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		ឯកសារចម្លងត្រឹមត្រូវតាមច្បាប់ CERTIFIED COPY/COPIE CERTIFIÉE CONFORME ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ថ្ងៃការបញ្ជាក់ (Certified Date/Date de certification): 22 / 01 / 2009 មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé du dossier: <i>K.K. Ratanak</i>

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

កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់ប្រែមាត់វិញ្ញាបនប័ត្រ

Written Record of Interview of Witness

On the sixteenth day of September in the year two thousand and eight, at 2:30 p.m. at Trav Em ត្រាវឯម Village, Popel ពពេល Subdistrict, Trâm Kâk ត្រាំកក District, Takeo តាកែវ Province,

I, LIM Sokuntha ស៊ឹម សុគន្ធា, Investigator of the Extraordinary Chambers, having been 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 Internal Rules of the Extraordinary Chambers,

With Mr., sworn interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Recorded the statements of SREI Thân ស្រី ថន alias Duch ឌុច, a witness, who provided the following information regarding his identity:

The undersigned SREI Thân ស្រី ថន alias Duch ឌុច, age 52, was born at Âng Ta Nou អង្គតានូ Village, Leay Baur លាយបួរ Subdistrict, Trâm Kâk ត្រាំកក District, Takeo តាកែវ

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Province. He is of Cambodian nationality, and is a construction worker. His father TUY Ngil តុយ ឈីល is living, and his mother TUY Chim តុយ ជីម is living. His current address

[REDACTED]. His wife LONG Von លុង វ៉ុន is living, and he is the father of five 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 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.

We explained to this person the rights and duties of a witness as shown in the Internal Rules of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, but the witness refused to take the oath, saying that he would respond to our questions. The witness was very hesitant to provide an interview, saying that he could not accept any coercion.

Question (Q) – Answer (A):

Q: Prior to 17 April 1975, where did you live and what did you do?

A: Prior to 17 April 1975, I was a Khmer Rouge soldier in a mobile unit based everywhere, and I fought with Lon Nol soldiers, in Division 210, Regiment 13, which was commanded by Tha ថា with Mean ម៉ាន as the commissar [political officer]. People had come to whip us up to join the national liberation army to attack and overthrow the American imperialists and to attack the feudalists and capitalists. I became a soldier in late 1973, and was a soldier until the fall of Phnom Penh on 17 April 1975.

Q: What events did you see on 17 April 1975?

A: On that day I was at Au Svay Chêk អូស្វាយចេក in the Takeo Provincial City preparing to attack Lon Nol soldiers. Takeo fell on 18 April 1975. At about 9 or 10 a.m. I saw the Lon Nol soldiers raise white flags requesting to surrender, and I saw the people running out in droves carrying their belongings. I don't know if those people had been forced to leave or what, because I did not hear them give order, because I was carrying an M16 along the Takeo City lines, preparing for combat. I saw fully-armed Khmer Rouge

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soldiers order the people to leave toward the west along National Highway 22 up until 5 p.m., when it became quiet.

Q: Were there plans or were there any meetings organized before they based you at Takeo City on 17 April 1975?

A: I did not attend any meetings, but the platoon leader Uok អ៊ុក – I don't know where he is now – told me to go get ready to attack Takeo City. We had gone to Takeo City to prepare by digging trenches since 15 April 1975. After 18 April 1975, they had me work the rice fields along with the people and break rocks at Phnom Noreay ភ្នំរាយណ៍ until the harvest months of 1977, when Uok sent me to be a guard at Kraing Ta Chăn ក្រាំងតាចាន់.

Kraing Ta Chăn was a Reeducation Office មន្ទីរអប់រំ. I heard people talking to one another say that a reeducation office was a site to kill people, and that those people brought into the site could not live, meaning that they all died. It was different from the present, when a reeducation office is a place to study. In my job of guard, they had me stay outside the fence of the Kraing Ta Chăn office to wait to receive prisoners. There were six persons on my guard team: Sim ស៊ីម (present whereabouts unknown); Saing សាំង (present whereabouts unknown); Soan ស៊ាន, today living in Chrey Village, Udomsauriya ឧត្តមស្វរិយា Subdistrict; Che ចឺ (present whereabouts unknown); and another one from Kampong Speu កំពង់ស្ពឺ whose name I cannot remember. The six of us had the job of receiving the people they had arrested from the various villages and subdistricts that they walked in with their arms tied tightly behind their backs so we could send them into the Kraing Ta Chăn office. We walked those people only as far as the office fence, and others who worked inside the office came to receive them in turn.

Q: Who brought the people from the villages and subdistricts to your team?

A: The subdistrict militias brought them in, but I do not know their names. Those armed militia walked prisoners, sometimes ten tied together, to us. There were men and women, both young and old. The members of militia who walked them in were not always the same ones. People were sometimes brought in during the day and sometimes during the night.

Q: Up until when did you work receiving the prisoners they tied up and brought in?

A: I did this work until March or April 1978. Later, when they learned that I knew how to type, they transferred me to work typing various documents inside the Kraing Ta Chăn office. When I began working in that office, I heard the chief was ឃុន អាន់ and I heard the names Duch ឌុច, Penh ហេង, Moeun ម៉ឿន, Sieng សៀង, along with the nearly ten others whose names I cannot remember who were the office supervisors. I do not know whether any of them are alive or dead now.

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Q: What was your daily routine as a typist?

A: I had to type documents they sent me in handwriting, like the reports of the accusations of being CIA agents, stealing, complaining of not having enough food, etc. Those written documents had annotations like “decide to smash សម្រេចកំទេច” and were signed by LĒNG Ǻn ឡេង អាន. Ordinarily, they had already smashed the people whose names were in those documents before they brought the documents to me for typing. I was responsible for typing at the Kraing Ta Chǎn Reeducation Office until the Vietnamese came into Kampuchea, [for] two or three months. Because of the rebellion by the group in the East [Zone], LĒNG Ǻn had me leave to become a soldier again. Then I joined Platoon 21 and was stationed at Bǎk Dai បាក់ដៃ.

Q: When you began work inside the Kraing Ta Chǎn Reeducation Office, what activities did you see?

A: There was a strict level of discipline. They did not let the prison personnel walk around without authorization. I was under the same discipline, since my job was just to type. I saw them take prisoners for beatings and interrogations every single day at the interrogation room approximately 50 meters from the building where I worked. I heard the prisoners’ screams coming from the interrogation room, but I do not know what they interrogated about. I saw what was on the handwritten papers which I had to type, the handwritten notes “decide to smash,” and the confessions of the prisoners saying that they had been involved with the CIA, had stolen to eat, had complained of fatigue, had complained of not getting their fill to eat, had been involved with Lon Nol soldiers and capitalists, etc. In the handwriting, I only saw LĒNG Ǻn’s signature; I never saw anyone else sign. The people who had been interrogated disappeared forever; I never saw them return. I concluded that they had been killed. I never saw them kill those people with my own eyes, but I heard the sounds of people screaming “Oy” coming from the Kraing Ta Chǎn office compound.

Q: Did you ever see any other people come to inspect the Kraing Ta Chǎn office?

A: I saw them ride a Honda CL motorcycle into the office approximately once a month, but I did not know who they were. I do not know who governed the subdistricts and district at that time.

Q: Do you have anything you wish to add about what you know of the Kraing Ta Chǎn office?

A: I know that SĀY Sèn ស័យ សែន (present whereabouts unknown) and Neang Dǎm who is now living in Prǎp Siem ប្រាប់សៀម Village, Udǎmsauriya Subdistrict, Trǎm Kǎk District, were former prisoners at the Kraing Ta Chǎn office and were responsible for cooking for the prisoners.

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Q: Do you have any requests for the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia?

A: I want a trial [for us] to know the black and the white. I want the elimination of impunity in Cambodia, want the leaders to stop any further genocide, and want the country to respect the law.

We requested the witness to sketch the location and compound of the Kraing Ta Chăn Reeducation Office.

One copy of the written statement was provided to this witness.

The interview ended at 1745 hours on the same day.

The Written Record was read out to the witness; the witness had no objections and signed it.

Witness
[Thumbprint]
[Signature]

Interpreter

Investigator

[Signature]

SREI Thán ស្រី ថាន

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