

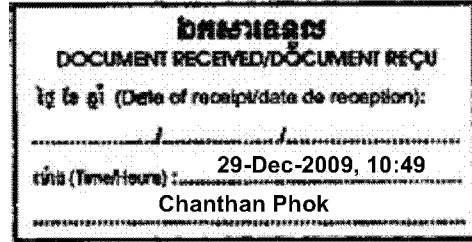


អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា
Extraordinary Chambers in the
Courts of Cambodia

ការិយាល័យសហចៅក្រមស៊ើបអង្កេត
Office of the Co-Investigating Judges

Criminal Case File/Dossier penal
No: 002/14-08-2006
លេខស៊ើបអង្កេត/Investigation/Instruction
លេខ/No: 002/19-09-2007-ECCC-OCIJ

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation-Religion-King



កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់បម្លើយសាក្សី
Written Record of Witness Interview

On the twenty fourth of November two thousand and nine, at 8.50 a.m., at Ta Phul (តាភុល) village Svay Dangkum (ស្វាយដង្កំ) commune Siem Reap (សៀមរាប) district, Siem Reap (សៀមរាប) province,

We, NGUON Im (ងួន អ៊ឹម) and Christian BAUDESSON, Investigators of the Extraordinary Chambers, being assigned by the Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating Judges, dated 08 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 SUNG Vinntik (ស៊ីង វីនទី), as sworn Interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Recorded the statements of PRUM Sou (ព្រ៉ាំ ស៊ូ), a witness, who provided the following information regarding his personal identity:

Original KH: 00407773-00407779



The undersigned PRUM Sou (SUN Loeun (ស៊ុន លឿន)), alias Sou (ស៊ូ), was born on 4th July 1950 in Ruluos (រលួស) village, Svay Chek (ស្វាយចេក) commune, Thma Puok (ថ្មពួក) district, BattamBang province. He is of Cambodian nationality, and is an adviser to the Ministry of Defence (Brigadier General).

His father, CHONG Sun (ឆុង ស៊ុន), is deceased, and his mother, HUOK Man (ហ្នុក មន), is deceased. His current address is Trapeang Seh (ត្រពាំងសេះ) village Srah Chak (ស្រះចក) commune Siem Reap district Siem Reap province.

He is married to RIM Sam An (រឹម សំអាន), alive, and is father of five children.

- The witness has no criminal record.
 - The witness declared that he/she can read, write and understand the Khmer language.
 - The witness declared that he/she 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/she 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/her right against self-incrimination, in accordance with Rule 28 of the ECCC Internal Rules.

Questions and answers:

Q: After 1970, what and where did you do?

A1: In late 1969, I was a teacher at Svay Dam Nak (ស្វាយដំណាក់) village Rovieng (រវៀង) district Preah Vihear province. After the coup d'état in 1970, Preah Vihear province was liberated and the Front's policy allowed teachers to teach as before. In around late 1971, Angkar assigned me to be propagandist. In 1973, I worked for a production unit (rice farming) of Sector 103 at Tasèng (តាសែង) village and at Thnaot (ថ្នោត) Mountain in Rovieng district, currently Sangkom Thmei (សង្កមថ្មី) district, Preah Vihear province. At that time, I got injured in my arm which was shot by Lon Nol soldier, and then I was sent to hospital in Kvang (ខ្វាំង) village Sammeakki (សាមគ្គី) commune Rovieng district. After leaving hospital, I was assigned by Angkar in late 1974 to work at Commerce Office of Sector 103. I would like to state that while being in the movement, I was appointed by Angkar in 1972 to be a core member and in 1973 to be party's member

at Anglong Svay (អង្គរស្វាយ) office presided over by *Bang Hâng* (បង ហង់), deputy chairman of Sector 103.

Q: After 17 April 1975, what did you do and at what unit were you in?

A2: I worked at Commerce Office of Sector 103. In 1977 I was assigned by Angkar to the rice farming site at Savan (សាវាន) village. Later on, Angkar removed me to the site which is close to the Office of Sector 103 at Tomlap (ទម្លាប់) village, Chhnuon (ឈ្នួន) commune Rovieng district. After the arrest of *Bang Hâng*, secretary of Sector 103 in 1978, I was assigned to herd the cattle at RorYông (រយ៉ាង) Mountain in Vieng (វៀង) district. In mid-1978, there was reform of the sector's chairman and the new chairman, the secretary of Sector 103, was *Bang Svay Voeun* (បង ស្វាយវឿន). I was nominated the head of sector's rice farming site in Bos Siem (បុសសៀម) of Srè Thom (ស្រែតម) commune Rovieng district.

Q: Please elaborate your position and duty at Sector 103. Please describe the organizational structure of Sector 103 since the start. How were the changes?

A3: After 1970, Viet Cong (វៀតកុង) troops liberated Preah Vihear province. At that time the Sector 103's structure consisted of *Bang Man* (បង ម៉ាន), the sector's secretary; *Bang Hâng* (បង ហង់), the sector's deputy secretary and *Bang Phên* (បង ផែន), the member. After the death of *Bang Phên*, *Bang Phên* (បង ផែន) replaced him as a member of Sector 103. In 1974, after the death of *Bang Man*, *Bang Hâng* was promoted to be chairman of Sector 103 and he appointed *Bang Sun* (បង សុន), *Bang Man*'s wife, a member of Sector 103 and *Bang Mi* (បង មី) a member of Sector 103 who was in charge of military. After the arrest of *Bang Hâng* in late 1977, *Bang Khim* (បង គីម) who came from the Southwest Zone became the chairman of sector and *Saroeun* (សារឿន) who was also from the Southwest Zone became the deputy secretary. I knew only these two people. *Bang Sun* and *Bang Mi*, the members of sector, were also arrested at that time. Only *Bang Phên* was left alone. *Bang Hâng* was arrested and sent to upper level, probably Tuol Sleng, and many other cadres of the Sector's office were arrested to Zone Security Centres in Siem Reap province. Some of them died while there others were alive. During *Ta Khim*'s time, many people including the head of units and groups were arrested.

Q: Do you know staffs of Sector 103 who were arrested to Siem Reap Security Centres and still survive?

A4: The survivors include *Bang Kēng* (បងកេង) (her husband was arrested from rubber plantation) who was the head of Sector 103's hospital; *Bang Sun*, *Ta Man's* wife; *Bang Chhorn* (បងឈន) (male) who worked at Sector 103's commerce and also was the elder brother-in-law of *Ta Khieu Samphan*; *Bang Yiet* (បងយ៉ិត)(female) who was the head of women of Sector and also was the elder sister-in-law of *Ta Khieu Samphan*. All of them are living in Malai (មាលីយ) district right now. The others are *Krou Chooun* (គ្រូជឿន) who is currently living in Santuk (សន្តុក) district Kampong Thom province and Long (ឡុង) who was the head of Sector 103's workshop and currently is living in Prâyuth (ប្រយុទ្ធ) village Tbaeng (ត្បែង) district Preah Vihear province. *Ta Khim*, at that time, was the one who ordered the arrests of these people and others. *Phàng* (ផង់), the member of Sector 103's office was the one who showed the names and people to *Ta Khim*. Finally, *Phàng*, himself, was also arrested by *Ta Khim*. *Ta Khim* and *Ta Saroeun* already passed away.

Q: Were there anymore changes of the Sector 103's leaders?

A5: In mid 1978, *Svay Voeun* (ស្វាយ វឿន) who came from West Zone became the secretary of Sector 103. At that time, *Ta Khim* and *Saroeun* were arrested and sent to Siem Reap province. The member of the Sector Committee in charge of military at that time was *Meas* (ម៉ាស់). I did not know anyone else.

Q: In what year was New North Zone established?

A6: In late 1977, while *Ta Khim* was being the secretary of Sector 103, *Ta Nuon Chea* announced the establishment of New North Zone and appointed *Ta Kâng Chap* (តាកង ចាប់) alias *Sè* (សែ) the secretary of New North Zone and *Ta Khim* the secretary of Sector 103. The meeting was hold at Sector 103's office in Tomlap village Rovieng district Preah Vihear province presided over by *Ta Nuon Chea* and *Kâng Chap*.

Q: Could you please elaborate your position at the Commerce Office, at that time?

A7: In the Commerce Office, I was a member in charge of filing, warehouse supervision and material distribution to the districts. During that period, *Bang Phean* (បងភាន) was a head and *Bang Rît* (បងរិត) was a deputy head of Commerce [Office]. They both already passed away. *Bang Hwa* (បងហ្វា), who presently lives in Krorchab (ក្រុចាប) commune Pailin province, was in charge of transportation.

Q: Please state the New North Zone's structure, who were the members?

A8: In New North Zone, I knew only Kâng Chap alias Sè who was secretary and Soeun (សៀង) who was a member of zone in charge of military. Later on, *Bang* Soeung (បងសៀង) was appointed the secretary of New North Zone and *Bang* Yorn (បង យន) to be in charge of military. Beside these, I did not know others. Soeung who came to replace Kâng Chap in mid 1978 was from the West Zone. I did not know about his previous position but he was the last secretary of New North Zone and he was shot to death at Kou (គូ) village Banteay Ampil (បន្ទាយអំពិល) district Oddar Meanchey province when the Vietnamese entered [Cambodia] in 1979. Yorn passed away in 1997 at Samlout (សំឡូត).

Q: When Soeung was promoted to be chairman of the New North Zone, where was Kâng Chap? Could you please describe the events that took place in New North Zone at that time?

A9: *Ta* Kâng Chap was arrested and I heard that Soeun fled into the jungle and moved to Thailand. Concerning the arrest of *Ta* Kâng Chap, I have no idea from what level the order was issued. Svay Voeun (ស្វាយ វៀន) could provide more information if asked.

Presently he is living in Thma Daekkeh (ថ្មដេកកេះ) village Banteay Chhmar (បន្ទាយឆ្មារ) commune Thma Puok (ថ្មពួក) district Banteay Mean Chey province.

The interview paused at 12:30p.m. and resumed at 2 p.m.

Q: You mentioned that *Ta* Nuon Chea joined a meeting at Office of Sector 103 and announced the establishment and appointment of the New North Zones and its members. What did *Ta* Nuon Chea instruct in the meeting? Did he talk about the purges of enemies in Sector 103 and New North Zone?

A10: From what I could partly remember, in the meeting's content *Ta* Nuon Chea talked about the situation in the whole country; the forces, like CIA and KGB that tried to disturb the Democratic Kampuchea and to infiltrate and sap from within. In the open meeting, he did not go into detail about the enemies at Sector 103. However, after the meeting, there were series of arrests of *Bang* Hâng and other people in Sector 103. Moreover, he [Nuon Chea] also talked about economy and living by instructing [us] to work harder to increase the harvest from three to seven tons per hectare. These were the contents of open meeting which was participated by head of districts and sites as well as the cadres from offices of Sector 103. Regarding the secret meeting's content, I have no idea since I did not participate. From what I knew, the secret meeting was participated by only *Ta* Noun Chea, *Ta* Kâng Chap, *Ta* Khim and *Ta* Saroeun.

Q: For how long after the meeting with *Ta* Noun Chea was *Ta* Hâng arrested?

A11: It was not so long, just less than one month after the meeting with *Ta* Nuon Chea that *Ta* Hâng was arrested by a trick of being requested by Angkar to go and meet [them]. *Ta* Nuon Chea participated the meeting at Sector 103 for only once.

Q: Beside *Ta Nuon Chea*, did other high ranking Khmer Rouge leaders like Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan ever participate in the meeting at Sector 103?

A12: No,

Q: During the period that Svay Voeun was the chairman of Sector 103, were there still arrests of Sector's cadres?

A13: From my memory, there was no more arrest. He tried to calm and deal with emotional fear of the cadres and people living there. He released those prisoners who were arrested and sent to security centre when *Ta Khim* was in power. That security centre was the Sector 103's security centre and it was close to the Rovieng Lower Secondary School. During *Ta Hâng*'s time, there was one security centre that located at Anlong Svay (អន្លង់ស្វាយ) in Rovieng district and it was eliminated when *Ta Khim* became the chairman of sector.

Q: Were there many prisoners at the Sector Security Centre? Were those prisoners the ordinary people or Khmer Rouge cadres?

A14: Those prisoners were arrested from Sector 103 and were not yet sent to Siem Reap province. The head of security centre was Chheout (ឈឿត) and currently [he is] living in Preah Me (ព្រះមេតុ) village Preah Me commune Tbaeng (ត្បែង) district Preah Vihear province. The prisoners who were cadres were sent to Siem Reap province and the secondary [minor] prisoners were kept there. Some of the prisoners were executed there as well. When *Ta Hâng* was the chairman of sector, there were also arrests of teachers, government officers and cadres who had political tendency; however, the arrest was in small scale. In *Ta Khim*'s time, most of cadres were arrested and they were put into this security centre.

Q: How many sectors in the New North Zone? What were the names of those sectors? What were the names of each district?

A15: Based on what I knew, the New North Zone consisted of Sector 103 and 106 and Sector Kampong Thome (កំពង់ធំ) [of Old North Zone]. Sector 106 consisted of Siem Reap and Oddar Mean Chey provinces. Sector 103 included thirteen districts and those were; Rovieng, Sereika (ស៊ែរីកា), Sangkum Thmei (សង្កមថ្មី), Koulen (គូលែន), Tbaeng Mean Chey (ត្បែងមានជ័យ), Choam Khsant (ជាំក្សាន្ត), Otorm Por (ឱទ្ធម្មរ), Chey Saen (ជ័យសែន), Siem Bouk (សៀមបូក), Thala Barivat (ថាឡាបារីវាត់), Preah Norng Kol (ព្រះនរង្គ័ល), Chheb (ឆែប) and Kampong Sralao (កំពង់ស្រឡៅ) districts.

Q: While *Ta Svay Voeun* was the secretary of sector, who were the members of the sector?

A16: While *Ta Svay Voeun* was the secretary of sector, Meas (ម៉ាស) was the member of sector and *Ta Mēt* (តាម៉ែត) was also the member of sector in charge of Koulen district.

Q: Where were the majority of newly settled people in Sector 103 evacuated from?

A17: They were people from Phnom Penh and the Cambodian students who returned from France, Germany, etc. Those evacuees worked in different cooperative and some of skilled people were assigned to [work in] workshops as lathe operators. Most of these new people died of starvation and disease.

Q: Do you know someone named Mao (ម៉ៅ)?

A18: I know Mao (male) who was a former teacher and worked as head of propaganda unit in 1971-1972. He died in 1974. Another Mao was the head of a site in ChâmKar SrôMauv (ចំការស្រម្ព័រ).

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

End of the interview: at 4:45 p.m. on the same date.

Witness	Interpreter	Investigators
Signature	Signature	Signatures
PRUM Sou	SUNG Vinttik	NGUON Im Ch. Baudesson