

ANNEX A – Case 002/02 Transcripts

No.	Source	Specific page references	Evidence
1.	<u>RIEL Son</u> E1/278.1 & E1/279.1 Transcripts, 17 & 18 March 2015	<u>E1/278.1:</u> 40-41 [11.17.12 to 11.21.39], 47 [13.32.15 to 13.34.19], 87-88 [15.42.41 to 15.48.14] <u>E1/279.1:</u> 69-75 [15.05.03 to 15.22.13]	<p>Riel Son was read an excerpt from OCIJ interview E3/5511 in which he stated, “Before people were evacuated to this area, chiefs of the district, the communes, the villages and unit members were invited to attend a conference. The conference participants were informed of what categories of people [were] to be purged. The conference was attended by the district committee. There was a planned purge. People who were targeted to be purged included soldiers from the ranks of corporal, sergeant and above in the army, and from the first deputy chief and above in the administration.” He then clarified that the purge for the army included soldiers from the rank of adjutant and above. He testified that Chim of the District Committee chaired the meeting and Ta Chay was also present. He explained there were two meetings in which similar instructions regarding Lon Nol officials were given – one before the evacuation and one after. In the second meeting, Ta Chim instructed the chiefs of villages and communes to research whether evacuees were Lon Nol ranking officers or civil servants, and if so, they had to be purged.</p> <p>Riel Son stated that the purge was implemented at the village and commune levels. People would be divided into various groups depending on rank and then taken away, leaving their family members behind. His own elder brother-in-law, uncle (a major in the Lon Nol army) and elder brother (a warrant officer in the police force) were all taken away.</p>
2.	<u>PECH Chim</u> E1/290.1 & E1/291.1 Transcripts, 22 & 23 April 2015	<u>E1/290.1:</u> 30-33 [11.15.03 to 11.30.38] <u>E1/291.1:</u> 36-38 [11.00.37 to 11.09.41]	<p>After being read an excerpt from Riel Son’s OCIJ interview about instructions at two meetings in Tram Kak district regarding a planned purge of soldiers, Pech Chim testified, “it was Khom who passed on this measure aiming at eliminating officers and I didn’t do anything. The communes executed that order instead of me. Back then during the meeting I said that there were good people and bad people. So, since I did not do this work; the others took charge of doing that work instead of me, that’s all I dared to do back then.” He further testified that the decision to purge groups could only be taken at a higher level than the district. He said Saom, alias Than (Sector secretary) gave these instructions. He said, “that was the plan set out by the upper echelon and we had to disseminate such a plan. [...] I gave a little bit of a speech in addition to what was said by Khom.” He remembered only one meeting and stated that it happened three or four months after 17th April 1975. “At that time, Khom made the announcement about the plan as she received the plan from the sector level and I</p>

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			<p>participated in that meeting. However, I did not see any purge being conducted after the meeting was held, as the people, those people subject to the plan had already been gathered on the 17 April 1975, or while they were en route to various provinces. [...] If those people indeed were gathered, it meant they had no future. It means their fate was in a disaster.”</p>
3.	<p><u>KHOEM Boeurn alias YEAY Boeurn (or Boeun)</u> E1/296.1 Transcript, 4 May 2015</p>	44-48 [11.17.53 to 11.30.15]	<p>(Yeay) Khoem Boeun recalled receiving recommendations as chief of Cheang Tong Commune from the district level to clean up enemy soldiers, particularly those of high rank, and protect the people from them. She stated that she had no rights to eliminate or smash those identified as enemies; reports came from the village to the commune and were forwarded by the commune to the district. She acknowledged that in April 1977, the district told the commune to question people about their pasts to find out what their previous occupations and ranks had been.</p>
4.	<p><u>ÉK Hoeun alias UL Hoeun</u> E1/298.1 & E1/299.1 Transcripts, 7 & 8 May 2015</p>	<p>E1/298.1: 29-30 [10.40.14 to 10.44.35], 34-35 [10.54.39 to 10.57.19], 37 [11.02.07 to 11.03.43] 39 [11.08.47 to 11.10.37], 45-46 [11.25.35 to 11.27.40]</p> <p>E1/299.1: 22 [10.07.20 to 10.13.01], 32-33 [10.56.30 to 10.59.08]</p>	<p>Witness Ék Hoeun <i>alias</i> UI Hoeun, was at Champa Leu Pagoda in Ta Phem commune when evacuees including Lon Nol soldiers were brought in from different cities. The first evacuees were the inhabitants of Takeo town. The pagoda was “flooded with people”. The witness stated that the Khmer Rouge carried out propaganda to identify officers. He testified, “soldiers, police officers and deputy chiefs revealed their past and the Khmer Rouge registered all that information and thereafter they were led away.” He stated that the Khmer Rouge issued propaganda to convince officers to register in order to “take on their duties again”; once the lists were drawn up, captains and second lieutenants were sent to the south while the remaining people were scattered into different villages. He agreed that after 17 April 1975, former teachers, officials of the Lon Nol administration, as well as Lon Nol servicemen were enemies being tracked down.</p> <p>The witness testified that while he was at the district office, soldiers who were arrested were sent to the district Angkar. At the commune level, “once they receive instructions or orders to arrest from the upper echelon for certain individuals, then the names would be circled in red ink and then the district soldiers would bring those people to the district [...]. When people were arrested because their names were circled in red ink, they would not be detained, they would be executed immediately”. The witness also testified, “The plan from the above was clearly laid out – that is, all the capitalists, feudalists, reactionaries, had to be purged [...]. Many people had been arrested, including middle class capitalists and former soldiers or public servants.”</p>

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5.	<u>OEM Saroeurn</u> E1/283.1 Transcript, 26 March 2015	22-24 [10.01.32 to 10.06.27]	At the Champa Leu pagoda, people were asked about what jobs they had done previously. Former teachers, soldiers, police and custom officers were then “taken away under the pretext that they would be sent back to their previous offices; they have disappeared since.”
6.	<u>CHEANG Sreimom</u> E1/254.1 Transcript, 29 January 2015	39-41 [11.13.14 to 11.16.37] referring to E3/5832 Written Record of Interview of Cheang Sreimom at p. 6 (A12), ENG 00410266; 47 [13.36.18 to 13.37.45], 70 [15.02.20]	Cheang Sreimom testified that the Khmer Rouge asked New People and Base People questions about their backgrounds at their work units or during their break time in an effort to find former Lon Nol soldiers, teachers and students. Based on the workers’ biographies, people were rounded up and taken away. Relatives of those who held senior positions in the previous regime were also arrested and killed. She explained that the Khmer Rouge policy was, “If they dig out the grass, they had to dig out the root as well.”
7.	<u>TA San alias NEANG Ouch</u> E1/274.1 Transcript, 10 March 2015	4 [09.10.50 to 09.14.25], 6 [09.18.35 to 09.21.01]	Ta San stated that as an assistant to the Tram Kak district committee, he had to seek approval from Ta Ran, the chairman of Sector 13, for all decisions. The decision to execute was made at the zone level after a request was sent from the sector. The zone also made presentations in zone study sessions as to who the enemy was. When asked if people were suspected because of their family or were targeted because their parents were suspected of not being loyal to the regime, he testified, “I cannot say for certainty about the understanding of the Party. However, personally, that was my understanding.”
8.	<u>THANN Thim</u> E1/287.1 & E1/289.1 Transcripts, 2 & 21 April 2015	E1/287.1: 27-31 [10.41.46 to 10.54.40], 40 [11.21.34 to 11.22.52]; E1/289.1: 5-7 [09.13.44 to 09.20.50], 16-18 [09.45.10 to 09.52.50]	Four or five days after arriving in Svay Voa village (Kiri Vong district) from Phnom Penh, there was an announcement that those who had ranks in the former regime would be reinstated and teachers would be allowed to return to teaching. Some people without ranks claimed to have had a rank on the promise of receiving a position. All those who came forward disappeared. Civil party Thann Thim believes that the announcement was propaganda and they were in fact killed. In 1977 in Trapeang Trav village, Tram Kak district, Thann Thim’s daughter stole sugar cane from the unit and was arrested and beaten until she “confessed” that her father was a former lieutenant in Phnom Penh. Subsequently, Thann Thim was summoned to a meeting and four or five militiamen pushed him into a room, tied his hands behind his back and beat him one after another with a bamboo stick, repeatedly asking what his previous occupation was in Phnom Penh. They told him that if he confessed to having been a Lon Nol soldier, he would be freed, but he repeatedly denied it as it was not true. He was then transferred to Ang Roka prison.

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9.	<p><u>SORY Sen</u> alias <u>SAY Sen</u> E1/256.1, E1/257.1 and E1/258.1 Transcripts, 4-6 February 2015</p>	<p>E1/256.1: 52 [13.40.28 to 13.42.38], 71-72 [14.36.30 to 14.40.15], 91 [15.51.53 to 15.54.03]; for time frame of his arrest, see p. 42 [11.15.17 to 11.16.53];</p> <p>E1/257.1: 7 [09.18.02 to 09.20.07], 26 [10.09.00 to 10.11.07], 69 [15.40.02 to 15.41.30] (re. age when arrested);</p> <p>E1/258.1: 16 [09.44.34 to 09.45.59], 32 [10.21.17] (for time frame of his release), 55 [11.32.10 to 11.33.35]</p>	<p>Say Sen, a prisoner at Kraing Ta Chan from 1974 to 1979, was arrested when he was around 15 or 16 years old. He believes that he was detained because his father was District Chief during the Sihanouk regime. He testified that the number of prisoners at Kraing Ta Chan increased after Phnom Penh was liberated, and that the majority of 17 April People were asked about the rank they held in the previous regime. 17 April People who were former soldiers, captains or lieutenants, were detained no longer than one week – others were kept a bit longer but later were also executed. High-ranking officials were kept outside at the house and were marched in line to the killing site; they were not brought into the detention building. Say Sen observed that if prisoners were thought to have connections with Lon Nol’s regime, they would be tortured.</p>
10.	<p><u>VONG Sarun</u> E1/300.1 Transcript, 18 May 2015</p>	<p>38-39 [11.31.02 to 11.33.27] (re. incident), 46 [13.36.26 to 13.38.16] (when detained)</p>	<p>Detained at Kraing Ta Chan from 1977 until the Vietnamese entered Cambodia, Vong Sarun described overhearing an interrogation while she was taking food to the pig’s pen one day. “They asked about whether the person was a New Person or whether that person held the rank of a captain in the army and the response was “No. I was not”. Then I heard the sound of whipping and then they asked the question again whether he held the rank of a captain and he said “no” and the same process kept repeating until the end he confessed that he was a captain and that response was to avoid being beaten again.”</p>
11.	<p><u>MEAS Sokha</u> E1/249.1 Transcript, 21 January 2015</p>	<p>17 [10.30.15 to 10.31.36], 83 [15.07.10 to 15.09.03], 90-97 [15.28.05 to 15.47.22], 100-104 [15.48.26 to 16.01.30]</p>	<p>Meas Sokha, a prisoner at Kraing Ta Chan, testified about interrogations there. He described overhearing an interrogator ask a prisoner what he did during the Lon Nol regime, what his rank had been, and whether he was an American or Yuon CIA. Meas Sokha said that if the prisoner did not answer truthfully, they would be beaten to death. Some confessed to be a colonel or a one-star general depending on how often they were beaten, and they were asked to implicate others; based on that answer, more people would be arrested. In approximately September 1976, Meas Sokha witnessed a</p>

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			<p>man being interrogated and when he refused to confess, he was beaten, then suffocated with a plastic bag. He was dead by morning. Meas Sokha testified, “the purpose of using the bag was to force the prisoner to respond or to confess on his position or the activities he [was] involved in or on other former civil servants.” Meas Sokha believed that reports from the nearby village were delivered to the prison identifying peoples’ roles and ranks under the Lon Nol government. He stated that a prisoner could live or die based upon reports from the village or commune level.</p>
12.	<p><u>CHOU Koemlan</u> E1/252.1 & E1/253.1 Transcripts, 26 & 27 January 2015</p>	<p><u>E1/252.1</u> 44 [11.11.36 to 11.12.21], 47-50 [11.18.25 to 11.27.03], 54-55 [11.39.15 to 11.44.30], 57 [11.48.48 to 11.50.25], 65-68 [13.42.24 to 13.49.58], 76 [14.09.30 to 14.13.42], 79 [14.17.48 to 14.21.52]</p> <p><u>E1/253.1</u> 20 [09.58.10 to 10.00.12], 30 [10.46.16 to 10.48.38], 35-39 [11.00.32 to 11.13.10], 45 [11.29.22 to 11.31.53], 64-67 [14.19.01 to 14.27.20], 67-68 [14.29.28 to 14.31.43]</p>	<p>Chou Koemlan described her husband, a military medic during the Lon Nol regime with the rank of Major, being taken from their house in 1975 for a “study session” by village chief Ta Vet and armed commune militiamen. One and a half to two hours later, Chou Koemlan heard three gunshots from west of the pagoda. The next morning, Ta Vet said he had gotten her husband’s watch and had “killed a traitor superior”. In her opinion, her husband was killed because he had been a civil servant and had a rank.</p> <p>She also testified that her nephew was forced to disrobe as a monk, make a marriage commitment to a female medic, and take up a weapon in the Khmer Rouge military. In 1976, the Khmer Rouge realized that he was the son of a former senior military officer in Takeo province. They urged his wife to kill her husband, and she disemboweled him and removed his gall bladder.</p> <p>Chou Koemlan also testified that she performed whatever task she was given as she was afraid of being killed because she was a 17 April Person and the daughter of a former civil servant who had been killed (“I was a daughter of an enemy”).</p>
13.	<p><u>BUN Sarouen</u> E1/288.1 Transcript, 3 April 2015</p>	<p>26-28 [10.28.35 to 10.35.41], 38-39 [11.02.15 to 11.07.09], 42-43 [11.12.56 to 11.18.46]</p>	<p>Civil party Bun Sarouen was 11 years old and living in a pagoda in Tram Kak district when he saw his brothers, father and uncles tied up and taken away. During the Lon Nol regime, his elder brother (Bun Nim) had been a monk, his brother Bun Norn a soldier, his father (Bun Neang) had been chief of Prey Chheu Teal Commune, and his uncle (Meas Eng) was village chief of Prey Chheu Teal. Bun Sarouen later learned that his father had been taken to Kraing Ta Chan. He describes hiding near the prison to watch his father, who was wearing under drawers, carrying water and was so thin he was hard to recognize. It was too dangerous to speak to his father and Bun Sarouen could only watch him from a distance.</p>

14.	<u>SÃO Hean</u> E1/264.1 & E1.265.1 Transcripts, 17 & 18 February 2015	E1/264.1: 92-93 [15.58.20]; E1/265.1: 3-4 [09.08.52 to 09.14.37], 45-46 [11.18.46 to 11.22.24]	People who were evacuated from the cities immediately after the liberation of Phnom Penh were called the 17 April people. The Khmer Rouge “went around researching to discover who had been teachers or soldiers or workers. Those discovered to have been soldiers or teachers were arrested and taken away and never reappeared.” This included São Hean’s older brother (Luon Hâm), a soldier who was taken away by militiamen about three or four days after arriving in the village after the fall of Phnom Penh. The family was told he was being taken away for re-education but he never reappeared. São Hean heard from his neighbors that Luon Hâm was taken to Kraing Ta Chan and was killed.
15.	<u>BENG Boeun</u> E1/287.1 Transcript, 2 April 2015	57-59 [14.06.42 to 14.16.59]	Civil party Beng Boeun was forced to leave Phnom Penh in April 1975 and describes how the Khmer Rouge questioned people arriving at Tuol Kros Pagoda about their backgrounds, saying that whatever they had done in the past, they would assume those positions again. Those who said that they would go back to take up their duties were sent in a different direction than the others. He was told by various family members there and later in Tram Kak district not to say anything about his personal history.
16.	<u>EM Phoeung</u> E1/263.1 Transcript, 16 February 2015	20 [10.00.19 to 10.01.41 re. leaving the monkhood], 24 [10.14.02 to 10.16.07 re. work assignment], 31-32 [10.51.00 to 10.55.41 re. the targeting]	Em Phoeung, forced to leave the monkhood and assigned to dig canals and build dams in Tram Kak district, testified that Lon Nol officials, policemen, teachers and professors were targeted by the Khmer Rouge. He testified that they identified former servicemen of the Lon Nol regime by saying they needed former officials for their skills. Those who told the truth about their past were taken away; a few who hid their identities survived.
17.	<u>OUM Vannak</u> E1/288.1 Transcript, 3 April 2015	58-59 [13.57.14 to 14.02.42], 72-74 [14.39.15 to 14.44.44], 75-76 [14.45.35 to 14.48.16]	Civil party Oum Vannak’s brother, Im Mach, was arrested for committing a “moral misconduct” after he accidentally touched a woman’s hand. Her mother later told her that he had been monitored for “quite some time” to find a pretext to arrest him and the real reason for his arrest was that he was a former Lon Nol soldier. The civil party was told that he was sent to Krang Ta Chan prison.
18.	<u>OR Ho</u> E1/301.1 Transcript, 19 May 2015	7 [09.21.05 to 09.25.47], 15-16 [09.50.28 to 09.54.23], 18 [10.00.01 to 10.03.04], 25-26 [10.39.46 to 10.48.17]	Or Ho, the village chief of Prey Srângè Village in Baray District from 1975 until 1978, recalled that when cadres identified people as former soldiers or officials of the Lon Nol regime they would be arrested and sent to a security office. The witness testified that comrade Kao, a former teacher, was indoctrinated and given a bicycle and clothing and was instructed to search for “anyone who had ranks in the former regime”. If the Khmer Rouge found out that people served in a high civil service position or were former officers in the Lon Nol army, they would disappear or “they had to die”. The witness describes a particular event in which he was provided a list of 15 families, all

			New People, who had to be relocated. Some of the families were part of the civil service or members of the Lon Nol army. The witness helped conceal eight of the families; he believes seven families were killed rather than relocated.
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