



អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា

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

Request for Correction

Case : 002/19-09-2007-ECCC/TC

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 See attachments.

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

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា
Extraordinary Chambers in the
Courts of Cambodia

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

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

On the third of March, two thousand and ten, at 1020 hours, at Thma Daekkeh (ផ្ទះដេកកេះ) Village, Banteay Chhmar (បន្ទាយឆ្មារ) Commune, Thma Puok (ផ្ទៃពួក) District, Banteay Meanchey (បន្ទាយមានជ័យ) 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 25 February 2010,

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. Leng Heng An (ឡេង ហេងអាន), as sworn Interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Recorded the statements of MEAS Voeun (មាស វឿន), a witness, who provided the

following information regarding his personal identity:

The undersigned MEAS Voeun, alias, SVAY Voeun (ស្វាយ វឿន), was born on 10 May 1944, in Srae Khlong (ស្រែខ្ពង) Village, Ou (អូរ) Commune, Phnum Sruoch (ភ្នំស្រួច) District, Kampong Speu (កំពង់ស្ពឺ) Province. He is of Cambodian nationality and a farmer. His father, SVAY Meas (ស្វាយ មាស), is deceased, and her mother, PÈN Im (ប៉ែន ឌឹម), is ~~deceased~~ alive. Present Address: Thma Daekkeh Village, Banteay Chhmar Commune, Thma Puok District, Banteay Meanchey Province. He is married to NIM Yim (នីម យីម), alive, and is 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 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 me that he is not in relation with 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 and answers:

Q: You previously confirmed that you were stationed in Koh Kong province from around 1976 to 1978. Could you tell which month was it? From 1976 to 1978, what events happened in Sector 37 in Koh Kong province and in the West Zone?

A1: I would like to confirm that I was stationed in Koh Kong province to defend the sea and land [borders] because, at that time, Thailand wanted to shift the border. There was another event; our Khmer people wanted to flee to Thailand. At that time, I was the deputy chairman of Division 1 of the West Zone; approximately 2700 (two thousand and seven hundred) soldiers were stationed in Koh Kong province. When I first arrived there, *Angkar* had people living in Trapeang Rung (ត្រពាំងរូង), Andoung Tuek (អណ្តូងទឹក) move to live near Srae Ambel (ស្រែអំបិល) district. I went to work in Koh Kong province in December in 1976. A month after I arrived in Koh Kong province, Nhieok (ញឹក), the Sector 37 secretary, Rân (រ៉ាន) (original name was Iv ឌឹវ), the deputy sector secretary and Èv (អេវ), the member in charge of the sector

military were removed. When they were removed, I knew that they were sent to the Zone, but I did not know the reason of their removal. After that, the person called Ruos (រស់), alias Râth (រ៉ាត់), came to replace as the Sector 37 secretary, and the person called Phâl (ផាល) was replaced as the deputy sector secretary. Currently, Phâl is living in Veal Veang (វាលវែង) district.

Q: What was the name of the Division 1 commander?

A2: The Division 1 commander was called Soeung (សៀង) (deceased). When I was stationed in Koh Kong; *Ta* Soeung, the division commander, was stationed in Kampong Speu province and at Veal Renh (វាលរេញ), Prey Nob (ព្រៃនប់) district because a large number of Division 1 soldiers were stationed there.

Q: Later on, what did the three people: Nhiøk, the Sector 37 secretary, Rân, the deputy sector secretary and Èv, the sector member do? Where did they work?

A3: Later on, I did not know what these three people did; they just disappeared since then.

Q: Were there security centres in Sector 37 in the West Zone?

A4: As far as I knew, there was a security centre in Prey Nob district (Kampong Som province); it was Koh Khyâng (កោះខ្យង) Security Centre.

Q: Did that security centre belong to the sector or the West Zone?

A5: That security centre both belonged to the sector and the zone because, regarding the control, *Ta* Soeung, the Division 1 commander and also the member of the West Zone committee occasionally visited Koh Khyâng (កោះខ្យង), and some Division 1 soldiers were arrested and sent to Koh Khyâng security centre.

Q: Was the decision to send Division 1 soldiers to Koh Khyâng security centre made by *Ta* Soeung himself or by the upper echelon?

A6: He discussed with the zone level. Those soldiers arrested and sent to Koh Khyâng were those, for instance, those whose fathers were had been soldiers in the previous regime.

Q: Were any combatants stationed in Koh Kong sent to Koh Khyâng?

A7: Combatants in Koh Kong were sent to tempering places to dig canals at Banteay Long Vék (បន្ទាយលង្វែក). *Ta* Soeung, the Division commander, was the one who decided the transfer of the soldiers.

Q: So it means that as the deputy division commander, you did not have authority to decide the arrests?

A8: No, I did not.

Q: How many soldiers were there in Division 1?

A9: In Division 1, there were approximately more than 7000 people, and at first, there were approximately 2700 soldiers in Koh Kong province, but later on, *Ta Soeung* sent a number of soldiers to the Eastern border (Cambodia-Vietnam border).

Q: Did *Ta Soeung* have authority to visit Koh Khyâng security centre in his capacity as the zone member?

A10: Yes, he did in his capacity as the West Zone member. Regarding all decisions to arrest people in the Division, there was a special force of the division, tasked to conduct investigations and examine the biography of each combatant. In case an event happened, the special force of the division would come to request to send to the rear any combatant who, according to his biography, was linked because he was a child of a ranking soldier or official in the previous regime, but I did not know do not recall where they were taken to.

Q: Did you know S-21?

A11: No, I did not know.

Q: Did you know the persons named RĒANG Svèng (រាំង ស្វែង) and UL Hâm-Hâm (អ៊ុល ហាំហាំ)?

A12: I used to hear the name Svèng, but I never met him. I did not know Hâm (ហាំ), but Hâm (ហាំ) worked in the division with me, but I did not know his real name.

Q: Did you know about the integration of the Division 1 of the West Zone into a Northwest Zone division?

A13: I knew that it was a division of the Northwest Zone, but I did not know what number of that division was, and more than 100 soldiers of Division 1 of the West Zone were integrated. Most of more than 100 soldiers were cannon technicians and soldiers with combat skills; they were used as the core [force] to provide trainings to the the Northwest Zone division.

Q: Did you attend the congress of the West Zone, held on 25 July 1977? What was the composition, the echelon, of the participants in that congress?

A14: I attended the congress of the West Zone in Kampong Speu province, held at a coconut plantation in Chbar Mòn (ច្បារម៉ែន) district in 1977, but I do not recall the exact date. The participants were comprised of the zone committee, the sector committees, the committees of all the districts, the chairmen and deputy chairmen the divisions and regiments in the West Zone.

Q: At that time, which senior leaders attended that congress?

A15: At that time, *Ta Päl* (តាប៉ាល់), *Ta Si* and *Ta Soeung* were present; three of them were the zone committee.

Q: The confession of CHOU Chët (ជូ ឆេត) alias Si (ស៊ី)(ERN0013854) stated that “*Bang Päl* invited district and sector cadres to attend the open congress. This congress was held at the coconut plantation (Speu ស្ទើ). I did not attend; I stayed at a large house 50 metres away. Once *Brother Number 2* arrived, *Bang Päl* invited him to give a speech to the congress. *Brother Number 2* gave a lecture on the current situation in the congress.” Who was *Brother Number 2*?

A16: *Brother Number 2* was *Ta NUON Chea* (នួន ឆា), but I was not clear; since perhaps I was busy in the army, I may have been absent when *Brother Number 2* was present in the congress. *Ta NUON Chea* or *Ta POL Pot* were usually present the zone congresses. The West Zone congress lasted about a week because, during the congress, there were study and discussion sessions, and we were divided into groups to have a self-criticism meeting days and nights.

Q: What topics were discussed in the congress?

A17: The discussion was about tricks of the enemies, peace alliance and building the core leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea.

Q: You said that the leaders of the upper echelon, such as POL Pot or NUON Chea, Always_attended the zone congresses. Which West Zone congresses did you attend attend, and were by POL Pot or NUON Chea were you present?

A18: I attended the military congress of the West Zone, held at Banteay Long Vêk (បន្ទាយលង្កែក) in around 1977, attended by *Ta Si*, *Ta Soeung* and POL Pot.

Q: During the congress, was there any discussion about purges to eliminate the enemy burrowing from within ?

A19: In these two congresses, there was discussion about the purges of the enemy burrowing from within, referring the activities of the Vietnamese enemy.

Q: Did you notice the arrest of people after the congress?

A20: After the congress, everyone left for their respective location. Until the next meetings, we just knew this or that person had disappeared.

Q: When *Ta Si* was arrested, did you know the reason for his arrest?

A21: I just knew that he had disappeared, but I did not know the reason.

Q: Please describe about the organization structure of the West Zone; how many sectors were there? What were the names of the leaders and the composition of each sector?

A22: *Ta CHOU Chet* alias *Ta Si* was the West Zone secretary; *Ta Päl* was the deputy

secretary, and *Ta Soeung* was ~~at~~ the member. The West Zone was comprised of three sectors: Sector 31, Kampong Chhnang province; Sector 32, Kampong Speu province, and Sector 3, Koh Kong province. *Ta Sarun* (ស៊ុន) was the Sector 31 secretary; *Ta Ruos* alias *Râth* was the deputy secretary, and *Ta Yoem* (deceased) was ~~at~~ the member. *Ta Yoem* was arrested in around 1977 because he committed moral offences; he was in charge of the sector military. *Ta Päl* was the Sector 32 secretary; *Ni Kân* (នី កង) was the deputy secretary, and the person called *Khoem* (ខ្មែម) was ~~at~~ the member. As for Sector 37, Koh Kong province, *Ta Nhœk-Nhik* (ញឹក) was the secretary; *Ta Răn* (រ៉ាន) was the deputy Secretary and *Ta Sary* (ស៊ី) was ~~at~~ the member. Later on, *Ta Nhœk-Nhik* was also arrested; as for *Ta Răn*, I did not know if he was arrested; I just knew that he disappeared. After *Ta Nhœk* was arrested, *Ta Ruos* alias *Râth* came to replace him as the Sector 37 secretary. To date, the people whose names mentioned above, for instance *Ta Yoem*, are dead; *Ta Päl* died before the arrival of UNTAC.

Q: After *Ta Si* was arrested, who replaced him?

A23: I did not know.

- One copy of the Written Record was provided to the witness.
 The Written Record was printed out for the witness to read and correct by himself; the witness had no objections and signed on the corrected version.
 After the Written Record was read out to the witness, the witness refused to sign it.
- End of the interview: at 1730 hours on the same day.

Witness	Interpreter	Investigators
Thumbprint	Signature	Signatures
MEAS Vooun	Christian BAUDESSON	NGUON Im