

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) MAPPING THE KILLING FIELDS OF CAMBODIA, 1997: khet KAMPONG THOM [F-6-kampong thom/a-cb-kt]

Location	Site Name/ Date	# of graves	Est. of Victim	Witness	File # /ID Code	Latitude	Longitude
srok Steung Sen	wat Kdei Dong/ 15 May 1997			Yean Pong យ៉េង ប៉ុង	R 051501A/ 60301	N 12°43'0853"	E 104°51'2785"
srok Steung Sen	wat Kdei Dong/ 15 May 1997	4 wells	608	Eung chu អ៊ុង ជួ	R 051501B/ 60302	N 12°42'5426"	E 104°51'3751"
srok Kampong Svay	wat Sro Nge/ 15 May 1997			Noch On ណ ច អ៊ិន	R 051503A/ 60201	N 12°48'5266"	E 104°47'3956"
srok Kampong Svay	Prey Klaing Meung/ 15 May 1997	50 pits	1500	Noch On ណ ច អ៊ិន	R 051504A/ 60202	N 12°48'5920"	E 104°47'4437"
srok Kampong Svay	Prey Dorng Veng/ 15 May 1997	400 pits	3500	Nuch On ណុច អ៊ិន	R 051504B/ 60203	N 12°49'1472"	E 104°48'0153"
srok Suntuk	Ork Chhork/ 16 May 1997			Real Sea រឿល ស៊ា	R 051601A/ 60701	N 12°39'5750"	E 105°05'5017"
srok Suntuk	Prey Ork/ 16 May 1997	100 pits	400-500	Real Sea រឿល ស៊ា	R 051602A/ 60702	N 12°40'0904"	E 105°05'4994"
srok Suntuk	Chhuk Kouy/ 16 May 1997	15 pits	900-1000	Leang Nav ឡេង ណាវ	R 051603A/ 60703/4	N 12°35'3076"	E 105°03'5094"
srok Suntuk	wat Tang Krasang/ 16 May 1997			Yong Phoak យ៉ុង ភោគ	R 051604A/ 60705	N 12°33'3416"	E 105°02'5671"
srok Suntuk	Prey Mom Tloak/ 16 May 1997	10 pits	150	Sok Hum សុខ ហ៊ុំ	R 051605A/ 60706	N 12°32'0523"	E 105°04'4341"
srok Baray	wat Baray	200 pits	15000	Kin Heng	R 051702A/	N	E

Documentation Center of Cambodia

Searching for the Truth

(ស្វែងរកការពិត ដើម្បីការបង្ហាញនិងយុត្តិធម៌)

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	Choandek/ 17 May 1997			គីម ហេង	60101/2/3	12 ⁰ 29'3774"	105 ⁰ 08'1129"
srok Baray	wat Tuol/ 17 May 1997	4 wells	600	Srey Tan ស្រី ថាន់	R 051703A/ 60104	N 12 ⁰ 23'0722"	E 105 ⁰ 05'3006"

On May 14, 1997, DC.CAM assigned Mr. Sin Khin and Mr. Hak Sophal to go in search of witnesses and documents related to the genocidal crime of Pol Pot's clique in khet Kampong Thom, especially in several districts such as srok Steung Sen, srok Kampong Svay, and srok Baray.

Khet Kampong Thom is located in the middle of Cambodia. It is bordered by khet Preah Vihear on the north, khet Kampong Cham and khet Kampong Chhnang on the south, khet Kratie on the east, and khet Siem Reap on the west. With a surface area of 15,061 sq. km, the whole area of khet is divided into :

- Planting area : 180,920 hectares
- Forest area : 1,056,800 hectares
- Dwelling and vacant area : 278,467 hectares

There are 8 sroks in this khet, which are divided into 81 khums and 728 phums. The population is 556,254, of which 292,914 are female. There are 6,112 civil servants.

Khet Kampong Thom is 146 km from Phnom Penh. We set off from Phnom Penh along National Road 6 and reached khet Kampong Thom at 11:00 a.m. At 2:00 p.m., we asked for permission from the munti khet to proceed with our research. We were then given a paper allowing us to communicate with the responsible officers in districts so that it would be easier for us to complete our work.

Death Toll of Victims throughout Khet Kampong Thom

Peasants	:	273,342 people
Civil servants and workers	:	5,160 people
Monks	:	1,819 people
Ethnic minorities	:	1,495 people

Disabled people : 5,092 people
Total death toll : 324,547 people

srok Steung Sen

Srok Steung Sen covers 50,617 hectares, and has a population of 64,551 people, of whom 33,011 are women. It shares borders with srok Prasat Sambo and srok Santuk on the east, srok Kampong Svay on the west and the north, and khet Kampong Chhnang on the south.

On 15 May 1997, we went to meet with the chief of srok Steung Sen at 7:30 a.m. to ask him to facilitate our work in collaboration with munti srok of culture, the phum chiefs and khum chiefs in finding out where criminal centers are located.

Wat Kdei Daung Criminal Center

Wat Kdei Daung criminal center is located in phum Kdei Daung, khum Kdei Daung, srok Steung Sen, khet Kampong Thom. It is 3.50 km from National Road 6, and 5 km from the governor's office of khet Kampong Thom.

Remains of victims of Pol Pot's regime were excavated from 4 wells located in phum Kdei Daung, khum Kdei Daung, srok Steung Sen, khet Kampong Thom to be deposited in a memorial in Wat Kdei Daung. Many other remains deposited there were gathered from communes throughout srok Steung Sen. The excavation was conducted during 1980-81 according to the policy of the government at that time. Every year, on the 20th May, people hold the Hatred Day ceremony to recall all their sufferings under Pol Pot regime.

Killing Site (in wells)

The wells are around 150 to 700 m from the memorial. Each of the small wells is 6 m deep and 2 meters in diameter, while each of the large ones is 11 m deep and 3 meters in diameter. There are 152 bodies in each well, for a total of 608 bodies in 4 wells.

The victims were carried by trucks from various khets to be killed here at once because there was no prison in this criminal center. There were at least 2 or 3 truckloads of people at a time. The victims included young and old people, civil servants, and base people taken from collectives in srok Steung Sen. We received all this information from the testimony of 2 witnesses.

The first witness was Yean Pong, male, age 62, 1.65 m tall, yellow skin, gray hair. In Pol Pot's time, he lived in khum Trapeang Reussey, srok Kampong Svay, khet Kampong Thom. He has lived in his birth place in phum Kdei Daung, khum Kdei Daung, srok Steung Sen, khet Kampong Thom since 1979. Presently, he is a member of the committee of Wat Kdei Daung.

The second witness was Eung Chu, male, age 83, and a back bent with age. He was the first arrival returning to live in his birth place in phum Kdei Daung khum Kdei Daung, srok Steung Sen, khet Kampong Thom. At that time, he saw people excavate remains out of the wells in search of gold. The remains were scattered near the wells and still gave off the stench of decay. He also gathered some ropes used to tie the victims.

For more detailed information, we took pictures of the two witnesses and recorded our interviews with them on cassette for keeping as a document.

srok Kompong Svay

At 10 a.m., we traveled from srok Steung Sen along National Road 6 to srok Kampong Svay, 15 km from munti khet of khet Kampong Thom.

Srok Kampong Svay shares boundaries with srok Prasat Balang on the north, srok Steung Sen (in khet Kampong Thom), srok Banbo and srok Kampong Leng in khet Kampong Chhnang on the south, srok Steung on the west, and srok Prasat Sambo on the east. With the surface of 106,136.70 hectares, the whole area is divided into:

- Planting area : 25, 230.20 hectares
- Dwelling area : 28, 285.00 hectares
- Forest and vacant area : 52, 221.30 hectares

The population in srok Kampong Svay is 70,887, of which 38,787 is female. The population of the people over the age of 17 is 28,180, of which 16,867 is female. There are 8 khums in srok Kampong Svay, which is divided into 82 phums.

At the district office of srok Kampong Svay, we met with Mr. Ouk Samphan, chief of the district office and Mr. Nuon Bunthan, deputy chief of munti srok .

Criminal Center:

Wat Sra Nge Prison is located in phum Sra Nge, khum Tbeng, srok Kampong Svay, khet Kampong Thom. The religious Buddhist building in Wat Sra Nge was converted into the prison and the place for torturing. The prison was built in 1975. In the front of the prison are two big trees under which victims were tied and interrogated and then taken to be killed at 2 sites:

1. Killing site Prey Tbeng in srok Kampong Svay, khet Kampong Thom. This killing site is around 150 to 170 m east of Wat Sra Nge. It was a dense forest in the Pol Pot's time. There are 50 pits, each of which is 3 to 4 cubic meters. Small pits can hold 3 to 7 bodies. The total death toll of victims killed here was 1,500.

2. Killing site Prey Dang Veng in Phnom Sra Nge, khum Tbeng, srok Kampong Svay, khet Kampong Thom. This killing site is about 1.50 km northeast of Wat Sra Nge prison. It was a dense and long forest which was far from the people's houses. Now, people have cleared some parts of the forest to grow plants. We reached this location at 11:00 a.m. We saw many pits big and small in the middle of the forest. Some were 4x4 meter squares, or 2x2 meter squares, about 1.50 m deep. According to witnesses after 1979, there were approximately 400 to 500 pits with 3,500 victims.

We got this information from a witness named Noch Un, age 46. In the Pol Pot's time, Noch Un lived in phum Sra Nge, khum Tbeng, srok Kampong Svay and worked in a mobile work brigade. Since 1979, Noch Un has lived in khum Tbeng, srok Kampong Svay, khet Kampong Thom.

Noch Un told us that two kinds of victims brought to be killed here: base people who were politically involved in any party, committed crimes of immorality, were unable to work, were always ill, spoke too much without thinking, and had freedom of movement; and civil servants, policemen, soldiers, and students taken from Phnom Penh city and khet Kampong Thom. Victims were transported by trucks, ox-carts and by foot. Lines of victims were tied and marched to be imprisoned here. The victims were all taken to be killed at the 2 mentioned killing sites. The killing peaked in 1978 (pictures and more detailed information recorded on cassette).

srok Santuk

Srok Santuk lies along the stretch of National Road # 6. It is 25 km from srok Steung Sen. With the surface of 309,305 hectares, the whole area is divided into :

- Planting area : 28, 190 hectares
- Forest area : 220, 306 hectares
- Dwelling are : 60, 854 hectares.

Srok Santuk is composed of 9 khum, which are divided into 71 phum with a population of 50,099 of which 28,504 is female. It shares borders with srok Sandan, srok Prasat Sambo and srok Steung Sen on the north, srok Baray and srok Stung Treng in khet Kampong Cham on the south, Kampong Leng in Kampong Chhnang on the west, and srok Prek Prasap in khet Kratie on the east. In Pol Pot's time, it was Region-----, -----Zone. We reached the district office of srok Santuk at 9:00 a.m. We asked for a cultural officer to accompany us to the criminal center, the srok officers had informed us of.

Criminal Center:

- Ak Chhak prison is located in phum Tipo, khum Tipo, srok Santuk, khet Kampong Thom. It is 15 km east of munti srok of srok Santuk. The prison was built in 197...on high ground. It is 6 m wide and 40 m long. The prisoners included men and women but not children. All the inmates were killed at one time, then the prison was refilled with new prisoners. The fresh prisoners were tortured and starved until they were too skinny and weak to work, and then were taken to be killed at Prey Tuol Mom Thlok.

- Prey Ak Nha killing site is located in phum Tipo, khum Tipo, srok Santuk, khet Kampong Thom. It is 15 km from munti srok of srok Santuk, or 150 to 200 m from the Ak Chhak prison. Prey Ak Nha was formerly a dense forest and now it is the people's plantation. This was another place for final interrogation before taking the victims to be killed in Prey Ak Nha. There are 100 small pits, 2 to 3 m wide, 3 m long and 1 to 1.50 m deep. Each can hold 1 to 3 bodies. There is only one large pit, 4 m wide and 12 m long. The total death toll was about 400 to 500 victims.

We gathered this information from a witness named Real Siev(Real Sea), male, age 66. In Pol Pot's time, he lived in phum Tipo, khum Tipo, srok Santuk, khet Kampong Thom. At that time, he was a khum chief and worked for phum authority responsible for small units. Now, he joins in the committee of Wat Tipo. Another witness, Sok Khy, also lives in phum Tipo. Another 2 persons accompanied us to the prison and the killing site. They were Long Sim, chief of phum Tipo, and Yin So, militiaman in phum Tipo.

The victims imprisoned and killed here included people evacuated from the city. They were all old people and women, but not children and the base people, who committed wrong-doings, gathered from all collectives, small and main units, throughout khum Tipo and various other communes. In 1978, it was a mass killing. Young and old people of both sexes were taken to be killed, not imprisoned. In 1979 before the invasion by Vietnam in Cambodia, Lao people were taken by Pol Pot's soldiers to be killed in a mass round pit because they refused to abide by the order forcing them to go with Pol Pot's men.

Criminal Center:

- Chhouk Kuoy prison and killing site are located in phum Veang Cheung, khum Ting Kra Sing, srok Santuk, khet Kampong Thom. It is 3 km north of munti srokthe of srok Santuk. Chhouk Kuoy prison is bigger than the Ak Chhak prison in phum Tipo, khum Tipo. Once Chhouk Kuoy prison was full with prisoners, any remaining prisoners were transferred to the Ak Chhak prison. The killing site is near the Chhouk Kuoy prison compound on a high ground full of large pits. Since Pol Pot's time, this location has been very quiet and secluded; no one lives here. We reached this location at 10:45 a.m. With the information told by the cultural officer accompanying us, we looked for witnesses.

According to a witness named Leng Nav, age 65, now living in phum Sangkum Thmei, khum Ting Kra Sing, srok Santuk, khet Kampong Thom, there are around 10 to 15 pits near the Chhouk Kuoy prison. We saw that the pits are bigger than those in other locations. This witness saw after 1979 that each of the pits is 3 to 4 meters square and 2 to 3 meters deep. The pits, while partially filled with soil, are easily identifiable indentations in the ground.

The prison was built from 1976 until 1978-79. It was made of wood with a tile roof. Pieces of broken tile can still be seen. The victims killed here were people evacuated from the city, srok Santuk, khet Kampong Thom, together with the base people who committed wrong-doings. An estimated 900 to 1000 victims were killed here.

Wat Ting Kra Sing Memorial

The remains gathered from criminal centers throughout srok Santuk were properly kept in the stupa in Wat Ting Kra Sing in order to hold the 20th -May Hatred Day every year.

The memorial is located in phum Ting Kra Sing, khum Ting Kra Sing, srok Santuk, khet Kampong Thom. It is inside Wat Ting Kra Sing which is near National Road # 6 leading from khet Kampong Thom to Phnom Penh. All the remains are maintained in a more proper way than in other places we have been to. We could not estimate how many remains were displayed in the memorial because we did not meet with the persons who had gathered them in the first place. We took pictures of the remains for keeping as documents.

Criminal Center:

Prey Tuol Mom Thlok Killing Site

This killing site is located in phum Ta Nhopak, khum Pra Sat, srok Santuk, khet Kampong Thom. It is 5.50 km from srok Santuk, and 150 m from National Road # 6. In Pol Pot's time, this location was a forest, but it is now a cashew plantation.

With a witness named Sok Hum, male, age 75, we went to visit the killing site and used the GPS machine to locate pits. Many pits have not yet been covered. Each of the large pits is 5 m wide, 10 m long, 1.50 m deep. Each of the small ones is 2 to 3 m wide, 4 m long. Some others are only 0.6 m deep. There are around 10 to 15 pits with a total death toll of some 150 victims.

Sok Hum has lived in phum Ta Nhoak, khum Prasat, srok Santuk, khet Kampong Thom since before Pol Pot's regime. He said the victims killed here were base people and many other people evacuated from the city, from provincial towns and from small and main units in khum Prasat. It was said that the victims were people who committed wrong-doings. All of them were elderly people. Sok Hum also witnessed many bones after 1979-80. We then photographed the witness, and recorded the interview with him on cassette for keeping as documents.

srok Baray

Srok Baray lies on the length of National Road # 6 leading from khet Kampong Thom to Phnom Penh. It is from the district office of srok Memot. Srok Baray shares boundaries with srok Santuk on the north, srok Stung Trang and srok Chamkar Leu in khet Kampong Cham on the east, srok Cheung Prey and srok Batheay on the south, and srok Kampong Leng and srok Chul Kiri (both in khet Kampong Chhnang) on the west.

There is a population of 149,908 people, of whom 77,808 are women. There are 27,420 families, 1,964 groups, 18 khum and 179 phum.

- Forest area	:	90,507 hectares
- Planting area	:	39,140 hectares
- Subsidiary-crops area	:	3,191 hectares
- Farming area	:	2,205 hectares
- Dwelling area	:	4,260 hectares

We arrived at the district office at 8:40 a.m. We met with the district office chief and asked for a cultural officer to go with us to criminal centers in srok Baray.

On 17 May 1997, the district office directed all officers and representatives in khums throughout srok Baray to arrange the 20th-May Hatred Day ceremony where the remains of victims under Pol Pot regime are deposited. In addition, we received 2 documents:

1. Directive dated May 15,1997 issued by srok Baray on the preparation of holding the 20th -May Hatred Day throughout srok.
2. Speech to be addressed on the occasion of the Hatred Day of May 20,1997.

Criminal Center (Wat Baray Chan Dek)

Wat Baray Chan Dek criminal center is composed of prisons, a killing site and a memorial. It is located in phum Troh, khum Baling, srok Baray, khet Kampong Thom. Traveling along National Road # 6, the criminal center is 15 km from munti srok of srok Baray.

Prison

The Bali house and the religious Buddhist building inside Wat Baray Chan Dek were used as prisons. The Bali house was the prison in which victims were handcuffed and shackled. The Buddhist building was the prison in which victims were detained—but not handcuffed or shackled. The prisoners here were not required to do manual labor. They were to be detained here just for a short period prior to being killed.

Killing Site

Killing site was in front of the religious Buddhist building. The site is about 70 m wide, 100 to 150 m long. Around 150 to 200 pits are scattered about the site, each of which is 4 m wide and 4 to 6 m long. The victims killed here included young and old people, Chinese, Islamic, Vietnamese, civil servants, 17th -April people evacuated from the city as well as base people. The killing peaked in 1978.

Memorial

The remains of the victims under Pol Pot's regime were placed in a big 2-story stupa which is 4 m wide, 4 m long and 7 to 8 m high. These remains outnumber those in other places. Every year, on the 20th of May, Hatred Day is always held to recall the people's sufferings caused by the Pol Pot's men.

According to the witness, an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 victims were killed here. The witness was Kin Sang, age 51, male 1.60 m tall, robust, sparse gray hair, fingerless left-hand. He has lived in phum Troh, khum Baling, srok Baray, khet Kampong Thom since

before Pol Pot's time. The chief of khum Baling also provided information as mentioned above. We photographed them and recorded our interviews on cassette.

Criminal Center (Wat Tuol called Wat Pa Ream)

This criminal center contains a prison, a killing site and a memorial. It is located in phum Thnal Cheat, khum Baray, srok Baray, khet Kampong Thom. It is 1.50 m from the district office of srok Baray. In Wat Tuol, the Bali house, the religious Buddhist building as well as the school building in front of the Wat Tuol were used as prisons.

Killing Site

The victims were killed and thrown into the wells on the northeastern side in front of the Wat Tuol.

Memorial

The stupa in the Wat Tuol is used to keep the remains up to the present-day.

Note that the prison was built from 1977 to 1979. The chief of the prison was Ka Peuk, female, deceased. Each of the 4 wells in to which the victims were killed and thrown is 2.50 meters square and 11 meters deep with around 100 to 150 bodies. The total death toll was about 600 victims.

Those victims were 17th -April people evacuated from the city as well as base people, who committed wrong-doings, gathered from small and main units throughout the commune.

We obtained all this information from a witness named Srei Than, age 31, 1.70 m tall, big, black skin, black hair. At that time, he used to be imprisoned with his father but he luckily escaped from the prison. Now, he lives in phum Thnal Cheat, khum Baray, srok Baray, khet Kampong Thom.

CONCLUSION

Through the experience acquired from our research in khet Kampong Thom, we see some good points as follows:

1. We established good relations with the local authorities at every level because we had enough time, and officers in khet Kampong Thom had informed those responsible for srok about our research plan in advance. So, everything was well arranged in the srok. We also had a cultural officer and 2 policemen collaborating with us.
2. We brought about good results because of the spirit of self-discipline and the mental and physical effort of our research team. We succeeded in conducting research in 12 main locations in 4 srok. This is an improvement over our performance in other provinces.
3. Particularly, we obtained more precise information about the biography of Pol Pot and his family because we met with his older brother and sister and his younger brother, together with his childhood friend and a layman, who helped provide more detailed information. Using these interviews, we wrote an exclusive set of Pol Pot's biography.

BIOGRAPHY OF POL POT AND HIS NEXT OF KIN

I. POL POT'S BIRTH PLACE

Pol Pot was born in phum Prek Sbov , khum Au Kun Thor, srok Steung Sen, khet Kampong Thom . Phum Prek Sbov is located 1.5 km west of Khet Kompong Thom provincial town. This khet is bisected by a long lake called Steung Sen, crossing the entire area from the east to the west. Presently, there is a current population of 1,460 inhabitants, of whom 811 are male and 649 are female. There are 278 houses split into 26 groups. A majority of the people living in the village are farmers, primarily growing rice. Fishing is their subsidiary occupation. Every year, rainy-season rice paddies in phum are always hit by flooding. Besides its unique religious temple, Pov Pisey, the village also has two main school buildings for the enrollment of children in phum—one was built during the former State of Cambodia regime, and the other was built with a grant from Second Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen. Neither wells, nor ponds, nor hospitals are in the evidence in the village. Villagers are infected with various diseases such as malaria, diarrhea and tuberculosis. In general, they lead a medium living standard but the needy and the poor are greater in number.

II. POL POT'S FAMILY

Pol Pot's family has eight members:

1. Phem Salot father (dead)
2. Duk Nem mother (dead)

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3. Salot Suong | oldest brother (dead) |
| 4. Salot Seng | second older brother (alive) |
| 5. Salot Roeung | third older sister (alive) |
| 6. Salot Sar | (well-known as Pol Pot) |
| 7. Salot Chhay | younger brother (dead) |
| 8. Salot Nhep | youngest brother (alive) |

BIOGRAPHY OF SALOT SAR ALIAS POL POT

Pol Pot was born on May 19, 1928 in phum Prek Sbov, khum Au Kun Thor, srok Steung Sen, khet Kampong Thom. He was the fourth son of a peasant family. At the age of five, Khun Meak, his cousin, took him to live with her in the capital city Phnom Penh (according to Chnadler [BN1 p.8], Pol Pot was six years old at that time). Khun Meak was a consort to King Sisovath Monivong. Pol Pot went to school until he reached the age of fifteen, when Khun Meak ordained him to be a monk in wat Botum Vatey, south of the royal palace. He gave up the robe after a year as a monk, and resumed his studies until he completed all levels of classes in Cambodia. Next he was sent to pursue his further studies in electronics in France. After failing to graduate his studies in France, he returned to Cambodia and became a teacher in a private-owned college. This was a far cry from his electronics studies.

At that time, he occasionally went to visit his family in his home village. Meeting with his family and relatives, he always chatted with them: "If I join in the Khmer Rouge struggling movement in the forest and if anyone wants to meet me, please just go to find me in Baling khum Trapeang Chrey ," according to his relatives.

His relatives insisted that they never ever knew anything about why and when exactly Pol Pot became the leader of the Khmer Rouge revolutionary movement, and that he never informed them about any of his plans. As a child, they added, he was very gentle, much loved and cared for by the whole family. It was quite unexpected that he should have turned out to be so wildly vicious—the murderer of the people. Some villagers even admired Pol Pot, saying that he was very intelligent as was a school boy.

But he never visited his birthplace during his reign in power, 1975-79, and neither did his family members go to see him in Phnom Penh. They never even exchanged letters. They all seem to have lost track of one another, to this day. The family does not know where Pol Pot has been, up until his recent sighting in Anlong Veng. Pol Pot was a sort of emotionless and heartless man, his siblings said.

III. BIOGRAPHIES OF POL POT'S BROTHERS AND SISTERS

Pol Pot has two older brothers, one older sister and two younger brothers. They are:

1. Salot Soeung, oldest brother, died in 1997 at Phnom Penh.
2. Salot Seng, second older brother, age 86, now living in his birthplace in phum Prek Sbov village, khum Au Kun Thor, srok Steung Sen, khet kampong Thom . He has five children: three sons and two daughters. One of his sons joined the military service in Lon Nol's time and died in 1975. Another one named Seng Chea, age more than 20, moved to be with his uncle Pol Pot, and is believed to still be with him. The other children are farmers.
3. Salot Roeung, older sister, age 81. During King Monivong's time, as well as during Sihanouk's and Lon Nol's regimes, she lived in Phnom Penh. She returned to live in her birthplace during Pol Pot's time. "She was the wife of the king Monivong. She had another husband, a colonel, afterwards. She has many children. Some were professors in Lon Nol's time. Since 1979, her son named Samrith has been a teacher and a principal of Kampong Thom's college," according to an old man named Tuy Horn. Roeung told us that she came to Phnom Penh, like Pol Pot did, to live with her cousin Khun Meak, who was said to be the wife of the king Monivong. Then, she married a colonel (now deceased). She lived in Phnom Penh from her childhood until she reached 73 years of age. Her background proved to be not so clear, because we were unable to ask her about her personal affairs—how many husbands have you had? What are their names? How many children have you had? What become of them? We knew only of one son of hers, named Somrith, who has been a professor during previous regimes.
4. **Salot Sar (alias Pol Pot).** His biography has already been given, though not in great detail.
5. Salot Chhay, younger brother. During Sihanouk and Khmer Republic regimes, he was a journalist—though the name of the newspaper is unidentified—who was killed by Pol Pot's henchmen in 1975 in Prek Anh Chanh (Prek Leap) while he was traveling back to his birthplace.
6. Salot Nhep, youngest brother, age 75, now living in his birthplace in phum Prek Sbov, khum Au Kun Thor, srok Steung Sen, khet Kampong Thom. He has got six children: 3 sons and 3 daughters. Nhep Mech, one of his sons, went to live with his uncle Pol Pot up to the present-day. Another son named Sophal is now a school teacher at Kampong Thom provincial college. One of his daughters married a man working in the provincial office of industry. The rest of them are farmers.

LIVING CONDITION OF POL POT'S RELATIVES

1. Salot Suog leads a comfortable life in Phnom Penh city.

2. Salot Seng is a person of moderate means, living in a tile-roofed house.
3. Salot Roeung leads a smooth life, living comfortably in a brick villa.
4. Salot Nhep leads a poor life in comparison to his older brothers and sisters, living in a decrepit wooden thatch-roofed *house*.

CHANGES OF DWELLING OF POL POT'S RELATIVES ACCORDING TO EACH EPOCH:

Before 1975, Salot Seng and Salot Nhep were both farmers and lived in their birthplace. From 1975 to 1979, they were evacuated, along with Salot Roeung, to live in khum Tbeng, srok Trapeang Svay. They were later transferred to Prey Tahou and were just ordinary people.

A khum chief, Meng Sao Pho, reported that in Pol Pot's time between 1975-79, the living conditions of Pol Pot's family were a bit better than others'; and none of them suffered or was killed by Pol Pot's henchmen.

Yorng Poak, chief of the provincial office of culture and fine arts, said there might have been protective words from Pol Pot's cadres in main and small units at all levels asking them to refrain from harming the family.

IV. BIOGRAPHY OF KHUN MEAK

There seems to be considerable interest in Pol Pot's cousin, Khun Meak, a wife of King Sisovath Monivon. According to Salot Seng and Salot Roeung, Khun Meak had a son named Sisovath Kosarak who disappeared in Pol Pot regime. In Lon Nol regime, Khun Meak came to live in khet Battambang, where she died from illness.

Tuy Horn, age 73, Pol Pot's childhood friend, claimed that it was Pol Pot's older sister Salot Roeung who was the real consort to King Sisovath Monivong, contrary to Salot Seng and Salot Roeung contention that the king's wife was indeed Khun Meak. The difference in memories made it difficult for us to know for certain what was the truth of the matter. Therefore, more detailed research should be required to determine the reality.

What is important is that either Pol Pot's older sister or his cousin was the king's consort, driving us to a conclusion that Pol Pot did have support from his potential siblings and cousin, providing him with facilities for his living as well as his studying at home and abroad.

Thus, history of Cambodia should be more accurately illuminated, particularly as to the reign of the King Sisovath Monivong from 1927 until 1941. Khun Meak joined the royal ballet in early 1920's, soon thereafter became a consort to Prince Monivong, bore him a son, Kossarak, in 1927, shortly before the Prince ascended to the throne, according to Chandler BN, page 8.

V. BIOGRAPHY OF POL POT'S GRAND-FATHER

His grand-father's name is Phem. We have no information about Phem's father or grand-father. Phem had a son named Salot whose name was taken by Pol Pot as his family name.

Phem was a Liberal Khmer military commander during Sisovath's reign. At that time, he went into the resistance movement, where he lost his life. He was a friend of Dekchoa Thoang and Dekchoa Y—the latter a former khet Kampong Thom governor. We did not pose question of why a Liberal Khmer befriended a loyal/colonial provincial governor (perhaps they were childhood friends).

However, Pol Pot's family was somehow admired for having a grand-father who was a great warrior in the old days. More research is needed to determine Phem's real occupation—military commander or Liberal Khmer.

As for Pol Pot's father, Phem Salot, and his mother, Duk Nem, they both were genuine farmers with no any other occupation. They died where they had been born.

VI. HISTORY OF PREK SBOV VILLAGE AND ITS INHABITANTS OVER TIME

We were able to determine only post-1970 information about the history of phum Prek Sbov . During the Republic regime between 1970 and 1975, phum was used as a heavy artillery base by Lon Nol's soldiers. The commander-in-chief was Tep Ben. At that time, Khmer Rouge guerrillas never attacked phum before the 1975 fall of the republic forces, according to the villagers. The people's representative was once Chea Chheng, and the commune chief was Seng Ny, who is now dead. In the village, there was a religious temple named Pov Pisey.

During the Khmer regime between 1975 and 1979, the village was emptied. Those inhabitants who dwelled north of the lake Steung Sen were expelled towards the north, those residing south of the lake were forced to move out further southwards. Phum was occupied by Pol Pot's henchmen, including tribe people namely (the Kuy) as well as Cham who were supposed to be close to the Khmer Rouge.

During the People's Republic of Kampuchea (1979-1989) and the State of Cambodia (1989-1992), the Cham and Kuy people living in phum returned to their homeland in phum Tralek Kaun Ka Ek, khum Pra Sat, srok Baray, khet Kampong Thom .Then, the villagers who survived the Khmer Rouge regime came back to live in the village of their birth.

Kit Choeun was the village chief; Pich Eng, layman; Norng Um, age 87, chief of monks in wat Pov Pisey; and the people's representatives for khet Kampong Thom were as follows: On Neung, Em Hom, and Tea Banh.

Prek Sbov villagers said despite some intense offensives by Khmer Rouge soldiers in khet Kampong Thom, phum Prek Sbov was never subjected to any threat by Khmer Rouge. Furthermore, we were told by Yun Poak, administrative chief of muniti khet Kampong Thom of culture and fine arts, that in 1993 an uncle of Pol Pot (we did not ask what the man's name is) came from a refugee camp in Thailand to make a two-building house to live in Kampong Thom provincial town. The man used to commute between Kampong Thom and Pailin where he got money from Pol Pot through Y Chhean. He also got money at srok Stoang from Pol Pot's soldiers in phum Dang Rek.

SURVEY ON BRINGING POL POT TO JUSTICE

A layman argued that he was against the idea of Pol Pot trial saying that, citing the Buddhist Dhama, and saying that revenge should be expiated through good deeds, not by means of settling accounts. On the contrary, Tuy Horn suggested that Pol Pot should be brought to trial and held responsible for the atrocities committed under his leadership.

"If people all agree to bring him to justice, we have no objections at all. And, if anyone is found guilty of murdering people, he/she also has to be sentenced by the law," agreed Salot Seng, Salot Roeng and Salot Nhep.

Salot Roeung further said that she very much regretted that such evil deeds had befallen her family, solely because of one son of the family, Pol Pot, leading to a bad karma for the on-glourious future of her children and relatives. Their lives will always be affected by this master killer.