

[00270855-59]



Name: Èm Chen (ឯម ចិន), 26 years-old. His father lives in Kach Trâk (កាច់ត្រាក់) village, Leay Bo (លាយបូរ) commune, Takeo (តាកែវ) province. He joined the army in [illegible], rank [illegible].

Name: Nov Mom (នូវ ម៉ុម), 23 years-old. Her husband named Nil Lean (និល លាន). Her birthplace is Koh Krâbei (កោះក្របី) village, Kien Svay (កៀនស្វាយ) district, [Kandal (កណ្តាល) province]. After 17 April, she moved to live in Tuol Khpuos (តួលខ្ពស់) village, [illegible] commune which was her husband birthplace.

She was in the Women’s Gathering Unit. She once said the following: She cannot live in this kind of dirty society where there is only water lily and pumpkin [illegible] soup to eat. There is no delicious food to eat. [Water lily and pumpkin soup] is the only food available. This regime does not use money. [People] wear only one set of clothes which has a bad smell. When she heard the sound of guns, she said that if there is a new group coming soon, she will [join them] and do [to us] her best.

When we questioned her about what she had said, she answered that she did not have a firm stance. She just did not like the revolution. She said that there was a woman named Chhom Chhēt (គុំ ឆេត) telling her that Sihanouk insisted to have [illegible], hospital, private property...

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...asked to reopen the pagoda and use money [illegible]... and do not do like the current regime. [illegible] the current regime is the slave of the Chinese. The Chinese communists did not give enough food to people to eat. Even if they [the Chinese] had more than they needed, they would rather dump it in the sea.

One day when she was leaving the work site, she told a girl named Man (ម៉ាន) that she had heard the sound of shelling in the lower part of the country which might be the sound of an attack by the Yuon. The Yuon might be attacking and coming in because their revolution is different from that of the Khmer. In their country, they still use money and allow some private property, so, they want to see [Kampuchea] doing the same. She said that if the Yuon arrive here, she will join them and show her best hands to the old/base-people.

This woman had worked at the Russian Hospital in the past. Later, she moved to work for a humanitarian organization called CARE. Her salary was 30,000 Riels a month. Her husband was a 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant in the [Lon Nol] army working at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Bureau [illegible].

Name: Prum Kheun (ព្រំ ឃឹន) alias Chuong (ជួង), 21 years-old, single. Father named Prum Tem (ព្រំ តឹម); mother named Nhèm Yēng (ញ៉ែម យ៉ែង). Birthplace is Âng Ta Chann (អង្គតាចាន់) village, Leay Bo commune, Trăm Kâk (ត្រាំកក់) district, Takeo province. He was a former corporal in the army. His unit was a subdivision of Military Region 6 based in Tuol Kork (ទួលកក់).

After 17 April, he returned to live in his birth village. His confession: One day, while he was operating the water pumping wheel at the worksite of the dry season rice in Kbal Po (ក្បាលពោធិ៍), he attacked his unit chief by saying that the unit chief did not work and only rode the boat around for fun. [He] also said that no need to put fertilizer in the paddy. Angkar did not understand anything when Angkar said that we could produce 3 to 5 to 6 tons of rice crops per year using 1 hectare of land. We would not be able to do that.

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Name: Vong Sarēt (វង់ សារេត) alias Uy (អ៊ុយ), 18 years-old. His father named Vong Sarim (វង់ សារីម) who was a former army major in Takeo. His mother named Neang Yàng (នាង យ៉ាង). His birth place is Trapeäng Kou (ត្រាំកាំងគូ) village, Leay Bo commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province. This youth is a son of a former major. One day, during a meal time, he complained that why there was only the same pumpkin soup all

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the time for lunch and dinner. He was fed up with the same soup. He also said, “What a shit socialism which gives us only the same soup to eat.”

Name: Neak Thy (នាក់ ធី), 20 years-old. His father named Neak Sèm (នាក់ សែម); and mother named Sou Neang (ស្នំ នាង). His birthplace is Ksier (ខ្សែ) village, Leay Bo commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province. His father was a former lieutenant colonel working at the army’s 5<sup>th</sup> Bureau in Phnom Penh.

This man, Thy, was in grade 10<sup>th</sup> at the Yukunthor (យុគន្ទីរ) High School in Phnom Penh. After 17 April, he returned to live in his birthplace.

His confession: One night while he was lying down on the bed with Dy (ឌី), he told Dy that he could not live in this kind of socialist regime where there was not enough food to eat. He said in the former regime, it was easy because we could travel to any place we wanted either by car or bicycle or motorcycle. At present we are not allowed to travel like that.

He had a plan if Angkar sent him to do the dry season rice at Prey Mreah (ព្រៃម្រះ) near the border, he would escape to Vietnam. Dy replied that he would join him in that escape.

In Vietnam, they still use money and have markets and prostitutes. If he can go there, he will not mind doing whatever the Yuon ask him to do. Dy is presently in the Youth Gathering Unit working in the cow-tending group.

Name: Hās Neang (ហាស នាង), 20 years-old. His father named Puttrea (ពុទ្ធា) who was a former forest ranger. His mother named Hàng (ហង់). His birthplace is Prey Theat (ព្រៃធ្លាត) village, Leay Bo commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province.

After 17 April 1975, he returned to live in Leay Bo commune. [He said] the socialist revolution does not have enough rice to eat. He often met with Thy and planned an escape to Vietnam together.

Name: Sèm Phonn (សែម ផុន), 51 years-old. His wife named Pel Sokha (ប៊ុល សុខា). His birth place is Ta Smann (តាស្នាន់) village, Sâmroang (សំរោង) commune, Trăm Kâk district.

He was originally an ordinary soldier but was subsequently promoted to be a 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant working at the Ministry of Defense. After 17 April, he returned to live in his birthplace.

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One day after dinner, he lied down on the bed with Chea (ផា) and chatted with him about Vietnam. He said that in the past the consumer products like pans and pots and rugs were smuggled into Cambodia from Vietnam. During that time those things were more available in Vietnam than in Cambodia. His mistake was that he praised Vietnam and disdained his own country [illegible].

-Name: Khuon Mēng (ហ្នួន ម៉ែង), 35 years-old. His wife named Naur (ណូរ). His birthplace is in Rokar (រកាវ) commune, Treāng (ទ្រាំង) district, Takeo province.

He joined the army in 1972 in Phnom Penh with a rank of Chief Corporal. After 17 April, he returned to live in Sèn Oak (សែនឱក) village in Sâmroang commune. One day, while he was returning from transporting dirt, another new-person named Khun (ហ្នួន) said to him, “Your shirt is badly torn, why don’t you ask them [Angkar] for a new one?” At that time he responded “The Cambodian revolution only brags that they have plenty of things, but people still wear the torn shirt like that of a slave.” He was a former agent of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Bureau of Division 5. During the war, he operated in [illegible].

-Name: Sâm Sokhon (សំ សុខុន), 22 years-old. Her father named Sâm Nath (សំ ណាត) who was a former geographer whom we have already smashed. Her mother named Slat Chhorn (ស្លាត ឈន). Her birthplace is Prey Chheu Teal (ព្រៃឈើទាល) village, Âng Ta Soam (អង្គតាសោម) commune. At the time of the coup d’état, her family moved to live in Phnom Penh, but after 17 April, they moved back to their birthplace.

When she first arrived in the village, she was sent to work at the Âng Thnoat (អង្គត្នោត) Dam construction site. One evening, while she was returning home from work, she spotted her father meeting with her uncles named Phan (ផាន) and Sorn (ស័ន). At that time her father said, “The war in our country is not yet over because America, the great power, will not stay still. At present, Sihanouk and Khiev Samphan (ខៀវ សំផន) are not getting along with each other. The United Nations now wants Sihanouk to become the chief of state. So, if Prince Sihanouk becomes the chief of state, there will be again market, money, private property, hospitals and schools in our country, as in the past. And if Sihanouk is not allowed to take over control of the country, another war will erupt. And unlike the one before, the war at this time will be bigger. This time they will make big guerrilla warfare.” Later, she heard her father telling

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her mother that he would not be able to live with the revolution anymore. He wanted to escape to a foreign country.

-Later, when Angkar had found out about that plan, Angkar arrested her father and took him away.

-Before her father had been arrested by Angkar, she used to see doctor Saroeun (ស្រីស្រី) coming to visit her father. Saroeun was the person who knew the escape road.

-After her father had been arrested by Angkar, she became sick. She often left her women's unit and went back home. One day, after the unit chief went to take her back from home, the chief tied her up and kept her standing the whole night. She was angry about that. Later on, she tried to escape to Sector 33. When she was arriving at Sla Kou (ស្លាកូ), the soldiers there arrested her and sent her back. After that, she tried to escape again to Chhouk (ឈូក) where she would join her elder sister/brother who was living there. When she was arriving in Nhèng Nhâng (ញ៉ែងញ៉ង) commune, Angkar arrested her and then sent her to Âng Ta Soam. For this last escape, she had gone to Ta Phem (តាភេម) commune, but the unit chief went to take her back from there and then sent her to the security center.

-The followings are the people in her father's string at present who have not yet been arrested by Angkar:

- 1—~~Doctor Saroeun who now lives in Prey Chheu Teal village.~~
- 2 – Slat Chhann (ស្លាត ឆាន់) alias Chhoam (គោម) who is a medic in Prey Chheu Teal and is also her uncle.
- 3 – Sorn (ស៊ីន), a commune clerk, who now lives in Prey Chheu Teal and is also her uncle.

These 3 persons made contacts with her father secretly in the past...

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-Name: Èk Khemarin (ឯក ខេមរិន), 24 years-old. His father named Èk Mit Sangha (ឯក មិត្តសង្ហា), and mother named Chuop Lay Hiev (ជួប ឡាយហើវ). His birthplace is Phdao Chum (ផ្តៅជុំ) commune, Cheung Prey (ជើងព្រៃ) district, Kampong Cham (កំពង់ចាម) province. He now lives in Popel (ពពេល) commune.

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He studied grade 12 in Phnom Penh. His father was a former soldier. His elder brother was a mechanic in the navy with a rank of a warrant officer.

He told 'A' Song (សុំ) that Chann Raingsei (ច័ន្ទរង្សី) took his troops to ride the tanks to escape to Thailand on 17 April. He said that it was not true that [Chann Raingsei] was arrested by our soldiers.

He added that, in two months from now, Colonel Chann Raingsei will return here with his troops. Chann Raingsei's troops wear black clothes inside and soldier uniforms outside. However, [when he was questioned], he claimed that he had not said that. It was Song who told him about it.

After the liberation, his family moved to live in [District] 109. His mother birthplace is in Phnom Pi (ភ្នំពីរ) in Vietnam. Later on, Angkar sent him to live in Trapeang Pring (ត្រពាំងព្រីង) village, Popel commune.

-Name: Chao Nun (ចៅ នួន), a former captain, now lives in Prey Kuy (ព្រៃគុយ) village, Âng Ta Soam commune. He came here together with [Èk Khemarin] from [District] 109.

-Name: Leng Bun Han (ឡេង ប៊ុនហាន), 28 years-old, youth. His father named Leng Khoy (ឡេង ខ្យាយ); his mother named Tann Sun (តាន់ ស៊ីន). His birthplace is in Kampong Kdei (កំពង់ក្តី) commune, Chi-krèng (ជីក្រែង) district, Siem Reap (សៀមរាប) province.

He studied at the University of Science in Phnom Penh since 1967. After 17 April, he came alone to live in Kngoak Porng (ក្បែកពង) village, Popel commune.

His activities are the same as that of Èk Khemarin and Lim Song.

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Name: Ing Try (អ៊ីង ទ្រី), 21 years-old. His father named Ing Chiek (អ៊ីង ជឿក); and mother named Taing Chou (តាំង ជួ). His birthplace is in Banam (បាណាម) commune, Banam district, Prey Veng (ព្រៃវែង) province.

In 1972 his family moved to live in Takeo. After 17 April, they came to live in Mrum (ម្រុំ) village, Ta Phem (តាភេម) commune. He was a businessman.

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In January 1976 Angkar rounded up the Yuon [Vietnamese] people and sent them back to Vietnam. At that time his father and an elder brother decided to go to Vietnam, but his mother and an elder sister named Sokh Ngâ (សុខ ង៉ា) did not want to go. They now live in Mrum village in Ta Phem commune.

At that time Angkar transported him his brother and father by truck to Phnom Den (ភ្នំដីន). The Yuon came to receive those Vietnamese families at Phnom Den, but they accepted only those of pure ethnic Yuon [Vietnamese]. They did not take the Chinese-Yuon. There were 4 [Chinese-Vietnamese] families who were not accepted by the Vietnamese at that time, so, Angkar sent them to Âmrè (អំរ៉ៃ) village, Prey Âmpork (ព្រៃអំពក) commune, Kirivong district where they have lived until now.....

-Name: Meas Phoeun (ម៉ាស ភឿន), 25 years-old. His wife named Mao Chann (ម៉ៅ ចាន់). His birthplace is [illegible] village, Leay Bo commune, Trâm Kâk district.

He joined the [Lon Nol] army in 1970 and was later promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant. After leaving Phnom Penh, he arrived in Tuol Kpos (ទួលខ្ពស់) village, Leay Bo commune, where he has lived until nowadays. This man is a string of ‘A’ Chin Hân (ជិន ហាន) and ‘A’ Măp (ម៉ាប) who have a plan to betray us. These men said “We should be patient in the meantime. Later, our country will be changed to be like what it was in the past. At that time there will be religion, school, private property and money again because the Lon Nol group, who is now living overseas, will not stay still. The longest time we have to wait will be 2 or 3 years. At that time they will come back with their troops to capture the power back”.

However, these men do not have a clear plan. They are only waiting for their group to come from outside. At present, they are frustrated with the hard work and shortages because they used to own many things during the regime of Lon Nol.

-Name: Chann Phuong (ចាន់ ភួង), 39 years-old. His wife named Sokh Sina (សុខ ស៊ីណា).

His birthplace is Prasat Neang Khmao (ប្រាសាទនាងខ្មៅ) village, Rovieng (រវៀង) commune, Sâmroang district, Sector 33.

In 1970 he joined the [Lon Nol] army with a rank of 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant. Later on, he worked as an English interpreter for an American humanitarian organization called CRS,

and was assigned to Kampong Som. After 17 April, he came to live in [illegible] village, Trăm Kák commune. His salary was 50,000 Riels a month.

[00270861]

-Name: Ly Lēm (លី ឡេម), 31 years-old. His wife named Ly Uk (លី អ៊ុក). His birthplace is Nga Ba (ង៉ាបា) village, Nga Ba commune, Heung Va (ហ្សែងវ៉ា) district, Khleang (ក្រុងក្បែរ) province. He was a former 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant in the army. After 17 April, he left Phnom Penh and came to live in [District] 109. Later, Angkar sent him to live in Trapeang Thom Cheung (ត្រពាំងធំខាងជើង) where he has stayed until nowadays.

When Angkar assigned him to do the dry season rice in District 108, he made a betrayal plan with 2 other persons. These 3 persons included 'A' Chao Khom (ចៅ ខ្នុំ), 'A' Chao Nhâ (ចៅ ញ៉ា) and him. They were planning to escape to Vietnam. The leader of the group was 'A' Khom. He said, "The Kampuchea revolution is very difficult because it uses the people to work all day and night long, and it does not use money.

As for the Yuon revolution, it allows people to use money and own things. If someone wants to eat something, he/she just uses money to buy it. Shortly after their plan was discovered, Angkar arrested them immediately.

.....Ta Son Ngoc Thanh (ស៊ីង ផ្កក ថាន់) wanted them to escape to meet with him in Thailand so that they could regroup and fight again.

Ly Lēm was a 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant. He has a friend named Sup Navy (ស៊ីប ណាវី) who was a former army captain. Navy's wife named Veang Chanda (វ៉ាង ច័នដា) and they have 4 children namely: 1-Veang Kei (វ៉ាង កី), 2-Veang Lē (វ៉ាង ឡេ), 3-Veang Hvang (វ៉ាង ហ្សាង), and 4-Veang Kiel (វ៉ាង កៀល). They all now live in Sâmroang commune.

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[00270866]

-Name: Y Chheang (ឃី ណាង), 25 years-old. His wife named Suos Thy (ស្នូស ធី). His birthplace is in Prey Rumdēng (ព្រៃរំដេង) commune, District 109.

In 1970 he joined the army in Takeo, and then was sent to the battlefield along National Road 1. He was later promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant.

After 17 April, he came to live in Russey Srok (ឫស្សីស្រក) village in Nhèng Nhâng commune.

-Name: Yèm Sān (យ៉ែម សាន), 46 years-old. His wife named So Ngăt (សូ ង៉ាត់). His birthplace is Sangkat 3 (សង្កាត់លេខ ៣), Phnom Penh.

He was a former policeman, but later, after the coup d'état, he moved to work for a national company called SONEXIM.

After 17 April, he came to live in Kaim Sei (កាំសើ) village, Nhèng Nhâng commune which was his wife's birthplace.

-Name: O Phonn (អូ ផុន), 40 years-old. His wife named Ngèt Som (ង៉ែត សុំ). His birthplace is O Sngaech (អូរស្នើច) village, Nhèng Nhâng commune.

Prior to the coup d'état, he worked at the Ministry of Public Work as a supervisor. After the coup d'état, they sent him into the army. But he [left the army] and came to live in the liberated zone in Russey Srok village, Nhèng Nhâng commune. He lived with his uncle named Chuop (ជួប) at that time. Later he fell in love with Chuop's daughter named Thann (ថាន់). While staying together with Thann, he was worrying that if Angkar found out about Thann's pregnancy, he knew that Angkar would arrest him. So, he left the village to join the enemy in 1972.

He traveled to Srè Ronong (ស្រែរនោង) to meet with 'A' Panh (ប៉ាញ) who then took him to Âng Ta Soam, and finally to Takeo. There, they put him in the military and sent him to build the airfield near the Cheu Teal Pagoda.

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... with 'A' Kâng (កង់), their betrayal and corruption activities included their affairs with the women medics who were working in the surgery unit with them. These persons were: 1-Sokha (សុខា), 2-Nat (ណាត), and 3-Nhâ (ញ៉ា). Nhâ's birthplace is Prey Preay (ព្រៃព្រាប) village; Nat's birthplace is ~~Veal Rinh (វិលរឹង)~~; and Sokha's birthplace is ~~Ankor Chey-106, Veal Rinh (Chakrey Ting (ចក្រីទីង))~~.

Names of those appointed by Kâng were:

- 1-Nat, from Angkor Chey, who is Sot's (សុត) wife.
- 2-Răp (រ៉ាប់) who is a native of Srè Knong (ស្រែក្នុង), (single).
- 3-Voeun (វៀន) who is now a medic in Kampong Seila.
- 4-Torn (ទន) who is a native of Kus (គុស), now living in Teuk Khmao (ទឹកខ្មៅ).
- 5-Sim (ស៊ីម) who is in Sector 32 north of National Road 4.
- 6-Seav (ស៊ាវ) who is now a medic in Kampong Seila.
- 7-Siv (ស៊ីវ) (Chinese) who is now a medic in Kampong Seila.
- 8-Phâng (ផង់) who is a native of Srè Âmbel.
- 9-Rim (រីម) who is a native of Srè Âmbel, 35; but his current where about is unknown.

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- 1-Chân (ចន), who now lives in Srè Âmbel.
- 2-Vonn (វ៉ុន), who now lives in Srè Âmbel, Kampong Yol (កំពង់យោល).
- 3-Khom, who is a native of Mlou (ម្លូ) village and now working as a medic of the mobile unit of the Zone.
- 4-Thy, who is a native of Mlou village and now a medic in Srè Âmbel.
- 5-Phanny (ផាន់), who is a native of Mlou village and now a medic in Kampong Som.

For these names, even though they have been already transferred to the district hospital, they still contact M-22 (ម-២២).

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[00270874-97]

-Name: Vorng Sarun (វង សារុន) (female), 26 years-old. Her husband named Sèn (សែន) who was a Hanoi cadre. Her birthplace is Khcheay (ខ្ពែយ) village, Khcheay commune, Touk Meas district, Kampot province.

After she had become Sèn's wife, she was educated by him subsequently. She learned from him that the revolution in Hanoi was different from that in Kampuchea. While food and clothes rations were enough in Hanoi, Kampuchea revolution gave only two sets of clothes a year. People were wearing torn clothes. Food ration there was distributed to the person based on his/her rank, and so was the salary. Then he said, "Do not work hard because I have already worked so hard but received nothing in return. Even my medical skill might not be useful for them."

Furthermore, when they, Kâng and Sèn, saw the hospital personnel in Hospital 22 squandering and breaking syringes, needles and medicines, they appeared happy about that. When they treated the combatants who had been wounded during fighting, they did not give them good medicines. They said that let some of these [combatants] die so that some medicines could be saved.

Based on the confession of Ms Run (រុន), she said that she had received the same betrayal plan as Ms Han had from the group in Hospital 22. She said that she received the same kind of education as other people.

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-Name: Nhep Yan (ញឹប យ៉ាន), 28 years-old. His wife named Chou (ជូ) alias Van (វ៉ាន). His birthplace is Âng Reãng (អង្គរាំង) village, Beung Krãnh (បឹងក្រាញ់) commune, Sâmroang district (Takeo province, Kampong Speu province).

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Report

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Respectfully submitted to the Party.

[00270874-97]

-Name: Sēng Dul (សេង ឌុល), 22 years-old, youth. His father named Sēng Hân (សេង ហ៊ាន) who was a former army captain; and his mother named Kim Suong (គីម ស្ងួង). He had 7 siblings included 4 brothers and 3 sisters. The 1<sup>st</sup> brother was an army sergeant in Kampot. His birthplace is Trach (ត្រាច) village, Srè Ronong commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province.

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-Name: Sēng Dul, 22 years-old, youth. His birthplace is Trach village, Srè Ronong commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province. He is a son of ‘A’ Sēng Hân, a former army captain. He had 7 siblings included 4 brothers and 3 sisters. One of his brothers was an army sergeant in Kampot.

This man, while doing the dry season rice in Kbal Po, he met another youth named Vēt (វ៉េត) who was a former grade 12 student of Tuo Kork School (ត្នូកកក់). At that time he said “I hate this revolution regime too much because it has separated me from my parent. It sends me to farm rice which is a very hard work. In the previous regime, I never had any hardship like this. I went to school, ate good foods, and traveled to anywhere I wanted to go to. If the situation is still like this, we should keep on destroying this revolution so that it will not be able to move forward. If it wants us to do something, we just do it carelessly. And when the meal time comes, we just go to eat it. I hate this regime so much because it uses me to work without a break time. When I asked the commune committee to visit my parent, it did not let me go. It wants me to always stay in the unit. It does not let me visit any place.”

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-Name: Chiem Heav (ជៀម ហ៊ែវ), 26 years-old, youth. His birthplace is Prâ-chum (ប្រាជុំ) village, Srè Ronong commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province.

His father named Chiem Kĭn (ជៀម គីន) (dead); and his mother named Sien Săo (សៀន សៅ). He had 8 siblings included 4 brothers and 4 sisters. One of his brother-in-laws was the deputy governor of Takeo province.

This man joined the [Lon Nol] army in 1973 with a rank of chief caporal in the unit of 'A' lieutenant colonel Trann Tha (ត្រាន់ ថា) at Tuol Kei (ទួលកី) Fort

This traitor has confessed his traitorous acts as follows:

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- 1-He stole potato.
- 2-He stole potato and sugar.
- 3-He did not respect Angkar's disciplines by making a home visit without permission.
- 4-He incited youths by saying the following:

"The Lon Nol regime was a good regime in which people were happy. Even the unemployed persons, they still had something to eat. This revolution regime is very difficult because it sends people to work all day and night without a break time. And those who do not work will have nothing to eat. I hate this revolution regime so much."

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-Name: Hâng Hêng (ហង់ ហេង), 29 years-old (single). His father named Hâng Yen (ហង់ យេន) (dead); and his mother named Sok Chuon (សុក ជួន). His birthplace is Veal Srè (វាលស្រែ) village, Rokar (រកាវ) commune, Treăng district, Takeo province. He was a 3 stripes sergeant in the Khmer Republic police forces guarding the casino located in front of the royal palace.

After 17 April, he came to live with his married sister in Srè Ronong commune. This man attacked Angkar by saying the following. "At present the Khmer brags that they do the revolution with independence-mastery. On the contrary, they are the slaves of the Chinese." He incited the youths to steal food to eat. He said, "Anyone is hungry should steal food to eat. Do not care about mastery. Do not wait for nothing because the [revolution] will not give us anything to eat."

~~During the time he was working under his commander [illegible], this man was assigned to be a spy.~~

-Name: Ngĭn Seiha (ងិន សីហា), 20 years-old. His father named Panh (ប៉ាញ); and his mother named Suon Sorn (សួន ស័ន). His birthplace is Daun Tuon (ដួនទួន) village, Nhèng Nhâng commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province. His mother is the 3<sup>rd</sup> wife of Panh.

He is the 3<sup>rd</sup> child. He studied grade 10. He has 2 elder sisters, one of whom married an army 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant. They are:

1-Ngĩn Bun Tha (ងិន បុនថា) who now lives in Sãmroang commune. Her husband was called back by Angkar.

2-Ngĩn Nirĩn (ងិន នីរិន) alias Nèt (ណែត) who now lives in Âng Ta Soam commune. Her husband is dead.

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His other siblings live with their mother in Srè Ronong commune.

For this man, when he was assigned by Angkar to do the dry season rice in Kbal Po, he met with his two other friends and said, “What a shit difficult revolution. During the previous regime, I never did this kind of labor work. In the morning, I could eat whatever I wanted for my breakfast. I could travel to anywhere I wanted to go to. Now, I work almost to dead, but I still do not have enough to eat. But, I should be patient and just let them use me as they like.” His two companions were 1-Ngĩn Vēt (ងិន វ៉េត) and 2-Thea Thol (ផា ថុល).

According to Seiha’s confession, among the 3 of them, Vēt and Thol were sharper than he. These two persons always opposed to what Angkar said. For example, one day, when Angkar gave them steamed rice cake to eat, they said, “During the previous regime, I never ate this fucking cake. Now, [because I am so hungry] I almost eat the whole cake including its wrapping sheet. What a shit difficult revolution! I hate this regime so much.”

-Name: Ngĩn Tara (ងិន តារា), 18 years-old. He is one of Panh’s sons. He is Seiha’s younger brother (his story is the same).

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-Name: Thot Touch (ថុត តូច), 25 years-old, single. His birthplace is Svay Rieng (ស្វាយរៀង) village, Svay Rieng commune, Svay Rieng district, Svay Rieng province.

-Name: Khauv Chrăch Thok (ខ្វវ ច្រាច់ ថុក), colonel.

“I never had this kind of hardship in the past, but I have it now. I never saw any regime that was as hard as this revolution regime.”

[00270874-97]

-Name: Pok Nhēn (ប៉ុក ញ៉ែន) alias Chuon (ជួន), 47 years-old (from Hanoi). His wife named Him Âng (ហ៊ឹម អង់). His birthplace is Porng Teuk (ពងទឹក) village, Sâmroang commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province. His father named Pok Chin (ប៉ុក ជិន); and his mother named Kung (គង់).

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-Name: Sok Kăo (សុក កៅ) alias Kav (កាវ), 25 years-old. His birthplace is Trak (ត្រាក់) village, Svay Torng (ស្វាយទង) commune, Svay Torng district, Moat Chrouk (មាត់ជ្រូក) province.

His father named Sok Yân (សុក យ៉ន) (dead); and his mother named Sok Na (សុក ណា). His father was a former warrant officer in the army. He and two friends planned to escape to Vietnam. These two friends were:

1-Nhâ (ញ៉ា) who now lives in Trapeăng Kralănh (ត្រពាំងក្រឡាញ់) village, Trapeăng Thom Cheung (ត្រពាំងធំជើង) commune. He is thin and tall.

2-Sēng (សេង) is in her 20s. At the time she arrived here from Phnom Penh, she lived in Trapeăng Krasaing (ត្រពាំងក្រសាំង) village. After her husband died, Angkar sent her to live in Peăk Băng Oang (ពាក់បង្កោង) village. Nhâ was the person planning an escape. He told them that when they leave, they would take the road to Phnom Den.

-Name: Seng (សេង), a stocky man, dark complexion, and curly hair. After he arrived here from Phnom Penh, he stayed with the elder couple named grandpa Nguon (ងួន) and

grandma Chea (ធីា). Later, Angkar sent him to Trapeang Thom Cheung commune to live in the Collective Village. His birthplace is Phnom Den.

-Name: Soam Sieng (សោម សៀង) alias Say (សាយ), 48 years-old. His birthplace is Sna Chuor (ស្នាជួរ) village, Leay Bo commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province.

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His wife named Ros Yeam (រស់ យ៉ាម). They have 7 children. Her birthplace is Cheung Chap (ជើង ចាប) village in Treang district.

This man was a school teacher in Battambang (បាត់ដំបង) from 1954 to 1961. He later moved to Takeo province to teach in Odom Soriya (ឧត្តមសុរិយា) Pagoda also known as Ta So Pagoda (តាសួរ) from 1961 to 1963. He was then transferred to teach in Ta Soeur Pagoda (តាសៀ) from 1963 to 1970.

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-Name: Ngăn Nhâ (ង៉ាន់ ញ៉ា), 35 years-old. His wife named Chheang Ngy (ឈាង ងី). His birthplace is Khnach Chôr (ខ្នាចជោរ) village, Kus commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province. He joined the army in 1967 with a rank of corporal. After 17 April, he returned from Phnom Penh to live in his birth village. For this man, whenever he heard the sound of the guns, he went to see his friends and told them, “Our group is now coming. As soon as they arrive, we will join them”. At that time a man named Long Keo (ឡុង កែវ) said, “Because the sound of the guns was heard in the east, it was the Khmer Kampuchea Kroam who were coming. When they arrive here, we will join them and kill all the unit chiefs here.”

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-Name: Long Keo (ឡុង កែវ), 26 years-old. His wife named Cheay Vandy (ជាយ វ៉ាន់ឌី). His birthplace is Takeo market. He became a medic in 1972 in Tuol Kork.

After 17 April, he came to Teuk Thla (ទឹកថ្លា) village in Kus commune where he has lived so far.



He confessed that there were 3 persons in his group doing the betrayal activities. They were:

1-Khèm Lun (ខែម លុន) who was a former soldier of the Tiger Head unit.

2-Teun (តឺន), same as above.

3-He himself who was a military medic in Tuol Kork.

The leader was Lun who incited them to plan an escape. Lun said “Why we should stay here because Angkar will one day arrest us all. If any persons want to survive, they

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should join me to escape here to join the White Khmer in Damrei Romiel (ដំរីរមៀល)

Mountain. There are three to four hundred White Khmers over there.” He also said that even Nhâ is also in his group, he does not want Nhâ to escape with him now. He wants Nhâ to stay behind to incite more people in the commune.

At 6pm, these 3 persons left. When they arrived in the forest west of the dam of the Sector in Sâmroang commune, Lun laid the rice hay and tree leaves along the path leading up to the Mountain. When they reached the middle of the mountain, they took a break to cook their meal. While they were doing that, our soldiers spotted them and arrested them on site.

[I] would like to give names of the former ranking officers now living in Teuk Thla village, Kus commune. We know their identity clearly even they are hiding it from Angkar.

1-Oeun (អឺន), who was a former MP 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant. His wife named Năk (ណាក់). They live in Teuk Thla village.

2-Long Mân (ឡុង ម៉ន), who was a former warrant officer. His wife named Mom (ម៉ុម).

They now live in Teuk Thla village. He has lied to Angkar by claiming that he was just a motor-trailer driver in the previous regime.

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-Name: Vann Touch (វ៉ាន់ តូច), 26 years-old. His wife named Sok Ny. His birthplace is Chi-khna (ជីខ្មា) village, Chi-khna commune, District 106, Takeo province.

He was a former sergeant in the [Lon Nol] army.

After 17 April, he left Phnom Penh and arrived in Chi-khna commune, District 106. Later on Angkar sent him to live in Kporp Trâbèk (ក្របត្របែក) commune in District 105 where he has lived until nowadays. His betrayal activity included his plan to escape to Thailand. He spread word within the community that the 17 April people will not be kept alive. He said, “People has disappeared one by one each day, so, finally all of us will

be gone one day.” There were 12 persons in his group who had the same idea as his, but 10 of whom have been already arrested. The remaining two persons are:

1-Sou Sean (ស៊ូ ស៊ាន), a former 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant, who now lives in Steung (ស្ទឹង) village.

2-Sien (សៀន), whose wife named Hoa Seng (ហៀង សេង). He now lives in Trapeang Dâng Teuk (ត្រពាំងដងទឹក) village.

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[00270874-97]

-Name: Ban Chêk (ប៉ាន ចែក), 39 years-old. His wife is named Pech Huoy (ប៉ិច ហ្វួយ). His birthplace is Chuos (ជួស) village, Chi-khna commune, District 106, Takeo province. He was a military medic at [a hospital] near the Olympic [Stadium]. After 17 April, he arrived in Chi-khna commune. Later Angkar sent him to live Kporp Trâbèk commune where he has lived so far.

He confessed that those who planned to escape to Thailand with him and have not yet been arrested are:

1-Saut (ស្ទុត) alias Saroeun (សារ៉ឺន), who now lives in Trapeang Dâng Teuk village.

2-Kung Phiech (គង់ ភៀច), whose wife named Kra-vanh (ក្រាវ៉ាញ). He now lives in Phnom Phnèng (ភ្នំភ្លើង) village.

3-Mâm Mot (ម៉ម ម៉ុត), whose wife named Satum (សាតុម). His whereabouts are unknown.

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-Name: Kân Nhâ (កាន ញ៉ា), 27 years-old. His wife named Sim Hân (ស៊ីម ហាន). His birthplace is Chi-khna village, Chi-khna commune, District 106. He was a former warrant officer working in the Bèk Chan (បែកចាន) Fort. After 17 April, he returned to his birth village. Later Angkar sent him to Kporp Trâbèk commune, District 105 where he has lived so far.

-Name: Loeung Ty (លៀង ទី), 38 years-old. His wife named Phea Chann (ភា ចាន់). His birthplace is Chi-khna village, Chi-khna commune, District 106. He joined the army since 1963 with a rank of 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant.

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-Name: Mâm Sim (ម៉ម ស៊ីម), 37 years-old. His wife named Mâk Soeun (ម៉ក់ សៀន). His birthplace is Thkov (ថ្នៀវ) village, Chi-khna commune, District 106. He joined the army in 1974 with a rank of private.

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-Name: Vann Kèn (វ៉ាន់ កែន), 29 years-old. His wife named Kim Ly (គីម លី). His birthplace is Chi-khna village, Chi-khna commune, District 106. He was a former private in the army.

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[00270874-97]

Name: Cheung Heng (ឆឹង ហេង), 26 years-old. His wife named Keo Ma (កែវ ម៉ា). His birthplace is Dâmnăk Rea-chea (ដំណាក់រាជា) village, Prambei Mum (ប្រាំបីមុំ) commune, District 106. He joined the army since 1967 with a rank of chief corporal.

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-Name: Sun Lēng (ស៊ីន ឡេង), 33 years-old. His wife named Ros Bunny (រស់ ប៊ុនី). His birthplace is Prek Roteäng (ព្រែករទាំង) village, Prek Kâmpeus (ព្រែកកំពិស) commune, Kampong Kantuot (កំពង់កន្ទួត) district, Kandal (កណ្តាល) province. His previous occupation was a taxi driver.

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-Name: Săo Nhan (សៅ ញ៉ាន), 40 years-old. His wife named Rât Pech (រ៉ត ប៊ិច). His birthplace is Chuos (ជួស) village, Chi-khna commune, District 106. He joined the army in 1971 as a sergeant.

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-Name: Bau Sum (ប៊ូ សុំ), 35 years-old. His wife named Yim Sokhom (យីម សុខុម). His birthplace is Thkov village, Chi-khna commune, District 106, Takeo province. He was a former Khmer Republic policeman.

-Name: Nop Long (ណុប ឡុង), 87 years-old. His wife named Sien (សៀន) (dead). His birthplace is Kâm Sei (កំសី) village, Nhèng Nhâng commune, district 105. He was a monk in Pchek Chrum (ផ្នែកជ្រំ) Pagoda for nearly 20 years. He left the monkhood in 1975

and came to live with his granddaughter named Suong (ស្ងួង) and her husband, Seut (សើត), in Prey Koki village, Sâmroang commune.

One day, when he had pain in his arm and leg, he was sitting and rubbing them. At the same time, he put his palms together and prayed to god to help to relieve his pain. When the village chairman, Rom (រ៉ូម), saw him doing that, he warned this man that he would be arrested if caught doing it again. The man was nervous after that and fled the village. He did not care for his life anymore. He wanted to go into the jungle to do meditation alone. If he was going to die, he would rather die in the jungle alone.

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He wanted to do that because he was disappointed about his life in the revolution. He was a monk who used to live an easy life in the past.

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1-Name: Nhèm Soeun (ញ៉ែម សៀន), 26 years-old. His wife named Bos Sarēt (បុស សារ៉េត). His birthplace is Trapeäng Ronong (ត្រពាំងរនោង) village, Srè Ronong commune Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province. This man was a former army 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant.

2-Name: Kim An Huor (គឹម អានហួរ), 29 years-old, single. His birthplace is Prey Sândèk (ប្រៃសស្នែក) village, Prey Sândèk commune, Prek Châng-kran (ប្រែកចង្រាន) district, Prey Veng province. This man was a former sergeant in the police force.

3-Kim Savann (គឹម សាវ៉ាន់) alias Ngäk (ង៉ាក់), 20 years-old, single, Chinese. His father named Kim Vĩnh (គឹម វិញ); and mother named Vat Hin (វ៉ាត ហ៊ិន). His birthplace is Âng Ta Soam market.

4-Sok Nãm (សុក ណាំ), 24 years-old, single, Chinese. His birthplace is Prek Êng (ប្រែកឯង) village, Koki (គឹគី) commune, Kien Svay (កៀនស្វាយ) district, Kandal province.

5-Ieng Bun Thân (អៀង ប៊ុន ថន), 17 years-old, single, Chinese. His birthplace is Tuol Kork market, Phnom Penh.

6-Keo Sarit (កែវ សារិត) alias Săo (សៅ), 27 years-old. His wife named Meas Hun (មាស ហ៊ុន). His birthplace is Viney (វីនៃ) village, Srè Ronong commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province. This man was a former sergeant in the army.

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[00270874-97]

1-Thea Thol (ផា ថុល), 21 years-old, single. His birthplace is Prek Dăch (ព្រែកដាច់) commune, Leuk Dèk (លើកដែក) district, Kandal province. This man was a former grade 10 student at Tuol Tumpoun (ទួលទំពូង) High School.

2-Ngìn Vēt (ងិន វ៉េត), 24 years-old, single. His father named Ngìn Nhel (ងិន ញ៉ិល) who was the younger brother of Panh, a man who had been already arrested by Angkar. His mother named Tuon Samut (ទួន សាមុត) alias Nhănh (ញ៉ាញ់). His birthplace is Trapeăng Klaut (ត្រពាំងក្លាត) village, Ăng Ta Soam commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province. This man was a former grade 12 student in Phnom Penh.

I would like to report about the activities of the above two traitors as follows:

After 17 April, they came to live in Srè Ronong commune. According to the confessions of the 9 persons, whom we had arrested from the Srè Ronong commune earlier and were later smashed at the order of Angkar, they confessed that Vēt and Thol were their leaders. And now these two men have been arrested. When we asked for their other friends, they said there was no more. They said there were only themselves. They had incited people because they hated the revolution regime, and did not want to live with it.

Regarding to the 6 traitors who moved to live in Srè Ronong commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province after 17 April, I would like to report their betrayal activities as follows:

1- Nhèm Soeun, as reported earlier, was a former army 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant. His wife incited people in the fertilizer unit not to work hard. She said “We should not work too hard. We

should carry it [fertilizer] and move slowly”. Every day this woman always incited people in the fertilizer unit not to work hard.

2-Kim An Huor said, “Even I have been already in the revolution for 2-3 years, I am still not appointed to be a cook. If I will be selected to be a cook, I will put the poison in the food to kill all the youths in the youth unit”.

3- Kim Savann often defected from the unit. He was difficult man to be reeducated. He said, “I do not know how to do the labor work because I only did business since I was born”.

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4- Sok Nãm said, “I do not know how to live in this revolution and collective regime. I do not care even if they want to take me away”.

5- Ieng Bun Thân’s opposing-activity is the same as that of Sok Nãm.

6-[missing].

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1-Uk Oeun (អ៊ុក ឆឿន), 31 years-old. His wife named Êm Sambatt (ឯម សម្បត្តិ). His birthplace is Dâmnäk Trâbèk (ដំណាក់ត្របែក) village, Russey Srok (ឫស្សីស្រុក) commune, Kampong Trach (កំពង់ត្រាច) district, Kampot province.

2-Long Mân (ឡុង ម៉ន), 36 years-old. His wife named Loek Mom (ឡឹក ម៉ុម). His birthplace is Kraing Rong (ក្រាំងរោង) village, Thlork (ធ្លក) commune, Prey Sândèk district, Takeo province.

[Repeated]

1-Uk Oeun, 31 years-old, a former army 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant. His wife is named Êm Sanbatt. His birthplace is Dâmnäk Trâbèk village, Russey Srok commune, Kampong Trach district, Kampot province.

2-Long Mân, 36 years-old, a former army warrant officer. His wife named Loek Mom. His birthplace is Kraing Rorng village, Thlork commune, Prey Sândèk district, Takeo province.

These two traitors were the companions Long Keo, a man who had escaped to the mountain previously. Now, after we arrested them to be questioned here, they admitted that they had agreed with Keo that they would defect to the mountain with him. But Keo was the one who initiated the idea. There were two other persons who had also planned to escape to the mountain with Keo. They were:

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1-Khun Saphon (ឃុន សាផុន), a former paratrooper who now lives in Teuk Thla village. His wife name is unknown.

2-Teum (ទើម), a former air force soldier who also lives in Teuk Thla village. His wife named N्ह်nh (ញ៉ាញ់).

These two men had planned to escape to the mountain with Keo. But they wanted Keo to go first, and they would contact him later.

This is the only thing these two men have confessed. Please, the Party, be informed about it.

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-Name: Iem Tăk (អៀម តាក់), 31 years-old. His wife named Sieng Kim Heak (សៀង គីម ហ៊ឹម). His birthplace is Âng Moeung (អង្គមៀង) village, Kus commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province. This man joined the MPs in 1970 as a 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant in Borei Keila (បូរីកឺឡា) in Phnom Penh. After 17 April, he came to Trapeäng Krabas (ត្រពាំងក្របាស) village, Ta Phem commune, where he has lived until nowadays. His father named Iem Pat (អៀម ប៉ាត), who was a soldier from 1970-72 in Âng Ta Soam whose commanders were Panh and Prum Sann (ព្រំ សាន់).

One day when Angkar held a meeting in Châmpa Leu (ចំប៉ាឈើ) Pagoda, there was a man named Im (អ៊ឹម) also known as uncle Im from Prey Leay (ព្រៃពោធិ៍) village, Kus commune, leaving the meeting to go to the hospital in Trapeäng Kul village. Along the way he stopped by Pat's house. At that time Pat asked Im if he knew where Prum Sann was living. Im and Pat were soldiers in the same unit from 1970-72 in Âng Ta Soam.

After Im left, Iem Tāk asked his father, “Dad, what did you talk about with the man just now?” Pat answered, “I just asked him if he knows where Prum Sann is living.” Tāk then left for the meeting.

[00270874-97]

1- Kim Inh (គឹម អ៊ឹញ), 32 years-old. His wife named Huor (ហ្វួរ). His birthplace is Bât Chêk (បត់ចេក) village, Sambuor (សំបួរ) district, Preah Trapeäng province, Kampuchea Kroam. He was a former 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant in the army working in the accounting section. After 17 April, he came to live in Srè Kruor (ស្រែក្រួរ) village, Cheang Torng (ជាងទង) commune, where he has lived until nowadays.

2-Val Thân (វាល ថន), 48 years-old. His wife named Ouch Sok (អ៊ូច សុក). His birthplace is Yuon (យួន) village, Phnom Den commune, Kiri Vong district, Takeo province. This man joined the army since he was 19 years-old during the French period. In 1975, he became a 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant. After 17 April, he came to live in Srè Kruor village, Cheang Torng commune, where he has lived until nowadays.

These two men were in the string of Pann Lieng Cheav (ប៉ាន់ លាង ជាន់) and Kiet Nēng (កៀត ណេង), who planned to escape to Vietnam. Pann Lieng Cheav was the biggest leader of this group. Kiet Nēng incited the people by saying, “We will not survive if we continue to stay here. If we want to live, we must escape to Vietnam. We will have a happy life in Vietnam because they have market and use money over there. Also, in Vietnam, if we want to get any rank, we can get it.”

In the confession of Kim Inh, who has been arrested recently, he said that he had planned with Pann Lieng Cheav to escape to Vietnam. In his group there were two other persons:



1-Lên (ឡើង), a native of Phnom Penh, who now lives in Srè Kruor village, Cheang Torng commune.

2-Sou (ស៊ូ), a native of Moat Chrouk province, who now lives in Srè Kruor village, Cheang Torng commune. The past occupations of these two men are not known. This is the only thing these two men have confessed.

Please, the Party, be informed about it.

-Name: Meas Mân (មាស ម៉ន), 33 years-old. His wife named Kim Soeun (គីម ស៊ីន).

They have no children. His birthplace is Trapeäng Reäng (ត្រពាំងរាំង) village, Dâng Peng (ដងពែង) commune, Srè Âmbel district, Koh Kong (កោះកុង) province.

[00270874-97]

He has confessed that he was a commune Chhlorp in Mean Chey (មានជ័យ) commune in 1970. He later betrayed Angkar by taking 5 commune militiamen, who were his cousins, with him to join the enemy in Kampong Seila province in August 1970. He took with him at that time 3 rifles included 1 CKC rifle, 1 Carbine and 1 Enfield. After they arrived at the enemy based, each received the military uniforms, 8,500 Riels, canned fish, milk, and bread and many other things as the rewards. Each was also given a rank. I would like to give the names of those traitors who had gone with him to join the enemy at that time as follows:

1-Krip Duch (គ្រីប ឌុច), a native of Kraing Chĕk (ក្រាំងថេក) village, was given a rank as a chief caporal.

2-Krip Chhoeun (គ្រីប ឈៀន), a native of Kraing Chĕk village, was given a rank as a caporal.

3-Chaing Peum (ចាំង ប៊ុម), a native of Kraing Chĕk village, was a private.

4-Num Chiv (នុំ ជីវ), a native of Kraing Chĕk village, was a private.

5-Sĕk Phân (សេក ផន), a native of Trapeäng Reäng village, was given a rank as a caporal.

6- Meas Mân, a native of Trapeäng Reäng village, was given a rank as a chief caporal.

These 6 men, [after arrived at the enemy base], they were transported by an airplane from Kampong Som to Phnom Penh. A half month later when Phnom Penh fell, they were

dispersed. Mân then came to Trapeäng Kès (ត្រពាំងកែស) village in Trăm Kâk commune, where he has lived until nowadays.

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-Name: Chou Huch (ជូ ហ៊ុច), 35 years-old. His wife named Phauk An (ហ្វោក អាន). His birthplace is Kântes Lâng (កន្លែងឡង់) village, Srè Ronong commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province. He was an army former 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant. After 17 April, he came to Srè Ronong commune, where he has lived until nowadays.

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-Name: Tea Hut (ទា ហ៊ុត), 48 years-old. His wife named Uch Ngip (អ៊ុច ងីប). His birthplace is Steung Thmei (ស្ទឹងថ្មី) village, Trăm Kâk commune, Takeo province.

[00270874-97]

After 17 April he returned to live in Steung Thmei village, Trăm Kâk commune. This man was a chauffeur of Phou Sē Uy (ហ្វូ សេ អ៊ុយ), who was a former minister. This man incited people by saying, “Do not grow household crops because we will not be allowed to eat them.”

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-Name: Sâmret Ya (សំរិត យ៉ា), 28 years-old. His wife named Uk Vanna (អ៊ុក វ៉ាន់ណា). His birthplace is Kampong Luong (កំពង់ឆ្នាំង) village, Kampong Luong commune, Punhea Leu (ពញាឮ) district, Kandal province. He was a former soldier in Kampong Som. After 17 April, he came to Yeay Lâr (យាយឡែ) village, Trăm Kâk commune, where he has lived until nowadays.

This man said that his leader was Hut. He said, “Angkar assigns people to farm rice every day but then takes the crop to exchange for oil and tractors. We have so far not yet seen any oil or tractors. Instead, we only see them driving car around for fun.”

He continued, “As the 17 April-people, we have disappeared one by one every day. Eventually, we all will be disappeared. In the meantime, we are waiting only for our last day to come.” Whenever he meets his friends, he always says that to them.

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-Name: Êm Prum (អែម ព្រុំ), 47 years-old. His wife named Nou Sei (នូ សី). His birthplace is Kraing (ក្រាំង) village currently called Steung Thmei (ស្ទឹងថ្មី), Trăm Kâk commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province.

This man was a former army caporal in Phnom Penh. After 17 April, he came to Trăm Kâk commune, where he has lived until nowadays. His activities against Angkar are as follows:

- 1-He said, “Do not grow any crops around the house because it is useless.”
- 2-“Every day we live like [a patient] is waiting for death to come.”

-Name: Tum Mèn (ទុំ ម៉ែន), 32 years-old. His wife named Prāk Vy (ប្រាក់ វី). His birthplace is Yeay Lâr village, Trăm Kâk commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province.

[00270874-97]

This man was a school teacher since 1966 in Phnom Penh. After 17 April, he returned to his birth village, where he has lived until nowadays.

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-Name: Sum Seng (ស៊ី សេង), 38 years-old. His wife named Ying Savân (យីង សាវ៉ាន). His birthplace is Âng Thnoat Lech (អង្គត្នោតខាងលិច), Âng Ta Soam commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province. He was a former army sergeant. His unit was number 619. His commander was Major Sou Chăo Êm (ស៊ី ចៅ ឯម). After 17 April, he came to live in Ta Koam (តាកាំ) village, Ta Pphem commune. One day while Seng was working at the fertilizer place, Iem Pat came to see him there. When they met Iem Pat asked Seng “What were the Dung, Dung sounds?”. Seng answered, “No, I did not hear where the sounds came from”. Pat continued, “Prum Sann is now recruiting many troops. He only takes former students and soldiers”. While Pat was saying that, there were other workers coming to work. He stopped talking about it and left.

-Name: Sum Sieng (ស៊ី សៀង), 41 years-old. His wife named Êm Phorn (អែម ភិន). His birthplace is Âng Thnoat village, Âng Ta Soam commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo

province. This man was a former army corporal at Fort Trei (បន្ទាយត្រី) [a fort of Brigade13] south of Po Chen Tong (ពោធិ៍ចិនតុង), Phnom Penh.

After 17 April, he came to Ta Koam (តាកាំ) village, Ta Phem commune, where he has lived until nowadays.

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-Name: Mak Y (ម៉ាក ឃី), 54 years-old. His wife named Aun (អ៊ូន). His birthplace is Slèng (ស្លែង) village, Pichsa (ព្រៃជសា) commune, District 108, Takeo province. He was sent by Angkar from District 108 to Âng Băksei (អង្គបក្សី) village, Cheang Torng commune, District 105, where he has lived until nowadays.

He confessed that he had said to his wife, “I worked very hard all day and night to dig canal and moat. I have grown many watermelons, but Angkar sends all fruits to District 105. I am very upset about that. I want to put poison in the boiled drinking water to poison them.” He admitted that he had said that to his wife. He also said, “If I have a

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pesticide called Andrin, I will put it in the drinking water. And I want to grind the Slèng seeds and put it in the boiled drinking water to poison everyone in the Âng Băksei cooperative.” The above plan was just an idea which he had told his wife about. It was not yet executed.

After the Chhlorps had grasped that plan, they arrested him. He also said to his wife, “The reason Angkar sent us to District 105 was because I used to be a member of the village committee in the past; and because my niece, Kum (គឹម), had fled to Vietnam. What a woe for us!”

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-Name: Kâng Put Sann (កង ពុតសាន់), 25 years-old, single. His father named Kâng Sam-èl (កង សំអែល), and [mother named] Ban Muoy Phuong (បាន មួយ ភួង). His birthplace is Bânteay Srăh Châk (បន្ទាយស្រះចក់), Phnom Penh.

He was a former army corporal. After 17 April he came to stay in the Youth Gathering Unit of the Srè Ronong commune, Trăm Kâk district, where he has stayed until nowadays.

This man has confessed that he was lazy to work. He did not stay at the worksite during the working hours. One day at 4am in the morning, he attempted to rape a girl in

Thmei village. While he was approaching the fence [of the house where the girl was staying], our cadres arrested him. They then tied him up and sent him to carried earth--an assigned quota--at the place west of the Srè Ronong Lake.

Later, the commune representative sent him back to his unit after they had reeducated him.

One day at the worksite, when a child saw him was working slowly, the child said to him why he, unlike the other workers, was sluggish. He pushed that child down into the water because he was angry with him.

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-Name: Hing Un (ហ៊ីង អ៊ុន) alias Ngun (ងុន), 39 years-old. His wife named Mom Yâng (ម៉ុម យ៉ង់). His birthplace is Veal Srè (វាលស្រែ) village, Rokar commune, Treăng district, Takeo province. After 17 April, he arrived in Trapeăng Ronong (ត្រពាំងរនោង) village, Srè Ronong commune, where he has lived until nowadays. This man broke a plow by crashing it against a palm tree in order to undermine the cooperative.

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[00270874-97]

Name: Tim Sâng (ទឹម សង់), 43 years-old. His wife named Ngèt Nonn (ង៉ែត ណុន). His birthplace is Chen (ចិន) village, Srè Ronong commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province. This man was a former military physician with the rank of a major. After 17 April, he returned to his birth village where he has lived until nowadays.

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Name: Ngov Chheun (ង៉ូវ ឈឺន), 31 years-old. His wife named Tann Sarĕn (តាន់ សារឺន). His birthplace is Trapeăng Ronong village, Srè Ronong commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province. This man was a former military physician with the rank of a warrant officer. After 17 April, he came to Srè Ronong commune where he has lived until nowadays.

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Name: Hok Thin (ហុក ធីន), 38 years-old. His wife named Nop Peav (ណុប ពាវ). His birthplace is Ta Dou (តា ឌូ) village, Rokar commune, Treăng district, Takeo province. Based on the report from the commune, this man was a former MP 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant. But when he arrived here, he claimed that he was in the air force in Po Chen Tong. After 17 April, he came to Trapeăng Thnâl (ត្រពាំងថ្នល់) village, Srè Ronong commune, where he

has lived until nowadays. This man said, “We should take a break after eating. It is difficult to work after eating. For me, I used to take break after eating”.

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-Name: Èk Hy (អែក ហ៊ី), 30 years-old. His wife named Mēng Chēk (ម៉ែង ចេក). His birthplace is Srè Thlork (ស្រែឆ្លុក) village, Srè Ronong commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province. This man was a former MP 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant guarding the Independence Monument. His job was also to guide foreigners to see the city. After 17 April, he came to Srè Ronong commune where he has lived until nowadays.

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-Name: Chann In (ចាន់ អ៊ិន), 45 years-old. His wife named Nguon Kim Lēng (ងួន គឹមឡេង). His birthplace is Srè Chheu Neang (ស្រែលើនាង) village, Srè Ronong commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province.

[00270874-97]

This man had been a school teacher who was later transferred into the military with the rank of a 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant. After 17 April, he came to Srè Ronong commune where he has lived until nowadays.

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1-Name: Ouch Srei (អ៊ូថ ស្រី), female, 22 years-old. Her husband named Chann Soeun (ចាន់ សៀន). Her birthplace is Prey Leab (ព្រៃលាប) village, Ta O (តាអូ) commune, Kirivong district, Takeo province.

-Name: Chann Soeun, 23 years-old, Ouch Srei’s husband. His birthplace is Trapeäng Pul (ត្រពាំងពុល) village, Sâmroang commune, Sâmroang district, Odor Mean Chey (ឧត្តរមានជ័យ) province. He was a former caporal and a bodyguard of ‘A’ Kien Try (កៀន ត្រី), who was the then governor of Takeo province. After 17 April, when he arrived here, Angkar put him in Prâ-tung (ប្រទង់) Pagoda for 2 months before sending him to live at his wives birthplace in Kirivong.

In Kirivong, both of them, the wife and husband, had committed stealing activities as follows:

1-They had stolen brown rice to their home where they husked and cooked and ate them privately.

2-His wife had stolen other person's skirt to be buried at a place and then defecated on it.

3-When he was assigned to tender the water buffaloes, he lost them.

After they knew that Angkar at the base had found out about their above 3 activities, they both were nervous and trying to escape to the husband's birthplace in Odor Mean Chey province. When they were reaching Kus commune in District 105, our cadres arrested them on site.

-Name: Vong Savat (វង់ សាវាត), 45 years-old. His wife named Mok Savang (ម៉ុក សាវាង).

His birthplace is Ta-Ny Khmer (តានីខ្មែរ) village, Phnom Kong (ភ្នំកុង) commune, Bânteay Meas (បន្ទាយមាស) district, Kampot province.

He had been a school teacher in the past, but later was transferred into the military in Phnom Penh with the rank of a 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant. After 17 April, he arrived in Trapeang Kès (ត្រពាំងកែស) village, Trăm Kâk commune where he has lived until nowadays. When he first arrived, this man said he disliked the revolution at all. Each day, during working hours, he often looked at the watch for a break time to come.

[00270874-97]

He said, "Oh! Why my life is so difficult now. I used to eat and sleep comfortably. In the past, if I wanted to work, I went to do it, but if I did not want to work, I would take 10-20 days break. And even I did not go to work, no one would do anything to me."

-Name: Huot Soly (ហួត សុលី), 39 years-old. His wife named Sum Ieng (ស៊ុំ អៀង).

His birthplace is Bânteay Chäs (បន្ទាយចាស់) village, Chäkkrei Ting (ចក្រីទីង) commune,

Kampot district, Kampot province. Based on the report from the commune, this man was a former army 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant. After 17 April, he arrived in Trapeang Kès village, Trăm Kâk commune, where he has lived until nowadays.

-Name: Ork Chhân (ឱក ឆន), 30 years-old. His wife named Huon Chanthy (ហួន ចាន់ធី).

His birthplace is Lolork Sâr (លលកសែរ) village, Lolork Sâr commune, Bakan (បាកាន)

district, Pursat (ពោធិសាត់) province. After 17 April, he arrived in Trapeang Kès village,

Trăm Kâk commune, where he has lived until nowadays. This man was a former MP 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant from 1970 to 1975, working at the Borei Keila in Phnom Penh.

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-Name: Duong Sok (ដួង សុក) alias Sat (សាត), 49 years-old. His wife named Touch Path (ទូច ផាត). His birthplace is Chruoy (ជ្រួយ) village, Vihear Luong (វិហារលួង) commune, Tbong Khmum (ត្បូងឃ្មុំ) district, Kampong Cham (កំពង់ចាម) province.

He was a former army 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant working in Kambol (កំបូល) Fort. After 17 April, he arrived in Trapeang Kès village, Trăm Kâk commune, where he has lived until nowadays.

-Name: Yèm Sok Khom (យ៉ែម សុក ខុម), 30 years-old, single. His father named Yèm Kân (យ៉ែម កន); and his mother named Mey Yom (មី យ៉ុំ). His birthplace is Trapeang Kès village, Trăm Kâk commune, Takeo province. He was a former MP sergeant since 1972 guarding the house of Brigadier General Hèm Savet (ហែម សាវេត). After 17 April, he returned to his birth village where he has lived until nowadays.

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[00270874-97]

-Name: Teng Lēn (តឹង ឡេន), 40 years-old. His wife named Neou Yèn (នេវ៉ៃ យ៉ែន). His birthplace is Trapeang Po (ត្រពាំងពោធិ) village, Cheang Torng commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province. He was a former chief caporal. After 17 April, he arrived in Srè Kruor village, Cheang Torng commune, where he has lived until nowadays. This man planned to escape to Vietnam with Ĩnh (អ៊ីញ), who was the group leader. He said that Ĩnh was the person who had initiated the escape plan. He agreed with Ĩnh to escape together, but the departure date was not yet picked.

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-Name: Hann Sou (ហាន់ ស៊ូ), 41 years-old. His wife named Ving Taing Heu (វឹង តាំង ហ៊ី). His birthplace is Baray (បារាយ) village, Baray commune, Treang district, Takeo province. This man also wanted to escape to Vietnam as his wife's birthplace is in Tun-loap (ទន្លាប់) [near the Vietnam border].



-Name: Prum Yân (ព្រំ យ៉ាន), 52 years-old. His wife named Chuong Sâmbo (ជួង សំបូ). His birthplace is Dâmnak Reachea (ដំណាក់រាជា) village, Prambei Mum (ព្រំបីម៉ុ) commune, Treäng district, Takeo province. This man was a former army warrant officer working at the Kampong Som Port. After 17 April, he came to live in Prambei Mum commune, District 106. But he was later sent by Angkar to Kporp Trâbèk village in District 105 where he has lived until nowadays.

This man had committed stealing activities again and again repeatedly. Even he had been reeducated subsequently by the unit chairman, he still did not stop stealing. He stole potatoes and corns etc... One time when a person was sent to call him to attend a reeducation, he [was upset] and wrapped a scarf around that person's neck. At the same time, he almost hacked that person with his machete.

1- Name: Sum Sieng, 41 years-old. His wife named Êm Phorn (អែម ភិន). His birthplace is Âng Thnoat village, Âng Ta Soam commune, Trăm Kâk district. This man was a former military caporal in Takeo province.

2-Name: Sum Seng, 38 years-old. His wife named Ying Savân. His birthplace is Âng Thnoat village, Âng Ta Soam commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province. He was a former army chief caporal. His unit was number 619. His commander was Major Sou Chao Êm.

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These two men are siblings. After 17 April, they arrived in their birth village where they have lived until nowadays.

Sum Seng was then assigned by the village chairman to make 'the number 1 fertilizer' in the village. One day Iem Pat came to the fertilizer production place and smoked cigarette together with Seng. At that time, Iem Pat asked Seng, "Did you hear what the Kdung, Kdung sounds were? Were there any fighting somewhere?" Seng answered, "I do not know where these sounds come from". Pat then continued, "How come do you not know, Seng? Prum Sann is now recruiting many people into his forces. He takes only former students and soldiers." While Pat was talking about that, there were other workers coming to work. His conversation was interrupted by that. Pat stayed on at the fertilizer production place for a short moment before he went back to his work place.

Based on the confessions of the above two persons, especially Seng's confession, the person who had gone around to incite people was Iem Pat. This man, Pat, was a former troop of Prum Sann and Panh. ~~[We] knew this through Pat's son named Iem Tâk.~~

Based on Seng's confession regarding to Chhieng (ឈឿង) who now lives in Ta Koam village, Chhieng used to be a soldier [in the revolution] because he once said to Seng as follow: "When I was a soldier assigned to fight you, I had a very hard time to do

it because I had to move in the dark to [attack you position].” Because Seng was afraid of him [Chhieng], Seng did not ask him which unit he was in at that time.

Chhieng currently is the village chairman of Ta Koam village, commune...

This is all in Seng’s confession.

-Name: Chou La (ជូ ឡា), 27 years-old. His wife named Sok Chēng (សុក ចេង). His birthplace is in Kampot province. His father’s birthplace is in Cha Loeung (ចា លៀង) in Moat Chrouk province.

This man is an ethnic Yuon. His father and his wife were the cross-border smugglers, who were stuck in Vietnam since 1973. This man, Chou La, stayed with his mother doing business in Kampot market. After 17 April, he arrived in Tuol Tbèng (តួល ត្ប៉េង) village, Âng Ta Soam commune, where he has lived until nowadays.

This man said that he cannot live in this kind of society because he never farmed rice in the past. He only knows how to trade in the market. He wants to ask Angkar to go to Vietnam to reunite with his father and wife.

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[00270874-97]

-Name: Kè Toek (កែ តឹក), 35 years-old. His wife named Sâm Neang (សំ នាង). His birthplace is Koh Chânos (កោះ ចន្ទ) village, Russey Srok (រូស្សី ស្រុក) commune, Kampong Trach district, Kampot province.

This man worked in the map department of Takeo province. After 17 April, he arrived to live in Prey Chheu Teal village, Âng Ta Soam commune, Trâm Kâk district, Takeo province.

This man asks to go to Vietnam because his mother and all his relatives are now living in Vietnam.

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-Name: Nàng Phorn (ណង់ ភន) or Chăo Nhoung (ចៅ ញូង), 28 years-old. His wife named Tun Mom (ទន់ ម៉ុម). His birthplace is Prâlay Meas (ប្រឡាយ មាស) village, Peam 4 (ពាម ៤) commune, Svay Torng (ស្វាយ ទង) district, Moat Chrouk province. This man was a former

army corporal. After 17 April, he arrived to live in Tbèng Toteung (ត្បែងទទឹង) village, Âng Ta Soam commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province.

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-Name: Chhay Chuor (អាយ ជួរ), 17 years-old. His father named Minh Tiet (មិញ ទៀត); and mother named Hēng Sēng (ហេង សេង). His birthplace is Sangkat number 3, Phnom Penh. After 17 April, he came to live in Po Âng-krorng (ពោធិ៍ក្រុង) commune, Sector 33. Later on, Angkar sent him to live in Roneam (រនាម) commune, District 107. This man moved around from places to places arbitrarily until one day our soldiers arrested him at Sla Kou (ស្លាកូ) bridge, and then sent him to the reeducation center of Âng Ta Soam commune where he stayed for 8 months. He asks us to go to Vietnam because he has a brother-in-law living over there.

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-Name: Say Chan Thoeun (សាយ ចាន់ធៀន), 22 years-old. His father named Say Kun (សាយ គុន); and mother named Chuon (ជួន). His birthplace is in Rumchâng (រំចង់) commune, District 107. After 17 April, he returned to live in Rumchâng commune. Shortly after their arrival there, his parent died.

This man asks to go to live in Vietnam with his sister named Say Srēn (សាយ ស្រែន), who was a cross-border smuggler stuck in Vietnam [since during the war]. He wants to go there because it is difficult for him to live here at present.

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[Repeated]

1-Chou La, 27 years-old. His wife named Sok Chēng. His birthplace is Kampot market. His father's birthplace is in Cha Loeung village in Moat Chrouk province. After 17 April, he arrived in Tuol Tbèng village, Âng Ta Soam commune, where he has lived until nowadays.

2- Kè Toek, 35 years-old. His wife named Sâm Neang. His birthplace is Koh Chânlôs village, Russey Srok commune, Kampong Trach district, Kampot province.

This man worked in the map department of Takeo province. After 17 April, he arrived to live in Prey Chheu Teal village, Âng Ta Soam commune, Trâm Kâk district, Takeo province.

This man's mother and all relatives are living in Vietnam.

3- Chăo Nhoung alias Nâng Phorn alias Tum (៨), 28 years-old. His wife named Tun Mom. His birthplace is Prâlay Meas village, Peam 4 commune, Svay Torng district, Moat Chrouk province. This man was a former army caporal in Takeo. After 17 April, he arrived in Tbêng Toteung village, Âng Ta Soam commune, where he has lived until nowadays.

4- Chhay Chuor, 17 years-old. His father named Minh Tiet; and mother named Hêng Sêng. His birthplace is Sangkat number 3, Phnom Penh. After 17 April, he came to live in Po Âng-krorng commune, Sector 33. Later on, Angkar sent him to live in District 107. This man had escaped from District 107 to Po Âng-krorng commune. But, one day, when he was traveling back Po Âng-krorng, our Chhlorps arrested him in Âng Ta Soam and kept him there.

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5- Say Chan Thoeun, 22 years-old, single. His father named Say Kun; and mother named Chuon. His birthplace is in Rumchâng commune, District 107. After 17 April, he returned to live in Rumchâng commune. His parents died shortly after they had arrived there.

This man asks to go to live in Vietnam with his sister, who was a cross-border smuggler stuck in Vietnam [since during the war]. He wants to go there because it is difficult for him to live here at present.

These 5 men have parents and relatives living in Vietnam, and all of them have asked to go to live in Vietnam because, as they claimed, life here is very difficult for them and because they are assigned to work all day and night long and eat only porridge. They said that they cannot live a life like that in Âng Ta Soam commune.

These are all the confessions of these 5 men.

-Name: Sâm Soeung (សំ សៀង), Chinese, 42 years-old. Her husband is named Nop (ណុប) (dead). Her birthplace is Châmkar Âng (ចំការអង្គ) village, Kus commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province.

Based on the confession of this woman, in 1973 she asked for permission to go to live in Trea Cheung Kuon (ទ្រាជើងគួន) village, which was the birthplace of her husband. But after her husband and parent-in-law there had died, this woman asked to move back to her birth village.

For her moving back, she said that she had a permission slip but she lost it when she was arriving in Sla Kou. After losing the permission slip, this woman still traveled on until she arrived in Âng Ta Soam where she was arrested by our soldiers. The soldiers then sent her to be kept in Âng Ta Soam commune since 1975.

While staying and working in Tuol Tbèng village, Âng Ta Soam commune, this woman once said, “The Kampuchea Revolutionary Angkar educates people not to believe in witchcraft and forest spirit called Neak-ta (អ្នកតា). They also educates children not to respect their mothers.” She [mocked Angkar] by saying, “The Kampuchea Revolution is very strong because they can use people to build dams and canals for keeping the water for farming rice. If I were the sky, I will not let the rains to fall for 3-4 years, and then we can see whether or not their dams and canals can produce water for them to farm rice.”

At another time, this woman again said, “It is now no problem for me even you use me to work in the middle of the day like that. In the near future, when the Vietnamese arrive here, you will see what I will do.”

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Referring to her statement, “In the near future, when the Vietnamese arrive here, you will see what I will do,” we questioned her again and again in order to find out how she knows if the Vietnamese will arrive and who are in her string. This woman said that she heard about it from grandma Yang (យ៉ាង), a new-person, who now lives in Prâ Soung (ប្រស្នៀង) village. But, according to Soeung’s confession, this woman [Yang] is a base-people because she had never gone to live in the enemy zone in the past.

Two of Soeung’s children are the soldiers in our military.

1-Song (សុង) is a soldier in Veal Rinh (វាលរឹង).

2-Nai (ណៃ), female, is a soldier now at the Vai Island (វៃ).

This woman [Soeung] has 8 children include 3 sons and 5 daughters. Two of her 8 children are our soldiers. [Her 8 children] are as follows:

1-Song is a soldier in Veal Rinh.

2-Nai, female, is a soldier now at the Vai Island.

3-Suy (ស៊ុយ) is in the Gathering Unit of Nhèng Nhâng commune, while two other children are in the Gathering Unit of Âng Ta Soam commune. The remaining 3 children are living with her.

This is all about the confession of this woman.

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-Name: Nauk Lina (ណូក លីណា), female, 25 years-old. Her husband named Prăk Vichara Put (ប្រាក់ វិច្ឆារាពុត). Her birthplace is Kampot market.

The husband of this woman joined the marines from 1972 to 1975 with a rank of 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant and stationed in Kampong Som. After 17 April, this woman left Kampong Som and came to live in Trapeăng Kchao (ត្រពាំងខ្មៅ) village, Trapeăng Thom Cheung commune, Trăm Kâk district, Takeo province.

When she was assigned to pound [husk rice], this woman stole the sticky rice to cook and eat privately.

This woman was an actress at the Hèm Cheat (ហែមជ្ជាតិ) Movie Theatre in Phnom Penh. She became an actress in 1972.

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She acted in the 2 following movies entitled:

1-‘Time to Cry’.

2-‘Will Any Woman Not Cry’.

She acted in these movies with actors Kong Sâm-oeun (កង់ សំអឿន) and Vann Vannăk (វណ្ណ វណ្ណៈ). She also worked as a dancer in the Rose Night Club in Kampot town.

For this woman background, if we speak about prostitution, she was beyond a regular prostitute. But she was a high class prostitute. She charged her customer 1,500 to 2,000 Riels each time.

Another woman named Vann Tha (វ៉ាន់ ថា) incited people by saying, “All of us will see that we will be clubbed to dead by Angkar after we finish building dams and digging canals.”

Vann Tha has 3 children and she now lives in Peāk Bâng-oang (ពាក់បង្កោង) village. Vann Tha’s husband was a former 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant, but Angkar asked for him to be sent back since the time he had just arrived here.

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-Name: Chhay Lieng Sier (ឆាយ លៀងស៊ែរ), 43 years-old. His wife named Khov Sai Kieng (ខ្វែវ សែតៀង). He has 5 sons. Three of them, namely 1-Chhai Kola Phea (ឆៃ កុឡាភា), 2-Chhai Kola Pheak (ឆៃ កុឡាភាគ), and 3-Chhai Kola Phoand (ឆៃ កុឡាភណ្ណ), were sent to live with his mother-in-law in Kampong Chhnang (កំពង់ឆ្នាំង) province. Only 2 children are now living with him.

He confessed that he had joined the police force from 1957 to 1970, at which time he was transferred to the military. After that, he was sent to study military skills in South Vietnam for 2 months. After his return, he was promoted to 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant working in the Handicapped Soldier Department in Phnom Penh.

After 17 April, he arrived to live in Trapeäng Thngän (ត្រពាំងថ្លាន់) village, Prâ Phnom (ប្រាំ) commune, District 106. His mother-in-law came to take his 3 children to live with

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after he had arrived there. At that time, his mother-in-law told Miss Bau (ប៊ូ), who was his sister-in-law and a medic at Trapeäng Ro-neap (ត្រពាំងរោង) Hospital, that she should ask District 106 to take Sier to live in Trăm Kâk district with her. Bau then took him to Trăm Kâk district. After Sier arrived in Trăm Kâk district, he lived with his friend there.

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- 1-Name: Moeun (ម៉ឺន).
- 2-Name: Try (ត្រី), came from Kampong Som.
- 3-Name: Kung (គង់).
- 4-Name: Kăo (កៅ).

These 4 men are now in the Youth Gathering Unit of Trapeäng Thom Cheung commune. Furthermore, according to Phorn's confession, there is still another person, named Nhep Nav (ញឹប ណាវ), in his group. [Phorn said Nav] was a nephew of 'A' Săk Sut Sakhân (សាក់ ស៊ុត សាខាន) who was second in command of the arm forces after 'A' Lon Nol (លន់ នល់). This man, Nav, knew about the plan [of Angkar] before the fall of Phnom Penh.

According to Nav, about 1 to 2 months prior to the fall [of Phnom Penh], Săk Sut Sakhân told his [Nav's] family and his younger sister/brother as follows: "When the [country] falls, if Angkar orders you to leave, you should follow their directions. Do not resist Angkar's orders. If there is any threat, you should flee and stay in the jungle. I will return in the next 2 or 3 years."

At present there is a sister-in-law of Săk Sut Sakhân living in Prey Ta Kao (ព្រៃតាកោ) village in Trapeäng Thom Cheung commune, but [Phorn] does not know her name. [Phorn] said that Nav knows that woman and also knows a lot about Săk Sut Sakhân's story.

These are all about the confessions of these men.

As for Nav, when he was working at the site of the dry season rice in Kbal Po...[missing].