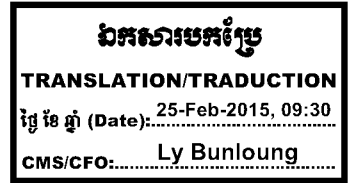


Victim Information Form



Part B

Information about the alleged crimes(s):

- 1. Please provide details of crime(s):
 - Location:** Kraing Ta Chan, District 105, Sector 13, the Southwest Zone
 - Date:** June 1975
 - Description of crime(s):**

Part C:

Application to join as a Civil Party:

- 2. Please state the injury, loss or harm you have suffered, and give a brief description (such as physical injury, mental pain and anguish, loss of or damage to property):
 - Physical injury:**
 - Mental pain:**
 - Damage to property:**

[ERN: 00527705- 00527713]

Section B: Description of Crime(s)

In September 1974, Kus (គូស) Commune militiamen named Moeun (ម៉ឺន) and Ta Kel (តាកែល) arrested me from Trapeang Lean (ត្រពាំងលាន) Village, Kus Commune, Tram Kak (ត្រាំកក់) District. I was sent to Kraing Ta Chan (ក្រាំងតាចាន់) re-education office. I was arrested because my father was the Ang Ta Saom (អង្គតាសោម) district chief.

When I arrived at Kraing Ta Chan re-education office for three days, Kraing Ta Chan re-education office chief Ta Chhen (តាឆេន) called me for interrogation. During that time, he asked me when you would return to live with my father. I responded that I did not know when because I was too young to know anything. He then used a finger-sized rattan rod to hit me about ten times and sent me to be detained afterwards.

In mid-1975, Kraing Ta Chan re-education office chief, Ta Chhen (តា ឆេន) was replaced by Ta Ān (តាអាន). Duch (ឌុច) was his deputy. At that time, Ta Chhen ordered me and Kha (ខា), a son of Yeay Nhâ (យាយញ៉ា) to dig a mass grave for the corpses of the people who had been killed by the Khmer Rouge in Kraing Ta Chan. Normally at least two to three people had been killed after interrogations. However some days, about 50 to 100 people were killed.

In 1975, I was interrogated by Ta Chhen and Duch (small) once again. I was asked when I would go with my father. I responded that I did not know when I would go with him because I did not even know who my father was. I said I lived with my grandmother and did not know whether my father was a district chief. Then, Ta Chhen beat me with a rattan rod again.

On June or July 1975, when I was released by the Khmer Rouge to work close to Kraing Ta Chan re-education office, I saw cassava root skins. I picked them up to eat. Then Duch (small) saw me picking them and putting them in my pocket. He asked me to come close to him. He checked in my pocket. When he saw the cassava root skins in my pocket, he accused me of stealing them. Then he bashed my head with his gun until I passed out.

Finally, the guards handcuffed and detained me. Two or three days later, *Ta Chen* (ចិន), who was one of my fellow prisoners, used pounded crab and small frogs meat as a traditional medicine to treat my injuries.

About a fortnight later, I recovered and woke up. Duch then asked me whether I had regained my conscious.

My father was taken to be detained in Kraing Ta Chan by the Khmer Rouge in 1975.

Soon after the liberation of Phnom Penh, he was killed by the Khmer Rouge on the same day he was arrested and sent to Kraing Ta Chan.

During 1976-1977, I witnessed the killings of new people by the Kraing Ta Chan prison guards namely Sim (ស៊ីម), Sorn (ស័ន), Saing (សាំង), Duch (ឌុច) who used the hoes to beat on the back of their heads. Finally they used the swords to decapitate the heads. As for children, they used swords to cut their bellies open. They then took their gallbladders and put them in the rice wine.

The women who were the 17 April people from the mobile units were also arrested and taken to Kraing Ta Chan. They were raped before being killed by the Khmer Rouge guards. After the guards raped them, they took off their clothes and inserted M-79 bullet in their vaginas.

**Documentation Center of Cambodia
Victims of Torture Project**

An interview with SÂN Sèn (ស័ន សែន) VOT0011

Summarised by: NORNG Uttara (នង ឧត្តរា)

I. Curriculum Vitae

1. SÂN Sèn (ស័ន សែន), Age: 43 years, Sex: male

2. Place of birth: not mentioned. SÂN Sèn is presently living in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Occupation: peasant.

3. Name and age of his wife and date of marriage are not mentioned.

4. SÂN Sèn has seven children including six daughters and a son. All of them are alive. He has five siblings and one died during the new regime.

5. Names of his parents are not mentioned. His father died because he was a former district chief. The Khmer Rouge killed his father in 1975. His mother died during the new regime.

6. About evacuation: He did not mention.

7. He encountered hardship whilst he was detained in the prison. Sèn was ordered by *Ta Ǻn* (តាអាន់) to climb palm trees in order to collect palm juice for making palm wine both during the day and at night. Sèn was threatened by *Ta Ǻn* to not tell anything to anybody about the activities in the prison including the killings. *Ta Ǻn* said he could kill Sèn anytime, but he let him live and be free because he wanted to use him to climb the palm trees to collect the palm juice. Sèn was ordered to carry corpses and bury them. Once he carried a woman's body without clothes, therefore he suspected that the lady had been raped before she was killed.

8. SÂN Sèn was sent to be detained in Kraing Ta Chan prison in 1974 as he was connected to his father who was working as the district chief at that time. SÂN Sèn has survived after the arrival of the Vietnamese in 1979. SÂN Sèn was beaten by Sieng (សៀង) with a stick as he had secretly roasted fish to eat. Sieng was killed by the people in the jungle after 1979. He was beaten by the Khmer Rouge with a stick and gun. Specific time was not stated.

9. His siblings were not detained and they were transferred to Pursat (ពោធិ៍សាត់), Battambang (បាត់ដំបង) provinces, and so on.

10. He did not mention about the cooperative work because SÂN Sèn had been detained from 1974 until 1979. About his life in detention, it was so awful. He lacked food, water, medicines and shelter.

II. Events that affect psychology and feeling

1. The event that he suffered the most was when he was detained in the prison where he saw the killings in Kraing Ta Chan prison from 1974 to 1979.

2. He did not experience drowning, but he suffered from shortness of breath. He got injured on his head in 1975. He passed out during the period between 1976 and 1977. He fell unconscious for half an hour each time.

3. He did not have a post-traumatic stress.

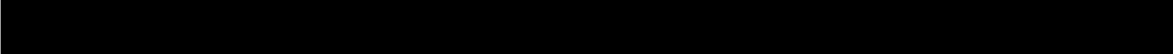
III. Opinions

1. Sèn used to know *Ta Mok* (តាម៉ុក), *Ta Chim* (តាជឹម), *Ta Duch* (តាឌុច), *Ta Ǻn* (តាអាន់), *Ta Chhen* (តាឆេន). He knew twelve main killers in the prison including *Ta Chhen* and *Ta Ǻn*, and other lower level cadres such as Cheng (ចេង), Duch (ឌុច), Sorn (ស័ន), Sim (ស៊ឹម), Saing (សាំង), Chhoeun (ឈឿន), UOK Moeun (អ៊ុក មឿន). Moeun was killed in a lynching incident after 1979.
2. Sèn wanted the Court to try both senior Khmer Rouge leaders and lower level leaders. Regarding the trials of the Khmer Rouge, he did not want to express any opinions because he was an ordinary citizen who had no legal knowledge.
3. He did not express any views on the issue of national reconciliation because he had no legal knowledge. He wished the country as peaceful as it was today.
4. About revenge: was not mentioned.
5. He felt a bit relieved or healed after meeting with the interview team. But after the interview, he felt tougher as he recalled his past story.
6. He told his life story during the Khmer Rouge regime including his suffering to his children. He thought that if children learnt the Khmer Rouge history at school, then they would know clearer than being told by him. He suggested that the Khmer Rouge trial process be more expeditious so that our country can move forward.

**Documentation Center of Cambodia
Address to: Victims Unit
Supplementary Information about the victim**

Name: SÂY Sèn (សយ សែន)

Registration Number with the Victims Unit: ACK-C-08-VU-00071

Address: 

Takeo (តាកែវ) province.

Date: 17 November 2008.

Complainant:, Civil Party:

I, SÂY Sèn, would like to request the Victims Unit of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) to include my attached information in addition to my complaint or my Civil Party application, which I had previously submitted to the Court.

[Thumbprint]
Thumbprint or signature

**Documentation Center of Cambodia
DC-Cam Victim Participation Project
Request for Changing the Mode of Participation**

(Shall be completed by those who do not express clearly about their mode of participation)
Based on this, I certify that I would like to participate in the criminal proceedings before the ECCC as following:

- Complainant
- Civil party

Additional information for consideration:
(For example: description about crimes or injuries)
 As for my story, I was imprisoned in Kraing Ta Chan prison from September 1972 until 1978. I got serious injury after my head was beaten with a gun until my skull was cracked. I have had headaches ever since. Sometimes even though I do not do anything, I feel so much pain on my head and feel sudden dizziness. I used to go to have medical treatments at Takeo hospital and took some medications and met with DC-Cam experts. No matter how much treatment I had, there is still pain in my head. Due to the pain my head, I could not continue my higher education. If the Khmer Rouge had not beaten and tortured me, my family and I would have lived in better conditions.

Signature: or thumbprint: *[Thumbprint]*
Name: SÂY Sèn Date: 17 November 2008

**Documentation Center of Cambodia
DC-Cam Victim Participation Project**

(Shall be completed by complainant and Civil Party)

Request for lawyer *(for Civil Party only)*

Based on this, I would like to request the Victims Unit to assist in seeking, and if necessary, in funding a competent lawyer to represent me. In case that I need to appear in Court, I would like to suggest that the Victims Unit provide financial support to me for covering the expenses of accommodation, transportation, meals and other expenses as necessary. I cannot afford to seek a lawyer or come to Phnom Penh by myself without any financial assistance from the Unit.

Signature:

Name: SÂY Sèn

Thumbprint: *[Thumbprint]*

Date: 17 November 2008

Protective measure *(for complainant and civil party)*

I would like to request for protective measures because I believe that my participation in the criminal proceedings in the ECCC can seriously affect my life and/or my physical health and/or my family members or my relatives. *(If requesting protective measures, please complete another form attached)*

I do not want to request for protective measures at this time and I reserve my right to ask for protective measures at a later stage.

Signature:

Name: SÂY Sèn

Thumbprint: *[Thumbprint]*

Date: 17 November 2008

**Documentation Center of Cambodia
DC-Cam Victim Participation Project
Authorisation to DC-Cam to take measure on my behalf
(Shall be completed by Civil Party)**

Authorisation to DC-Cam to take measure on my behalf

Through this letter, I would like to authorise DC-Cam to take any measures on my behalf until I am appointed a lawyer to represent me. I understand clearly that DC-Cam is not my lawyer. Until my lawyer is appointed, I authorise DC-Cam to receive notifications from the Court and examine all of my documents on my behalf.

But in case those documents require me to take any further actions such as making appeals or responses, I suggest that DC-Cam contact me through an appropriate means including telephone call in order for me to be informed about the contents of those documents.

If I want to take any action, I suggest that DC-Cam provide those documents to me.

Signature:

Name: SÂY Sèn

Thumbprint: *[Thumbprint]*

Date: 17 November 2008

Declaration about supplementary information (for complainant and Civil Party)

I declare that I do not have any other documents than those attached in the Victims Information Form.

Signature:

Name: SÂY Sèn

Thumbprint: *[Thumbprint]*

Date: 17 November 2008

Address:



Victims Information Form No. VPA-TK0004