

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

The Petition: Summary Report

Sunday, March 21, 1999

The petitions contained within the Renakse Report summarized below date from 1980 to 1983. These petitions were collected by the National Front for the Defense, Restoration and Solidarity of Kampuchea. The official report on the petitions dates July 25, 1983. The total number of petitioners is 1,166,307. The total death toll cited in the report is 3,314,768 with 141,848 being deaths of the disabled. The report also cites that 200,000 were orphaned as a result of the conflict.

After the fall the of the Khmer Rouge in January 1979, the Vietnamese-installed government conducted a trial of the “Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique” for crimes of genocide in August 1979, known as the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Despite the guilty verdicts of the tribunal in 1979 however, groups within the government still felt it necessary to collect petitions condemning the “genocidal” acts of Khmer Rouge leaders from 1980-1983.

This poses a number of interesting questions, including the level of satisfaction with the trial among the public and whether the petitions (filed after the trial) can be presented as evidence in a new trial against Khmer Rouge leaders. It is interesting to note that the petitions call for the United Nations to try Pol Pot and other leaders of the Khmer Rouge regime. Since the Renakse report was completed however, there were no response from the Cambodian government or the international community, let alone a response of creating a tribunal to prosecute Khmer Rouge leaders.

The person in charge of the census data contained in the Renakse document currently works in Royal Palace in Phnom Penh.

Youk Chhang
Director of Documentation Center of Cambodia

The Petition: Summary Report

Summarized by Vanthan P. Dara

-- 1999 --

1. KANDAL Province (September 1983)

There are 153 documents with 4958 supporting fingerprints, totaling 529 pages. They are divided into 3 categories:

First category: Reports from people who condemn the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary clique and describe the cruelty of the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary clique toward them and their family members. Other reports were made by the people living in villages and sub-districts of the province relate to the 1983 study seminar regarding the genocide records and National Assembly documents. The seminar also taught participants how to write petitions in support of the resolution passed by the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Second category: Comprised of 7 documents which outline studies conducted by different organization and persons regarding the criminal acts of the Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan clique.

Third category: Comprised of 139 petitions describing the suffering of Cambodians and death tolls by location, in support of the resolution made by the National Assembly.

- 25,429 residents of Sa-Ang were killed. Furniture and jewelry worth 1,200,000,000 riels (approximately 10 million dollars at the rate of 120 riels per US dollar) were destroyed. Many inhabitants in each village (*phum*) and subdistrict (*khum*) were killed.
- 2,450 residents of Svay Rolum were persecuted, including 1,276 farmers, 4 monks, 19 intellectuals, 155 workers, 215 old-age people, 651 students; 9 people disappeared.
- In Khum Toek Vil, 1,591 people were killed and property worth 308,700 riels (16,000 dollars) destroyed.
- 1,951 people were killed, 262 people disappeared and 5 people disabled in Khum Treuille. In Khum Set Tbo, 1,672 people were killed and property worth 2,807,870 Riels (230,000 dollars) destroyed.

- In Khum Sa-Ang Phnom, 932 people and 4 monks were killed. In addition, 632 houses, 751 bicycles, 288 ox-carts, and 50 motorbikes were destroyed and 2,028 cattle killed.

The documents also describe prisons, but not mass graves:

- Nakk Nuon witnessed it. Pen Vises who now lives in Khum Koh Srok Sa-Ang was imprisoned in the Pol Pot regime in Khum Tuol Bobeak, then in Khum Angkor Chey, Takoe province (Kampot). In the prison, 20 people were tortured. His younger brother, Pen Phun was tortured and killed.
- Mr. Prom Sarom who was tortured in Koh Kor, Srok Sa-Ang describes the suffering and torturing inflicted on him by the Pol Pot regime.
- Mr. Chhin Thil, who lives in Phum Kbal Koh, was also imprisoned in Koh Kor on charges of being a KGB agent. In the prison, 15 people were violently interrogated. Mr. Loun was beaten to death.
- In Koh Kor prison, there were 3 rooms with 30 to 50 prisoners. The prisoners were handcuffed, shackled and tortured. In 1976, they [Khmer Rouge] killed between 30 and 50 prisoners each day and another 10 to 20 prisoners were killed each night. Between 60 and 70 people were killed in mass graves and between 40 and 60 others were executed in the prison. Mr. Nem, who was responsible for burying the dead bodies, reports that 70 people were killed each night.
- In 1978, Village Chief Mr. Sean was replaced with Mr. Phan. Phan was the person who ordered prisoners to break rocks into pieces in Srok Sa-Ang.

Leuk Dek District:

- 760 inhabitants in Phum Kampong Por, Khum Kampong Phnom, Srok Leuk Dek, were killed. 47 people were left handicapped and widowed.
- In Phum Ampil Toek, Khum Kampong Phnom, Srok Leuk Dek, 840 people were killed, 50 people handicapped and 53 children orphaned.
- In Phum Ta Hoeng Khum Prek Dach, Srok Leuk Dek 128 people were killed, 36 people were left handicapped, 65 widowed and 8 orphaned.
- In Phum Koh Kun Theay, Khum Prek Dach, Srok Leuk Dek, 36 people were killed, 3 handicapped, 1 orphaned and 1 widowed.
- Khum Prek Touch, Khum Prek Dach, Srok Leuk Dek, 196 people were killed, 3 children orphaned and 60 women widowed. In Khum Kampong Phnom,

Srok Leuk Dek, 1621 people were killed, 65 handicapped and 38 children orphaned.

- In Phum Prek Dach, 159 people were killed, 86 women widowed and 13 children orphaned.

Khsarch Kandal District:

The documents do not mention death tolls, but do describe the suffering caused by the Khmer Rouge regime. The petitions also show that people are in favor of the resolution made by the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the condemnation of Pol Pot clique.

Mouk Kampoul District:

There are no petitions but only report on the genocide census from the document study seminar.

Kandal Stung District:

The petitions describe the suffering under the Khmer Rouge regime and the request by petitioners for the United Nation to remove the Khmer Rouge from its seat in the General Assembly.

Museum of Kandal Province:

The petitions concern genocidal acts and people's anger.

Kean Svay District:

The petitions strongly condemn the genocidal acts committed by the Khmer Rouge and describe the suffering under the Pol Pot regime; they do not contain fingerprints or death toll figures.

- Mr. Um Ran testifies that he saw Khmer Rouge cadres kill his child.
- Im Hean who now lives in Phum Koki Thom, also testifies that she saw Khmer Rouge cadres kill her brother, her children and her pregnant sister.

2. KAMPONG SOM Province (27 September 1983)

There are a total of 53 documents. These documents contain lists of names of people in favor of the resolution by the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea created during the 5th Session of the first Legislature regarding the genocidal crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique upon Cambodians during 1975-1978. The lists of names were gathered from all *khum*s and *srok*s together with other lists of names of all the offices of the province and military units concerned.

According to these lists, 7,572 people signed and fingerprinted their support to resolution of the National Assembly. The lists also specified locations of mass graves and body counts.

3. KAMPONG THOM Province (September 1983)

Most of the 87 documents from Kampong Thom province are petitions in favor of the resolution of the National Assembly (5th Session, first Legislature) regarding the genocidal crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique upon Cambodians during 1975-1978.

The petitions, representing people from all walks of life throughout Kampong Thom province, reveal similar atrocities to what has been previously mentioned. Not only do the petitions support the resolution, they also strongly condemn the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. However, the petitions do not specify the death toll, killing sites, or location of pits.

4. KAMPONG SPEU Province (10 October 1983)

This collection of reports contains only one document from Kampong Speu province totaling 4 pages and containing 6 signatures of representatives of the people in the province.

The petitions specify that 3,314,768 people died throughout the country and the casualties and damages to properties include:

- 127,130 people killed, of whom there were 3,215 “innocent peasants”, 4,031 monks and 2,031 people.
- 3,187 disabled people as the result of overwork.
- 66,741 houses and buildings damaged and/or destroyed.

There are no killing sites, pits or graves specified in the petitions. The petitions elaborate the suffering and the anger of the Cambodian people in Kampong Speu province, along with their support of the resolution by the National Assembly. They especially describe their determination to inscribe the events in history and to build memorials to hold the remains of the victims.

Perpetrators are not specified in the petitions but merely referred to as "Pol Potist".

5. STUNG TRENG Province

Documents of Stung Treng province do not contain petitions. They are all taken from Renakse in Stung Treng province. There are 42 documents containing 21 signatures totaling 228 pages. The documents are comprised of:

1) 8 documents containing statistics of the population living in Stung Treng where there are 13 ethnic groups. Some address the situation of the people and how much progress the Ministry of Culture and Information has made in Stung Treng during 1980-81 and in 83. These reports emphasize the accomplishments of the Office of Information at the *phum*, *khum* and *srok* levels. Many other reports summarize achievements made in areas of the economy, education, culture and health.

2) Statistics: These entail statistical lists of laymen, laywomen, and monks in Stung Treng province. Some statistics are reports of people who initiated legal action regarding the loss of their family members, damages to their properties, houses and animals during the Khmer Rouge regime.

3) Renakse statutes concerning the meaning and the context of the word "Renakse".

4) Decision to celebrate the tenth anniversary of 7 January 1979, the day when the "Pol Pot clique" who is "servant to hegemonic Peking" was forced out of power.

5) Autobiographies of cadres in Stung Treng which describe their personalities, their qualities (advantages and disadvantages), and their understanding of the work of the Party.

6) Documents regarding the "Day of Hatred", speeches by the Party Secretary for Stung Treng concerning the atrocities of Pol Pot clique. The documents also specify that 2,199 people died and that there is a site in Kilometer 4 where perpetrators killed thousands of people.

Overall, the documents taken from Stung Treng are of different types and concern mostly the activities and progress in Stung Treng in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, rather than describing the atrocities of the Pol Pot era.

6. KOH KONG Province (September to October 1983)

In Koh Kong, there are 13 documents, divided into 2 categories:

First Category: Contains reports in favor of the resolution made by the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the genocidal crimes of the Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan clique. There are 8 documents of this kind.

The first category supporting the petitions elaborates the suffering of the Cambodian people of all social classes as the result of the brutality of the Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan clique, which took the form of maltreatment and the killing of millions of Cambodians. The documents describe the inhumane methods used:

starvation; blindfolding and beating to death; tying legs with rope and dragging; tying up both hands and legs and confining to a crucifix; tying people together and ordering them to walk in lines and shooting them to death from behind and then throwing them into the sea; throwing young children into the sea to drown; hitting young children against trees; and raping women before taking them to be killed.

Second Category: There are 5 documents in this category, which are mostly reports on meetings of the Koh Kong Provincial Front.

Of the many people who come to testify, a woman named Tes Mom had her husband, children, brothers and sisters taken to be killed by the Pol Potist in Srok Touk Meas, Phum Prey Khum, and another woman named Eng Kim Neang, Deputy Chief of Koh Kong Provincial Front, had her husband killed by the Pol Potists.

7. KRATIE Province (February to December 1985)

There are 21 documents from Kratie which are divided into 3 categories:

First Category: Comprised of reports related mostly to daily or weekly work sum-up meetings for the entire Kratie province. The documents do not specify locations of graves or pits, the number of people killed, and witnesses who could testify in court. There are 9 documents in this category in which 6 signatures appear.

Second Category: Comprised of reports related mostly to daily or weekly work meetings of Kratie and other records about public anniversaries, which are of only general interest. There are 8 documents in this category containing 6 signatures.

Third Category: Comprised of petitions condemning the Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan clique. The petitions describe the suffering of the Cambodian people including: throwing people to crocodiles, extracting fingernails, stabbing with bayonets, burning people alive in ovens, tying limbs, forcing to drink fish sauce, starving, handcuffing, shackling, and imprisonment.

There is no specification of death tolls or pits. There are 4 petitions in which 136 people signed their names in favor of the petitions.

8. KAMPOT Province (September 1983)

The petitions from Kampot province do not specify the names of perpetrators or give information about witnesses and mass graves. All the documents provide the same kind of information but are from different *phum* and *khum*.

There are 429 documents with 77,191 signatures totaling 4,453 pages. They are divided into 2 categories:

First Category: There are 29 reports describing seminars held in each *phum* and the number of participants. The seminars focused on the genocidal acts of the Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan clique against the Cambodian people and showed people how to write petitions to the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Second Category: Contains petitions expressing support for the resolution passed by the National Assembly. The petitions elaborate on the tragedy of people's experiences and Khmer Rouge atrocities including: clubbing people on the neck with hard sticks or bamboo pipes, cutting open their abdomen, sawing their throat with palm branches, hitting people with hammers, extracting finger-nails and toenails, tearing apart the legs of babies, throwing babies up into the air and piercing them with bayonets, and raping and torturing women before killing them. Viewing the petitions, we see that the petitioners made a strong request for the United Nations to remove the Pol Pot regime from its seat from the General Assembly and to recognize the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the only legitimate government of Cambodia.

- The petitions of Phum Prey Sralao, Khum Trapeang Sla west of Srok Banteay Mean Meas show that 56 people died. These include all types of people-the elderly, adults and children.
- The petitions of Phum Chheu Teal, Khum Trabek, Srok Chhouk emphasize the types of atrocities committed such as sawing the throat with palm branches, beating people and dragging them to be killed in mass graves. Among the victims, Suos Sok and Peng Hi and a few intellectuals like Pen Sorn and Mr. Ky Hein were tied up with both arms behind their backs. Stones were put into their mouths, cotton in their ears, their throats were squeezed with pieces of string and they were blindfolded with scarves.
- The petitions of Phum Pau, Khum Sreh Samraong, Srok Chum Kiry show that 12 people and 165 cattle were killed and 11 houses destroyed.

9. KAMPONG CHHNANG Province (September 1983)

There are a total of 54 documents from Renakse of the Kampong Chhnang province, which are divided into 2 categories:

First Category: Contains petitions in favor of the resolution passed by the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the genocidal acts of the Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan clique. There are 26 documents in this category.

Second Category: Contains lists of attendance totaling 13 documents. These documents bear names, signatures and fingerprints of 4,358 people who condemn

the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. This number includes people whose names are on the lists and those from supporting petitions.

10. SIEM REAP Province (September to October 1983)

There are 347 documents with 27,071 signatures totaling 1521 pages. They are divided into 3 categories:

First category: There are 7 reports regarding the 4 documents on the training of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and regarding the condemnation of the Khmer Rouge for their atrocities against the Cambodian people. Also, there are names of people who filed petitions listed in the 4 documents.

Second category: There are 30 records on the training seminar on writing reports of crimes committed by the Pol Pot clique and how to file petitions.

Third category: Contains petitions from *phums* and *khums* regarding atrocities and people's suffering under the Khmer Rouge. These atrocities include cutting open abdomens, sawing throat with palm branches, hitting people with hoes, putting a hot burning iron bar on the skin, throwing people alive into pits and placing big rocks on top of them, brutally raping and torturing women before execution. Also, Pol Potists dug ponds and filled them to be used as ovens to burn people alive for the making of fertilizer for their rice fields. Young children were stabbed to death or had their heads hit against the trunks of trees, while pregnant women had their abdomens cut open and their babies were thrown into the air and stabbed with knives as they fell down.

In Siem Reap, there is a killing oven in Phnom Trung Batt Temple situated in Phum Phnom Trung Bat, Khum Thkov, Srok Kralanch. Most of the petitions are in favor of the resolution of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea dated 20 May. This is the Day of Hatred and the day of the construction of stone carved inscriptions and memorials for the victims of the Khmer Rouge regime. In addition to condemning the Pol Pot clique, they demand the outlawing of all these traitors, the so-called tripartite government, and the expelling of the Khmer Rouge from the U.N. General Assembly seat.

During his time in prison, Mr. Hann Hang saw all kinds of atrocities. Women, after being raped, had M79 bullets inserted into their vaginas, and then were taken to be kill. Young children were thrown upwards and stabbed with sharp bamboo sticks as they fell down, and then thrown into pits. Before being clubbed to death, people were blindfolded, tied together, forced to walk in lines and then beaten one by one and kicked into pits. Worse still, one mother was tied up, while the baby she was carrying was beaten to death in front of her, causing the mother to lose consciousness after screaming for help for her baby. Mr. Hann Hang further describes that his life in prison was filled with hard labor day and night and that he

regularly anticipated death. Fortunately, he escaped from the prison just three days before liberation day (when Vietnam invaded Cambodia).

- Mr. Pon Sun, a victim as well as a witness living in Phum Chan Lah Dai, Khum Chan Lah Dai, Srok Kralanh, described the heinous crimes he saw while in the prison.
- Mr. Un Vong living in Khum Chan Lah Dai, Srok Kralanh, described the suffering he and all the people in the *phum* had endured. He mentioned a perpetrator named Mr. Kha, collective chief of Khum Sok, Phum Kroach, who took 15 members of his family to be kill, but before killing them, the “contemptible Kha” tortured them brutally. The “killer Kha” even dared to eat a person's liver. Kha took many people and teachers on ox-carts to be killed at Phum Trung Batt for making human fertilizer.
- Petitions of a monk Unn Tep in Khum Siem Reap, Srok Siem Reap said that 15,000 monks in Siem Reap province were killed and that temples, schools, hospitals, houses, bridges, roads, and factories were all destroyed.
- Petitions of planning personnel in Siem Reap mention feelings of anger towards Pol Pot whose supporters killed 60 people from the families of 17 workers and damaged 17 houses. Nothing has been clearly specified in the Siem Reap petitions, but Srok Kralanh petitions stress more clearly the number of people who were killed and tortured by the Khmer Rouge.
- Petitions of Phnom Trung Batt, Khum Kampong Thkov, Srok Kralanh stated that there was one kiln where 63 people were killed. This killing resulted in 29 widowed, 15 handicapped and 10 orphaned in the *phum*. The victims were accused of being CIA agents and were therefore brutally tortured by Pol Pot henchmen by placing red burning iron bars on their flesh before killing.
- Petitions of Phum Khsach, Khum Kampong Thkov, and Srok Kralanh stated that there were 15 people killed and 20 people left unable to work.
- Petitions of Phum Kampong Thkov II, Khum Kampong Thkov show that 217 people were killed and 86 people unable to work.
- Petitions of Phum Kok Daung, Khum Kampong Thkov show that 30 people were killed, 20 handicapped, 7 orphaned, 27 widowed and 15 missing.
- Petitions of Phum Phnom Tauch, Khum Kampong Thkov show that 8 families with 36 members were killed, leaving 11 orphaned and 40 widowed.
- Petitions of Phum Do Dantrey, Khum Kampong Thkov show that 53 people were killed, 23 handicapped, 43 widowed and 48 orphaned.

- Petitions of Phum Thnoat Tameak, Khum Tah Dai, Kralanh contains an account of a victim named Han Hang who was evacuated to Zone 5 in Battambang province where 5 of his brothers and sisters starved to death. He was later imprisoned because he stole one corn cob and was accused of being a KGB spy. He was interrogated and tortured by being whipped with copper wires and shocked until losing consciousness 2 or 3 times per day. Pol Pot henchmen also dropped burning plastic on his feet, leaving his feet with terrible scars.

11. PURSAT Province (23 September 1983)

There are a total of 419 documents in Pursat which are divided into 2 categories:

First Category: Petitions of various *phums* and *khum*s in Pursat province supporting the resolution by the People's Republic of Kampuchea National Assembly. There are 404 documents in this category, each of which contains names, fingerprints and signatures of the people who are all in favor of the resolution. According to the final meeting report, the names, fingerprints and signatures of the 404 documents represent a total of 67,541 supporters.

Documents of this first category mainly address the suffering of the Cambodians from all walks of life. In particular they describe the cruel acts committed by the Pol Pot clique including: sawing throats with palm tree branches; hitting with hoes, axes and ox-cart iron bars, cutting open abdomens to take out livers to eat, extracting finger-nails; and hanging. Young children were beaten against trees; thrown upwards and stabbed with knives when falling down; their arms and legs were tightly stretched; thrown for crocodiles to eat; and run over by tractors; while women were stripped of their clothes and raped before execution. These documents also contain the number of "innocent people," including peasants, farmers, students from abroad, journalists, lawyers, teachers, professors, doctors, engineers and monks. The petition of Srok Kravanh states that 7,151 people died while another petition states that 92,617 people died total in Pursat province. The documents do not clearly specify places of crime, mass graves, perpetrators or person who could give testimony. The petitions were collected from majority of the *phums* and *khum*s in Pursat province.

Second Category: These are various records mostly referring to meetings aimed at raising the awareness of the people living in *phums*, *khum*s and *sroks* in Pursat province on the matter of the above petitions and the resolution by the Assembly.

12. TAKEO Province (22 September 1983)

There are a total of 206 documents from Takeo. All the documents are petitions supporting the resolution made by the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea during the 5th Session of the first legislature regarding the genocidal

and criminal acts committed by the Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Kiev Samphan clique against the Cambodian people from 1975-78.

Each petition demonstrates the barbarous and inhumane acts carried out against the Cambodian people in Takeo province. The acts include forcing people to work day and night, giving inadequate food rations, separating family members, and the extermination of innocent people including peasants, monks, intellectuals, professors, doctors, children and even pregnant women.

Having experienced all these atrocious acts, people in Takeo wrote petitions to back the National Assembly resolution and for the National Assembly to forward them to the U.N. to remove the Pol Pot clique from its seat in the U.N. General Assembly (1983).

In addition, a number of petitions specify number of pits, mass graves and victims under the regime. They are follows:

- Phum Mrom has 1 mass grave in Wat Champa Leuk.
- Phum Pau Preachsang, Khum Tapheim, Srok Tram Kak, Khet Takeo, has 1 mass grave in Ksach forest near the stream.
- Phum Sami Leav, Khum Pau Komchark, Srok Prey Kabass has 51 inhabitants killed during the regime.
- Phum Taom Ney, Khum Snou, Srok Prey Kabass, Khet Takeo has 5 inhabitants killed.
- A mound located near Phum Trapeang Cheng, Khum Ang Ta Saom, Srok Tramkak, Khet Takeo.
- 500 people were killed in Phum Toul Tabin, Phum Toul Koka and Anlong Youn.
- Wat Ang Ta Saom in Khum Ang Ta Saom, Srok Tramkak was used by the Pol Pot clique as a detention center and 50 people were killed in 2 pits.
- Phum Trapeang Klaut, Khum Ang Ta Saom, Srok Tramkak has 1 pit, and 16 people killed in the *phum*.
- Phum Srokchek, Khum Ang Ta Saom has 2 pits in which 36 people were killed.
- Phum Damrei, Khum Ang Ta Saom, Srok Tramkak) has 5 pits and 26 people were killed.

- 5 people were killed in Phum Chheu Teal [Prakeab].
- Phum Sek Yea (the same Khum, Srok) has 3 pits in Kor Koh pond and 33 people were killed there.
- Phum Tropeang Trobeak, Khum SROUT, Khet Takeo: 52 were killed in mass graves in Tropeang Krouhom and two other graves in Tropeang Kroulang.
- East of Phum Ang Trout (located in the same *khum* and *srok*) 124 inhabitants were killed and a mass grave containing 45 bodies was found.
- Phum Prey Cheu Teal (located in the same *khum* and *srok*): 13 people were killed and one pit was found.
- Phum Prey Cheuteal Leur (located in the same *khum* and *srok*): 3 mass graves were found and 37 villagers were killed.
- Phum Ang Thout Leuch (located in the same *khum* and *srok*): 3 mass graves were found and 27 villagers were killed.
- Phum Sman Preap (located in the same *khum* and *srok*): 2 mass graves were found and 22 villagers died.
- Phum Ang Moeung (located in the same *khum* and *srok*): there is a mass grave and 17 villagers died.
- Phum Knar Tey (located in the same *khum* and *srok*): 2 mass graves and 48 villagers died.
- Phum Oh Phot (located in the same *khum* and *srok*): 36 inhabitants died.
- Phum Prapeay (located in the same *khum* and *srok*): 6 mass graves were found and 39 inhabitants died.
- Phum Prey Rondeng (located in the same *khum* and *srok*) has 1 pit with 15 corpses. 69 people in this *phum* were killed.
- In Phum Trapeang Knar 85 people were killed.
- In Phum Prey Sraong there are 2 burial sites one in Ang Nin Teav, where many people were killed.
- In Phum Trapeang Cheng there are 3 pits and 24 people were killed.

- In Phum Trapeang Sranhe, 23 people were killed.
- In Phum Ang Ta Saom, Khum Chamkar Dea and Sala Kamrou, Khum Ang Ta Saom, 234 people were killed.

In the North Trapeang Thom detention center, 100 people were killed in the police station of Trapeang Leuk at the foot of Damrei Romeal Tloum and What Damnak Trach. There is a mass grave of ten meters long by 4 meters wide in this prison. One particular petition from Khum Ang Ta Saom itself asserts that there are a total of 67 pits with 993 dead bodies including 80 monks and 4 pagodas (*wats*) were destroyed. There were 35,629 petitioners, of which 7,751 fingerprinted or signed the petitions.

13. PHNOM PENH (September 1983)

There are a total of 189 Central Renakse documents and 3 books about the expenditures of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, together with a various documents about draft making. These 189 documents are divided into 4 categories:

First Category: Contains 46 petitions supporting the resolution by the National Assembly regarding the criminal acts of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan clique against the Cambodian people from 1975-78. The petitions describe the suffering of Cambodians also mention the methods of killings which included hitting people with wooden sticks, hoes, bamboo sticks, and cutting of the throat. Young children were stretched tightly, thrown upwards and stabbed with bayonets as they fell down or their heads were beaten against trees. Even worse, the “Pol Pot slaughterers” killed people by cutting open abdomens, shooting them, or burning them alive. As for women, they were sexually assaulted before being executed.

The documents further add that in Khum Pong Ro, 1,025 people died and in various other *khums* teachers, students, doctors, nurses, and thousands of monks died (exact numbers not given). In addition, 36 religious temples in Srok Dang Kor and 5 in Khum Kok Rokar were completely destroyed along with many other temples in various *khums* (extent of damage unknown).

Second Category: Contains lists of names and signatures of 81 people who were in favor of the National Assembly's resolution.

Many pits containing bodies were found in Phum O Attack, Khum Pang Ro, Srok Dang Ko with 160 dead bodies handcuffed and shackled in the pits. Of these documents, there is one document written by Thai Ren whose husband and children were killed by Pol Pot henchmen. She wrote a petition condemning the Pol Pot clique in Srok Dang Koa.

Third Category: Contains a speech by comrade Heng Samrin delivered at the celebration of Ha Kim Tuon Conference concerning the criminal acts of the Pol Pot clique against Ha Kim Tuon; this speech consists of 6 documents. The speech made

by comrade Chea Sim who was head of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea consists of 26 documents and resolution of the third Renakse Conference has 6 documents. These documents mostly deal with the role of the Renakse in the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Fourth Category: Contains reports on the participation in the final sum-up meeting of the Kampuchea Revolutionary Youth Organization, minutes on the assignment of the committee of the Revolutionary Youth of Kampuchea, good luck messages from Vietnam, and reports from all ministries.

14. SVAY RIENG Province (20 May 1986: date of petition completion)

There are 153 Renakse documents from Svay Rieng. These documents are divided up into two categories: petitions and lists of names of petitioners who condemn the Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan clique.

First Category: There are 19 *khum* petition documents in Svay Rieng. These petitions were to be sent to the United Nations via the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The petitions strongly condemn the genocidal clique consisting of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, who committed crimes of genocide upon the Cambodian people.

Second Category: There are 134 documents containing lists of names of petitioners condemning the genocidal acts committed by the Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Kiev Samphan clique. Based on these documents, the number of petitioners with signatures and fingerprints is 540,568.

15. KAMPONG CHAM Province

These documents were found together with Stung Treng documents in a big folder. There is one document which contains statistics from Srok Romeas Hek and 11 communes in Kampong Cham province. The document indicated that there are 49 killing sites, 1,039 pits containing many bodies, and 7,593 victims killed by Pol Pot henchmen.

TOTAL DEATH TOLL

According to the documents, 366,868 people were killed.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PETITIONS

- Kandal	153
- Kampong Som	53
- Kampong Thom	87
- Kampong Speu	1

- Stung Treng	42	
- Koh Kong		13
- Kratie	21	
- Kampot	429	
- Kampong Chhnang	54	
- Siem Reap		347
- Pursat	419	
- Takeo	206	
- Phnom Penh	189	
- Svay Rieng	153	
- Kampong Cham	1	

Out of the 2,168 documents 1,250 are petition documents.

CONCLUSION

The Renakse documents from fifteen provinces describe the unforgettable tragedy of Cambodia during the reign of the so-called Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan clique, deemed “servants” of “hegemonic Peking.” Some documents detail the various atrocities, injustices and human right abuses committed by the Khmer Rouge and others specify the number of deaths and property damaged. These documents give graphic descriptions of torture and killing methods used by the Khmer Rouge; unfortunately however names of perpetrators are rarely given. Many petitions contain signatures and fingerprints of people who strongly condemn “Pol Potists” (*pouk a Pot* in Khmer) and appeal to the U.N. to remove the Pol Potists from Cambodia’s seat in the U.N. General Assembly. The petitions also contain locations of killing sites, pits and mass graves. All of these documents offer profound evidence of the crimes committed, including that of genocide, during Democratic Kampuchea.

End.

(Edited by Dacil Q. Keo)