



ឯកសារបានតម្កល់ច្រើនត្រូវបានបញ្ជាក់
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ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ នៃការបញ្ជាក់ (Certified Date/Date de certification):
 16 / 07 / ១៩៩៩

មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé
 du dossier: SANN RADA

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

លេខស៊ើបសួរ/Investigation/Instruction

លេខ/No: 002/19-09-2007-ECCC-OCIJ

កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់សំឡេងសាក្សី

Written Record of Interview of witness
Procès-verbal d'audition de témoin

ឯកសារទទួល
DOCUMENT RECEIVED/DOCUMENT REÇU

ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ (Date of receipt/date de reception):
 10 / SEP / 2009

ម៉ោង (Time/Heure) : 16:00

មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង /Case File Officer/L'agent chargé
 du dossier: C.A. Juy

On the twenty-fifth day of July in the year two thousand and nine, at 0850 hours, at the Department of the Post and Telecommunication of Pailin province,

I, Herber KARUGABA, Investigator of the Extraordinary Chambers, being assigned by the Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating Judges, dated 11 June 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 Leng Heng An, as sworn Interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Recorded the statements of **KIM Vun (គឹម វុន)**, a witness, who provided the following information regarding his personal identity:

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា មានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៤ សង្កាត់ ចោមចៅ ខណ្ឌ ដង្កោ ភ្នំពេញ។

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Original KH: 00357195-00357202

The undersigned KIM Vun alias Chhaom (ឆោម), was born in 1959 in Krang Slaeng (ក្រាំងស្លែង) village, Tang Sya (តាំងស្យា) commune, Phnum Sruoch (ភ្នំស្រួច) district, Kampong Speu province.

He is of Cambodian nationality and is the Deputy Director of the Department of the Post and Telecommunication of Pailin province. His father, Pech (ពេជ), is deceased, and his mother, TOUCH Sdaeng (តូច ស្តេង), is deceased. His present address: House 225, Pa Hi Tboang (បាហ៊ីត្បូង) village, Pailin (បែលិន) commune, Pailin district, Pailin province. His wife, MEAS Samnieng (មាស សំនឿង) is alive, and he is the father of one child.

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 read or write a little French, English, and Thai. Therefore, the original of this Written Record is written in the Khmer language.
- We instructed 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: Which year did you join the revolution? Why did you join the revolution?

A: My father was a pro-Samdech Sihanouk Khmer Issarak (កិស្ស័រ) official. In the LON Nol regime in 1970, I was 12 years old. Since I could write, they assigned me as the deputy chairman of a ten-house group. In 1971 when the North Vietnamese entered the provinces of Kratie, Rattanakiri and Mondulhiri, and at the same time when Samdech Sihanouk made an announcement to join the Front/Marquis (ម៉ាកី) in the forest, the district level persuaded me to join in working at the district level, but I decided to join the Central level instead on 02 February 1971 because I knew a man named Vorng (វង), a cadre from North Vietnam.

Q: What happened when you joined the revolution, and what training did you receive?

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A: In February 1971, I started work in the printing house of the Front in Santuk (សន្ទុក) district, located along Chinit (ជីនិត) tributary, which was POL Pot's base. The person in charge of the office was named Pàng (ប៉ង).

Q: From April 1975, where did you live and what did you do?

A: I entered Phnom Penh in April 1975 with the radio group of the Front. After I arrived in Phnom Penh, I was assigned to organize a printing house at the former National Liberation Newspaper (កាសែតរំដោះសង្គ្រោះជាតិ) located in front of the Olympic (អូឡាំពិក) Stadium. I worked in the Ministry of Propaganda and Education, which had offices designated K-25 (ក-២៥) to K-31 (ក-៣១). I worked in the K-25 printing house, the Center's printing house. At that time, the Minister was named YUN Yat (យុន យ៉ាត).

Q: What were the roles of K-25 (ក-២៥)?

A: K-25 published the Revolutionary Flag and the Male and Female Youth Magazine. The chief of the writers' team was named Chhây (ឆាយ). K-26 (ក-២៦) was the printing site for newspapers, and K-27 printed the picture magazines.

Q: Who instructed the writers' team to write?

A: Minister YUN Yat instructed them to write.

Q: Were the Revolutionary Flag and that magazine disseminated nationwide?

A: Yes.

Q: What were their contents?

A: The content was about building the country with the slogan 'Building the country in a great leap forward.'

Q: Up to when did you work at K-25?

A: I worked at three offices: K-25, K-26 (ក-២៦) and K-27 (ក-២៧). K-25 wrote the contents for the newspapers; K-26 was the printing house for the newspapers, and it was the SUN Hēng (ស៊ីន ហេង) Press in the previous regime. I moved around working at these three offices until 1976. Then the Ministry had me work at K-25 until 1977 when they arrested my wife. Before she was arrested, she was a teacher, YUN Yat's secretary, and a radio newsreader at Propaganda, holding the position of the Deputy Chairwoman of the Propaganda Office.

Q: What happened after your wife was transferred to the Propaganda Office?

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A: My wife CHIM Chheannary (ជឹម ឈានណារី) alias Phoan (ភាន់) was transferred to work at the Propaganda Office as the Deputy Chairwoman after HOU Nim (ហ៊ុំ នឹម) had been arrested in around late 1976 or early 1977. YUN Yat sent my wife to work there. Chhây, the chief of the newspaper writers, was also sent to work as the Chairman of the Propaganda Office. I noticed that there were many changes in 1977. The Ministry of Propaganda and Education changed to the Ministry of Propaganda. Kât (កត់), who previously had worked at K-25 with me, was appointed as the Deputy Chairman of the Propaganda Office in charge of writing articles; my wife was in charge of reading news.

Q: What happened next?

A: At that time, we worked until 9.00 p.m., and we were allowed to visit our spouses once every 10 or 20 days. I requested the K-25 Office Chief named Nut (នុត) to make a permanent permit for me to see my wife at the Propaganda Office so that I could travel back and forth. The Propaganda Office designated K-33 was at the current location of the National Radio. The Propaganda Offices at that time were designated from K-33 to K-37. In late 1977, I once again worked moving between K-25, K-26 and K-27. At that time, my wife was withdrawn to work as a secretary at the Ministry of Propaganda and Education after Pâng had been arrested. I learned that Pâng was close to POL Pot. Soon afterwards, a man on a motorbike called my wife and my child to study; then they disappeared for good. Two or three days before they called my wife away, my wife said to me, 'You are Kât's friend (Kât and Chhây were taken before my wife): be careful.' I replied to her, 'You need to be careful because you worked with them; be careful not to get involved.'

Q: Did your wife have a relationship with Pâng?

A: When my wife was in Kampong Thom, she joined the revolution through Pâng.

Q: Did Kât and Chhây disappear for good?

A: Yes. I never saw them return, and I learned that they were taken to farm paddies.

Q: Who were purged (សម្រិតសម្រាំង), and who gave the orders?

A: After they called my wife away, I waited for her for whole night, until daybreak; I could not sleep. The next morning, I asked Female Comrade Leang (លាង), a cadre at the Propaganda and Education Office. Leang told me, 'Sister Phoan and daughter were taken by a motorbike; he told her that she was being taken to study. Don't you know about that?' Then I went to meet YUN Yat and asked her about the disappearance of my wife. YUN Yat said, 'No need to know about that now.' After that, I was sent to attend a political study session for half a month. After I finished the study, YUN Yat had me write her meeting minutes and education plans, and YUN Yat told me that my wife had been arrested because my wife was linked to a CIA

network. I learned from friend(s) that my wife had been taken to farm paddies; at that time, I did not dare to contact my wife because I was afraid they would accuse me of being linked to a CIA network. Later on, my wife has disappeared until the present.

Q: Would you please describe the organizational structure of Democratic Kampuchea?

A: In the administrative structure, there were: POL Pot (ប៉ុល ពត), who was called the Prime Minister; IENG Sary (អៀង សារី), the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs; SON Sen (សុន សែន), the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of National Defence; VORN Vet (វ៉ែន វេត), the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Economics; HOU Nim, the Minister of Propaganda; TIV Ol (ទីវ អុល), HOU Nim's Deputy; YUN Yat, the Minister of Education; TOUCH Phoeun (តូច ហ៊ុន), the Minister of Public Works, Transport and Post; KOY Thuon (កុយ ធ្មួន) alias Thuch (តុច), the former North Zone Secretary, the Minister of Commerce; DITH Prang (ធិត ព្រាង) and CHĒNG ÂN (ចេង អន), in charge of the Railway; IENG Thirith (អៀង ធីរិទ្ធ), the Minister of Social Affairs and Health, which was later split into the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Health; KHIEU Samphan, the Chairman of the State Presidium; SAO Phim (សោ ភឹម), the Deputy Chairman of the State Presidium and the East Zone Secretary; and ROS Nhim (រស់ ញឹម), the Deputy Chairman of the State Presidium and the Northwest Zone Secretary. NUON Chea (នួន ជា) was the Chairman of the People's Representative Assembly. CHEA Sim (ជា ស៊ីម) (who is currently Samdech CHEA Sim) was NUON Chea's deputy chairman; and MAT Ly (ម៉ាត់ លី) was also NUON Chea's deputy chairman.

Q: Who were in the Central Committee?

A: POL Pot was the Secretary, and NUON Chea was POL Pot's deputy. The cadres in the Khmer Rouge regime were divided into three: cadres inside the Party, cadres outside the Party, and intellectuals and pillar persons preparing to join the Party. Cadres inside the Party meant they were Party members. The cadres outside the Party were not Party members. At that time, my wife was a Party member.

Q: How was the communication from the upper echelon to the middle echelon and the low echelon?

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A: The communication from the upper echelon to the middle and low echelons was done through letters, and sometimes the middle-echelon and low-echelon cadres were summoned to meetings to receive plans.

Q: Did Propaganda broadcast orders or plans on the radio?

A: The radio broadcasts were for open dissemination; the Khmer Rouge cadres were usually summoned to attend basic study sessions to enable them to understand before plans were set for implementation.

Q: As for meetings, did you see or know where and with whom the ministers had meetings?

A: Usually, the ministers held meetings with POL Pot, the Prime Minister; besides, I did not know.

Q: Did you know of the existence of Office K-1?

A: I heard that there was an Office K-1, but I did not know where K-1 was. But I knew that there was a Party School for study meetings at the current location of Boreikeila (ប៊ូរីកើឡា).

Q: Did you hear of K-3?

A: I heard of the K-3, but I did not know where it was or what K-3 did.

Q: Did you hear of Office 870?

A: I heard that that Office 870 was at Chamkar Morn (ចំការមន), but I did not know what 870 did, and I did not know who the Chairman was. I just knew that Office 870 was the location of the Centre. Only the cadres knew the work of the Party.

Q: Who ordered the purges (សម្រិតសម្រាំង), and where were those who had been purged sent to?

A: I did not know who gave the orders, or where they were sent to. Even my wife, I did not know the reason. I knew that KOY Thuon had been arrested because I read a Revolutionary Flag Magazine and all the pages in that magazine were KOY Thuon's confession. That magazine was disseminated only to the Party cadres and the zone, sector and district levels. Open documents were published at K-26, but confidential documents such as the Revolutionary Flag and other magazines were published at K-25. I knew that HOU Nim and TIV Ol had been arrested because cadre(s) who worked with me told me that HOU Nim and TIV Ol had been arrested.

Q: Since you worked at the magazines and newspapers, you may know a lot of stories. Did you know about the persecution of religious people, the Cham (ចាម) ethnic minority and other races?

A: I worked in Phnom Penh; I did not know about that.

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Q: Did you know that they defrocked monks and sent them to farm paddies?

A: I did not know. I just stayed in Phnom Penh; I had enough food. Even when I went to the rural areas, I still had enough food.

Q: According to our documents, evacuations were done three times: the first time was in 1975 from Phnom Penh to all sectors in the country; the second time was from mid-1975 until 1978 was done from the Central Zone and the East Zone to the North and Northwest Zones; and the third time, from May 1978 until the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime, was from the East Zone to the Northwest and the West Zones. Did you know about all three of those evacuations?

A: Before they evacuated people from the East Zone in Svay Rieng province and Prey Veng province to other places, they needed to pass through Phnom Penh. They rested for a while when they reached Phnom Penh. When the people rested in Phnom Penh, there were film shows for the people to watch; most of the films were about the battlefields and Chinese films related to the struggle. As far as I understood, the evacuation from Svay Rieng province and Prey Veng province was to get the people away from the Khmer Rouge and Vietnamese troops who were fighting; they were not taken to be executed. The evacuees were transported in trucks. The evacuation was done in late 1977 and early 1978. At that time, the East Zone leaders were in conflict with the Central Committee.

Q: Did KHIEU Samphan and NUON Chea make speeches during any official ceremonies and attend meetings with POL Pot?

A: As far as I understood, KHIEU Samphan was like a disabled elephant. I observed that he did not have power. Like when I lived with him in 1971, he did not have any power then. In the three-year regime, KHIEU Samphan organized transporting food to the sectors and zones. In case there were visits of foreign leaders - for instance, when the President of Laos came to visit - KHIEU Samphan welcomed them. Only journalists and photographers were present during the visits of the foreign leaders. I knew that KHIEU Samphan went to welcome them because I was also there at that time. When Samdech Sihanouk (សម្តេច ស៊ីហានុ) and Samdech PEN Nut (សម្តេច ប៉ែន

ឥន្ទ្រ) went to the cooperatives, I saw KHIEU Samphan and KHIEU Samphan's wife always accompanying them. I knew this because I went to cover news in the cooperatives, and I saw this by chance. I saw KHIEU Samphan accompany Samdech Sihanouk many times to relax such as in Kandal, Takeo, Kampong Cham, and around Phnom Penh.

Q: When KHIEU Samphan went to the cooperatives, did he see the people's misery?

A: I do not know because I did not go with him. At first, Samdech Sihanouk was the Chairman of the State Presidium, but later on Samdech Sihanouk transferred the position to KHIEU Samphan. I saw that document in the printing house I worked in; I saw that document in French and English.

Q: Do you know anyone who is still alive and can provide us with information?

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A: Y Chhean (ឃី ណាន), currently the Governor of Pailin province and IENG Vuth (អៀង វុធ), IENG Sary's son.

Q: Do you have anything to add?

A: I was a Khmer Rouge cadre. NUON Chea, KHIEU Samphan and POL Pot knew me, but I did not know IENG Sary and IENG Thirith well.

- 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.

End of the interview: at 1430 hours on the same date.

Witness	Interpreter	Investigator
[Thumbprint]	[Signature]	[Signature]
KIM Vun		