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ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ (Date of receipt/Date de reception):
..... 11 / 11 / 2009

ម៉ោង (Time/Heure):..... 11:00

មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé
du dossier: *Ratanak*



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

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសេសវិសេសសាលាដំបូងក្រុងភ្នំពេញ
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

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

លេខស៊ើបសួរ/Investigation/Instruction
លេខ/No: 002/19-09-2007

On the 25th August, two thousand and nine, at 9:45 hours, at the Pha-av (ផ្កាវ) village, Pha-av (ផ្កាវ) commune, Trapeang Prasat (ត្រពាំងប្រាសាទ) district, Odor Mean Chey (ឧត្តរមានជ័យ) province;

We, Chay Chan Daravan (ចាយ ច័ន្ទតារាវណ្ណ) and Thomas KUEHNEL, Investigators of the Extraordinary Chambers, being assigned by the Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating Judges, dated 24 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 Mr. Samorn NIL (សាម៉ែន នីល), as a sworn Interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers;

Original KH: 00373454-00373462

ឯកសារបានថតចម្លងត្រឹមត្រូវតាមច្បាប់ដើម
CERTIFIED COPY/COPIE CERTIFIÉE CONFORME

ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ នៃការបញ្ជាក់ (Certified Date/Date de certification):
..... 11 / 11 / 2009

មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé
du dossier: *Ratanak*

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Recorded the statements of PECH Chim (ពេជ្រ ជឹម), a witness, who provided the following information regarding his personal identity:

The undersigned, PECH Chim, has no alias, was born on 29 September 1941 in Trapeang Prei (ត្រពាំងប្រីយ័) village, Trapeang Thom (ត្រពាំងធំ) commune, Trăm Kâk (ត្រាំកក់) district, Takeo (តាកែវ) province.

He is of Khmer nationality and is a peasant.

His father, PREAP Pich (ប្រាប ពេជ្រ), is “deceased”, and his mother, UN Ân (អ៊ុន អន), is “deceased”.

His present address is Pha-av village, Pha-av commune, Trapeang Prasat district, Odor Mean Chey province.

He is married to CHREK Pich Nēng (ច្រីក ពេជ្រណេង), “alive”, who is the second deputy of the Pha-av commune, and is the father of 4 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.

Question-Answer:

Q: Can you specify your background prior to 1975, what did you do? And where did you live?

A: Before 1975, when I was still a child, I lived with my parents. In 1948 I was 12 years-old, I left my parents to study at Pchek Chrum (ផ្នែកជ្រំ) Pagoda in Trăm Kâk district for 4

years. In 1951 I went to continue my study at a French school in Âng Rokar (អង្គរកក) for another 3 years. In 1956 I passed the test of Level 7 and ([obtained] the Certificate). Then I took the test and failed to enter the state school, so I went to attend a private school in Phnom Penh from 1956 until 1959. That private school located in Tuol Tumpoung (ទួលទំពូង) and its director named LIV Thean Soeu (លីវ ធានស៊ី). After that I passed a school teacher test and became an elementary school teacher in 1959. Later on I taught in a school in Chhouk (ឈូក) district in Kâmpot (កំពត) province for 6 years before I went back to Takeo province to teach in a school there.

Q: In what year did you join the Revolution?

A: I joined the Revolution in 1970 in my native district, Trâm Kâk.

Q: In what year did you know Ta Mok (តា ម៉ុក)?

A: I have known Ta Mok since during the time of the Struggle from 1970-1971, at which time Ta Mok entered his monkhood. At that time, Ta Mok was living in the same commune as me but in a different village. After he got married, Ta Mok moved to live in Cheang Tormg (ជាំងទង) village.

Q: Are you related to Ta Mok?

A: I was a distant relative of Ta Mok. I am not Ta Mok brother in law. I never had any contact with him before the time [I got involved] in politics. I saw him in 1970 at the time [I] joined the political struggle movement. After the coup d'etat in 1970, the people in my village joined the Front [movement] in my district and village, followed the appeal to join the Marquis by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. I joined the Revolution in Trapeang Prei (ត្រពាំងប្រីយ៍) village in 1970 by joining the Front at the beginning in Trâm Kâk district. The chairperson of the Front then was the village chief.

Q: What did you do when you first join the Revolution?

A: When I first joined the Revolution, in 1970-1971, they gathered the teachers in the liberated villages and organized them in the Front Movement. At the beginning, I had no specific role but was still a regular teacher in my native village and commune. At that time, they called teachers to go to study with Angkar in the jungle; and three to four months later, Angkar came down to organize the Front in Takeo province. "Angkar" then was referred to as Soam (ស៊ាម) (male) and MEAS Mut (ម៉ាស ម៉ុត) who were the chairperson and the deputy respectively of Takeo province. In that Front movement, I knew Teacher San (សាន) (male), who is now still alive, and Teacher Oeun (អៀន), who is still alive also. There were many other teachers whose names I do not recall. Soam and MEAS Mut came down from the jungle, and they called them "Angkar". Teacher San had been sent to study documents which were provided by Angkar in the liberated zone. The substances in the documents for teaching were, first, about the country situation and

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the coup d'etat, and, second, about the war to liberate the nation back and the demand for the King Father to return to take control of the government. At that time I did not know what political doctrine they applied.

This interview paused at 10:00 hours on the same date.

This Interview resumed at 10:30 on the same date.

Q: In what year did Ta Mut and Ta Soam come to teach? And when was that region divided up into the districts and sectors and when their code numbers were given?

A: Ta Mut and Ta Soam came to teach in Takeo province in 1970-1971. District 105 was just one district among others in Sector 13 in Takeo province. After the coup d'etat, they divided up this province into two sectors, the 1st sector which was south of the Sla Kou (ស្លាកូ) river became Sector 13, and the 2nd sector north of Sla Kou river became Sector 33. I did not know who divided up this province into different sectors and gave them their code numbers, and what these numbers meant.

Q: How many districts were organized under Sector 13?

A: In Sector 13 there were the following districts: 105-Trăm Kâk district, 106-Ângkor Chey (អង្គជ័យ) district, 107-Treang (ត្រាំង) district, 108-Koh Ândèt (កោះអណ្តែត) district, and 109-Kirivong (គីរីវង់) district. The chairperson of the Front of District 105 named San (សាន). He is now living in the old district of Samlaut (សំឡូត), north of Tasanh (តាសាញ); and Khom (ខុម) (female) was the secretary of District 105, but she was dead. I do not recall the name of District 106 secretary; and Nhên (ញ៉ែន) was the chairperson of the Front of that District 106. Khèm (ខែម) was the secretary of District 107; but I did not recall the name of the Front chairperson. As for District 108, I forgot the names of the Front chairperson and also the name of the district secretary. I recalled Tith (ទិត), who is now an advisor to the infantry unit of the [Ministry of Defense], was the former chairperson of the Front and also the secretary of District 109. As for me, I was the deputy of Ta San, [the chairperson] of the Front of District 105, until the liberation day on 17 April 1975. After Ta San was removed in 1972-1973 they stopped using the word Front any more, they just called it the district committee instead. As for District 105, at that time, Grandma Khom became the district secretary, Ta Kiv Keav (គីវកាវ) was the district deputy secretary, and I was the district member in charge of the economics and leading the food production work; and Nhêv (ញ៉ែវ) was in charge of military.

Q: After 17 April 1975 what did you do? And where did you live?

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A: When the war ended on 17 April 1975, I was the deputy secretary of District 105 until Grandma Khom died. Then they appointed me to be the interim secretary of District 105 for 6 months, which was about in late 1976 and early 1977. Grandma Khom died from a swollen- stomach disease.

Q: Who was Ta Tith?

A: Ta Tith was the former committee of District 109. [He] is now an advisor to the Ministry of Defense. Presently Ta Tith is living in Samlaut district.

Q: Did Ta Tith ever become the committee of District 105?

A: Ta Tith never served as the committee of District 105.

Q: Do you recall any names of the other district members?

A: I recalled some names but I already told you about them.

Q: Do you know a person named SOAM Chhoeun (ស៊ាម ឈឿន)?

A: I do not recall who SOAM Chhoeun was.

Q: Can you explain to us who was the chairperson of Sector 13 from 1970 to 1975?

A: Ta Soam (alias Thân) (ថ័ន) was the secretary of Sector 13. I think he was dead. But his wife, Cheat (ជ្រាតិ), is now living in Malai district. The deputy of Sector 13 named Phèn (ផែន) who was then in charge of economics; he might be already dead. The member of the Sector named MEAS Mut who was in charge of military. He is still alive now. Ta Soam directly controlled over the committee of District 105 of Sector 13.

Q: Can you describe the working procedure between the District and Sector, for instance, like how the [District] received the work plan from the Sector for implementation?

A: I received the work plan from the Sector for implementation at the district level. This was done by either they called us to attend the meeting or they came to instruct us directly or they sent us the letter. Once in every 3 months or 6 months, the Zone scheduled a meeting with the Sector committee, then the Sector organized the meeting with the Districts. Sometimes the Sector came to instruct the Districts directly but sometimes they did not. The Sector secretary marked down the names of those who would be called to attend the meeting. Certain [leaders] at the village level were also called to attend. I was called to attend the meeting once or twice a month by the Sector level. But that was not done on a regular basis. [When calling people to a meeting] they sent an invitation letter through a messenger. When the Sector level requested or instructed the District level to implement something, the District would not refuse but to follow it.

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Q: As the District interim secretary, what did the Sector level have you do?

A: The substance of the meeting I received was about the work plan on how to control the people, make a good living condition for the people, work along side the people, and educate people about the situation within and without the country.

Q: Did you ever go to attend any meeting in Phnom Penh?

A: I never went to attend any meeting in Phnom Penh.

Q: After the end of the war did they send you to study in Phnom Penh?

A: I went to study once in Phnom Penh after the end of the war.

Q: As a District committee, how did you make a report about the result of the work plan you had implemented at the district level?

A: I sent the written report to the Sector level at the end of every month. Sometimes I wrote the report by my self, but sometimes I used the youths working with me at the time to write it.

Q: Were there any purges taking place in late 1976 and early 1977?

A: In late 1976 and early 1977, they just told me to implement the line. The Sector level said “[implementing] the Cultural Revolution step by step in order to be clean and clear”. They said this sentence during the meeting of the Sector level. I did not understand the substance of this sentence, but, later on, after I asked other people, I found out that this sentence, the Cultural Revolution, had come from China. In late 1976 and early 1977, I did not hear about any purging taking place.

Q: When they talked about The Cultural Revolution, how did the Cultural Revolution work?

A: The Cultural Revolution did not do anything precisely. They only said that “the Cultural Revolution” was brought in from China.

This interview paused at 12:15 hours on the same date.

This Interview resumed at 15:30 on the same date.

Q: You told us this morning that you served as the District interim secretary for 6 months in late 1976 and early 1977, so who became the secretary of District 105 after you left?

A: The new District secretary after me was PREAB Kith (ប្រាប គីត) who was my elder brother (my elder brother was dead). He became the new secretary of the District until 1979. Then it was about in February 1977 when they transferred me to [a new position] as the chairman of the Châmkar Ândaung (ចំការអណ្តូង) rubber plantation union of the Central Zone, which located on the border of Châmkar Leu (ចំការលើ) and Svay Teab (ស្វាយទាប) districts where I stayed until the arrival of the Vietnamese. I could not recall who PREAB Kith deputy was. PREAB Kith died after the Vietnamese arrived.

Q: Why did they remove you from your position as the secretary of District 105 and sent you to be the chairman of the rubber plantation union in the Central Zone?

A: The reason they transferred me to take the position as the chairman of the rubber plantation union of the Central Zone was because there was the internal betrayal within the Central Zone; and I found out about that after I arrived at the base office of the Central Zone in Phnom Penh. At that time comrade Pauk (ព័ក) came and told me “you, comrade has to go to the Central Zone”. I met with KÈ Pauk (កែ ព័ក) in Phnom Penh when he came to the house where I was staying and told me about this matter. As I understood it, KÈ Pauk probably requested the forces from the Southwest Zone [to help him] because there was a shortage of forces in the Central Zone. That was why my Sector secretary, Soam, called me to tell that I had to prepare forces to go to work in the north (the Central Zone) in the next 2 days. At that time the Southwest forces of about 100 cadres led by KÂNG Chap (កង ចាប់) alias Sè (សែ) (dead), who was then the Sector secretary in Kampot, went to work in the Central Zone. KÂNG Chap later became KÈ Pauk deputy in the Central Zone.

Q: Besides Sè did you know and recall any other Southwest cadres who had been transferred to work in the Central Zone?

A: The cadres who were transferred to the Central Zone along with me included my 12 messengers and Ta An (តា អាន) who, after 1979, was still alive; but I did not know where he has lived. I did not know what was Ta An function in the Southwest Zone. Another person was Phèn who was the deputy of Sector 13 in Takeo province, but he is now dead. After I stayed in the Central Zone for 1 year, Phèn was ordered back to Kampot and disappeared ever since. And another person from the Southwest Zone was Sim (ស៊ីម); he might be the deputy secretary of the Treang district.

Q: Did you know Grandma Yuth (យុត)?

A: I knew Grandma Yuth because she used to work with Sè and Ta An. These persons used to live in Kampot together. I met with Grandma Yuth once at the time she was the women representative in Chhouk district. At present I do not know whether Grandma Yuth is dead or still alive.

Q: Among those 100 cadres, where in the Southwest Zone did they come from?

A: Among those 100 cadres, most were from Takeo and Kampot provinces.

Q: Did you know why the Central Zone was short of forces and why KÈ Pauk requested the Southwest Zone forces to help him?

A: When I arrived at the rubber plantation I saw the situation there was quiet. So, I asked KÈ Pauk where the cadres of the rubber plantation union were. At that time KÈ Pauk responded that his forces in the Central Zone had defected into Yuon [Vietnam]. I did not

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know whether what he had said was referred to the cadres of the entire Central Zone or not; but I thought his reference was characterized as a generalization. Those cadres defected in to the jungle and disappeared because they had been accused of being the traitors (KÈ Pauk personally told me about this).

Q: What did you do when you were the chairman of the rubber plantation union?

A: I worked in the rubber plantation. I controlled and managed workers to extract the rubber liquid [from their plants]. That rubber plantation was in Chamkar Leu (ចំការលើ)

district in Sector 42 whose secretary named Oeun (អឿន). I did not know the name of the secretary of Chamkar Leu district.

Q: Where did you communicate about the work of the rubber plantation with? The Sector or district?

A: I reported about my work to the Zone directly because the rubber plantation was under the Zone control not that of the Sector level. As for logistic materials, they were transported directly from Phnom Penh to the plantation without going through the Zone.

Q: Before you were removed from the Southwest Zone, which was at the time you were still the secretary of District 105, who was the person who told you where you had to go to work?

A: The Sector secretary named Soam who personally told me in the Southwest Zone [about my transfer]. It might be the Centre who prepared a house and meals in Phnom Penh for the cadres from the Southwest Zone to stay when they were sent to work [in the Central Zone]. The cadres from the Southwest Zone stayed in Phnom Penh for 2 days [before they left for the Central]. At that time KÈ Pauk came [to the house] to hold a meeting and told us where we would be assigned to. He then led us directly to the Central Zone. The house in Phnom Penh, where those cadres from the Southwest Zone were staying, was a guest house located in an area north of the Olympic Stadium.

Q: What did your elder brother, Ta Kith, do before he replaced you as the district secretary?

A: Before he became the district secretary, Ta Kith was the commune committee of the Trapeang Thom South (ត្រពាំងធំត្បូង) commune in Trăm Kâk district.

Q: When you were the secretary of District 105, what were the means of communication between the [district] and the Sector, commune, and Zone?

A: I communicated with them by messengers. At that time no telegram was used. Any decision of the district and commune must absolutely go through and agreed by the Sector first before it could be sent to the Zone. The work of the commune must first go through the district before it was sent to the sector. In certain special cases, like when there was a summon from the sector, the communication could be made from the commune directly to the sector without going through the district. Some people came to ask me, who was then the District secretary, for help with the disappearance of their relatives and children. I told them that I was not able to help with that. People came to

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make complaints to me about the disappearance of their relatives and children because their relatives had conflict about politics and were accused of being the traitors.

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.

This interview ended at 16:46 minutes on the same date.

Witness

Interpreter

Investigators

[Signature/Thumbprint]

[Signature]

[Signatures]

PECH Chim