out about their relation later on. His sexual relation with this girl, Born, continued until after the liberation. She then moved to stay in Chăk Bay village.

IV-The period after he was tasked as the Secretary of Sector 103 in August 1974. (Brother Man died on 21-04-1974).

August 1975: While he was examining the biography of different elements working in the Sector center, he spotted a biography of a 21 year-old girl named Vin (វីន). She was a cadre of the Sector mobile unit who was coming to work in the village regularly. She was a daughter of a former commune clerk, who died long ago.

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After he saw her biography, he removed her from her current position and sent her to work as the Sector seamstress unit in Roveang. Near the seamstress unit, he built a house which he used

for holding meetings or as a guesthouse. When he went to work in Roveang, he stayed in that house. He called Miss Vin to see him in the house and told her the reason of her removal.

He said “Miss Vin, according to the Party line, you are connected to the feudalist element. So, you cannot be in the ranks. Please prepare your belongings and go back home.” The girl was weeping and telling him that she would not go even if she would be killed. He continued, “No one has the right to kill anybody. I only have the right to reeducate people. But I cannot keep you here, if I do, I can be considered as the person above the Party line”. This girl kept pleading with him. He then said, “Why do you not want to go? Is that because you love me?”

He then told her, “There will be a meeting tonight, so, you should bring three other girls here to cook porridge for the participants.”

At the end of the meeting at 11pm, he told the three girls that they did not have to go back home. They should stay overnight in the guesthouse here. After the girls fell asleep, he woke up Miss Vin, took her away from her bed, and raped her. Three months later, he transferred her to the Sector work camp B-31. His messengers named Suong (ស្នួង) and Thaing (ថាំង), who were accompanying him, knew about these bad acts.

March 1977: He wanted to arrange a marriage for Ms Cheat (ជិត), who was the chairwoman of the Sector seamstress unit, with a comrade who was a group chief of the Sector military unit. Ms Cheat was a widow with two children. After they both had agreed, the wedding was prepared. During the wedding, that comrade groom did not show up because he felt embarrassed to be wed with a widow. After that he said to that woman, “Do not be disappointed about that, I will find you a new husband because you are beautiful.”

June 1977: Ms Cheat was taking her [sick] child to the hospital in Roveang. Along the way she met him, and he gave her a ride. Ten days later, when her child had recovered, she returned home. Coincidentally, she met him again along the way, and he gave her a ride again. Because he had intended to rape her that afternoon, he took her to the guesthouse in Roveang.

That night he comforted that woman by telling her not to be embarrassed by that failed wedding. He would definitely find her a new husband, but she first had to love him now. She was shy, but after he touched her for a while, he was able to have sex with her at that time.

[00296702-00296715]

About the activity relating to moral codes violation in the Sector security unit

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Original KH: 00296573-00297021

Translated: [00296585-00296595]; [00296679-00296689]; [00296702-00296715];
[00296727-00296729]; [00296757-00296759]; [00296885]; [00296897]; [00296963-00296966];
[00297003]; [00297017-00297019]

A-May 1976: He organized the Sector security unit. This security committee consisted of Phâng (ផាំង), Lauth (ឡូត), Much(មុច). These three men had set up a different house for when he came to interrogate [prisoner]. That house was about 100 meters away from the other houses. That house was small, but there were 1 bed and 1 desk inside. There were jackfruit, mango, coconut, and guava trees around the house although they did not yet produce any fruits. There was also a pond nearby.

This house was set up mainly to serve his tricks [sexual purpose]. His methods were:

1-He mostly interrogated the newly arrived women because they had not yet become skinny.

2-Before the women prisoners were taken to be interrogated by him, the three men above had to arrange for those women to take a bath and clean up themselves so that they were free of smell.

3-The women were being frisked and removed of everything included hairpins to prevent the possibility that they might use them to poke his eyes or harm him during the intercourse.

4-After the [prisoners] were in the house, he started with the question like, “Do you want to escape to Thailand? If you want to go to Thailand, I can take you there. If you do not have a plan to escape to Thailand, you should go back to your own unit.” Most of those women would tell him that they could not go back to their original unit after they had left. If they returned, they would be killed. They would not tell him that they wanted go to Thailand either. He then told them that he needed to search them. He ordered them to take off their clothes, leaving them totally naked. He then ordered them to lie down on the bed.

5-More than thirty women were raped by him. Those women had been on the list to be smashed.

B-May 1977: At the base in Chhèb (ឃើប) district, Thoeun (ធៀន), the district secretary, once reported to him as follows:

There was a 21 years-old girl named Yoeun (យ៉ែន) (she was not pretty), who worked as a medic in Chhèb Hospital. One day she wrote a letter to her friend named Chenda (ចិន្តា) who was in the district mobile unit. Miss Chenda was a half-blood Chinese, previously studying in grade 10 in Takhmao (តាកម្មោ) School. She was an evacuee, 22 years-old, and still single. In the letter, she wrote, “I am very embarrassed by my removal from the medic unit. I was accused of having a love affair with a mobile unit boy, who was hospitalized at the time, after I lent him my petroleum lamp. I am very embarrassed by that. I cannot stay here any longer. If your unit can accept me, I will move to join you there”. This letter was intercepted by the mobile unit members. They then reported to Thoeun that these two girls were planning an escape to Thailand.

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Thoeun then asked Bunchann (ប៉ុនចាន់) about that, and Bunchann ordered them arrested and sent them to the Sector security. After they arrived at the security center, Phâng and Lauth interrogated them as usual but did not torture them. Phâng and Lauth then reported to him [Hâng] that they could not find any evidence to support the accusation that these girls were planning an escape to Thailand. They even requested the base to review the case.

Bunchann went personally to the base to investigate the case and found no evidence to support the claim that the girls had planned an escape to Thailand. He [Hâng] discussed with Bunchann that the girls should be released, but not to their original base. As for Chenda, she should be joined by her parent and sent to live in Au Sniet (អូរស្និត) cooperative in Chey Sen (ជ័យសែន) district which was far away from the border. As for Miss Yoeun, the commune clerk daughter, she had to be sent to the Srâmov (ស្រែម៉ូវ) Farm of the Sector.

After they had made that decision, he [Hâng] traveled to the Sector security center. When he arrived Miss Chenda and Yoeun were watering vegetables. He had Lauth called Miss Chenda to meet with him under the bamboo bush shade near the vegetable gardens. He asked about her biography, the motive of the arrest, and then talked about the decision to release her. This girl thanked him for her release. He then asked what the girl would pay him back. Chenda replied that she had only her body since the time she left Phnom Penh. He said to her, “Your body was enough for me. I was only looking for your body.” Chenda said, “As long as I can live to see my parent’s face, I will do whatever I can.”

He then told Lauth to take Chenda to the interrogation house. In the house he ordered her to undress to ensure that Chenda did not have a knife or any object with her for killing him. Note: After taking the prisoners inside the house, Lauth left. He [Hâng] was in and out to have sex with Chenda for a half month before releasing her from the security center.

Remark:

Regarding to this confession of BOU Phat alias Hâng, I propagandized [persuaded him] that, in his confession, he should remember what the revolution and the patriotic stance is all about. Also, he should have some revolutionary sentiment. He should have some remorse and regret his activity and intention to destroy the revolution. [I asked to him] why he spoke harshly about other persons and superficially about his own things. Even about his minor violations of the moral codes, he did not tell clearly. This action would make him look worse and even more savage etc.... After my propaganda, he began to confess without being tortured or forced.

Very respectfully submitted,
on 03 February, 1978
Interrogator
Ponn

[00296702-00296715]

Recording of the responses of BOU Phat
alias *Hâng*, secretary of Sector 103,
about the assassination of brother Man
on 21-04-1974

1956: Joined the revolution through Bunthann alias Chann as the newspaper boy to distribute newspaper to different schools.

1957: Met with Keo Meas.

29-08-1958: Keo Meas, Ya and Hâng Sa-phoeun (ហង់ សាផ្លែន) held a ceremony to include him in a traitor network which was the satellite of the Yuon. The mission of this traitor network was to resist the Party's line and to adopt the line of the Yuon party. This traitor network did not yet have a name. He said that the Indochina Party he had mentioned in his previous confession was his exaggeration.

September 1958: Keo Meas organized a training course for the traitorous. The trainees included him, Ya, Chey Suon (ជ័យ សួន), Chhouk (ឈួក), Chim, Achar Vèn (អាចារ្យ វ៉ែន), Chamroeun 25 (ចំរើន) [Sector 25], Hâng Sa-phoeun, brother Sy, Bunthann, Kim, and Phlong (ផ្លុង).

The substance: 1-About the situation in Indochina: The three countries must struggle under the Yuon's leadership.

2-About the statute of the Yuon's Laborer Party: Organizing the collectivity but reserving a place for the private to exist. Putting the pressure on the CPK line to follow Yuon party's line.

1960: Keo Meas held a meeting in 'A' Ya's house. There were Ya, Chey Suon, Brother Sy, Bunthann, Chim, Chhouk, Sean An (ស័ន អាន), Chy Kim An (ជី គឹម អាន).

Substances: Setting the objective for recruitment of the traitor forces at the work site and school.

Late 1962: Left the underground movement for the countryside to stay with Yuon in Smäch area. Keo Meas had left 4-5 days earlier before him. When he was staying at the Yuon propaganda center, Keo Meas was studying at the school of the Yuon Central. Keo Meas sent him a letter then saying that he should try to study as hard as possible from the Yuon. His stance was that the Yuon were good at everything.

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1963: Brother Number 1 arrived there and took him back from Yuon. He was assigned to take charge of the Central messenger unit at the border near Anlung Tres (អង្គរព្រៃ)¹.

1966: Angkar sent him to stay with the Yuon temporarily. He was upset with that and said, “If the Khmer god doesn’t save him, the Yuon god will.”

1967: Brother [Number 1] took him with to Rattanakiri. Ya incited about the difference between the tile roofed house and the palm-leave roofed house.

Late 1968²: He was assigned to take charge of the Sector Chhlorp unit in Veun Sai district. He was afraid of death [not brave] and demanding to have the good guns for his unit. He did not lead the Chhlorp to attack the enemy if brothers did not force him to do it.

Post 18-03-1970: He was assigned to be the commissar of the Zone company unit. He did not collect the booty carefully. He recruited the rubber plantation workers, who were the former secret police, into the military. After he had been transferred to Preah Vihear, the remaining troops of his unit in Rattanakiri became very disorganized, so, brother 89 decided to dissolve them.

September 1970: He was transferred to Preah Vihear. Brother told him about the Yuon were making trouble in Preah Vihear. The Sector committee then was composed of Brother Man, him, and Phân (ផ័ន) from Hanoi. When they arrived in Preah Neäng Kol (ព្រះនង្គ័ល), brother Man divided up the group into three small groups to take charge of three different tasks and moved deep inside the Sector. When the Yuon found out that Angkar was arriving in the Sector, they hastily moved the collected booty such weapons and rice into Laos. He did not stop the Yuon from doing that claiming that he did not have enough forces to do so. Also, he did not report that incident to Brother Man. Brother Man instructed him that he must depend on the masses and must have an absolute stance for dealing with such situation. After that Brother Man had gone by himself to ambush and arrest the Yuon at the border in Kampong Srâlao (កំពង់ស្រឡៅ).

¹ One day Brother Number 1 wrote him a letter asking him to buy some hoes to use for digging bunkers. He wrote back to Brother Number 1 a rude letter saying, “Brother, how can I do it as quick as you want because the market is too far away.” After that, Brother 89 called him in and reeducated him. He then reported that incident to Ya. And Ya said to him, “The big shots always stay deep in the rear and are 100% safe. If anything wrong happens, they put the blame on us, the small potatoes. The big shots are the tellers, the small ones are the doers. Even if we work until we die, we are still wrong.”

² In 1968, he created problem with the ethnic minority people, and then reported to Brother Number I that the ethnic minority cannot make revolution successfully. Brother instructed him to keep on doing it. He later told Ya that as the result of that incident, he was worried that the Party might lose confidence in him. Ya told him to keep on doing it, but he should understand the wind direction.

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As for 'A' Phên, he mostly stayed with the Yuon. As for him [Hâng], he was also afraid of the Yuon. But when Brother Man decided to [resist the Yuon], [Hâng] felt under pressure to do the same. [Hâng]'s resistance to the Yuon made the conflict deteriorate, and sometimes this led to bloody attacks with the Yuon.

After that, Brother Man instructed him to advance further into the provincial town as soon as possible so that he could take control over it and seize materials before they would be taken away. Man told him that if he was waiting to collect them outside of town, he would not be able to grasp the situation. He was upset with Brother Man's instruction, claiming that Man always pushed him to do the hard work while Man himself did the easy one. He did not advance because he was afraid that he would be surrounded by the Yuon troops. But he moved in after he had heard that Phên's unit was arriving in the provincial town.

'A' Phên was staying with the Yuon then. He [Hâng] did not move to stay with Phên because he was afraid that Brother Man would not like that. But he asked Phên to stay with him near the market. When Brother Man told him to take the seized materials from the provincial town to be kept in Roveang, he ordered his troops to go to collect medicines and weapons inside the Yuon camp. The Yuon had arrested those troops and was about to kill them, but they changed their mind no to do it after one soldier had managed to escape.

December 1970: The Yuon organizations in the local authority and military were dissolved in Sector 103. The Sector was tasked to take control over the district. He was tasked to take charge of 6 districts:

- 1-Roveang district
- 2-Sereika district (ស៊ែរីកា)
- 3-Sângkum Thmei district (សង្កុំមថ្មី)
- 4-Koulen district (គូលែន)
- 5-Tbèng Mean Chey district (ត្បែងមានជ័យ)
- 6-Otumpor district (ឧតុម្ពរ)

He recruited some former civil servants and soldiers, who had been appointed by the Yuon earlier, back into the authority positions. In general these people were holding positions at the district level. For the peasants, he appointed them into the commune level authority only.

At that time Brother Man told him that what he was doing was called the secondary capitalist revolution. He was angry with Brother Man's comment, and was waiting for an opportunity to take revenge if Brother Man would make any mistakes.

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August 1971: In one training, Angkar concluded that there was a leftist trend in the entire country. Taking the advantage of that statement by Angkar, he attacked Brother Man by claiming that Man was into class-ism who had attacked other classes such as his.

Note: 'A' Phôn was in charge of:

- Kampong Srâlao district
- Chhèp district
- Chom Ksan district

At those places, 'A' Phôn had mostly recruited the children of the former commune chiefs into the positions of authority by falsely claiming that those were from the base class. He did not recruit those who had been suggested by the Yuon.

After arriving in the Sector, he recruited the former school teacher into the rank. He justified that only the educated persons could absorb and disseminate the Party's line quickly.

1972: When Angkar instructed us to organize the cooperative, he adopted the Yuon line in organizing it, which meant people worked collectively and the produce would be distributed according to the means of production. And when produce was distributed, the base people opposed it. They claimed that by doing so, the poor people were still poor. People then suggested that produce should be kept collectively, and they would prefer to eat communally. He mocked the Party's line by saying to the people, "If you want to do like that, go ahead and do it. I would rather stand with my arms crossed and watch."

However, one village after another and then the entire district under his command adopted the communal eating. The areas under Brother Man and Phôn's control then followed suit. When the communal eating was organized successfully, he claimed credit for it and said that no one should criticize him because they could see how he loved the collectivity.

That year he pushed Brother Man to ask [Angkar] for 7 Hanoi cadres [to come and work in his Sector]. After they arrived, those cadres often made trouble for Brother Man. They even criticized Man's agenda in meeting. However, [Hâng] was happy to see the Hanoi cadres were having conflict with Brother Man. But, when the Hanoi cadres attacked him, Brother Man took side with and defended him. At that time he realized that Brother Man still cared about him more than the other way around. Until after that, he agreed with Brother Man that they both should develop the measure for dealing with the Hanoi group subsequently.

He pushed Brother Man to ask Angkar for the Hanoi cadres to come to his Sector. This started since 1967 when he met with Ya during their trip to receive Angkar. Ya at that time told him that Keo Meas was fine but he was working hard to educate the Hanoi

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group before they were sent into Cambodia to become the core forces of the traitor network. But after this group arrived, he realized that they were not easy to deal with, so he joined with Brother Man.

1973: His conflict with Brother Man started after brother Man had collected the booty such as motorcycles and generators etc...to keep in his place. Besides that, Brother Man took some cash to buy a brand new motorcycle for a girl named Roeun, who was the deputy of the Sector women unit, and whom he was in love with. He was critical of Brother Man and trying to reeducate him for that.

Sister Son (ស៊ីន) became jealous about Brother Man's love affair. Brother Man had three girls living with him all the time. He [Hâng] incited Sister Son by saying that Brother Man did not care about her, who is his wife, anymore.

He reported to Brother Number 1 about this during Brother Number 1's trip to receive Sihanouk. Brother Number 1 instructed him that they should help to reeducate each other. He was not satisfied with that instruction. Later, he was worried that Brother Man might take revenge by making some false report about him. If that happened, he would lose his current position and be transferred to some places else. He was constantly preoccupied with this thought.

When Sister Son challenged Brother Man [about his love affair], Man became very upset, and stopped going to see Son. Man even threatened to arrest her and her messenger comrade Chey (ជឿ). Comrade Chey went to see him [Hâng] to ask him for help. He [Hâng] at that time said to Chey, "Brother Man is now crazily in love with the girl and does not care about our comrades any more. He will definitely become a traitor one day. Now, you can go back to your place. Man cannot do anything to hurt you without my approval. If anything happens to you, you can come back to see me again".

Besides Chey, there were other people coming to ask him for help also. He took that opportunity to incite them.

In that year there was a Sector assembly. During the life view session, many people asked Brother Man about his love affair with many girls. Brother Man was weeping and could not finish his life view session.

1974: After Brother Man returned from the meeting with Angkar, Man told him that Ya had criticized him strongly during the life view session. Brother Man was weeping when telling him about that.

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When Brother Man had gone to meet with Angkar, Sister Son came to see him weeping and asking him to live with. He told her that he could not do that because it could affect his relation with Brother Man, and Man could remove him from his current position. But Son insisted that her conflict with Man could not be resolved. Sister Son said to him, "I do not want to live any longer because Man does not love me anymore. He has abandoned me. So, please help me." Son continued, "The situation now is if I live, Man has to die; and if I die, Man can live on".

After hearing that, he was suspicious with Sister Son and tricking her to confess to him about her love affair with her messenger named Rin (រីន). Sister Son confessed about her relation and asked him to help her to get Rin to live with her forever. He told her that she could not marry Rin because he was her bodyguard. The marriage could be allowed unless Rin was first promoted to become in a cadre rank close to her rank.

After their discussion, Sister Son and he agreed to make plot to assassinate Brother Man. They would figure out how to do it later.

April 1974: Four to five days after Brother Man had left his [Hâng] place, Man wrote him a letter saying that he agreed with him to remove 'A' Kou (កូ) from the political commissar position of Battalion 135 of the Sector military because he had violated the moral codes continuously. [The removal must be done carefully] so that he would not be suspicious and escape to Thailand because he was stationing near the border. In order to calm down Kou, Man instructed Hâng to tell Kou's wife to come and live with him at the work site.

One time he went to hold an assembly in Tbèng Mean Chey district. He did not take the national road, but traveled on the provincial road instead. He traveled through Chey Sèn and on to Chhèp where he would meet with Sister Son, who was holding training for the women there.

When meeting Sister Son, he spoke with her about the removal of 'A' Kou from the military by brother Man. He said, "Kou often had these problems in the past, but [he was not punished] because he did not hold a senior position. He [Kou] is now having a problem while holding an important position. He has reacted strongly after being demoted from the battalion commander to the Chhorp chairman. So, if we can use Kou to kill Brother Man, it will be a perfect plan. Even if Kou is arrested after the assassination and he implicates us, it will not be difficult for us to make a justification. And if Kou flees, no one will be suspicious with us."

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He [Hâng] then suggested to Sister Son to go to Chhmear (ឃ្មែរ) (which was Man's base) to wait for Kou who would come to meet with Brother Man there. At that time sister Son had to convince Kou that brother Man was having a plan to kill him. She could scare Kou by reminding him that because his past mistakes, Brother Man was having the strong measure for dealing with him. And he suggested to Sister Son, while speaking with Kou, she should observe his revolution stance. If there was a chance, Son should urge Kou to kill Brother Man and then flee. And then Son and he would guarantee Kou safety.

He [Hâng] suggested to Son to tell [lie to] the trainees that she needed to end the training early in order to go to see her husband, Man, who was being sick. He then left for Tbèng.

On 21-04-1974, the event [assassination] was taking place. 'A' Kou used his own AK [47] and one hand grenade provided by Leath (លាត), who was Brother Man's bodyguard. Leath was arrested and sent to the security, but Phâng (ផាំង), the security chairman, released him before he arrived at the center.

Sister Son was with Brother Man when this event was taking place. When Kou was arriving, he did not throw the hand grenade immediately, he fired a warning shot first. Brother Man was jumping to grab his gun while Sister Son ducked to the side. Kou then threw the grenade at Brother Man. [After the explosion], Sister Son also suffered a small wound on her thigh.

After Brother Man's assassination, he [Hâng] introduced Sister Son to Ya. These two persons were from the same birth place.

Note: 'A' Kou was able to escape ever since. Based on some information, it was heard that he had gone to Kampong Thom, but other people said that he was arrested and later killed by the Sângkream (ស្ម័ក្រាម) commune's cadres. But when he [Hâng] asked the Staung district about that, the district told him that they had never arrested any one.

Remark:

1-In this note, I focus specifically on his answers which state that Sister Son was an accomplice in the plot to assassinate brother Man. I made some references to his betrayal background in order to show him the pattern of the evolution of his stance from the beginning to the point when he decided to assign people to kill Brother Man.

2-Some issues for analyzing:

1-Regarding to the day brother Man was killed by Kou: In that day if it was

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true that Sister Son ended the women training in Chhèb [before it was originally scheduled] and came to Brother Man's camp by claiming that he was sick while he was not, and since this was happening at the same time while Sister Son and Brother Man were having a serious conflict, this can show that it is possible that sister Son was involved in it.

2-When the killing was taking place: Kou used an AK 47 and a hand grenade. He fired a warning shot first before he threw the grenade at Brother Man, allowing Sister Son to duck and escape serious injury. This point makes Sister Son look suspicious.

3-If it was true that Sister Son was involved with the assassination plot of Brother Man and if other persons were recruited to carry it out instead of her doing it by herself, there might be a political reason behind it. And if there was not a political reason but jealousy, Sister Son, a broken-hearted woman, could have been outraged and have carried out the killing by herself.

3-Please Angkar, examine this accordingly.

Very respectfully submitted,
on 04 February, 1978
Interrogator
Pon

[00296702-00296715]

The summary of BOU Phat alias Hâng's responses, Secretary of Sector 103 of the North Zone.

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Original KH: 00296573-00297021

Translated: [00296585-00296595]; [00296679-00296689]; [00296702-00296715];
[00296727-00296729]; [00296757-00296759]; [00296885]; [00296897]; [00296963-00296966];
[00297003]; [00297017-00297019]

[Hâng] was born in Romenh village, Romenh commune, Koh Ândèt district, Sector 13, Takeo province, Southwest Zone. He is 40 years-old.

He has two wives:

- 1-Savorn (dead), a daughter of Saroeun (សារឿន) alias Saky (សាក់), who was secretary of Chantrea (ចាន់ត្រា) district in Sector 23. He got married in 1964 but separated in 1966. They have 1 daughter, currently is living with him [Hâng].
- 2-Dom Phem (ដុម ឆែម) alias Pin (ពីន), a native of Trăm Kâk (ត្រាំកាក់) district of Sector 13. She had moved to live with her sister in Preah Vihear, and married him there in 1971. She is now the chairperson of the radio communication unit of Sector 103. They have 3 children.

Father's name is BOU Phauk (dead), mother's name is NOP Kov (dead). They were mid peasant in Romenh village.

He has 6 siblings:

- 1-BOU Chēng, female; husband's name is SAN Mut; currently are living in Romenh cooperative.
- 2-BOU Tith, male; wife's name is Keo Moch, a royal family member, who is a niece of [prince] Mony Rēth. BOU Tith is a one star general whose current where about is unknown.
- 3-BOU Chan, male, currently in Romenh cooperative.
- 4-BOU Pho, male, currently in Romenh cooperative.
- 5-BOU Chăt, female, currently in Romenh cooperative.
- 6-BOU Chèng, female, currently in Romenh cooperative.

Biography of BOU Phat alias Hâng.

1948-52: Attended Koh Ândèt Elementary School, Sector 13, studied in grade 3.

1953-54: Attended a school in Prey Melong Pagoda.

1954-55: Attended school in Po Chen Tong, stayed with BOU Tith.

1955-58: Studied at Kampucheaboth High School, stayed with BOU Tith.

1958-62: Working underground in Phnom Penh at the L'observateur Newspaper, and was in the People-Worker group.

1962 : Angkar assigned him to organize the messenger center at 203 in Vietnam.

1963-70: Chairman of the messenger unit of Office M-100 when the Office moved to the following locations:

From 1963-67, the Office was in Vietnam.

From 1967-70, the Office was in Rattanakiri.

[00296702-00296715]

The summary confession of BOU Phăt alias Hâng, Secretary of Sector 103 of the Central Zone

36

Original KH: 00296573-00297021

Translated: [00296585-00296595]; [00296679-00296689]; [00296702-00296715];

[00296727-00296729]; [00296757-00296759]; [00296885]; [00296897]; [00296963-00296966];

[00297003]; [00297017-00297019]

I-Brief biography:

[Hâng] was born in Romenh village, Romenh commune, Koh Ândèt district, Takeo province, Sector 13, Southwest Zone. He is 40 years-old.

1949-51: Attended Koh Ândèt Elementary School.

1952: Attended a school in Prey Melong Pagoda, stayed with the monk.

1953-54: Stayed with his elder brother BOU Tith, (a 1st lieutenant in the air forces), and attended a school in Po Chen Tong.

1955-58: Studied at Kampucheaboth High School, stayed with BOU Tith, who became a captain.

1958-62: Connected to the People network and worked underground in Phnom Penh.

1962-66: Worked as the messenger at Angkar Office in Vietnam and lived with Vietnamese.

1969-70: Worked as the messenger at Office M-100 in Rattanakiri and as the Chhlorp leader.

1970-74: Became the deputy secretary of Sector 103 in charge of 6 districts.

1974-77: Became the secretary of Sector 103 after brother Man had been shot dead by the enemy.

03-01-1978: Arrested.

II-Political background:

1956: Through Keo Tol (កែវ តុល), a brother-in-law of his brother Bou Tith, Hâng, after being persuaded by Keo Tol, became a spy for Mony Rêth. This string had a tendency toward French. Mony Rêth was in favor of French and so was Sihanouk, but they were in different string. They hid their string from each other. Hâng's task included:

1. to grasp which teachers were in the Free Khmer movement and which were in the Khmer Issarak (គឺស្បៀង) (Khmer Vietminh) movement.

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2. to build up forces.

In his string during that time there were Mony Rēth, Keo Tol, BOU Tith, Hâng (himself), Toa Sa El alias Ǻn (តោ សាអ៊ែល ហៅ អាន់) of Sector 106, Chrea Mēng (ជ្រា ម៉េង), Ngin Chhuon (ងិន ឈួន), Yim Thann (យឹម ថាន់), So Phany (សូ ផានី), and Prak Thân (ប្រាក់ ថន).

Through reading newspaper, Hâng was able to grasp the situation and connect himself to the People String (Party), and then befriended with Keo Meas through playing badminton. 'A' Keo Meas admired Hâng and urged him to promote his activity in the newspaper sector. He reported his connection with the People Party to Mony Rēth, who urged him to stay hiding in the People Party as long as possible.

1958: He maintained regular contact with Keo Meas, and through that contact, he was able to know some forces in the People Party.

1970-74: Became the deputy secretary of Sector 103.

1974 to his arrest: Was the secretary of Sector 103 of the North Zone (801).

He was arrested on 03-01-1978, and is currently at S-21.

The history of his traitorous activity

1955: During his schooling time, Hâng was type of person who liked money and having fun. Through Keo Tol (of the royal string), Hâng became a spy for Mony Rēth. That spy string was composed of Mony Rēth

Keo Tol
Bou Tith
Hâng

Task: Spying on the different movements in school and grasping which students and teachers were the Free Khmer and which were the Khmer Vietminh.

He reported his findings to Mony Rēth, but kept it in secret from Sihanouk and Lon Nol groups. These latter groups were in the different strings.

Sihanouk and Mony Rēth were in the different French strings competing with each other for power. But Lon Nol was in American string.

[00296702-00296715]

1957: Through his spying work, Hâng was able to grasp and hide in the People string. Later on he befriended with Keo Meas through playing badminton game together. Keo Meas was impressed with

Hâng and admired him significantly. Keo Meas claimed that Hâng was able to persuade many people to buy their newspaper.

He reported about his work to Mony Rēth, who urged him to stay hiding in the People Party as long as possible. Even after he had connected himself with 'A' Keo Meas and 'A' Ya, Hâng still maintained his connection with Mony Rēth.

[00296727-00296729]

Report

Original KH: 00296573-00297021

Translated: [00296585-00296595]; [00296679-00296689]; [00296702-00296715];
[00296727-00296729]; [00296757-00296759]; [00296885]; [00296897]; [00296963-00296966];
[00297003]; [00297017-00297019]

In November 1970, I was transferred from the Southwest Zone to the North Zone. In January 1971, I became the secretary of Sautr Nikum district. In December 1971, I became the committee of Sector 35, Siem Reap.

Khuon gave me a very good care and became close with me because he wanted to persuade me to join him to betray the revolution. He once said to me that at present the enemy forces were still so strong. At that time I did not reply to him although, based on my stance, I saw that the enemy was not strong at all. 'A' Soth was also with us when Khuon said this, but he did not make any comment. Khuon never spoke again with me about the betrayal since that time.

In December 1972, Khuon had removed me from the secretary position of Sautr Nikum district and reassigned me to take charge of the urban movement. At that time I recruited two progressive persons (whose names I forget because this happened long time ago since 1972) from Popel (ព្រៃព្រល) village to work in Siem Reap town. Their tasks were to move people in town [to support the revolution] and to find sources from which we could buy ammunitions for our frontline.

As for 'A' Sath (ស្រីស្រី), 'A' Khann (ខ្មាំង), 'A' Khem (ខ្មែម), and 'A' Khèm (ខ្មែម), when I was in the North Zone, I had contact with them regularly as we all were the revolutionary cadres. But later, in 1976, after I had arrived to stay in Phnom Penh, I found out that Sath was in Khuon's and Khem's string while Khann and Khèm were in Srēng's (ស្រីស្រី) string. At that time Angkar already had the measure to arrest these 4 men.

In 1972, Khuon removed me from the position as the secretary of the Sautr Nikum district after I had made a shortcoming by accepting an Omega brand watch from a trader. At that time Khuon also reported about this watch accepting incident to the upper echelon.

After I was assigned to take charge of the urban movement, I sent two progressive persons to move people in the city in the enemy zone and...

[Note: to be continued on page 00296729] to buy ammunitions for our frontline troops. Later on I was transferred to Sector 31. After the 2 progressive persons had been sent to work in [Siem Reap] town, they were put under the supervision of Soth who was then the Sector secretary. I could not grasp what the activities of these 2 progressive persons were anymore after that time.

Besides this, I have nothing else different from what I wrote earlier in my biography.

[00296727-00296729]

So, my report here is mainly based on what I wrote in my biography submitted to the security earlier.

During my time in the North Zone, I maintained contact with ‘A’ Khuon, ‘A’ Doeun, and ‘A’ Srēng regularly.

During my 2 year time at the Ministry of Commerce, I applied the Party’s line well subsequently. Comrades Ân (អ៊ុន) and Khmao (ខ្មោ) have grasped all my activities there.

The Party has arrested me here because there are people implicating me. I saw some confessions of those enemies, but they were not true; for example, the statements in ‘A’ Sean’s and ‘Me’ Sei’s (ស៊ី) confessions [‘Me’ is a derogatory term for calling a woman]. I never met with ‘Me’ Sei and spoke with her about betraying the Party.

As in ‘A’ Sean’s confession, it was not true when he said that I had been removed from the military as a part of my punishment. I specified about this in my biography which was already submitted shortly after my arrest. When I worked in the security unit of the Southwest Zone, I never released any prisoners regardless whether or not they were political prisoners.

On the issue on Sann escaping to Oral (អ៊ុយ) in late 1969, Sean also did not tell the true. Because I had a conflict with Sann at that time, Sann wanted to shoot and kill me; however, Angkar decided to remove him and send him to stay in Oral. At that time my conflict with him stemmed from my strong criticism over his wild behavior and violation of the moral codes.

[00296757-00296759]

1-Regarding the question, ‘Do I have any knowledge about Chēng Sayom Bun’s (ឆេង សាយុំប៊ុន) whereabouts, I would like to answer that I do not know where he is now. In the past I knew that he was imprisoned in the liberated zone.

2-The reason Uy Ean (អ៊ុយ អ៊ាន) had discharged me from the military was because I had submitted the resignation letter to him earlier. At that time, because he was angry with me, he was about to transfer me to Preah Vihear. He had imprisoned me for almost two months in the military prison before he released me. There was a law saying that people could resign after their contract had expired.

3-The reason that the enemy was not able to arrest me [while I was working] at the bank was because I was constantly vigilant. I was able to master the enemy situation well. After UCH Vèn (អ៊ុច វ៉ែន) had gone into the jungle, the detectives of [the government] kept watching on me constantly. One day there were two detectives coming to the bank and asking to meet with Chhēng Bun Korn (ឆេង ប៊ុនកន) who was then the deputy director general of the Bank. At that time, a bank staff named Nuon Meun (នួន ម៉ឺន), who knew those two detectives, came out to speak with them. The detectives told Meun that they were on a two day operation to arrest the Khmer Rouge people working in the bank. Nuon Meun then came to tell me about that. After I saw the situation was not good, I went to the back door trying to go up stair to tell Brother Rith (រិត) about that. When I was approaching the stair way, I saw 2 strangers were standing and guarding it. At that time I assumed that they were the detectives waiting to arrest Brother Rith. I was thinking if I decided to go up and tell Brother Rith about that, it would put all of us in a great danger. I then decided to leave the bank through a side door and took a cyclo [rickshaw] to Psar Thmei (ផ្សារថ្មី) [Central Market], and then took a three-wheel-taxi on to my home. I stopped coming to work at the bank since that time, and at the same time Angkar instructed me to prepare myself to leave for the jungle.

[00296757-00296759]

4-In 1972, there was a policy to allow traders to travel in and out of our zone and the enemy's zone so that they could buy some necessary materials for us. Those materials included salt, cloth, medicine, and petroleum. At that time, one day I asked a trader to buy me a Titoni watch. That trader did not buy the Titoni watch for me, but he bought the Omega one instead. So, I just accepted the Omega watch.

Regarding to the two progressive persons who had been recruited into the Sector and whose names I now forget: Those 2 villagers were the progressive persons from Popel village who were recruited through the village chief. These two persons knew Siem Reap town well. I had educated them for 2 to 3 days before sending them to work in Siem Reap town. I wrote down their names then, but I forget them now. This happened since in 1972, which was a long time ago.

At that time Khuon assigned me to take charge of the economy unit. I attentively fulfilled my task by serving and solving the livelihood of both the people at the base and the military at the frontline successfully. So, this could show that I did not make any activity to serve the CIA during the time I was the chairman of the economy unit.

5-At the time I went to take the workers from the North Zone, I moved around to sleep at different places every day. For example, during my stay, if I ate dinner at Khann's house, I just slept in his house; but if I ate at Khem's house I would sleep there. So, this pattern of eating and sleeping was the usual stance of the revolution.

During my trip, I took the opportunity to visit Sean in Siem Reap, but I did not visit Soth. In one day a moment after I had arrived at Sean's house, I saw Soth arrived there also. He came for just a short moment but left to meet with the Chinese guests who were the airport constructors coming to Siem Reap at the same time. My visit [to Sean] house was just a normal visit during my trip to the North Zone.

6-When I first came to live in Phnom Penh, I did not have a close contact with Khuon. There was only one time, following comrade Ân instruction, I went to see [Khuon] to ask him for 2,500 pieces of zinc sheets for the factory roof. That was the official request for the zinc sheets; other than that, I did not have any close connection with Khuon.

[00296885]

The history of my betrayal activity and my connection

43

Original KH: 00296573-00297021

Translated: [00296585-00296595]; [00296679-00296689]; [00296702-00296715];
[00296727-00296729]; [00296757-00296759]; [00296885]; [00296897]; [00296963-00296966];
[00297003]; [00297017-00297019]

with comrade Pâng (ប៉ង)

After I had established my close relationship with those in the People newspaper in 1958, they all trusted me, especially, brother Sa-phoeun (សាភៀន), Phlong (ផ្លុង), Châmroeun (ចំរើន), Kim (គីម), and brother Vy (វី). They often invited me to visit their houses. Brother Sa-phoeun once said to me, “Phath, there are progressive students like you staying at my house. They are Launh (ឡូញ), Pâng, Ny (នី), and Ang (អាង).” One day during a school break, I went to the center of the Newspaper asking Brother Bunthann (ប៊ុន ថាន់) to go with me to visit the above persons’ houses. Those houses located next to each other near Beung Ta Chhim pond (បឹង តាឈឹម).

[Annotation in red ink on the upper left of the page] *It is clear from the beginning but vague at the end.*

When I and Brother Bunthann arrived, brother Hâng Sa-phoeun (ហង់ សា ភៀន) was studying the book on forced labor with a group of young students included comrade Pâng, Ny, Saroeun (សារ៉េន), Ly Ang (លីអាង), and 2 to3 other students from the Sodânt Prei Chea En (សុតន្តប្រឹជ្ជាធិន្ទ) School. But I did not know the names of these students. A moment later they stopped reading and came to shake hands with me and brother Bunthann. That was the first time I met with comrade Pâng. As I could grasp [recall], comrade Pâng was a son of Ta Hul (តា ហ៊ុល) from Kampong Cham province, Sector 41. Pâng came to Phnom Penh to continue his schooling, and stayed with his uncle named Samreth Hēng (សំរិត ហេង) alias Kim Hong (គីម ហុង) who was then the dean of the Chamroeun Vichea (ចំរើនវិជ្ជា) High School. At the beginning, Pâng enrolled at the Chamroeun Vichea High School. But after he had graduated from that School, he moved on to enroll at the Yukunthor (យុគន្ទរ) High School. When I met him again, Pâng was not staying with Kim Hong’s house near Beung Ta Chhim pond anymore.

[Annotation in red ink on the lower left of the page] *Already reported to Angkar. 19-04-78*

[00296885]

Kim Hong had moved out of that place and rented a new house in the area in front of the Moha Muntrei (មហាមង្គ្រី) Pagoda because they wanted to live separately from the newspaper group and to have Keo Meas lived with them. Pâng stayed in this newly rented house with Kim Hong and Keo Meas.

Comrade Pâng was a personal messenger of Keo Meas. He was used by Keo Meas for delivering letters and as the contact person between him and cadres of the People Group such as Ya, Chey Suon, brother Sy, Sieng An, Chiv Kim An, and Tum. He was used to take the written texts to Ya so that Ya could pass them on to Ang, who then delivered them to the Newspaper center for publication. At our first meeting comrade Pâng said to me “I only heard about your name previously. Today we meet, so we should be friends forever”. I replied to him the same thing.

In 1959, I and comrade Pâng met again at Ya’s house near Beung Ta Chhim pond. At that time Pâng asked me “brother, how did you learn to translate French so well?” (During that time my name was listed in the People Newspaper as a French translator of a novel entitled ‘Sieng Kvang Veal Krâlâ’ (‘សៀង ក្វាង វាលក្រឡា’)). He continued, “I tries hard to translate some text and story, but I still cannot do it because I do not understand them well”. In fact it was not clear who had translated that novel then, but they listed my name as its translator. I suggested to him that he should keep on reading more and more French books and Khmer texts in the newspaper and theory...

[00296897]

The confession of BOU Phăt alias Hâng, Sector 103

From page 1 to 136

Reported on
25-02-78

[00296963-00296966]

Brother Ân

Brother D. Brother H.

Brother C.

There are three in the industry committee

46

Original KH: 00296573-00297021

Translated: [00296585-00296595]; [00296679-00296689]; [00296702-00296715];
[00296727-00296729]; [00296757-00296759]; [00296885]; [00296897]; [00296963-00296966];
[00297003]; [00297017-00297019]

- 1-Brother Ân, former secretary of Sector 15, is the secretary.
- 2-Brother Khmao (ខ្មៅ), former worker of steel factory, is the deputy secretary
- 3-‘A’ Say (សាយ), a former 3rd class sergeant [from the previous regime], is the member
- 4-Brother Chhum (ឈុំ), former division committee, is an assistant

H - H (ហ៍-ហ៍)
Kh. S - Ph (ស៍-ផ៍)
P - C (ប៍-ច៍)
Ph - T (ផ៍-ត៍)
Bou Mēng (ប៊ូ ម៉ែង)
Nan Hēng (ណាន ហេង)
Chhin Tit (ឈិន ទិត)

[00296963-00296966]

1-Preah Neăng Koal (ព្រះនង្គ័ល) district:

-Koh Snèng (កោះស្នែង): 2-3,000 buckets

- Krâla Peas (ក្រក្សាពាស): over 1,000 buckets.
- Preah Neăng Koal village: 3,000 buckets
- Ânlung Chheu Teal (អង្គរងំឈើទាល): 2 big boats = 10 tons

2-Kampong Srâlao (កំពង់ស្រឡៅ):

- Kampong Preah En (កំពង់ព្រះឥន្ទ្រ): over 2,000 buckets

[00296963-00296966]

After ‘A’ Ya and his group had been arrested, the Party still did not announce it. At that time when I came from the special Zone to work in Phnom Penh, I went to look for grandma Yun (យុន), who was Ly Ang’s mother-in-law, at the Technical Training Center in Russey Keo (ប្រស្នីកែវ). But I did not see her. Later that night she came to see me at the house of commerce of Sector 103 stationing in Phnom Penh. She reported to me that Ya and his child, a seamstress in Russey Keo, and Hăk were

all arrested. Many people had been arrested. Grandma Yun asked me how we should do. I told her to stay quiet, otherwise, we put our life at risk. Next day I returned to my base. After I arrived at the base, I invited comrades Bun Chann alias Phèn (ប៊ុន ច័ន្ទ ហៅ ផែន), My (មី), Son (សុន), and every district secretary to a meeting. I told them about the new situation in Phnom Penh and in other Zones and Sectors, where many people had been arrested except yet our Sector. These comrades thought that [we were spared] because no one had implicated any of us. I told them that I did not think so; but because our Sector was not as sharp as the others, Angkar might tolerate us. Since meeting we agreed that we had to keep quiet and not doing any activity.

As for our past activities in the base, we organized traitors [from the top] down to the community level, in the military down to the group level, and in the center/office of the Sector down to the team level. The names of those traitors are as follow:

1-Tol Sa Ath alias Ǻn (តុល សាអាត ហៅ អាន), former chairman of the Sector Cultural Unit.

He is currently in Siem Reap. He was a long time Ya's companion. They both taught at the Chamroeun Vichea High School together.

2-Yaury alias Ya, chairman of the Sector center.

3-Bun Chann alias Phèn, deputy secretary of Sector 103.

4-Bun My alias My, a full right member of the command committee of the division unit of Zone 801.

[Annotation on the lower left of the page]

16/1/78, Signed, Hâng

[00296963-00296966]

5-Com. Son, member of the Sector and chairman of the Sector Social Affairs section.

6-Com. Muon, secretary of Roveang district.

7-Com. Sot, secretary of Sereika district (Sot was the person who took a former boxing trainer to live in his district).

8-Com. Sith, secretary of Sangkum Thmei district.

9-Com. Yoeun, secretary of Siem Bauk Thala (សៀមបូកថាឡា) district (He hid the bandits from Kampong Cham in his district).

10-Com. Pheap, supplied vegetables to the bandits from Kampong Thom who were operating in the forests of Preah Rokar (ព្រះរក្សា).

11-Com. Thâng, secretary of Otumpor district.

12-Com. Sin, secretary of Kulen district.

13-Com. Thoeun, secretary of Chhèb district.

14-Com. Hâm, secretary of Preah Rumkel district.

In the Sector military before they were reorganized into the Zone unit, they are:

1/The committee of Battalion 103 are:

1-Com. So

2-Com. Phon

3-Com. Doeun

2/ The committee of Battalion 135 are:

1-Com. Buor (ប៊ួរ)

2-Com. Lân (ឡាន)

3-Com. Yân (យ៉ាន)

3/ The committee of Battalion 133 are:

1-Com. Sim

2-Com. Phy

3-Com. Yath

These are the main traitor leaders working under me.

[Annotation on the lower left of the page]

16/1/78, Signed, Hâng

[00297003]

Staying with the People Group, there were brother Sy, Chey Suon, and Ta Chim. They were having contact with, drinking and hunting for work together. In 1961, one day, I went to SAU Saphân's (ស្រីសាវ៉ាន់) house and saw Saphân was eating rice with just the fish paste. I then gave him 500 Riels and one sack of rice I had just received from my village. Later on, Ta Chim had me, Saphân and Srâs to build a room for the ping pong [table tennis] game on the east part of the Chamroeun Vichea High

School. It took us 1 week to build it. During the night at that place we studied politic with him [Chim].

The substance of the study was the same as what Keo Meas had taught us previously, which was an additional lesson on the statute of the Khmer Laborer Party. He said the Khmer Party had been born out of 4 sources, but the most important one was the Communist Party of Indochina which consisted of Keo Meas, brother Phim, and Chey Suon. Tthe next one was the party from France which consisted of brother number 1, brother Vann, and brother Hèm. He [Keo Meas] said that the party/group from France robbed the Indochina Party of the party's power. I agreed with him because I used to hear Chey Suon saying that also and about their long struggle and hardship. During that time I saw Keo Meas sacrificed many personal interests. He even did not want to have a wife.

After four of us had finished building the ping pong game room, we went to work for Iev Keus (អ៊ីវ កើស) children for 5 days, building a stupa for them in the Ta Keo Pagoda. We earned a lot from that work. During that time I and So Saphân often go to take rest with Orai during the day time in Svay Po-pe Pagoda. When I asked Orai for Brother Khieu Samphan, Orai said that he used to see him but did not see him making anyactivity. Orai spent his time to write novel to sell to [a publisher] named Kim Sèt (គឹម សែត) [for his living]. Later on, Saphân went to work at a steel shop in Kandal Market (ផ្សារកណ្តាល) with Chrek (ច្រីក), 'A' Vêt (វ៉ែត) and Bunthann.

In 1962, after I went to work for the People Newspaper for 4-5 months, the enemy was looking to arrest me. I then went underground staying in Chhouk's house. While staying there, 'A' Ya often educated me about the party/group from France had robbed his group of the Party's power. He said [those from France] did that because they considered themselves intellectuals. So, in order to be fair, he had to use forces to reorganize the leadership machine to recapture the Party back. My stance was that I had to support 'A' Ya because the Indochina Party had come through a long struggle and hardship to reach this stage. Then on 28/4/62, in 'A' Ya's house, I joined the Khmer Laborer Party, introduced by 'A' Ya and brother Vy, and accepted by Keo Meas.

[Annotation on the left edge of the page]

8 or 9 days before joining this party, 'A' Ya told me that in order to hide as deep as possible, I had to join the Khmer Laborer Party.

[00297003]

Later on I attended a short training with brother Vy, Long Sam-oeu, and Chhim Sa-phoeun. The class was taught by brother number 1. The teaching was about the work of 5 steps and the policy of the Party toward the ethnic minority groups. After that, I moved to live in Tol Sa Ath's house. At that time 'A' Ya told me "comrade, it is almost time for you to leave [for the jungle]". One night, 'A' Ya came to give the code names for communication and told me to meet Brother Number 1 at the Tuol Tum Pong Pagoda. Brother Number 1 first asked me if I had already made a

determination. Then he took me to meet with Brother Number 2, who asked me to reconfirm my stance before he handed me over to the messenger. Next day, I left with the messenger for the Yuon base where I had to live with them since. The messenger told me that 4-5 days ago Keo Meas had traveled on this road also.

1-I wrote a letter to tell my brother that I was leaving for a far away place. I asked Ān to take my letter to put in my brother's mail box in front of his house for me after I left.

[00297017-00297019]

1-The reason he denied knowing anything about Chēng Sayom Bun.

2-The reason Uy Ean discharged him from the military.

3-Why he was not arrested by the enemy at the bank.

4-‘A’ Khuon and ‘A’ Sot were CIA. It was in their interest to have the connection with the enemy. So, he must speak clearly about how Khuon and Sot assigned people to travel in and out of the enemy’s zone, and about the following issues, for example: about the Omega watch incident, about his stubborn claim that he has forgotten the names of the 2 persons assigned to travel in and out of the enemy’s zone, about Koy Thuon appointed his own men like Doeun and Prum Sou to be the chairmen of the economy, and about what is the importance of the CIA.

5-When going to pick up workers in the North Zone, why did he move around to sleep at different places from night to night. Why, while claiming that he hated ‘A’ Soth so much, did he take time during that trip to visit ‘A’ Sean and ‘A’ Soth who were living many kilometers away.

[00297017-00297019]

6-Many people saw when he first arrived to live in Phnom Penh, he was very close with ‘A’ Khuon. Later on, he appeared to be scared of something and stopped being close with ‘A’ Khuon anymore. Why did he change like that then because ‘A’ Khuon was not yet arrested at that time.

[00297017-00297019]

...all of us were released. After that, I moved to stay in Svay Po-per Pagoda with Uch Orai. And later, Brother Khieu Samphan instructed us to rent a house in the area west of Khlaing Rumsēv so that he could hold the revolutionary livelihood meeting with me and Orai. He held a meeting with me and Orai once at that place, and we were separated since then. When I was living there, I made contact with Brother Sy, Ta Chim, and Brother Srâs regularly. Our houses were less than one kilometer away from each other.

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Original KH: 00296573-00297021

Translated: [00296585-00296595]; [00296679-00296689]; [00296702-00296715];
[00296727-00296729]; [00296757-00296759]; [00296885]; [00296897]; [00296963-00296966];
[00297003]; [00297017-00297019]

[Annotation on the bottom of the page]

*If it is not right, there will be no other person.
The discussion with 'A' Ya at Office 100.*

Page 8

If let this continues, it will spread to Brother Lin at the military school...