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កម្មវិធី/No: D40/23



ឯកសារច្បាប់ដែលបានបញ្ជាក់  
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ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ដែលបានបញ្ជាក់ (Certified Date/Date de certification):  
 10 / 09 / 2008

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

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
 ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ  
 Kingdom of Cambodia

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មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé  
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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

Investigation

លេខ/No: 002/19-09-2007-ECCC-OCIJ

កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់បង្ហើយសាក្សី

Written Record of Interview of Witness

The year two thousand seven, the month of November, the 29th day, at 09:15 hours at Chrey Village ភូមិ ជ្រៃ.

I, SVAY Samnang ស្វាយ សំណាង, Investigator of the Extraordinary Chambers, having been assigned by Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating Judges, dated 9 November 2007,

Having seen the Law on the Establishment of the Extraordinary Chambers, dated 27 October 2004

Having seen Rules 24, 28, and 60 of the Internal Rules of the Extraordinary Chambers

Have recorded the statements of VANN SOAN វ៉ាន់ ស៊ាន់, a witness, who provided the following information regarding his personal identity:

Last name: VANN វ៉ាន់

First name: SOAN ស៊ាន់

Alias: VANN Soeun វ៉ាន់ សៀន.

Born on 15 October January 1959 at Chrey Village ជ្រៃ Village, Leay Baur លាយបួរ

Subdistrict, Tram Kâk ត្រាំកក District, Takeo តាកែវ Province.

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Nationality: Cambodian  
Occupation: Rice farmer

Father's name: MĂO Sēm ម៉ៅ សែម (deceased)

Mother's name: NAM Phăt ណាំ ផាត់ (deceased)

Present residence at Chrey Village ជ្រៃ Village, Leay Baur លាបបួរ Subdistrict, Tram Kâk ត្រាំកក់ District, Takeo តាកែវ Province.

Wife's name: MĂM Yi ម៉ម ឃី (deceased)

Children: 8

Previous crimes: None

- This person declared that he/she could read, write, and understand the Khmer language.
- This person declared that he/she could not read and write any other languages. Therefore, the original of this Written Record is written in the Khmer language.
- We advised this person that the taking of this statement is being audio or video recorded.
- This person told us that he/she had no relationship with the Charged Persons and Civil Parties.
- This person took an oath in accordance with the provisions of Rule 24 of the Internal Rules of the Extraordinary Chambers.
- We notified this person of the right against self-incrimination, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 28 of the Internal Rules of the Extraordinary Chambers.

**Question-Answer:**

SS: Where did you reside during the Khmer Rouge time after 17 April 1975?

VS: After 17 April 1975, at first I was in the district military force. Next they transferred me to be based at Phnom Dâmrei Romiel ភ្នំដំរីរមៀល, in Trapëang Lien ត្រពាំងលៀន Village, Kus គុស Subdistrict, Tram Kâk District. Then they had me go to be based at Trapëang Pôthi ត្រពាំងពោធិ៍ Village, Cheang Torng Subdistrict. Next they had me go to the Kraing Ta Chăn office.

SS: When did they transfer you to the Kraing Ta Chăn office?

VS: I transferred there during late 1976.

SS: What did they tell you before they moved you to the Kraing Ta Chăn office?

VS: They told me to go be a policeman at Kraing Ta Chăn. I want to add in explanation that they told me that this office could be called either a Reeducation Office មន្ទីរអប់រំ or a Police Office មន្ទីរនគរបាល.

SS: Who told you that, and what was his name?

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VS: The chairman of a district unit of fifty named Phin ឥន, but I don't know his family name.

SS: How old were you at that time?

VS: I was 17 years old.

SS: When you first arrived at the Kraing Ta Chăn Office, what did they have you do?

VS: Initially they had me guard inside the office.

SS: What did they have you do next?

VS: They had me be a run letters, plant cabbage, morning glory and garlic, and farm rice.

SS: You worked at this office until when?

VS: I worked at this office until it fell in 1979.

SS: Aside from the tasks you already described, do you remember anything else that they had you do?

VS: They had me guard outside when they killed prisoners held in that office.

SS: How do you know that while they had you guard outside they killed prisoners?

VS: I knew because they held meetings.

SS: What did they say during those meetings?

VS: During those meetings, they set out the plan for guarding, and they told us that if they escaped, we would still be there.

SS: They, meaning the escapees?

VS: They, meaning the prisoners who escaped.

SS: Who was the person who told you that at the meeting? Who was he?

VS: The person who held that meeting and told us was Ǻn អន himself, the chairman of the Kraing Ta Chăn office. I don't remember his family name.

SS: At meetings to set out plans like this, aside from Ǻn, the chairman, who else was present?

VS: Aside from Ǻn there were Penh ពេញ and Chēng ចេង, but I don't know the family names of either of those two.

SS: Now do you know where they are, all three of them?

VS: I know that Ǻn lived at Kbal Au ក្បាលអូរ Village, Cheang Torng Subdistrict, Tram Kāk District. Chēng ចេង lived at Trapēang Thmār, Samraong Subdistrict, Tram Kāk District. As for Penh ពេញ, I know that he lived in Trapēang Thom Khang Tbaung

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Subdistrict, but I forget the name of the village, in Tram Kâk District. But I don't know whether those three are dead or alive now.

SS: In the Kraing Ta Chăn office how many people worked there like you?

VS: There were six in the guard unit.

SS: What were the names of those six?

VS: Duch ឌុច, Sim ស៊ីម, Saing សាំង, Touch តូច, Uok អុក, and me too.

SS: Do you know where all of them are now?

VS: I just know Saing and Sim. Aside from them I don't know. And I don't know the family names of any of them.

SS: Today where is Saing, and where is Sim?

VS: Saing is here at Vatt Âng Roleay វត្តអង្គរលាយ; I don't know the village. As for the subdistrict, it is in Kus Subdistrict, Tram Kâk District. Sim is in Trapêng Thmâ Village, Samraong Subdistrict, Tram Kâk District.

SS: In this office, including the workers and the leaders, how many were there in total?

VS: There were a total of twelve.

SS: What were their names?

VS: 1. Ân 2. Penh 3. Chêng 4. Chhieng ឈឿង 5. Moeun ម៉ឿន 6. Chhoeun ឈឿន  
7. Duch ឌុច 8. Saing សាំង 9. Sim ស៊ីម 10. Uok អុក 11. Touch តូច 12. Myself.

SS: At the Kraing Ta Chăn office, all of these workers, were they divided into sections responsible for the work?

VS: Yes. The interrogation section, the guard section.

SS: Who was in the interrogation section?

VS: Ân, Chêng, and Penh.

SS: While you worked at the Kraing Ta Chăn office did you ever see how they interrogated prisoners?

VS: I did. They tied up the prisoners, put them in shackles. They beat them to force the prisoners to answer during the interrogations.

SS: Do you know if any prisoners died as a result of beatings during interrogation?

VS: There were! Like the husband of Yeay Nhâ យាយ ញ៉ា, I can't remember his name, and the husband of Răth រ៉ាត់ who was the child of Yeay Nhâ.

SS: When they beat and interrogated, what tools did they use?

VS: They beat with clubs and rattan whips. Before I worked in that office, I heard them say that they had hung them on ropes tied around their necks. I learned about this matter clearly from my aunt who had been held there and from two of my uncles as well. But it

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was my aunt who told me about hanging from the neck, and I know there are marks still on [her] neck today. My aunt Nhâ ញ៉ា lived in Trapëang Thom Tbaung Subdistrict, but I can't remember the village. And later I learned she went to live with her husband in a division, but I don't know where she is now.

SS: The section that killed prisoners, do you know which unit they came from?

VS: That section had six members, Party members.

SS: What were the names of each of those six Party members?

VS: Ăn, Penh ពេញ, Chëng ចេង, Chhieng ឈឿង, Moeun ម៉ឿន, and Chhoeun ឈឿន.

SS: Do you know where Moeun is now?

VS: I don't know; I don't know whether he is dead or alive.

SS: Did you ever see them kill prisoners while you were working at the Kraing Ta Chăn office?

VS: I never saw it. I know that while I was working there I was the youngest one of all, and perhaps since they always feared a breach of secrecy that may have been why they did not let me know.

SS: The prisoners brought to the Kraing Ta Chăn office, in general each time how many were there? What time were they brought in? By what means?

VS: They brought prisoners in two or three at a time. In one month there were about 20 to 25. They walked them in at night about 7 or 8 o'clock.

SS: Were the prisoners brought in restraints or shackles?

VS: In general, the prisoners had both hands tied behind them, one tie at the wrists and another at the biceps, and they were tied with a line from one to the next.

SS: In this office, when they brought in people, how did they detain them?

VS: They put the prisoners in the detention site, they shackled both legs and inserted a metal rod from the underneath the ankles through the shackle rings, attaching from four to ten people in a row. In the prisoner detention buildings they were placed in two rows. There were about 20 to 25 prisoners in each building.

SS: Were there both male and female prisoners, and were they handcuffed too?

VS: There weren't many women, but if there were females, they were put in a row on one side. There were handcuffs too, what they called at that time "number 8 cuffs" and automatic cuffs. The number 8 cuffs were placed on both hands of each prisoner; the automatic cuffs were placed on two prisoners, meaning on one hand of each of two prisoners side to side.

SS: When the prisoners wanted to relieve themselves, how was that done if their hands and feet were shackled like that?

VS: When the prisoners wanted to relieve themselves, they called out for us, the guards, and their handcuffs were taken off, but one hand was then connected to another prisoner.

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SS: When the prisoners relieved themselves, how was that done if both feet and one hand were in shackles?

VS: They had a container or a gourd for the prisoners to relieve themselves in and they passed it from one to another to be placed in a container placed to one side of the detention building.

SS: So the prisoner who had relieved himself did not get to clean up?

VS: After the prisoner had relieved himself, there was no cleaning up.

SS: In the detention buildings, what food were the prisoners supplied with?

VS: One scoop of gruel and one or two pieces of potato, mixed together. There were two meals per day, and there was water lily soup and morning glory as well.

SS: At Kraing Ta Chăn did they have the prisoners work?

VS: When they farmed rice they had them transplant. In the dry season they had them carry mound soil or soil from the bottoms of ponds to place in the rice fields. They had them work from 8 until 10:30, and they worked in the afternoon at 2 until 4, but mostly in the afternoons they did not have the prisoners work.

SS: How many detention buildings were there at Kraing Ta Chăn?

VS: Three altogether, but one was an old building where they did not often put prisoners.

SS: Did prisoners die in the detention buildings; because of what?

VS: They did! They died from starvation, from having been tortured to get responses and being beaten excessively. When they were brought back to the detention buildings, they died. Some died from being bitten by bedbugs, but especially it was from starvation.

SS: How do you know prisoners died from bedbug bites?

VS: Because when entering I saw the prisoners placed on boards in the detention buildings had many bedbugs; they lived on the boards, like lice, like that.

SS: The detention buildings were made from wood?

VS: They were made of wood, with tile roofs with board walls, along with woven barbed wire inside and boards nailed outside.

SS: When the prisoners fell ill, then what?

VS: There was no clinic there. The prisoners who were sick just laid there moaning and died, that's all.

SS: The prisoners taken inside Kraing Ta Chăn, were any of them ever released?

VS: Only female prisoners and their children were ever released, like the family of Yeay Nhat for example. But the majority of the males died of illness or were killed. Very few males survived, like Sèn ផ្លែផ្លែ living near Watt Ang Roleay, Tram Kâk District, for example.

SS: Do you know where the survivor Yeay Nhat is living?

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VS: I know Yeay Nhâ. She is at Srè Kruo Village, Cheang Torng Subdistrict, because she visits me often with her children and grandchildren since she survived because of me having given her food to eat.

SS: Do you know where prisoners were taken to be killed?

VS: In know it was in the fenced/walled compound of the office.

SS: How do you know that?

VS: Because on the days when they set out the plan, they had a meeting. A moment later they transported them to the mountains, but and don't know where they transported them to throw them away.

SS: Do you know any more surviving prisoners of Kraing Ta Chăn? Where are they now?

VS: There is Han ហ៊ាន at Tuol Tbèng ទួលត្បែង Village, Cheang Torng Subdistrict. Soth សុត and San សាន are at Srè Kruo Village, also in Cheang Torng District. And in Srè Ronông Subdistrict, there are four or five in Prachum ប្រជុំ Village. There are Thach ថាច, Nuch នុច, Yan យាន at Kraing Svay ក្រាំងស្វាយ Village, Srè Ronong Subdistrict. Chhieng ឈឿង is in Chen ចិន Village South of Watt Srè Ronông. All of them are females.

SS: While you worked at this office did you ever see any high level leader go to inspect there?

VS: Only Phy ភី and Duch ឌុច who worked at Tram Kâk District. They often rode motorcycles and vehicles there.

- One copy of the written statement was provided to this witness.
- After it was read aloud the witness had no objections and agreed to sign or emplace thumbprint.

This task was completed at 11:35 hours on the same date.

Witness  
[Thumbprint]

Investigator  
[Signature] SVAY Samnang

VANN SOAN វ៉ាន់ ស៊ាន់ alias VANN Soeun វ៉ាន់ សៀន