



**អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា**

**Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia  
Chambres Extraordinaires au sein des Tribunaux**

**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**

**ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

**Kingdom of Cambodia**

**Nation-Religion-King**

**ឯកសារបកប្រែ**  
**TRANSLATION/TRADUCTION**  
ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ (Date): 27-Jan-2012, 13:21  
CMS/CFO: Phok Chanthan

**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-ECCC-OCIJ**

**កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់បម្លើយសាក្សី**

**Written Record of Interview of Witness**

On the twelfth day of June in the year two thousand and nine, at 1011 hours, at Kaeng Prasat (កែងប្រាសាទ) Village, Sambour (សំបួរ) Subdistrict, Sambour (សំបួរ) District, Kratie (ក្រចេះ) Province,

We, SVAY Samnang (ស្វាយ សំណង) and Thomas Grange Morrow, Investigators of the Extraordinary Chambers, being assigned by the Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating Judges, dated 26 May 2008,

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. SAUR Sokhalay (សួរ សុខាលីយ៍), as sworn Interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Recorded the statements of **YUN Kim alias Kham** (យុន គីម ហៃ ខាំ), a witness, who provided the following information regarding his personal identity:

The undersigned, **YUN Kim alias Kham**, was born on 9 April 1942 in Phum Ti Bei (ភូមិទីបី) Village, Roka Khnaor (រកាខ្នុរ) Subdistrict, Krouch Chhmar (ក្រូចឆ្មារ) District, Kampong Cham (កំពង់ចាម) Province. He is of Cambodian nationality and is Vathanak Sub-district Chief.

His father, YUN Hak (យុន ហាក់), is deceased, and his mother, THAIM Chhri (ថាម ជ្រី), is deceased. His present address is in Vathanak (វត្ត្រៀន) Village, Vathanak (វត្ត្រៀន) Sub-district, Sambour (សំបួរ) District, Kratie (ក្រចេះ) Province. His wife LUN Eng Sien (លុន អេងស៊ិន) is alive. He is the father of seven 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 can not 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.

### Questions-Answers:

**Q:** According to the information we have about you, you were ex-chairman of Sambour Sub-district during the Democratic Kampuchea regime. Is this true?

**A:** Yes, it is.

**Q:** How and when did you obtain the position?

**A:** I obtained the position in Sambour Sub-district in February 1977, but it was not a written appointment. It was just ordered from the upper echelon. At that time,

District Chairman Phan (ផាន) ordered me to come over. Prior to my nomination as Sambour Subdistrict Chairman, I was Vathanak Sub-district Chairman nominated by the district authority during Ta Cheth's (តាចៃត) administration. I was the Vathanak Sub-district Chairman from 4 March 1971 to February 1977. Then, I was moved to Sambour Sub-district.

**Q:** Please tell us about the structure of Sambour Subdistrict. What sections were under the sub-district?

**A:** At that time, the Sub-district chairperson was in charge of all sections: military section, security section, economic section, social section and cultural section. Phin (ភីន) was in charge of military and security sections before being reshuffled to be the cooperative chairman of Sambour. He was eventually arrested and taken away. Pèn (ពែន) was in charge of economic section. Later on, Pèn and I were moved to work at Srae Rong (ស្រែរុង) Worksite called B-3 (ប្រាំ) Worksite on 11 June 1978. I do not remember who were in charge of social and cultural sections. On top of that, it was also my duty to go around and solve problems in the sub-district, particularly issues of farming, dam and canal construction in order to draw water and supply the paddy fields.

**Q:** Please tell us about the roles of the military section Sambour sub-district.

**A:** The military section of Sambour sub-district was to ensure security within the whole sub-district. Generally speaking, security section and military section worked in cooperation and played the same role. Moreover, they also worked with district security section if there was a direction from the upper echelon. However, they did not do much regarding arrests. Most arrests were made by means of having someone invited to attend a meeting at the district office where the arrest took place. Let me give you an example that I have encountered myself. In the case of Ta Chi's (តាឈី) arrest, the district chairman sent me a letter that required me to pass the letter to Ta Chi's group leader. In the letter, Ta Chi was asked to help out some tasks of the district, and he was allowed to bring along his personal tools; for example, knives. This trick was used so that the subject had no hints about the arrest. I make such assumption simply because after Ta Chi had been invited to the district office, I no longer heard of him.

**Q:** Who signed Ta Chi's invitation?

**A:** It bore the signature of Phan, the District Chairman. The signature of Ny (នី) also existed in some other letters.

**Q:** What organizations were under a Sub-district?

**A:** Initially, there were villages and groups. Afterwards, villages were designed as task forces. There might be two or three task forces in a village; and a task force

bore a heavier burden compared of that of a group. Sambour Sub-district was, later on, divided into two cooperatives: Sambour Cooperative and Srae Khoeun (ស្រែខ្មឿន) Cooperative. Pên (ផែន) and I were in charge of Srae Khoeun Cooperative, and I was the chairman. à . Phén (ផែន) led the Sambour Cooperative. Sambour Cooperative covered four villages: Sambour (សំបួរ), Daun Meas (ដួនមាស), Kaoh Real (កោះរាល) and Pra Sral (ប្រាស្រាល). Srae Khoeun Cooperative covered four villages: Kaeng Prasat (កែងប្រាសាទ), Srae Khoeun (ស្រែខ្មឿន), Char Thnaol (ចារថ្នោល) and Samraong (សំរោង). There were two Pra Srals. One was for the security section and the other was dwelled by civilians. The two Pra Srals were separated by a creek. After the sub-district was divided into Sambour Cooperative and Srae Khoeun Cooperative, “Sub-district” was no longer mentioned, but “ Cooperative”. At that time, I was the chairman of Srae Khoeun Cooperative. Pên worked with me. Afterwards, Pên and I were moved to work at Srae Rong Worksite alias B-3 Worksite. After awhile, Pên was moved to be the chairman of Vathanak Subdistrict. Pên was killed by some people after 1979 perhaps out of revenge. Try (ត្រី) succeeded me as the cooperative chairman. Try was from Kaoh Real Village, Sambour Subdistrict, Sambour District, Kratie. I have no idea if he is alive as Sambour Cooperative Chairman Phén was arrested in early 1978. After that I just do not know who was assigned as his replacement.

**Q:** While you were holding your position, what were the tasks that you instructed your subordinates to carry out?

**A:** We called for meetings among village chiefs and we assigned them tasks. Once in receipt of a master plan from the upper echelon, I had weekly meetings with village chiefs.

**Q:** Who was the chairman of Srae Rong Worksite alias B-3 Worksite?

**A:** I was the chairman, and Pên was my deputy. Initially, we were in charge of 450 male and female youths. Later on, 200 more male and female youths were transferred from Ta Maung Sub-district of Memot District with the allegation that they had allied themselves with the Vietnamese.

**Q:** Please tell us about a district structure. What sections were under a district? Who was the first district chairman?

**A:** In the beginning, Khi (ឃី) was the district chairman. He died of edema (ជំងឺពោះធំ) in 1974. A district consisted of a military section, a security section, economic section, a cultural section and a social affairs section. Soth (សុទ្ធ) was in charge of the military section, and he was arrested in 1975 or 1976. UNG Samon (អ៊ុង

សាម៉ុន) was in charge of the security section, and he was arrested and killed in 1977. DUONG Chan (ដួង ច័ន្ទ) (female) was in charge of the social action section. Currently, she lives in Kaeng Prasat Village, Sambour Sub-district, Sambour District, Kratie. SENG Hean (សេង ហ៊ាន) (female) was in charge of cultural section. There was a rumour that Hean was raped and killed by Ta Cheth, the district secretary and a member of the Sector Committee before 1975.

**Q:** Who was the replacement after Khi's death?

**A:** Phan (ផាន) was the successor of Khi, and the structure remained the same. However, the members included Ny, Samphaun (សំផាន), Soth, UNG Samon. After Soth had been arrested, and UNG Samon was reshuffled to be the chairman of Vathanak Subdistrict, Phoeun (ភៀន) was put in charge of both security and military sections. UNG Samon was arrested in late 1977 or early 1978. And after Phan had been reshuffled to Kratie District, Ny became the acting person, and Phy (ភី) was put in charge of the military section while Phoeun was only in charge of the security section by then. I have no idea who was in charge of the social action section and the cultural section. In early 1978, Phy was reshuffled to be in charge of a division in Kratie. Ny and Phoeun were arrested in early 1978. After that, Voeun (វៀន) became the district chairman, and he was also in charge of economic section. Chouk (ឈុក), his deputy was in charge of the military section while Rann (រ៉ាន) was in charge of the security section. These cadres were from the army. Afterwards, Yaun (យ៉ាន) was put in charge of the economic section to substitute Voeun. Currently, Yaun lives in the downtown of Kratie.

**Q:** Do you know the current whereabouts of Voeun, Chouk and Rann?

**A:** According to what I heard, Voeun lives in Anlong Veng, Odour Meanchey Province; and Chouk and Rann died in the forest.

**Q:** Please tell us about the structure of a sector. What sector was this area called?

**A:** This sector was called Sector 505 located in the Northeast Zone. This sector covered three villages: Sambour, Snuol and Kratie. Ta Yèm (យ៉ែម) was the sector chairman; Kuon (គួន), the deputy was in charge of the military section; Kâng (កង) was in charge of the security section; and Yi (យី) was in charge of the economic section. In 1976, Ta Yèm was reshuffled to be the Cambodian Ambassador to

North Korea; and Yi was appointed to substitute Yèm. Kõng was arrested and taken away approximately in 1976 while Yi and Kuon were arrested in 1978 with the allegation of betrayal. In 1978, after all the former cadres had been arrested, Moeun (ម៉ែន) became the chairman. Khonn (ខ័ន) was in charge of the military section and I do not remember well what role Yeng (យ៉េង) played. Most of these cadres were from the army.

**Q:** Please tell us about the structure of the Northeast Zone.

**A:** I do not know much about the structure of the Northeast Zone. I just know that Ya (យ៉ា) was the Northeast Zone Chairman. Ya was later on arrested in late 1976; and I obtained the information regarding his arrest from the upper echelon at Sambour District. After Ya's arrest, Ta Yi, the Sector Chairman said that Sector 505 became an autonomous sector under the direct management of the Centre.

**Q:** How many districts were covered by Sector 505?

**A:** **Sector 505 comprised** three districts.

**Q:** Please tell us about the structure of the Centre.

**A:** As regards the Centre, I only knew that POL Pot was the party secretary, and NUON Chea was the Head of Parliament.

**Q:** While holding all the positions during the Democratic Kampuchea, did you receive decisions [from the upper echelon] to be carried out by the people under your supervision?

**A:** During that time, in addition to the frequent meetings held at the district office, there were *Revolutionary Flag Magazine* and *Youth Flag Magazine*. A meeting was held weekly at the district office.

**Q:** Can you specify the reasons why the people were organised into cooperatives, female and male youths as mobile work brigades, working children as child units, non-working children were under the care of elderly women; please explain communal eating, multi-couple marriages, elimination of religion, pagodas and schools during Democratic Kampuchea.

**A:** I attended a conference once in 1973 at Da Sub-district of Kratie District. At the conference, NUON Chea initiated the establishment of low-level cooperatives and high-level cooperatives and reciprocal labour. Participants were sub-district chairpersons from the districts of Snuol, Kratie and Sambour. The organizing of people as cooperatives, female and male youths stayed at collective areas, working children in mobile units under the supervision of teachers, small children were under the care of elderly women, communal eating, and multi-couple marriages were directed by the district authority who was our upper echelon. In Sambour Sub-district, only two marriages would be held at a time. I witnessed 10 couples getting married in the other sub-districts. However, marriage was done on a voluntary basis, and we had to submit the request to the local authority. Among

soldiers, marriages were arranged by the upper echelon. The brides and the grooms were required numbers. The groom with No. 1 was supposed to be coupled with the bride with No. 1. I know all about this because the person in charge of the army made requests to the cooperative; and these requests were made via the district office. Sometimes we did not manage to meet the number of brides requested because we also needed to get consent from the girls. Only when they agreed did we send them to get married.

**Q:** What was the cause of forcing people to overwork and to give people not enough to eat?

**A:** This was instructed by the upper echelon. On the other hand, here in Sambour Sub-district, I gave people enough to eat.

**Q:** While working as the Sub-district Chairman, were new people transferred to your area? How were those new people categorized back then?

**A:** When I was the chairman of Vathanak Sub-district, Cham Muslims were transferred to my place. Those people were settled among base people; they were considered as new people, however. When I came to Sambour Sub-district, I saw approximately 100 families of 17 April people who had been evacuated from Phnom Penh.

**Q:** What were you instructed to do with the new people?

**A:** We were instructed to make their biography in order to get hold of each individual's background. The people for whom I made their biography included Lon Nol soldiers, civil servants, intellectuals and ordinary businesspeople.

**Q:** What were you instructed to do against these people after they had been identified through their biography?

**A:** I knew that whenever my predecessor found out that a person was an ex-soldier, he ordered that the person be killed. When I became in charge, knowing that they would be killed, I made false reports to cover up their background and instructed those people to keep their biographies confidential amongst themselves for the sake of their personal safety. I also warned them not to report on one another.

**Q:** Do you have anything to add?

**A:** No.

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 12:10 hours on the same date.

Witness

Interpreter

Investigators

[Thumbprint]

[Signature]

[Signatures]

**YUN Kim**  
យុន គីម

**SAUR Sokhalay**  
ស្វរ សុខាលាយ

**Thomas Grange Morrow** **SVAY Samnang**  
ស្វាយ សំណាង