



**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**

**ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

**Kingdom of Cambodia**

**Nation-Religion-King**

**អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា**

**Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia**

**Chambres Extraordinaires au sein des Tribunaux Cambodgiens**

**ការិយាល័យសហចៅក្រមស៊ើបអង្កេត**

**Office of the Co-Investigating Judges**

**Bureau des Co-juges d'instruction**

**សំណុំរឿងព្រហ្មទណ្ឌ**

**Criminal Case File /Dossier pénal**

**លេខ/No: 002/14-08-2006**

**លេខស៊ើបអង្កេត/Investigation/Instruction**

**លេខ/No: 002/19-09-2007**

**កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់បម្រើសាក្សី**

**Written Record of Interview of Witness**

**Procès-verbal d'audition de témoin**

On the 5 November, two thousand and nine, at 10:30 hours, at the district headquarter of Trapeang Prasat (ត្រពាំងប្រាសាទ) district, Odor Mean Chey (ឧត្តរមានជ័យ) province;

We, Chay Chan Daravan (ចាយ ច័ន្ទតារាវណ្ណ) and Thomas KUEHNEL, Investigators of the Extraordinary Chambers, being assigned by the Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating Judges, dated 24 July 2009;

Noting the Law on the Establishment of the Extraordinary Chambers, dated 27 October 2004;

Noting Rules 24, 28 and 60 of the ECCC Internal Rules;

With Mr. Samorn NIL (សាម៉ែន នីល), as a sworn Interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers;

Recorded the statements of CHIN Kim Thong (ជិន គីមថុង), a witness, who provided the following information regarding his personal identity:

The undersigned, CHIN Kim Thong, alias Chhang (ឆាង), was born on 25 April 1956 in Tuol Rokar (ត្នូលរកា) village, Peam Koh Sna (ពាមកោះស្នា) commune, Steung Trâng (ស្ទឹងត្រង់) district, Kampong Cham (កំពង់ចាម) province.

He is of Khmer nationality and is the Chairman of the General Administration of the Trapeäng Prasat district;

His father, SAU Khēng (ស្ងួន ខេង), is “deceased”, and his mother, MOM Kean (ម៉ុំ គាន), is “deceased”.

His present address is in Trapeäng Prasat village, Trapeäng Prasat commune, Trapeäng Prasat district, Odor Mean Chey province.

He is married to DIEP Pheap (ឌឿប ភាព), “alive”, and is the father of 4 children.

The witness has no criminal record.

The witness declared that he can read, write and understand the Khmer language.

The witness declared that he cannot read or write any other languages. Therefore, the original of this Written Record is written in the Khmer language.

We advised the witness that an audio or video recording was being made of this Interview.

The witness told us that he is not related to either the Charged Persons or to any of the Civil Parties.

The witness took an oath, in accordance with Rule 24 of the ECCC Internal Rules.

We notified the witness of his right against self-incrimination, in accordance with Rule 28 of the ECCC Internal Rules.

**Question-Answer:**

**Q:** Can you describe the administrative structure of the Northeast Zone please?

**A:** Ta Ya (តា យ៉ា) was the chief of the Zone. It was heard that Ta Ya was later arrested.

I did not recall the name of the person who came to replace him. I did not recall who was Ta Ya deputy either.

**Q:** Who was in charge of the military in the Northeast Zone?

**A:** In Rattanakiri (រតនគិរី) province there was only Division 801, and Ta Saroeun (តា សារឿន) was the Division commander. There was also the Sector military unit, but I did not know [who the commander was] because I rarely traveled outside of my place. Ta Saroeun never came to visit the Au Kânséng (អូរកំនៀង) Security Center. Monn (ម៉ុន), the chairperson of the Unit 806, often visited the Au Kânséng Security Center to organize the Youth League livelihood meeting which was held once a month and attended by cadres and all the security center guards. There were not any meeting about work, but Sé (ស៊ែ) was the person who went to attend the meeting with the division level and Ta Monn; and when he came back, he passed on the information to [the personnel] in the Center.

**Q:** Did you know who was the person in charge of the telegram for Ta SAU Saroeun (តា សួរ សារឿន)?

**A:** The person in charge of and translated the telegram for Ta SAU Saroeun named Sâmbât (សម្បត្តិ) (died about 2 years ago). His wife named Soeun (សៀន), who was also a telegram operator for Ta SAU Saroeun. It is heard that Soeun now lives in Kâmrieng (កំរៀង) district. If you want to know who else working in the telegram unit of Ta SAU Saroeun, you can ask Soeun because she worked with SAU Saroeun until 1979.

**Q:** What were the measures for dealing with the prisoners who did not comply with the organization?

**A:** In the past no prisoner made a mistake. If there was a prisoner making a mistake [stealing] at work, the security guards scolded and beat him/her up, and confiscated the stolen things from the prisoner. In the past, there was a person named Ta Ouy (តាអ៊ូយ) (died), who was a security guard of Unit 806, who had committed an immoral act with a female prisoner. He was then removed and sent to the Office of Ta Vanna (តាវណ្ណា). There was no prisoner opposing to or resisting the assignment.

**Q:** Were any prisoners transferred from Au Kânséng to Phnom Penh?

**A:** There was not.

**Q:** Were any prisoners dying in the Center?

**A:** There were also many prisoners dying from illnesses and malnutrition in that Center. As for the chained prisoners, they became emaciated, fell sick and died as a consequence of malnutrition. As for the regular prisoners, they had enough steamed rice mixed with potato to eat; especially the prisoners who stayed with me. Other than the Vietnamese and the ethnic Jarai prisoners, there might be more than 10 persons, who were all combatants, who were smashed by us following the order from the upper echelon. So, the

total number of the prisoners died in the Center was in hundreds, but not in thousand. On the upper ground of the Security Center there were burial sites where the corpses of the combatants of the Division 801 who had died from malaria were buried.

**Q:** You said that No (ណូ) who came from Phnom Penh was from Division 12. What was that Division 12?

**A:** The Division 12 was that of Ta Nat (តា ណាត), and No was in the Special Unit of Ta Nat. At that time I saw No carrying a bunch of the prisoner confession which was about 20 pages, but I did not see the substance in that document.

**Q:** Can you explain about the killing of the Jarai people?

**A:** At that time there were two phases of killings. They arrested and sent those prisoners to Au Kânséng during the night time. They called them ethnic FULRO. At that time I personally did not see them killing [those prisoners]. At that time I did not have a good feeling, I was scared.

**Q:** Were you able to know the genders of those ethnic Jarai?

**A:** There were less than 10 women. The majority was the middle age men, and there were two to three elderly. The majority of the men were between 25 to 30 years-old. There were no children.

**Q:** Who were the direct killers of the Jarai people?

**A:** The security guards from the Sector Security Center plus three to four persons from the Artillery Unit 803.

**Q:** How the killing was done? Shooting or beating up?

**A:** There might not be shooting because no gun fire was heard. The killing started since 8 o'clock at night until 12 o'clock at midnight when [I did not] hear any foot steps of people walking by my sleeping room any more. This killing event was an important event because I had never seen such an event previously. When I saw them taking people to be killed in mass like that, I was shocked; and I did not dare to take a look at them walking those prisoners to be killed. The site where they killed those prisoners was about 100 meters to 200 meters from the work place; it was in the potato farm. I smelled the [blood] and the stinky smell in the air because the killing site was on the upper ground and the Center was on the lower ground.

**Q:** Where was the Division 801 headquarter?

**A:** After they first left Phnom Penh, the Division 801 was based in Banlung (ប៉ានលុង). But because in Banlung there were many combatants dying from malaria and landmines explosions leftover from the LON Nol (លន់ នល់) period, they wanted to move the base to (លំផាត់). But because Lumphăt was flooded during the rainy season, they decided to move the base to Veunsai (វ៉ែនសៃ). So, Veunsai was the headquarter of the Division 801.

Au Kânséng was west of Beung Kânséng (បឹងកន្សែង), at which place there was a creek called Au Kânséng. The Veunsai Tbaung (វ៉ែនសៃត្បូង) was the headquarter of the Division, and the Veunsai Cheung (វ៉ែនសៃជើង) was the Sector Office.

One copy of the Written Record was provided to the witness.

The Written Record was read out to the witness; the witness had no objections and signed it.

After the Written Record was read out to the witness, the witness refused to sign it.

This interview ended at 13:30 hours on the same date.

Witness

Interpreter

Investigators

[Signature/Thumbprint]

[Signature]

[Signatures]

CHIN Kim Thong  
alias Chhang