

## **Annex 2**

# **Comparison between the 1979 trial of IENG Sary and the Introductory Submission**

Introductory Submission	1979 Judgment
<p>The object of this common criminal plan was the systematic persecution of specific groups within the Cambodian population, purportedly in order to establish a classless, atheistic and ethnically homogenous society, abolishing all ethnic, national, religious, racial, class and cultural differences</p> <p>#6</p>	<p>Implementation of a plan of systematic massacre of many strata of the population on an increasingly ferocious scale: indiscriminate extermination of nearly all the officers and soldiers of the former regime, liquidation of the intelligentsia, massacre of all persons and destruction of all organizations assumed to be opposing their regime</p> <p># I</p>
<p>Anything or anyone that the CPK perceived as a threat or an obstacle to its policies and ideology would be killed or destroyed, including all religions, ethnic differences, the “feudalist,” “capitalist,” and “bourgeoisie” classes and all perceived “traitors” in the population or amongst the CPK cadre.</p> <p>#6</p>	<p>Implementation of a plan of systematic massacre of many strata of the population on an increasingly ferocious scale: indiscriminate extermination of nearly all the officers and soldiers of the former regime, liquidation of the intelligentsia, massacre of all persons and destruction of all organizations assumed to be opposing their regime</p> <p># I</p>
<p>Denial of fundamental rights, such as the rights to liberty, security of person and property; the right to freedom of opinion, expression, thought, conscience and religion; and the right to a family and personal life, to members of the population who were not identified as members of these targeted groups. #7</p>	<p>During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing</p> <p># VIII</p>
<p>Creation of numerous security centres, forced labour camps, re-education centres and co-operatives</p> <p>#9</p>	<p>Herding of people into “communes” I.E. disguised concentration camps were they were forced to work and live in the conditions of physical and moral destruction, were massacred or died in large numbers</p> <p># IV</p>
<p>In or before April 1975, as a deliberate policy of the CPK, residents in urban areas, including Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham, Kompong Som, Prey Veng, Battambang, Pursat and Siem Reap, were forcibly transferred to the countryside, where they were forced to labour in rural cooperatives # 11</p>	<p>Forcible evacuation of the population from Phnom Penh and other liberated towns and villages, breaking or upsetting of a family and social structure, mass killing and creation of lethal conditions</p> <p># III</p> <p>herding of people into “communes”</p> <p># IV</p>
<p>The CPK employed systematic discrimination</p>	

<p>against targeted groups including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– former officials of the Khmer Republic, including both civil servants and former military personnel, and their families;</li> <li>– feudalists, capitalists and bourgeoisie;</li> <li>– new people;</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Buddhists;</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the Cham religious and ethnic minority;</li> <li>– the Vietnamese religious and ethnic minority; and</li> <li>– suspected bad elements.</li> </ul> <p>#12</p>	<p>Indiscriminate extermination of officers, soldiers, and civil servants of the former regime and their families # I.1</p> <p>Liquidation of the intelligentsia # I.2</p> <p>Forcible evacuation of the population from Phnom Penh and other liberated towns and villages, breaking or upsetting of a family and social structure, mass killing and creation of lethal conditions # III</p> <p>Massacre of religious priests and believers, eradication of religions # II</p> <p>eradication of religions, systematical extermination of national minorities # II</p> <p>eradication of religions, systematical extermination of national minorities # II</p> <p>Intensified repression and systematic massacre of individuals and organizations suspected of opposition to the regime # I.3</p>
<p>The CPK actively searched for and executed former Khmer Republic officers and officials. Initially, this policy applied to officers and high-ranking officials, but beginning in 1976, the policy expanded to include non-commissioned officers, ordinary soldiers, and minor officials. #12a</p>	<p>indiscriminate extermination of officers, soldiers, and civil servants of the former regime and their families # I.1</p>
<p>The CPK pursued an explicit policy of eliminating the “feudalists,” “capitalists” and “bourgeoisie.” The Party declared that due to their class nature, the feudalists and capitalists could not be re-educated, and asserted that enemy infiltration would not stop until the “reactionary classes” were completely eliminated. #12b</p>	<p>liquidation of the intelligentsia # I.2</p>

<p>The CPK distinguished between “new” people and “old” or “base” people. New people were those evacuated from the cities or other parts of the country formerly controlled by the Khmer Republic government. The “old” or “base” people were those who had resided in areas controlled by CPK during the Khmer Republic period. According to the CPK, even those “new people” who did not belong to other targeted groups were infected with “imperialist-feudalist-capitalist outlooks,” and the CPK actively promoted the idea that the “old” or “base” people were superior to the new people.</p> <p>#12c</p>	<p>The Pol Pot- Ieng Sary clique have divided the population into three categories subjected to different treatment: category I comprising “old citizens”, ie. Persons living in resistance bases existing before liberation; category II, comprising “new citizens, ie. Persons living formerly in areas controlled by the old regime; and Category III comprising those who have cooperated with the former regime. Their policy was to exterminate category III, purge category II, sparing only category I. Persons of this latter category, although well treated at the beginning, were in their turn subjected to purges as from 1977.</p> <p># I</p>
<p>Practitioners of Buddhism were widely discriminated against as part of a CPK policy of eliminating religion. The CPK banned the practice of Buddhism, disrobed all and killed many Buddhist monks and damaged or destroyed many pagodas.</p> <p>#12d</p>	<p>Massacre of religious priests and believers, eradication of religions.</p> <p># II</p> <p>shelling religious building, forced the priest to leave their frocks, destruction of religious statutes, pagodas were turned into jails or concentration camps or depots.</p> <p># II</p>
<p>The CPK killed many members of the Cham ethnic and religious minority as part of a policy that sought to eliminate Cham culture and the practice of Islam. They forcibly dispersed the Cham across the country, forbade them to partake in any Islamic activity or ceremony and banned them from possessing Islamic texts. The CPK targeted Cham religious and political leaders, as well as those Chams who refused to renounce their religion, for execution. During this process, many mosques were damaged or destroyed.</p> <p>#12e</p>	<p>Massacre of religious priests and believers, eradication of religions.</p> <p># II</p> <p>shelling religious building, forced the priest to leave their frocks, destruction of religious statutes.</p> <p># II</p> <p>forcible assimilation and extermination... all cadres of ethnic minorities were killed.</p> <p># II</p>
<p>The CPK pursued a policy of discriminating against and killing ethnic Vietnamese. Initially, the CPK adopted a policy of purging those who were considered Vietnamese or who had some association with Vietnam. However, the CPK’s relationship with Vietnam steadily deteriorated, and Vietnam was increasingly viewed as the enemy. This coincided with a belief that Vietnamese spies were seeking to overthrow the</p>	<p>forcible assimilation and extermination, all cadres of ethnic minorities were killed, foreign residents like Chinese or Vietnamese were killed</p> <p># II</p>

CPK. By mid to late 1977, the policy evolved into one of eliminating all those with any connections to Vietnam. #12f	
The CPK conducted repeated purges in which cadre and other personnel working for the CPK were removed from positions of authority and often killed (“smashed”) because of real or perceived opposition to the CPK. Leading cadre, security personnel, and people at all levels in society were under instructions to be constantly on guard against enemies “boring from within” and to “continuously attack and purge” bad elements. #12g	Intensified repression and systematic massacre of individuals and organizations suspected of opposition to the regime (purge their own organization and kill individuals suspected of opposing them) # I.3
At no time during the Democratic Kampuchea period was there a functioning judicial system or any other legal mechanism through which those arrested or detained could be given a fair trial. In its place, the CPK created a hierarchical system of security and re-education centres throughout Democratic Kampuchea, operating under its supervision and guidance, reporting to and monitored by the highest civilian and military authorities. These centres functioned as detention, torture and interrogation facilities, re-education camps and execution sites for those considered enemies or opponents of the regime. #13	During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing # VIII
Evacuation of urban areas, overambitious production targets and refusal of international aid and mechanisation resulted in inhumane living conditions in the cooperatives as people were forced to labour while receiving inadequate food and medical care. Inhumane conditions also existed in many government worksites. The suspects were aware of the inhumane conditions, but despite this awareness they enforced compliance with CPK policies through surveillance of the population, punishing or killing those who committed minor infractions. #14	Forcible evacuation of the population from Phnom Penh and other liberated towns and villages, breaking or upsetting of a family and social structure, mass killing and creation of lethal conditions # III Herding of people into “communes” I.E. disguised concentration camps where they were forced to work and live in the conditions of physical and moral destruction, were massacred or died in large numbers. ( <b>Physically:</b> hard labor, not enough food, no medicine, many women became sterile, <b>Moral aspect</b> ( children above 6 years were separated from their parents, children were taught to be loyal to Angkar only, love was strictly forbidden,

	<p>marriage were decided by Angkar, forced marriages of widows to invalid soldiers, abolished communications transports money and trade, secret agents were spying days and night).</p> <p># IV</p>
<p>widespread use of torture and physical violence at security centres, cooperatives and worksites in order to extract “confessions” of alleged “crimes” and enforce discipline. . “Confessions” were circulated amongst CPK leaders and co-perpetrators of the JCE, such as <b>NUON Chea</b>, <b>IENG Sary</b>, <b>KHIEU Samphan</b> and <b>IENG Thirith</b>. These confessions were used as propaganda by the CPK to justify the arrest and execution of the victim making the “confession” and to obtain the names of others, who would then be arrested, tortured into making “confessions,” and then executed. This resulted in a destructive cycle of killings.</p> <p>#15</p>	<p>During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing</p> <p># VIII</p>
<p>Their actions resulted in the death of between 1.7 million and 2.2 million people from a population of about seven million, by overwork, starvation, disease or execution. Even those not killed were victims of the CPK’s criminal policies and suffered torture, forced labour, unlawful detention, religious persecution, forcible transfer and other inhumane treatment.</p> <p>#16</p>	<p>ALL</p>
<p>The Standing Committee discussed and ordered large-scale forced movements, discussed and ordered the use of forced labour, ordered the arrest and interrogation of “enemies,” remained aware of inhumane living conditions throughout the country, and had the authority to order the summary execution of people at will.</p> <p>#25</p>	<p>During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing</p> <p># VIII</p>
<p>The traditional Cambodian village structure was gradually eliminated, however, and people were forced into “co-operatives</p> <p>#29</p>	<p>herding of people into “communes” I.E. disguised concentration camps were they were forced to work and live in the conditions of physical and moral destruction, were massacred or died in large numbers</p> <p># IV</p>

<b><u>CRIMES</u></b>	
<b>FORCED MOVEMENT</b>	
FORCIBLE TRANSFER FROM PHNOM PENH : PHASE 1	
Beginning on 17 April 1975 CPK officials forcibly evacuated the entire population of Phnom Penh, approximately 2 million people, to the countryside. People were instructed not to take many belongings with them, and the CPK expropriated essentially all private property. Many people were forced to travel long distances – sometimes walking or being carried in overloaded trucks – before being unlawfully confined to rural cooperatives. #37	Forcible evacuation of the population from Phnom Penh and other liberated towns and villages, breaking or upsetting of a family and social structure, mass killing and creation of lethal conditions # III
The forced evacuation of Phnom Penh resulted in many deaths: people were executed for refusing to leave their homes, CPK troops searched for and executed former Khmer Republic government officials and military officers,  and thousands of people died as a result of inadequate food, water, shelter and lack of medical assistance. #38	indiscriminate extermination of officers, soldiers, and civil servants of the former regime and their families # I.2 Forcible evacuation of the population from Phnom Penh and other liberated towns and villages, breaking or upsetting of a family and social structure, mass killing and creation of lethal conditions # III
FORCIBLE TRANSFER TO THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST ZONES: PHASE 2	
Beginning in late 1975 and continuing into early 1976, the CPK ordered a second wave of large-scale forced movements that resulted in hundreds of thousands of people being forcibly moved from the central and southwestern parts of the country, including from Koh Sotin sub-district, Koh Sotin district, Kompong Cham province; Preah Phnuos sub-district, Koh Sotin district,	Forcible evacuation of the population from Phnom Penh and other liberated towns and villages, breaking or upsetting of a family and social structure, mass killing and creation of lethal conditions # III

<p>Kompong Cham province; and Koh Andaet sub-district, Srey Santhor district, Kompong Cham province, to the North and Northwest zones. It is estimated that tens of thousands of them died from malnutrition, disease, executions and overwork. #40</p>	
<p>Among those forcibly moved were members of the Cham ethnic and religious minority. In 1975, the Cham population in Democratic Kampuchea was concentrated in Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang and Pursat. Beginning in late 1975, the CPK forcibly moved the Cham people from their villages and forcibly dispersed them throughout ethnically Khmer villages. Tens of thousands of Cham were forcibly moved to the North and Northwest Zones as part of a specific policy designed to “break [the Cham] up.” This took place in a number of locations including Koh Sotin sub-district, Koh Sotin district, Kampong Cham province and Koh Thom sub-district, Koh Thom district, Kandal province. This forced movement, and the systematic discrimination that accompanied it, resulted in the deaths of many Cham. #41</p>	<p>eradication of religions, systematical extermination of national minorities... forcible assimilation of national minorities # II</p>
<p>FORCIBLE TRANSFER OF PEOPLE FROM THE EAST ZONE : PHASE 3</p>	
<p>In mid 1978, the CPK leadership ordered a third large-scale forced movement, which resulted in tens of thousands of people living in the Eastern Zone being forcibly relocated to the Central, West and Northwest Zones. These included people from the sub-districts of Angkar and Svay Chrum in Me Sang district, Prey Veng province and the sub-districts of Ampil, Sambour, and Romeas Hek in Romeas Hek district, Svay Rieng province. This forcible transfer took place during a purge of the Eastern Zone and sought to forcibly disperse people and groups that the CPK considered to be potentially disloyal. Many people were deliberately killed or died as a direct result of the forcible transfer.</p>	<p>Forcible evacuation of the population from Phnom Penh and other liberated towns and villages, breaking or upsetting of a family and social structure, mass killing and creation of lethal conditions # III</p> <p>Intensified repression and systematic massacre of individuals and organizations suspected of opposition to the regime (purge their own organization and kill individuals suspected of opposing them).</p>



#42	# I.3
<b>FORCED LABOUR, INHUMANE LIVING CONDITIONS AND UNLAWFUL DETENTION</b>	
SOUTHWEST ZONE – THE COOPERATIVES IN TRAM KOK DISTRICT	
<p>Unlawful detention, forced labour, inadequate food, mass starvation and arbitrary arrests occurred in cooperatives located in the communes of Kus, Samrong, Trapeang Thom Tboung, Trapeang Thom Cheung, Tram Kok, Nheng Nhang, Sre Ronong and Ta Phen in Tram Kok District of Takeo Province in the Southwest Zone.</p> <p>Thousands of people starved to death in these cooperatives and were buried in scattered graves in the jungle. Officials of the Democratic Kampuchea regime confiscated rice despite the fact that district authorities knew that thousands of people were starving to death.</p> <p>Those who complained about the conditions at the communes were accused of being enemies and arrested.</p> <p>Former Khmer Republic officials and soldiers were discriminated against, spied upon, arrested and executed.</p> <p>In addition, many “new people” were arrested and sent to a security centre located in Kraing Ta Chan in Tram Kok District, where they were killed.</p>	<p>Herding of people into “communes” I.E. disguised concentration camps were they were forced to work and live in the conditions of physical and moral destruction, were massacred or died in large numbers. (<b>Physically:</b> hard labor, not enough food, no medicine, many women became sterile, <b>Moral aspect</b> (children above 6 years were separated from their parents, children were taught to be loyal to Angkar only, love was strictly forbidden, marriage were decided by Angkar, forced marriages of widows to invalid soldiers, abolished communications transports money and trade, secret agents were spying days and night).</p> <p># IV</p>
#43	
WEST ZONE – SRAE AMBEL GOVERNMENT WORKSITE	
Thousands of people, mostly women, were unlawfully detained and forced to engage in strenuous physical labour while suffering from inadequate food and medical care at a salt	<p>During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing</p> <p># VIII</p>

production worksite called Srae Ambel located in areas surrounding Srae Ambel village, Srae Ambel sub-district, Kampot district, Kampot province. The workers laboured constantly as large amounts of salt had to be produced and transported in compliance with CPK production requirements. Even the ill had to work, and those unfit or unable to work were beaten, denied food or killed. #44	
CENTRAL ZONE (OLD NORTH ZONE) – 1ST JANUARY DAM	
Tens of thousands of workers from Sectors 41, 42 and 43 were forced to work on the dam construction project. Working and living conditions at this site were inhumane and as a direct result as many as 20,000 people may have died from starvation, overwork or execution. #45	During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing # VIII
NORTHWEST ZONE – TRAPEANG THMA	
Thousands of people were subjected to forced labour, inhumane living conditions and unlawful killings at Trapeang Thma, a large dam and man-made lake in Phnom Srok District, Banteay Meanchey Province. This dam was constructed in 1975 and 1976 by people gathered from surrounding villages, including many evacuees from Phnom Penh. Several thousand of the forced laborers died, some from starvation and some by execution. At least several hundred people were executed at a nearby security office. Victims came from all over the district and included intellectuals and former Khmer Republic officials. #46	During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing # VIII
WEST ZONE – KAMPONG CHHNANG	
The CPK forced tens of thousands of unlawful detainees to work on the construction of an airport near Krang Leav commune, Rolea P'ier district, Kampong Chhnang in the West Zone.	During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing # VIII

<p>Detainees worked from early in the morning until late at night. The work was extremely hard and carried out by hand. The food ration was insufficient and the workers slowly starved. Arrests took place continually; those who made mistakes were taken away for execution. The people who disappeared were constantly replaced by new detainees.</p> <p>#47</p>	
<p>PHNOM PENH AUTONOMOUS REGION – OFFICE S-24 (PREY SAR)</p>	
<p>The conditions at Office S-24 (also known as Prey Sar) located in the villages of Ta Lay, Srok Chek, and Ba Kou in Prey Sar sub-district, Dangkao district, Phnom Penh were inhumane and that thousands of men and women were unlawfully detained and forced to build dams, dig canals, and farm paddy. Forced labour began at 5am and lasted until 10pm. At night, the detainees were locked into communal housing. Food was inadequate and those who were deemed unfit or unwilling to work were systematically subjected to physical abuse and would often be taken away by guards and never return.<sup>1</sup></p> <p>#48</p>	<p>During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing</p> <p># VIII</p>
<p><b>KILLING, TORTURE AND PHYSICAL AND MENTAL ABUSE</b></p>	
<p>Phnom Penh – Office S-21</p>	
<p>Office S-21, eventually located on Street 103, Boeng Keng Kang 3 sub-district, Chamkar Mon district, Phnom Penh, was the most important security centre and thousands of detainees were subjected to inhumane conditions, physically abused, tortured and killed there throughout the period of Democratic Kampuchea. Office S-21, which came to be known as Tuol Sleng, operated on instructions and under the direct command of the highest authorities of the CPK. The purpose of S-21 was to detain and torture prisoners to extract confessions, after which they were executed. Confessions were circulated amongst the CPK leadership. Largely considered the</p>	<p>During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing</p> <p># VIII</p> <p>Torture in S21: witness says: rapes, electric shock, hanging by the feet, pulling off fingernails, plastic bag on the head, suffocation with water</p> <p># VIII</p>

<p>worst enemies of the CPK, detainees at S-21 included senior CPK political and military leaders, Eastern and North-Western Zone CPK cadre, foreign nationals and Vietnamese civilians and military personnel.</p> <p>#49</p>	
<p>Detainees at Office S-21 were shackled with leg-irons, forced to sleep on bare floors, held in extremely cramped conditions and deliberately starved. They were held under armed guard at all times and strict rules were enforced. Prisoners were not permitted to speak, exercise or wash. A large number of the detainees fell seriously ill while detained at S-21.</p> <p>#51</p>	<p>Torture in S21: witness says: rapes, electric shock, hanging by the feet, pulling off fingernails, plastic bag on the head, suffocation with water</p> <p># VIII</p>
<p>The vast majority of detainees were tortured to extract confessions. Methods of torture included: beating with bars, electric cables and weapons; whipping; electrocution; burning with electric lamps; puncturing or removing finger and toe-nails; submersion in water-tanks; covering the head with plastic bags; hanging upside down; and the force-feeding of excrement and urine. The severity of torture would increase if the detainee refused to confess properly, which was regularly the case if the confession was deemed insufficiently detailed or failed to name other “traitors.” Many of the confessions contain annotations from S-21 personnel relating to the use of torture.</p> <p>#52</p>	<p>Torture in S21: witness says: rapes, electric shock, hanging by the feet, pulling off fingernails, plastic bag on the head, suffocation with water</p> <p># VIII</p>
<p>The staff at S-21 also beat the detainees regularly. Detainees were subjected to other ill-treatment including forcibly taking blood and conducting other medical experiments, forcing detainees to pay homage to images of dogs and forcing inmates to fight each other. Such ill-treatment was meted out arbitrarily and indiscriminately, creating a climate of fear within S-21. Women and children were detained in the same inhumane conditions as men and were also interrogated, beaten, ill-treated, tortured and killed. The arrest and execution of wives and children was done pursuant to a CPK policy of “pulling the grass out by the roots.”</p> <p>#53</p>	<p>Torture in S21: witness says: rapes, electric shock, hanging by the feet, pulling off fingernails, plastic bag on the head, suffocation with water</p> <p># VIII</p>

<p>The vast majority of the detainees from S-21 were executed at <i>Choeung Ek</i>, a location approximately 14km south of Phnom Penh. At night, detainees were blindfolded and taken to <i>Choeung Ek</i> in truckloads of 30-40 at a time where they were killed by various means including clubbing to death. Some 9,000 men, women and children of all ages have been discovered in mass graves.</p> <p>#54</p>	<p>During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing</p> <p># VIII</p>
<p>Other detainees died during torture or from malnourishment, disease and inhumane conditions. A few committed suicide. As the Democratic Kampuchea government collapsed in early 1979, the vast majority of the prisoners were taken away in trucks to be executed; high-ranking prisoners were executed where they had been detained, chained and shackled to their beds. Only a handful of detainees survived.</p> <p>#55</p>	<p>During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing</p> <p># VIII</p>
<p>West Zone – Prey Trapeang Ampil</p>	
<p>During the Democratic Kampuchea period, CPK officials executed up to 10,000 people at Prey Trapeang Ampil near Chumteav Chreng Thmei Village, Samaki Meanchey District (formerly part of Kampong Tralach District), Kampong Chhnang Province in the West Zone. Included were a number of people arrested in Chumteav Chreng Thmei village and taken in the direction of Prey Trapeang Ampil, where they were identified as enemies of Democratic Kampuchea and killed. CPK officials returning from the execution site were seen carrying pieces of clothing and instruments such as hoes. Female detainees were raped prior to their execution. The site contains approximately 500 pits, each holding between 20 and 50 bodies.</p> <p>#56</p>	<p>During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing (hitting violently victims tied up pushing them into a pit and then cover it with earth, cutting the throat, taking out human livers to eat, put sticks or M79 shells in women's vagina until they died, kill people with bulldozers, electrocution, kill them with explosives, buried or burnt alive or thrown to the crocodiles, children were put into plastic bags which were hung on trees, burning children alive, throwing children into the air and let them fall on a bayonet, tearing up children's feet, live surgery, beheading people).</p> <p># VIII</p>
<p>West Zone – Prey Damrei Srot Security Center</p>	
<p>The CPK unlawfully detained large numbers of</p>	<p>During their four years in power the Pol Pot</p>

people, many of whom died from starvation, overwork or execution, at the Prey Damrei Srot Security Centre in Damrei Srot Village, Svay Chuk Sub-District, Samaki Mean Chey District, Kampong Chhnang Province, West Zone. <sup>2</sup> #57	– Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing # VIII
While the light offenders were permitted to walk unshackled, the heavy offenders were kept handcuffed and shackled. The light offenders were forced to work from 0600 hrs to 1700 hrs with a break of 90 minutes. The heavy offenders worked without rest. If it was a full-moon night, the prisoners had to work at night too. Most of the prisoners died from starvation and overwork, although there were also executions. The surviving inmates had to bury the dead bodies in nearby pits. #58	During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing # VIII
Kompong Soam Autonomous Region – Koh Kyang Security Center	
During the Democratic Kampuchea period thousands of people were imprisoned, tortured and subsequently killed by CPK officials at Koh Kyâng Detention Center, located in Koh Kyâng village, Au Chov sub-district, (formerly of Prey Nup district), Kampong Soam (Sihanoukville). It was the central prison of Sector 37 <sup>3</sup> and was larger than other detention centers in the area. The prisoners were forced to sleep on the ground, in their own excrement and urine. Worms crawled over their bodies. They were interrogated every seven days, and each day five or six prisoners died of illness, hunger or harsh interrogation. CPK cadre killed people regardless of age or sex and in one case they threw the victims from the detention center into a well after stabbing them with bayonets. There are two associated burial pits approximately 15 kilometers away. #59	During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing # VIII

Southwest Zone – Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre	
Between 1975 and 1978, CPK officials executed up to 12,000 people at a security and detention facility at Kraing Ta Chan in Kus Commune, Tram Kok District, Takeo Province, Southwest Zone. Detainees included “new people,” the families of former soldiers, and various inhabitants of Takeo Province. Detainees were shackled at all times and executed on a regular basis, including by clubbing to death. Shortly before the collapse of Democratic Kampuchea, in 1978, all remaining prisoners were executed. In exhumations carried out after 1979, the remains of approximately 2,000 detainees were discovered at or near this facility. The remains of a further 10,000 people may be present in undisturbed mass graves at this location. #60	During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing # VIII
Southwest Zone – Sang Security Centre	
Thousands of people were unlawfully detained, subjected to inhumane conditions, and subsequently executed by CPK officials between early 1977 and 6 January 1979 at Sang detention center in Kandal Stung District, Kandal Province, Southwest Zone. Originally built as a teacher training college in 1963, it became a security centre in early 1977. Usually, about five hundred detainees were forced to engage in physical labour and systematically starved at the detention center. Many of the prisoners were former CPK cadre who had been accused of being traitors, along with their families. Prisoners died of starvation and disease regularly, and as many as fifteen or twenty detainees were taken to a nearby killing field and executed every night. They were replaced with new inmates who arrived every week or ten days. Mass graves associated with the site, which were exhumed after 1979, yielded thousands of bodies, and additional mass graves remain undisturbed at the site.	During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing # VIII

#61	
Northwest Zone – “Tuol Po Chrey” Execution Site	
CPK officials at Tuol Pol Chrey executed as many as 10,000 people throughout the period of Democratic Kampuchea. The killing fields of Tuol Po Chrey are located near a former Khmer Republic military base in Kandieng District, Pursat Province, Northwest Zone. There was no detention center at this site; people were brought to the site in large trucks, marched to the killing fields and immediately executed. The undisturbed mass graves at the site may contain the remains of 10,000 or more victims. #62	During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing # VIII
Kratie Sector – “Kok Kduoch” Security Centre	
The CPK operated a security centre and execution site at Kok Kduoch in Sambo District, Kratie Sector. Prisoners at Kok Kduoch included former Khmer Republic officials, former CPK cadre, and those accused of having committed moral offenses. The prisoners were kept shackled at all times and were tortured regularly. One witness, who worked at a nearby worksite, buried 89 bodies. A number of other inmates were also executed secretly. #63	During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing # VIII indiscriminate extermination of officers, soldiers, and civil servants of the former regime and their families # I.2
Mondulkiri Sector – “Phnom Kraol” Security Centre	
Between late 1977 and 6 January 1979, people who were perceived to be traitors were arrested and subsequently killed by CPK officials at Phnom Kraol security centre in Phum 9, Sre Sangkum sub-district, Koh Nhek district, Mondulkiri province. An administrative office of Sector 105 before becoming the security centre of the sector in late 1977, it was the biggest security centre in Koh Nhek district, Mondul Kiri sector. Some people were imprisoned due to their affiliation with former	Intensified repression and systematic massacre of individuals and organizations suspected of opposition to the regime (purge their own organization and kill individuals suspected of opposing them) # I.3



<p>leaders who had been classified as traitors. The prisoners fell into two categories: high ranking prisoners and ordinary prisoners, the former being placed on the wooden top floor and the latter on the ground floor. High-ranking prisoners were shackled, while ordinary prisoners had their legs tied to each adjacent prisoner with a shared string and their arms tied behind them. At night, high-ranking prisoners were loaded onto trucks and driven to the west towards Kratie province. These people disappeared and were presumably executed.</p> <p>#64</p>	
East Zone – Stung Tauch Execution Site	
<p>Large numbers of people, including East Zone soldiers and their families, were killed by CPK officials at Stung Tauch. Stung Tauch is located in Ponhea Krek District, Kompong Cham Province, East Zone and consists of at least three related sets of mass graves. Victims were shackled, forced to march to the killing site and then executed.</p> <p>#65</p>	<p>indiscriminate extermination of officers, soldiers, and civil servants of the former regime and their families</p> <p># I.2</p>
East Zone – Wat Tlork Security Centre	
<p>As many as 15,000 victims may have been interrogated and executed at Wat Tlork security centre by CPK officials. The CPK built a prison complex near Wat Tlork in Tlork village, Svay Chrum District, Svay Rieng Province, East Zone. As the largest detention center in Svay Rieng Province, it may have been the main prison for Sector 23. There are 41 mass graves associated with the site, 3 of which were exhumed in 1982. These three graves contained the remains of more than 900 bodies, and the remaining graves may contain between 10,000 and 15,000 bodies.</p> <p>#66</p>	<p>During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing</p> <p># VIII</p>
Northeast Zone – Phum 3	
<p>Between 1975 and 1979 as many as 2,000 people were killed by starvation and execution at the security office near Phum 3, Banlung District, Ratanakiri Province, Northeast Zone. The</p>	<p>During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing</p> <p># VIII</p>

<p>security office was built in 1962 and operated continuously until 6 January 1979. Prisoners were required to perform hard work every day but not given enough food. By 1977, the detainees were receiving only one can of rice for every ten people at each meal. At night, prisoners were loaded onto trucks and taken away. Detainees at the prison believed that the prisoners taken away were being executed. Two large mass graves located close to the security centre contained approximately 600 bodies, and there are many smaller undisturbed mass graves at the site that may contain as many as 2,000 bodies.</p> <p>#67</p>	
Northwest Zone – Wat Kirirum	
<p>Between 1977 and 1979 as many as 15,000 people may have been executed by CPK officials at the security centre at Wat Kirirum on Kirirum Mountain in Banan District, Battambang Province, Northwest Zone. People were brought by truck to the site and imprisoned. Every day, a group of detainees was interrogated. After the completion of the interrogation, they were executed. Children were executed without interrogation. Victims were killed in a series of nearby caves.</p> <p>#68</p>	<p>During their four years in power the Pol Pot – Ieng Sary clique have used most barbarous methods of torture and killing</p> <p># VIII</p>
East Zone – Vietnamese in Prey Veng Province and Vietnam	
<p>The CPK engaged in a policy of physically eliminating the entire Vietnamese population of Prey Veng Province through execution. Part of that policy required that Vietnamese fathers of mixed Cambodian-Vietnamese marriages be “taken away” and executed and also required the removal and execution of both the mother and any children if the mother was Vietnamese. A similar policy was implemented in Svay Rieng province.</p> <p>#69</p>	<p>eradication of religions, systematical extermination of national minorities</p> <p># II</p>
In addition, the CPK adopted a policy of killing	extermination of foreign residents

<p>Vietnamese that were encountered during incursions into Vietnam. RAK soldiers were incited to hate the Vietnamese and ordered to kill every Vietnamese person they encountered. Democratic Kampuchea forces wantonly destroyed civilian property, including hospitals, factories, houses and markets, in Vietnamese territory. Vietnamese forces conducted counter-attacks against Cambodian territory. Vietnam repeatedly protested to the Democratic Kampuchea government about the destruction of property by Democratic Kampuchea forces in Vietnam. These complaints were forwarded to prominent Democratic Kampuchea leaders, including POL Pot, <b>NUON Chea</b> and <b>IENG Sary</b>. #70</p>	<p># II (foreign residents like Chinese or Vietnamese were killed) # II</p>
<p>Old North Zone and East Zone</p>	
<p>Significant numbers of people were killed during the course of purges in the North Zone in 1976 and the Eastern Zone in 1978 that were ordered by CPK leaders in the Centre. Once a Zone was identified as potentially disloyal, often on the basis of the forced confessions obtained by the torturers at S-21, its leaders were usually arrested, tortured and executed. #71</p>	<p>Intensified repression and systematic massacre of individuals and organizations suspected of opposition to the regime (purge their own organization and kill individuals suspected of opposing them) # I.3</p>
<p>Buddhists In Kandal, Kratie, Kampot, Stung Treng and Battambang Provinces</p>	
<p>Buddhists were discriminated against pursuant to a CPK policy that required the elimination of all religions. Essentially all Buddhist monks were disrobed, many pagodas were damaged or destroyed, and many monks were killed. This policy was implemented at wats throughout Democratic Kampuchea, including: Wat Châmbâk, Tuol Sdei village, Tuol Sdei sub-district, Chantrea district, Svay Rieng province; Wat Ta Kut and Wat Mè in Chey Tauch village, Chey Thom sub-district, Ksach Kandal district, Kandal province; Wat Antung Vien also known as Wat Mony Vanaram Antung Vien in Antung</p>	<p>Massacre of religious priests and believers, eradication of religions, systematic extermination of national minorities without distinction between opponents and non-opponents for the purpose of assimilation, extermination of foreign residents.( shelling religious building, forced the priest to leave their frocks, destruction of religious statutes, pagodas were turned into jails or concentration camps or depots, Muslims were compelled to eat pork or killed and if they were speaking their mother tongue they were killed).</p>

Vien village, Kantuot sub-district, Kratie district, Kratie province; Wat Damnăk Trâyoeng in Touk Meas district, Kampot province; Wat Chey Mongkul, Kamphun village, Kamphun sub-district, Se San district, Stung Treng province; and Wat Samrong, Samrong village, Samrong sub-district, Ek Phnom district, Battambang province. #72	# II
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