



អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា  
Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia  
Chambres Extraordinaires au sein des Tribunaux Cambodgiens

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

Kingdom of Cambodia  
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Royaume du Cambodge  
Nation Religion Roi

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះសាលាដំបូង  
Trial Chamber  
Chambre de première instance

**ឯកសារដើម**  
**ORIGINAL/ORIGINAL**  
ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ (Date): 09-Jun-2017, 11:00  
CMS/CFO: Sann Rada

TRANSCRIPT OF TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

PUBLIC

Case File N° 002/19-09-2007-ECCC/TC

17 March 2015

Trial Day 259

Before the Judges: NIL Nonn, Presiding  
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Claudia FENZ  
Jean-Marc LAVERGNE  
YOU Ottara  
Martin KAROPKIN (Reserve)  
THOU Mony (Reserve)

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KHIEU Samphan

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**List of Speakers:**

Language used unless specified otherwise in the transcript

<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Language</b>
MR. KONG SAM ONN	Khmer
MR. KOPPE	English
MR. LOR CHUNTHY	Khmer
MR. LYSAK	English
THE PRESIDENT (NIL NONN, Presiding)	Khmer
MR. RIEL SON (2-TCW-860)	Khmer
MR. SENG LEANG	Khmer

1

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 (Court opens at 0903H)

3 MR. PRESIDENT:

4 Please be seated.

5 The Court is now in session.

6 Today the Trial Chamber will commence the testimony of the

7 witness, Riel Son and the Co-Prosecutors to be given the floor

8 first. The combined time for the Prosecution and Lead

9 <Co-Lawyers> for Civil Parties is one full day.

10 Ms. <Chea> Sivhoang, could you report the attendance to the

11 Parties and the individuals to today's proceedings.

12 THE GREFFIER:

13 Mr. President, for today's proceedings all Parties to this case

14 are present. As for Mr. Nuon Chea, he is present in the holding

15 cell downstairs as he requests to waive his <rights> to be

16 present in the courtroom. His waiver has been delivered to the

17 Greffier. The witness who is to testify today -- that is, Mr.

18 Riel Son and his duty council, Mr. Duch Phary are present in the

19 courtroom. Thank you.

20 MR. PRESIDENT:

21 Thank you. The Chamber now decides on the request by the Accused,

22 Nuon Chea. The Chamber has received the waiver by the Accused,

23 Nuon Chea, dated 17th March 2015. He confirms that due to his ill

24 health -- that is, headache, back pain and that he cannot sit for

25 long and in order to effectively participate in the future

2

1 hearings, he requests to waive his rights to participate in and  
2 be present at 17 March 2015, hearing. He has been informed by his  
3 counsel <>about the consequence of the waiver, that in no way it  
4 can be construed as a waiver of his rights to be tried fairly or  
5 to challenge evidence presented or admitted to this Court at any  
6 time during his trial.

7 [09.06.20]

8 Having seen the medical report by the duty doctor for the  
9 Accused, Nuon Chea, at ECCC dated 17 March 2015, who notes that  
10 the health condition of Nuon Chea, is that he has constant back  
11 pain and that he cannot sit for long. The doctor also recommends  
12 that the Chamber<> grant Nuon Chea his request so that he can  
13 follow the proceedings remotely.

14 Based on the information and pursuant to Internal Rule 81.5 of  
15 the ECCC Internal Rules, the Chamber grants Nuon Chea's request  
16 to follow the proceedings remotely from a holding cell downstairs  
17 via audio visual means for today's proceedings as he waives his  
18 direct presence in the courtroom.

19 [09.07.09]

20 The <personnel in> AV Unit is instructed to link the proceedings  
21 to the room downstairs so that Nuon Chea can participate and  
22 follow its proceedings remotely <from a holding cell downstairs  
23 for today hearing>.

24 Now the Chamber will hand the floor to the Co-Prosecutors to put  
25 questions to this witness. You may proceed.

1 QUESTIONING BY MR. SENG LEANG:

2 Thank you, Mr. President. Good morning, Your Honours, and good  
3 morning everyone in and around the courtroom.

4 Good morning, Mr. Witness. My name is Seng Leang, I am a National  
5 Deputy Co-Prosecutor. I have some questions for you today in  
6 order to seek your clarification for the benefit of the Chamber  
7 and the Parties.

8 First of all I would like to ask some questions in relation to  
9 your background and after that I'll put some questions in  
10 relation to <cooperatives> and the subsequent subject is on the  
11 treatment of Buddhists and the fourth subject is related to the  
12 event that you were appointed as chief of the Hospital in Tram  
13 Kak District. And after I conclude my questioning, my colleague  
14 will have some further questions for you on other subject  
15 matters.

16 [09.09.09]

17 Q. Let me begin with my first question. In your OCIJ interview --  
18 that is, document E319.1.21, at answer number 3, you stated the  
19 following and let me quote: "After the coup d'état, against  
20 Samdech Sihanouk, Ta Mok started his movement to assemble forces.  
21 I lived in a village near the one where Ta Mok lived then and  
22 because of that I joined the movement." End of quote. And at  
23 question number 6 and let me quote the question: "Did you have  
24 confidence in the Khmer Rouge revolution?" Answer: "I did have  
25 confidence in it initially because of my communist ideology and

4

1 so I joined the revolution without hesitation." End of quote.

2 Also, in the same document, in answer number 200, you said and I

3 quote: "Initially I loved the revolution but later on when I

4 heard of the Cultural Revolution, I stopped liking it right

5 away." Can you tell the Chamber what was it specifically that

6 caused you to no longer like the revolution?

7 [09.11.15]

8 MR. RIEL SON:

9 A. The reason that I no longer had confidence in the revolution,  
10 because I heard that such a cultural revolution and from what I  
11 read in documents while I was young, that that kind of revolution  
12 was done in China and <a lot of people died, more than> 30  
13 <million> people<>. If that were to happen in Cambodia, it meant  
14 I myself would be <killed because> I got some education and I  
15 would be smashed because in such a revolution -- that is, the  
16 cultural revolution, the educated ones would be smashed and they  
17 would build a new force. And in fact through my observation,  
18 Angkar appointed people in the way that I <had> understood. That  
19 means the educated people at the village <or> commune were not  
20 appointed to any position. Only the uneducated ones <were  
21 appointed>, some were even illiterate <and> were appointed to be  
22 chief, for instance, group chiefs or chiefs of <communes>. That  
23 was the reason I no longer had confidence in this so-called  
24 Cultural Revolution; <I feared that>. And that's it, Mr.  
25 Prosecutor.

1 Q. Thank you. So, what did you mean by your reference to the  
2 Cultural Revolution? <What is the exact meaning of it?> Can you  
3 expand on that?

4 A. <To> my understanding <> once a cultural revolution <was>  
5 initiated, the intellectuals or the educated ones who did not  
6 join the rank or line of the revolution would be smashed and  
7 whoever opposed Angkar would also be smashed. <Those who did not  
8 keep their mouth shut would be smashed.>

9 [09.14.06]

10 Q. Thank you. You also stated that your home village was close to  
11 the village where Ta Mok came from. Can you tell the Court what  
12 was Ta Mok's home village and how far was it from your village?

13 A. Ta Mok lived in Prakeab village, Trapeang Thum Khang Tboung  
14 commune while I lived in Prey Ta Lei village in Trapeang Thum  
15 Khang Cheung commune. It means we were living in an adjacent  
16 commune or village.

17 [09.15.09]

18 Q. When was the first time you met Ta Mok and did you know his  
19 family <well>?

20 A. I met him in 1975 -- right in 1975, when he was walking to the  
21 market. As for his family, his wife was Khoeum and I knew her  
22 well. As we were not living far from one another, his house was  
23 <less than> one kilometre from my house.

24 Q. Did you have any special relationship with his wife before you  
25 met him?



6

1 A. No, not at all.

2 Q. You said that you knew his wife clearly; can you tell the  
3 Court how <> you <got> to know her <that> well?

4 A. Because she lived in nearby village. However at that time I  
5 did not know what she did and sometimes we went to get some  
6 firewood in the forest and we met <each other>.

7 Q. Thank you. Let me return to your written record of interview  
8 with the Office of the CIJ  
9 again. In the document E3/5511, at answer 2, you stated the  
10 following, and let me quote: "People said in 1957, or 1958, Khieu  
11 Samphan came to meet Ta Mok." End of quote.

12 [09.18.08]

13 I would like <to> clarify with you whether it was 1957,1958, that  
14 Khieu Samphan came to meet Ta Mok, or 1967 or '68 which is when  
15 Khieu Samphan, Hou Youn and Hu Nim fled Phnom Penh to join the  
16 resistance?

17 A. I cannot recall the year clearly. However at that time people  
18 throughout the village, <Prakeab village> and the adjacent  
19 village knew that Khieu Samphan and Ta Mok met <each> other.  
20 Though I did not know where they met.

21 Q. <Thank you, Mr. Witness.> Who exactly told you that Khieu  
22 Samphan had come to meet Ta Mok?

23 A. I cannot tell you exactly but everybody at that time said the  
24 same thing and I did not know who <exactly he or she was>.

25 Q. Did you <know as to> why Khieu Samphan came to meet Ta Mok at

1 that time?

2 A. No, not at that time. Neither the villagers nor I knew the  
3 reason for the meeting. I did not know which position Ta Mok held  
4 or which position Khieu Samphan held at that time <because it was  
5 just the beginning>.

6 [09.20.29]

7 Q. <Thank you, Mr. Witness.> Did you personally ever see Khieu  
8 Samphan in Tram Kak district or in Takeo province and if so,  
9 when<>?

10 A. To my knowledge I <saw> him once. However, I did not meet him  
11 face to face, at that time I was building a dam at Khpob Trabek  
12 (phonetic) and Yeay Khoeum -- that is, Ta Mok's wife was carrying  
13 some stuff and I had a bicycle near the dam so I helped her in  
14 carrying <that stuff including> the rice cake, while she still  
15 carried some other <egg> cake <put in a paper box> on her head  
16 and we reached <Chambak Ponnoreay> village which is now called  
17 Stueng<> village. There were plenty of bamboo <forests> there and  
18 when we reached that location, she told me to drop off<> the rice  
19 cake and she told me that person was <Mr.> Khieu Samphan. I had a  
20 quick look at him and <>that was the only encounter I had with  
21 Khieu Samphan. <I never saw him before> and <Yeay Khoeum,> Ta  
22 Mok's wife told me so.

23 [09.22.24]

24 Q. Thank you. Let me move to another subject that is in relation  
25 to cooperatives. In your OCIJ interview -- that is, document

1 E3/5511, at answer number 3, you stated the following and let me  
2 quote: "After 1975, the cooperative was formed and many people  
3 died at that time." And below that, a little bit further you  
4 said, "We did not have enough food to eat and enough clothes to  
5 wear." Can you tell the Court <as to> when <cooperatives were  
6 organized> in your commune -- that is, in Trapeang Thum <Khang>  
7 Cheung <commune>?

8 A. I forget the date. However, <once> cooperatives were  
9 established<,> it was the time that our <belongings,> cooking  
10 utilities, our rice <stock> were <confiscated> for common use at  
11 the cooperatives.

12 Q. Were the cooperatives immediately formed after the country  
13 fell in 1975 -- in April 1975, or was it formed in late 1975?

14 A. Cooperatives were established towards the end of 1975 and as  
15 for District 105 in my commune the <first> cooperative was <>  
16 formed and then after that other cooperatives were established in  
17 other communes within District 105.

18 [09.24.50]

19 Q. <Thank you, Mr. Witness.> Why did you say that many people  
20 died after the cooperatives <had been> formed?

21 A. After the cooperatives were established, people kept  
22 disappearing. At night time<> there were people who would come to  
23 call those people to go and they disappeared, including my uncle.  
24 My uncle complained <a lot> about the cooperative and one night  
25 he disappeared and he never returned.

1 [09.25.35]

2 Q. Thank you for your response in relation to your uncle and I  
3 will have more questions on the issue of your uncle later on. How  
4 did the implementation of cooperatives affect the supply of food  
5 that was available for people to eat?

6 A. Initially when the cooperative was established, I was happy as  
7 we would have a common meal so for those who lacked food would be  
8 able to eat <with those who were rich. That was easy>. However,  
9 later on, let me give you an example, in my family, we grew  
10 <cucumber on> two plots of land <for one family> and <in the  
11 cooperative,> for the entire village, they could only plant <crop  
12 or vegetable> for only <two or> three plot of lands. So <it> was  
13 not sufficient for the people in the cooperative and then<>  
14 people started to complain <throughout the cooperative. At first,  
15 people were not really afraid, so many of them both young and old  
16 complained. It made> the cooperative <>not that good for the  
17 people.

18 Q. <Thank you, Mr. Witness.> In regards to the lack of sufficient  
19 food, you also made the following statement in answer 3 of your  
20 interview with OCIJ -- that is, the same document, E3/5511, and  
21 let me quote: "If someone complained about the lack of food and  
22 the complaint was overheard, they were invited to go out at night  
23 time and never returned." Do you remember any people who  
24 disappeared after complaining about the lack of food in the  
25 cooperatives?

10

1 A. Most of the people they complained but they did not do it  
2 publicly not like in the case of my uncle who did it openly, he  
3 stated that the cooperative was not good and then he disappeared.

4 [09.28.50]

5 Q. Thank you. Mr. President, for my next line of questions I  
6 would like to seek your leave to provide a document to the  
7 witness. The document is E3/4108, which is a report from Khpob  
8 Trabek commune. I seek your leave, Mr. President.

9 MR. PRESIDENT:

10 Yes, you may proceed.

11 [09.29.40]

12 BY MR. SENG LEANG:

13 Q. Mr. Witness, the document that you have in your hand is a  
14 report from Khpob Trabek commune, dated 8 May 1977, and it was  
15 signed by a cadre named Cham. It identified two former Lon Nol  
16 soldiers a corporal and a captain who had criticised the  
17 revolution and complained about the lack of food. One was  
18 reported as saying, let me quote: "What is the use of doing  
19 socialist revolution when there is no food?" End of quote. And  
20 the other had complained that, "<In Trapeang Thum Khang Cheung  
21 commune, pigs were slaughtered and pork was given to people to  
22 eat at will, and> there is plenty of food in the warehouse.  
23 <After they got up, they had food to eat and could go for a walk.  
24 However,> for us <we worked so hard and almost died but> we  
25 <still> did not have anything to eat."

11

1 And my question to you is the following, did you know a Khmer  
2 Rouge leader from Khpob Trabek commune named Cham<? And how> was  
3 Cham related to Ta Mok?

4 [09.31.17]

5 MR. RIEL SON:

6 A. Yes, I knew Ta Cham. Ta Cham was chief of Khpob Trabek commune  
7 and he was <a>younger blood brother of Ta Mok.

8 Q. Thank you, Mr. Witness. Now, going back to again to answer 3  
9 of your interview under, E3/5511, you stated that, and I quote:  
10 "My uncle Long Neak was accused of betraying Angkar. He was  
11 called out and disappeared." Mr. Witness, could you elaborate <as  
12 to> why he was arrested?

13 A. When he was arrested, as I told you earlier, he complained  
14 about the cooperative and he said that in the future it <would>  
15 become communist -- a real communist and he <would> not <be>  
16 willing to be a part of it.

17 [09.32.57]

18 Q. Thank you. Did you know who came and called him out and who  
19 ordered that person to call him out<?>

20 A. No, I didn't know about that because I was far away from him  
21 and it happened at night. I've asked his wife and children but  
22 they <did not know. They just knew that there were people> who  
23 came to call him out <but they did not know who they were>  
24 because it happened at night.

25 Q. Since he was called out until the present time have you ever

1 met him again?

2 A. Since he was called out, he disappeared <until now> and I have  
3 never met him. We celebrated a ritual ceremony for him a few  
4 times already.

5 [09.34.05]

6 Q. <Thank you.> Mr. Witness, can you <describe> for the Court,  
7 before and during the DK regime, what <your uncle> was <> doing  
8 for a living<>?

9 A. Before the DK regime, my uncle was a farmer, a rice farmer and  
10 he <also worked on> plantation to earn his living. <He was always  
11 a farmer.>

12 Q. Could you indicate or elaborate a bit further what he did  
13 during DK regime<? Or> was he just a simple villager?

14 A. He was a simple villager.

15 [09.35.19]

16 Q. Thank you, Mr. Witness. Now I would like to come <to the time  
17 period between> 1975 <and> 1976 when you were assigned as a staff  
18 at Tram Kak hospital. You said the following in answer number 4  
19 of your interview <with OCIJ> under, E3/5511, and I quote: "I  
20 <was not allowed to> live together with my family, I was sent to  
21 work in a craft unit. My children were sent to other places to  
22 <herd> cattle. While my wife lived in the cooperative, I could  
23 ask for leave to see my wife <and my children> but it could not  
24 be done often. Some people asked for leave to visit their family  
25 but leave was refused. If they secretly visited their family and

13

1 the visits were discovered, they <would disappear>." End of  
2 quote.

3 My question <to> you is as the following; when was it, in  
4 relation to 17 April 1975, that your family <members were>  
5 separated and you were no longer allowed to live with your wife  
6 and your children?

7 [09.37.16]

8 A. My family members were separated since the creation of the  
9 cooperative and we've always been separated since then.

10 Q. Thank you, Mr. Witness. In relation to this, was there any  
11 cadre in your commune or your district who explained <as to> why  
12 Angkar would not allow people to live freely with your family,  
13 your children or <home> visit at your freedom<? Was> there any  
14 explanation or announcement like this?

15 A. No. No one <> ever explained to me about this.

16 [09.38.22]

17 Q. Thank you, Mr. Witness, and talking about freedom of meeting  
18 or visiting your family members, you said that you <could> ask  
19 for leave to visit your family members but you could not do that  
20 very often and some other people asked for permission to visit  
21 <their family> but his request was refused. If they tried  
22 secretly to visit <their family> and if it was discovered, he or  
23 she <would> disappear. Can you elaborate a bit further on this?

24 A. I heard this from the unit chief saying that if anyone who  
25 went to visit family members without any permission <or



1 permission was rejected>, he or she <would> be in trouble and the  
2 person may disappear.

3 [09.39.40]

4 Q. Who was your unit chief?

5 A. My unit chief was Mon, he is dead now.

6 Q. Was he the one who <issued the> order? Was it in general in  
7 your cooperative <in which they were very strict on giving  
8 permission to visit family members>?

9 A. In fact, I don't know for sure but at the <livelihood>  
10 meetings he announced the same as I have just told you a while  
11 ago.

12 Q. Now talking about your wife, she was assigned to a different  
13 cooperative, which cooperative was she sent to?

14 A. She was assigned and sent to a cooperative in Ta Suon village  
15 in the same Trapeang Thum <Khang> Cheung <commune>.

16 [09.41.19]

17 Q. Thank you, Mr. Witness. At each time when you met with your  
18 wife, did she tell you anything about the living condition and  
19 food ration at her cooperative?

20 A. Yes, she did. <In> her cooperative, she was assigned to do the  
21 cooking at the kitchen and there was very limited food and  
22 vegetables <were little> and <it was difficult and she>  
23 complained about food ration.

24 Q. Did she tell you that the villagers in her cooperative have  
25 enough to eat?

15

1 A. She told me that people did not have enough to eat, people  
2 would eat rice gruel and the soup was very little for everyone.  
3 Everyone would receive only a small bowl of soup per meal.

4 Q. Thank you, Mr. Witness. Did she tell you any difficulty <of  
5 work> at her cooperative?

6 MR. PRESIDENT:

7 Hold on, Witness.

8 [09.43.06]

9 A. She told me that it was very difficult at her cooperative but  
10 all she <needed> to do was to try to live better than to die.

11 Q. Thank you, Mr. Witness. Now, I would like to move on to  
12 another topic. This is about the treatment of Buddhists. In your  
13 OCIJ interview under document, E319.1.21, at <answers> 45 to 48,  
14 you described<> the beginning of the Khmer Rouge, you witnessed  
15 about 100 monks who were defrocked at<> Angk Roka pagoda. First,  
16 can you tell us where Angk Roka pagoda was located in relation to  
17 your home village?

18 A. Angk Roka pagoda was about two kilometres away from my village  
19 and I would take a road from Angk Ta Saom to Angk Roka <market>  
20 and the distance was probably eight <or nearly nine> kilometres  
21 away.

22 Q. Thank you, Mr. Witness. After 17 April 1975, how often did you  
23 go to or <go near> the Angk Roka Pagoda?

24 A. No. I didn't go there very often.

25 [09.45.39]

16

1 Q. Thank you, Witness. Can you please tell the Court what you  
2 witnessed at the pagoda in terms of the defrocking of 100 monks  
3 at Angk Roka pagoda?

4 A. On that day, I saw a jeep car transporting black uniforms and  
5 entering into the Pagoda. There were <more than> 100 monks<>  
6 there and I took food and alms to offer to the monks. <I saw a  
7 jeep car> but there were a few people, a few villagers who  
8 offered meals and alms to the monks. <The alms were not enough,  
9 so more rice was cooked for the monks in the pagoda>. And then <I  
10 saw> the <jeep> car arrived with a load of black uniforms and the  
11 uniforms were unloaded from the car and they started defrocking  
12 the monks <on that day>.

13 Q. On that day, were all the 100 monks defrocked?

14 A. No, I didn't witness the defrocking because I left the pagoda  
15 but later the former monks who were from the vicinity or nearby  
16 village were all wearing black uniform.

17 [09.47.32]

18 Q. Thank you, Mr. Witness. You also stated in answer 49 of that  
19 same OCIJ interview that, and I quote: "I saw the Khmer Rouge  
20 demolishing the sculptures and temples and they removed the  
21 smaller Buddhist statues from the pagoda and <threw> them into  
22 the water and buried them." End of quote.

23 My question is as follows; who were the Khmer Rouge cadres who  
24 you saw demolishing or throwing away Buddhist sculptures and  
25 statues?

17

1 A. I don't know those Khmer Rouge cadres but there were about 10  
2 or 20 people. Some of them demolished the sculpture in the  
3 temple, others would remove <small> Buddha <statues> and throw  
4 them into the water <while some others dug a pit in front of the  
5 monk house and threw> the small Buddha shrine <into the pit> and  
6 they buried them in the ground and then I heard the monks were  
7 defrocked.

8 [09.49.10]

9 Q. Thank you, Mr. Witness. In your answer 50 of the same OCIJ  
10 interview under, E319.1.21, you testified as follows, and I  
11 quote: "Ta Ich, who was the head of the monks at the pagoda,  
12 protested against the Khmer Rouge orders. He beat the drum to  
13 call the people to protest against the Khmer Rouge but no one  
14 dared come. The Khmer Rouge clique only beat him two or three  
15 times with a club." End of quote.

16 My question <to> you is as follows; did you personally witness  
17 the head monk of Angk Roka pagoda be beaten with a club by the  
18 Khmer Rouge forces or is this something you were told <of>?

19 A. Talking about the beating of the head of the monks, I didn't  
20 witness it <personally> but I heard from other people and later  
21 he was defrocked. He was beaten for beating the drum to call  
22 people to protest against the Khmer Rouge.

23 Q. Could you tell the Court <as to> who told you about this  
24 incident?

25 [09.51.17]

1 MR. PRESIDENT:

2 Witness; please hold on until the microphone is activated.

3 MR. RIEL SON:

4 A. No, I don't know, I don't remember the person who told me this  
5 story.

6 BY MR. SENG LEANG:

7 Q. Based on what you have just told the Court, on the date that  
8 the head of monk was beaten and the defrocking <> happened on the  
9 same day or different days.

10 A. Those incidents happened on the same day.

11 Q. <Did the beating happen before, after or> at the same time  
12 <of> the defrocking<?>

13 A. It happened at the same time when the monks were <being>  
14 defrocked.

15 [09.52.48]

16 Q. How long have you known Ta Ich? Have you ever been to Angk  
17 Roka pagoda for praying?

18 A. I know him for long time and I went to that pagoda very often  
19 to celebrate <religious> ceremonies over there.

20 Q. Thank you, Mr. Witness. Now I would like to move <on to>  
21 another topic. In particular your role as the deputy chief of  
22 Tram Kak District hospital and I want to now turn to the period  
23 you worked at <a> hospital in Tram Kak District.

24 In answer 14 in your OCIJ interview, under E3/5511, you said that  
25 "you were assigned to be a deputy chief of the hospital in 1976

1 by Ta Chim and Ta Kit". End of quote.

2 My question <to> you is as follows; who were Ta Chim and Ta Kit?

3 [09.54.37]

4 A. Ta Chim and Ta Kit were <on> the district <105> committee,

5 both of them <were> siblings.

6 Q. Was the hospital at which you were assigned to work, the

7 district hospital for Tram Kak district?

8 A. Yes, it was the hospital for District 105 also known as Tram

9 Kak district.

10 Q. Thank you, Mr. Witness. Do you know <as to> why Ta Chim and Ta

11 Kit assigned you to work at this hospital?

12 A. They assigned to me work at this hospital because I knew how

13 to <administer> injection and how to give prescription for people

14 to use medicine <such as for cold and chill>. That's why I was

15 assigned <to work there>.

16 Q. In your OCIJ interview, E3/5511, at answer 14, and I quote you

17 said: "I was sent to work in the hospital by Ta Kit and Ta Chim

18 because I was able to provide some treatment to my family

19 <members>." Is this your correct statement to the OCIJ?

20 [09.56.50]

21 A. Yes, this is correct.

22 Q. Thank you, Witness. Had you ever <received> any medical

23 training before 1976, before you were assigned as a deputy chief

24 for that hospital?

25 A. No. I didn't receive any training.

1 Q. Thank you, Witness, but now I would like you to <indicate the  
2 location of> the hospital. Where <was> it <>located<? In> what  
3 village, commune<? Was> the hospital located near a pagoda called  
4 Wat Trapeang Kol<>?

5 A. The District 105 hospital located at<> Trapeang Kol <pagoda.>  
6 It was in Trapeang Svay village, <>Trapeang Thum Cheung commune.  
7 [09.58.03]

8 Q. Thank you, Mr. Witness. Was the Tram Kak district hospital  
9 also known as Hospital 22 or M-22? <Was it the same or different  
10 hospitals?>

11 A. The hospital of District 105 and Hospital 22 were two  
12 different hospitals. Hospital 22 was for the zone army hospital.

13 Q. Can you tell the Court <as to> how many staff <members> there  
14 <were> at your hospital?

15 A. There were more than 90 <> male and female <members>,  
16 including those who were doing the cooking and transporting  
17 <cooking wood>.

18 Q. You were the deputy chief of that hospital and who was the  
19 chief <of the hospital>?

20 A. <There were several chiefs> of District 105 hospital, <most of  
21 them were female.> The first chief was female, Met and then  
22 female, Ya then female, Neang was the last chief and we had three  
23 chiefs in a row.

24 Q. Do you have any idea why only women were assigned as the chief  
25 for that hospital?

1 A. To my understanding the women who were appointed as chiefs of  
2 the hospital <> were Party members. They were all Party members,  
3 the three of them. But let me stress, they did not come at the  
4 same time. <One> came to replace another as one was the chief for  
5 <one, two, three,> four or five months and was replaced.

6 [10.01.07]

7 Q. From what you just stated, only a Party member was appointed  
8 as chief of the hospital, is that correct?

9 A. Yes. Only a Party member would be appointed as chief of a  
10 hospital.

11 Q. Did the hospital chief have medical expertise or skills?

12 A. In fact the three women, who were <my> chief<s>, they did not  
13 have any idea at all about the medicines and as for <female,>  
14 Met<>, she did not even know how to read.

15 Q. Thank you. I would like to ask you about the hospital at the  
16 sector level -- that is, for Sector 13 and hospital at the zone  
17 level for the Southwest Zone. Were there such hospitals at the  
18 sector and zone levels?

19 A. There was a sector hospital. It was called Trapeang Roneab and  
20 the zone hospital <> at Angk Ta Saom <was located> at <Sala>  
21 Daeum Chambak.

22 [10.03.02]

23 Q. Thank you. Did any of Ta Mok's children or siblings have  
24 positions <>at the district, sector or zone hospitals? If so,  
25 please provide the details.



1 A. As for hospitals, at the district, at the sector or at the  
2 zone level, there was a <>younger sister of Ta Mok named Yeay  
3 Koeun, who worked at the zone hospital.

4 Q. How did you know about that?

5 A. That hospital was <close to mine, that is> near Angk Ta Saom  
6 market <where> I referred the patients to the hospital<.> I could  
7 refer <patients> either to the Sector hospital or to the zone  
8 hospital <for severe cases for special medical attention.>

9 Q. Did Ta Mok's younger sister have medical expertise or received  
10 any medical training?

11 MR. PRESIDENT:

12 Mr. Witness, please observe the microphone.

13 [10.04.48]

14 MR. RIEL SON:

15 A. To my knowledge she was not that skilful in the medical field  
16 but there were people dealing with the technical issues in that  
17 hospital.

18 BY MR. SENG LEANG:

19 Q. Thank you. Let me go back to your OCIJ interview -- that is,  
20 document E3/5511, in answer 14, you described receiving some  
21 training after you were appointed to work at the hospital in 1976  
22 and you also stated that your first training lasted three months  
23 and that you trained at the sector or zone hospital by a  
24 <trainer> named Sei, and that you were trained with human  
25 anatomy. Can you tell us what months in 1976; you had these three

1 months of training?

2 MR. PRESIDENT:

3 Witness, please wait. And Counsel Koppe, you have the floor.

4 [10.06.30]

5 MR. VICTOR KOPPE:

6 Thank you, Mr. President. I think in this particular case, the  
7 Prosecution should be including the second part of the sentence  
8 which says there is a six months of training. It is within the  
9 same sentence. First training lasted three months and the second  
10 one lasted six months so I don't see why we are limiting  
11 ourselves to this three months training.

12 [10.07.00]

13 MR. SENG LEANG:

14 Mr. President, allow me to respond. I have some more questions on  
15 the issue of the six month training. Let me now focus on the  
16 three months of training and after that I will move on to the six  
17 months of training.

18 MR. PRESIDENT:

19 Mr. Witness, please respond to the last question put by the <>  
20 National <Deputy> Co-Prosecutor, if you can recall it. If not,  
21 <>the question to be put again to you.

22 BY MR. SENG LEANG:

23 Q. My question to you is the following: In what months in 1976,  
24 did you receive <the three-month> training?

25 [10.08.01]

1 MR. RIEL SON:

2 A. I cannot recall the month or the year of that <three-month>  
3 training. However, I can recall that that was the first <>medical  
4 training and it lasted for three months.

5 Q. Can you recall when you concluded that training, in what  
6 month?

7 A. No, I cannot recall it. In fact the three month training was  
8 not consecutive. It was on and off and if you count the actual  
9 days of training, it was roughly around two weeks <or probably 20  
10 days> only. <And then it stopped.>

11 Q. And then can you tell the Court, when <> you <started> working  
12 at that district hospital?

13 A. I cannot recall the <day>. However, it was late 1976, I mean  
14 almost the beginning of 1977.

15 Q. I also have another question on this training. You stated that  
16 you were trained with human anatomy. What do you mean by that?

17 [10.09.43]

18 A. As for the training with human anatomy, we would study the  
19 skeletons of a human body, we would study the internal organs  
20 including the liver, <gallbladder> and other organs. So in short  
21 we studied everything about human anatomy, inside and outside.

22 [10.10.15]

23 Q. You also stated that you later had additional training that  
24 lasted as much as six months. When and where did that second  
25 training session take place?

1 A. For the second training session, it was held at the sector  
2 hospital. <Now it is> at Trapeang Roneab.

3 Q. When did you receive that training?

4 A. It was <in the year of 1976 and 1977,> in late<> 1977.

5 MR. PRESIDENT:

6 It is now convenient to take a short break. We will take a break  
7 now and return at 10.30. <Please be back in the courtroom.>

8 And Court officer, please assist the witness <at the waiting room  
9 for witnesses and civil parties> during the break and have him  
10 return with his duty counsel to the courtroom at 10.30.

11 The Court is now in recess.

12 (Court recesses from 1011H to 1032H)

13 MR. PRESIDENT:

14 Please be seated. The Court is now back in session.

15 And the floor is now given to the <Co-Prosecutors> to continue  
16 <their> line of questioning for this witness.

17 BY MR. SENG LEANG:

18 Thank you, Mr. President.

19 Q. Now I would like to move on to another question. In answer  
20 number 8 of your OCIJ interview, under E3/5511, you made the  
21 following statement and I quote:

22 "Many people fell sick thanks to overwork and lack of food to  
23 eat. People who were sick and could not go to work were sent to  
24 be treated in the hospital. In the hospital, people were  
25 appropriately treated but there were not enough medicines". End

1 of quote.

2 My question for you is that I would like you to indicate, in  
3 general what <>the most common <diseases were that patients at>  
4 the Tram Kak district hospital <were suffering from>?

5 [10.33.57]

6 MR. RIEL SON:

7 A. <For those> patients who were sent to my hospital, <most of  
8 them> were suffering from diarrhoea, swollen body, and also  
9 malaria.

10 Q. Can you tell the Court what <medicines that were> in desperate  
11 need for your hospital at the time?

12 A. At my hospital at the time, we were lacking of every medicine.  
13 <There were some medicines but they were not enough>.

14 Q. And you said many patients were suffering from diarrhoea, <the  
15 swelling nature of the illness >, and did you think at the time  
16 that those medicines were sufficient for that treatment purpose?

17 A. No, they were not sufficient for our treatment purpose at the  
18 time.

19 [10.35.33]

20 Q. Now, I would like to move on to another -- answer 147 of your  
21 interview with the OCIJ, under E319.1.21. You were asked how many  
22 patients your hospital admitted each day, and you provided the  
23 following response and I quote: "We received about <more than 30>  
24 men each day. But some of them died because<> their condition  
25 were too serious. There were more than 100 women each day". End

1 of quote.

2 And my question is as follows. Was there <any> reason that the  
3 number of female patients at your hospital was much higher than  
4 the number of male patients? Why <were there> so many <female  
5 patients> in Tram Kak hospital?

6 [10.36.44]

7 MR. PRESIDENT:

8 Witness, please hold on. Now, Mr. Victor Koppe, you may proceed.

9 MR. KOPPE:

10 No objection, Mr President, but I have something different in my  
11 English version of the interview. It says 30 and not 10. But  
12 maybe something went wrong with the translation.

13 [10.36.44]

14 MR. PRESIDENT:

15 Witness, please respond to the question posed by the  
16 Co-Prosecutor.

17 MR. RIEL SON:

18 Could you please repeat your question?

19 MR. PRESIDENT:

20 Please hold on. There's a technical problem with the transcripts  
21 machine.

22 Court officer, please coordinate with the staff so that we can  
23 have the problem fixed for a proper operation.

24 (Short pause)

25 [10.38.22]

1 MR. PRESIDENT:

2 Yes, Co-Prosecutor and Witness. Prosecutor, could you please  
3 repeat your question to the witness so that he can reply.

4 BY MR. SENG LEANG:

5 My question <to> you is as follows: Why were there more female  
6 patients than the male <patients> at Tram Kak hospital?

7 MR. RIEL SON:

8 A. There were more female patients at the District 105 hospital  
9 because women were weaker than men and they <did not have enough  
10 food and> were exposed to hard labour. <Since they overworked,>  
11 many women <fell> sick and <many> were sent to the hospital  
12 <every day>.

13 [10.39.31]

14 Q. I have another question before I conclude my line of  
15 questioning for you. You also stated <in your answer 147> that  
16 some of <the> patients who were sent to your hospital <and> died,  
17 and I quote: "because their conditions were too serious". Can you  
18 explain what do you mean by this -- that is, what were the  
19 condition of people who died?

20 A. Those patients <had fallen sick at the worksite, and their  
21 condition already became worse by the time they arrived at the>  
22 commune <hospital. And so some of them died along the way during  
23 the transfer from the commune hospital to my hospital,> and  
24 <sometimes> when they arrived at my hospital, <they died  
25 instantly, and corpses were sent back>.

1 MR. SENG LEANG:

2 Thank you, Mr. Witness for responding to my questions. And Mr.  
3 President, I have no further questions to put to this witness and  
4 my esteemed colleague will continue his line of questioning for  
5 this witness.

6 [10.41.07]

7 MR. PRESIDENT:

8 Please, <> International <Deputy> Co-Prosecutor, you may proceed.

9 QUESTIONING BY MR. LYSAK:

10 Thank you, Mr. President. Good morning, Mr. Witness. My name is  
11 Dale Lysak and I'll be asking you some questions this morning and  
12 this afternoon. I want to start by asking you about how the  
13 district hospital reported to the leaders of Tram Kak district.  
14 Can you tell us how the hospital reported to the Tram Kak  
15 district committee, and specifically, whether you sent written  
16 reports or whether your reporting was done verbally in person?

17 MR. RIEL SON:

18 A. The way we did reporting from our District 105 hospital, we  
19 did not prepare a written report for the district committee, but  
20 we would appear before the district chief to make oral report.  
21 Because we thought that it <was> not helpful to prepare a written  
22 report, because <when there were a lot of patients,> there was  
23 <still> no medicine, <and when the patients had no food to eat,  
24 we did not see any food or rice supply coming. That made no  
25 difference,> so we kept doing oral report as usual and <we were



1 fine and> there was no problem with that oral report.

2 [10.43.14]

3 Q. Thank you. How often did you attend meetings to report to the  
4 district chief?

5 A. <I went to make oral report to district committee. Sometimes,>  
6 I would go to the district office <>alone at the end of each  
7 month, <or> at any time before the end of the month, <as long as>  
8 I <could> see him to make oral report. <I could only make> oral  
9 report but I received no <benefit in return>.

10 Q. And can you tell us where it was that you would meet with the  
11 district chief and who else would be present at those meetings?

12 A. I would meet <>with the district chief at the district office.

13 Q. Could you tell us where the district office was located?

14 A. The district office was located at Angk Roka market. It was at  
15 a <>house belonging to the former Chinese owner <in the market.  
16 Apart from this, there were no people living there and> the  
17 market was empty. <And the houses were empty>.

18 [10.45.12]

19 Q.You stated that, a couple of minutes ago, that you went to  
20 report to the district chief by yourself. Is there a reason that  
21 the chiefs of the hospital, the three women who you identified  
22 earlier, is there a reason that that person didn't come to the  
23 meetings?

24 A. Talking about reporting, <for> reporting of the patients, I  
25 did oral report for that. But reporting about the Party's

1 activity or work, the three chiefs would go to the district chief  
2 to make report.

3 Q. In your OCIJ interview, E3/5511, and perhaps before I get to  
4 that, Mr. President, maybe at this time I will ask to provide to  
5 the witness and his counsel his two OCIJ interviews, E3/5511 and  
6 E319.1.21. And also I request to provide him his two DC-Cam  
7 interviews as I may ask him questions from those. The two DC-Cam  
8 interviews are, for the record, D313/1.2.409 and D313/1.2.410.  
9 And with your leave, Mr. President, can I provide those four  
10 statements to the witness?

11 [10.47.14]

12 MR. PRESIDENT:

13 Co-Prosecutor, your request is granted.

14 BY MR. LYSAK:

15 Now, Mr. Witness, I have provided these to you and your counsel  
16 so you have them in case you wish to refer. I'm going to refer  
17 now to answer 15 in your first OCIJ interview, E3/5511. In that  
18 answer, you described a quarterly meeting at which you were asked  
19 by the district committee, why people from the hospital suffered  
20 from diarrhoea and puffiness or swelling. Can you tell the Court  
21 what you told the district committee when they asked you why  
22 there people in the hospital who were sick with diarrhoea and  
23 swelling?

24 MR. SON RIEL:

25 A. When I reported to him that people suffered from swelling and

1 diarrhoea because the lack of nutrition for their health <and  
2 there was not enough food>, that was the reason <> they had this  
3 kind of illness.

4 [10.48.47]

5 Q. And, you said him. Were -- at this meeting, were you reporting  
6 to the entire district committee or was it just the district  
7 chief?

8 A. I reported to only the district chief.

9 Q. And what was the district chief's response when you told him  
10 that people were sick because they didn't have enough food to eat  
11 and were suffering from malnutrition?

12 A. The district secretary responded to me that I was attacking  
13 <or insulting> the cooperative by my report, by my words.

14 Q. And did you ask the district chief to provide more food to the  
15 hospital? And if so, what was his response?

16 [10.50.17]

17 A. At the time, I dared not request anything because I <did  
18 request quite often> but I received nothing in return.

19 Q. In the next answer -- question and answer in that same  
20 statement E35511, answer 16, you described the ration of rice  
21 that was given to the district -- given by the district to your  
22 hospital as follows. Quote: "I was allowed to have 50 cans of  
23 rice for 250 patients. Four cans of rice were equivalent to one  
24 kilogram". Can you tell us, was that a daily ration? What was the  
25 period for which you would receive 50 cans of rice for 250

1 patients?

2 A. This is a daily ration.

3 Q. And did the rations remain the same throughout the entire  
4 period that you worked at the district hospital?

5 A. I didn't know what happened in other places but <I talked  
6 about only what> happened at my place.

7 [10.52.04]

8 Q. Do you remember the year this meeting took place? Or do you  
9 remember who the district chief was at the time of this incident  
10 where you reported that there was malnutrition and you were  
11 accused of attacking the cooperatives?

12 A. I forget the date and year. But at the time, the district  
13 <chiefs were> Ta Chay, Ta Chim. And in particular, Ta Chay  
14 <accused> me of attacking <>the cooperative; <the cooperative was  
15 created, but I in turn attacked the cooperative>.

16 Q. While we're talking about the district chiefs, I want to see  
17 if I can go through with you the succession of people who were  
18 the district chief of Tram Kak during the Khmer Rouge regime. In  
19 your interview E319.1.21, at answer 213, you identified a woman  
20 named Khom, who was the daughter of Ta Mok and the wife of Meas  
21 Muth, and stated that she was the District 105 secretary early in  
22 the regime but that, in your words, she went insane. Can you  
23 describe for the Court what Yeay Khom was like as the district  
24 chief and what happened to her?

25 [10.54.12]

1 A. At the time, Yeay Khom was the district secretary but later,  
2 she became insane. She kept saying words. Sometimes when I met  
3 her, she ordered me to cut the big tree and to dig the ground to  
4 pull out the stump of the <mango> tree, <I was afraid, so I  
5 always followed her order,> but actually she was insane.

6 Q. And do you know what happened to her after she became insane?

7 A. After the incident that she became insane, I don't know what  
8 happened to her because <she> left the area for Kampong Saom.

9 Q. In answer 13 of interview, E3/5511, you identified the  
10 following people as being district committee - District 105  
11 committee. Quote: "Ta Chay, Ta Kit, Ta Chim, and Ta San", and you  
12 noted that Ta Kit and Ta Chim were biological siblings. And in  
13 your DC-Cam interview, D313/1.2.409, at English ERN, 00729041;  
14 Khmer, 00418824; and French, 00808621; you stated, quote:

15 "Question: What was the name of the district's chief?"

16 "Answer: It was Ta Kit who predecessor was Ta Chim. Ta Kit was  
17 followed by Ta San, younger brother-in-law of Ta Mok". End of  
18 quote.

19 Do I understand correctly that Ta Chim was the district chief  
20 after Yeay Khom?

21 [10.57.01]

22 A. In fact, Ta Chim was the chief of Tram Kak <district> before  
23 Yeay Khom. And when Ta Chim was sent to the rubber plantation and  
24 then Yeay Khom was assigned to replace him.

25 Q. All right. I'll come back to that in a little while. After Ta

1 Chim and Yeay Khom, can you tell us your recollection of who the  
2 district chiefs were?

3 A. Before the end of the Khmer Rouge regime, Ta San, the  
4 <younger> brother-in-law of Ta Mok who was the district chief.  
5 <He was the last district chief.>

6 Q. And you've indicated that Ta Chay was district chief for a  
7 period. Can you tell us when he was district chief? Or who it was  
8 that -- where he fell in the succession of district chiefs -- who  
9 he was district chief after and before?

10 A. After Ta Chay, there were two cadres, Ta Kit and Ta Chim. And  
11 later, Yeay Khom and after that, Ta San, who was the <younger>  
12 brother-in-law of Ta Mok.

13 [10.59.14]

14 Q. Mr. Witness, I'm going to try to refresh your recollection  
15 about the timing of -- that Chim and Kit were district chiefs. In  
16 interview E319, I'm sorry, interview -- OCIJ interview E3/400, at  
17 pages Khmer, 00373459; English, 00379171; French, 00426179. And  
18 this was an interview of former district chief, Chim. He  
19 testified that he left Tram Kak to go to Kampong Cham, to the  
20 rubber plantation, in February 1977, and that he was replaced as  
21 district secretary by his brother Kit. Does that refresh your  
22 recollection that Chim was district secretary after Yeay Khom,  
23 and that Chim was then succeeded by his brother Kit?

24 A. No, I could not remember.

25 [11.00.56]

1 Q. Was Kit someone that you knew fairly well?

2 A. I knew Ta Kit really well.

3 Q. Let me ask you before I -- let me ask you about another --  
4 some other people that you referenced in your various interviews.

5 In a DC-Cam interview, D313/1.2.409, and here I'm referring to

6 Khmer, 00418876; English, 00729094; and French, 00808678. You

7 referred to a cadre named Ta Keav, who had been arrested. Can you

8 tell us what was Ta Keav's position in Tram Kak district?

9 A. From the beginning, Ta Keav was the secretary of Tram Kak  
10 district. However, I only saw him <probably> for a few months

11 <but I cannot remember exactly. Maybe, it was the end of his  
12 term> and then he disappeared and I did not know where he went.

13 Q. You said that he was arrested. How did you become aware that  
14 Ta Keav had been arrested?

15 A. I only knew that <when> he left. <At that time,> Ta Kit was  
16 ill and he rested at the house, and I was there as well. <I saw  
17 Ta Keav was riding on a small bicycle and he told Ta Kit.> And at  
18 that time, there was only him, Ta Kit, and myself <who stayed at  
19 a villager's house>. And he told Ta Kit that he would go away  
20 <and he did not know where he would go; probably he would  
21 disappear>. And from that day onward, he disappeared.

22 [11.03.46]

23 Q. Another person -- two people actually, that I'd like to ask

24 you about. In answer 13 of your OCIJ statement, E3/5511, you

25 identified a person named Dan, who held the position of chief or

1 head of the district office. And in your DC-Cam interview  
2 D313/1.2.409, Khmer, 00418877; English, 00729095 through 96;  
3 French, 00808679; you identified a man named Phy, someone who had  
4 a broken leg and who had preceded Dan as head of the district  
5 office. Can you explain -- my question is, can you explain what  
6 Phy and Dan's roles or responsibilities were as chief of the  
7 district office and how their function differed from the people  
8 who were district secretary?

9 [11.05.22]

10 A. Phy and Dan were <chiefs> of the district office, and their  
11 main responsibility was to receive goods or materials sent from  
12 the upper level -- that is, from the sector level. And those  
13 materials included medicine. And in fact, the district office was  
14 a kind of a commerce office. It means that was the location where  
15 they received supplies or materials from the sector, and then  
16 they would make the arrangement for the distribution to the  
17 <communes>.

18 Q. You said in that same part of your DC-Cam interview that Phy  
19 was a cruel person. What did you mean by that? Why did you say  
20 that?

21 A. I said that Phy was a cruel person. And although I was much  
22 older than him and he was much younger and had a broken leg, but  
23 would threaten me <like I was a kid>. He's really, really very  
24 cruel, but he passed away.

25 [11.07.03]



1 Q. In another part of the same DC-Cam interview, D3131.2.409,  
2 Khmer, 00418815; English, 00729031; French, 00808611; you  
3 provided the following statement about another occasion where you  
4 had tried to discuss the possibility of increasing production of  
5 medicine. And this is what you said in that interview, I quote:  
6 "I also wanted to make more productions but I needed more raw  
7 materials. When I raised this issue, they said it would be  
8 impossible. Raising this issue, I had my conscience assessed. I  
9 was assessed as having the imagination of a bourgeois and an  
10 intellectual rather than a worker." End of quote. Who was it that  
11 criticised you as being a bourgeois and intellectual, when you  
12 raised the idea of trying to produce more medicine?

13 A. At that time, it was the district secretary, that is, Ta Chay  
14 who said that I was a bourgeoisie and intellectual.

15 [11.08.58]

16 Q. Was this the same meeting where you were accused of attacking  
17 the cooperatives for saying people had malnutrition or was this a  
18 different meeting?

19 A. <They were> two separate matters.

20 Q. And in that same DC-Cam interview at Khmer, 00418817; English,  
21 00729033; French, 00808613; you made -- you gave the following  
22 testimony or statement:

23 "Question: Did patients die at that centre?"

24 "Answer: First, only a few died occasionally. But later, the  
25 death toll increased dramatically due to dysentery and

1 malnutrition."

2 And continuing below; "Generally speaking, malnutrition and  
3 dysentery led to five deaths per day in the last period." End of  
4 quote.

5 Can you tell us why the number of deaths from malnutrition  
6 increased dramatically in the latter part of the Khmer Rouge  
7 regime?

8 A. Toward the latter part of the regime, it became worse. People  
9 did not have anything to eat. For that reason, <swollen body and  
10 dysentery increased in a large number>.

11 [11.11.05]

12 Q. And I know you weren't trained as a -- as a medical doctor but  
13 you received medical training and you worked at the hospital  
14 where these patients died. Can you explain to the Court how it is  
15 that people died from malnutrition in your hospital?

16 A. I said they died from malnutrition because in general, we need  
17 to have all kinds of nutrition for our body. And with the lack of  
18 nutrition, people got dysentery <and swollen body>, but the main  
19 concern was that their bodies became swollen <and water kept  
20 coming out of their whole body>. And that caused by the lack of  
21 food and malnutrition.

22 Q. Were the majority of people who died from malnutrition 17  
23 April People or Base People?

24 A. Both groups. The Base People also died as well as the New  
25 People.

1 Q. And after you were criticised by the district chief for  
2 attacking the cooperatives and for being a bourgeois and  
3 intellectual, did you ever raise again with the leaders of Tram  
4 Kak district the problem of malnutrition and insufficient  
5 medicine in the district?

6 A. No, I did not. I dared not do that again. I was very afraid by  
7 that time.

8 [11.13.37]

9 Q. I'd like now to turn to a different subject, the subject of  
10 purges of enemies. In both of your OCIJ interviews, you described  
11 being present at a Tram Kak district meeting at which  
12 instructions were given on the categories or groups of people to  
13 be purged. Specifically in interview, E319.1.21, at answers 40  
14 through 43, you described how the district committee instructed  
15 that the following people were to be purged, and I quote:

16 [11.14.23]

17 "Former government workers with the rank of first assistant to  
18 the chief of commune and above were to be arrested and sent to be  
19 executed. Former government police and military officials with  
20 the rank of warrant officer and above were also to be arrested  
21 and killed."

22 Continuing in the next question and answer:

23 "Question: Apart from the above categories, were there any other  
24 groups also to be purged?"

25 "Answer: Yes, any of the people who went round speaking against

1 the Khmer Rouge had to be reported and taken away to be killed."

2 "Question: Among the people considered Khmer Rouge opponents,  
3 were they also classified as feudalist, Chinese, CIA, KGB, Khmer  
4 Krom, Cham or Buddhist followers?"

5 "Answer: I did hear that people from Kampuchea Krom had been  
6 accused of being KGB agents, "Yuon" spies. At those meetings, it  
7 was brought up that all the Khmer Krom had to be killed." End of  
8 quote.

9 The first thing I'd like to clarify with you, Mr. Witness, is  
10 whether there was only one meeting at which these instructions  
11 were provided or were there multiple meetings where these issues  
12 were discussed?

13 [11.16.05]

14 A. On the issue of the purges, I only knew about this instruction  
15 only at that particular meeting that I attended. <For other  
16 meetings, I did not know because I did not attend those  
17 meetings.>

18 Q. And where did that meeting take place?

19 A. The meeting was held at a kitchen hall near Angk Roka market.  
20 <Nowadays that compound of the kitchen hall has been turned into  
21 a high school. The meeting> was held right there in the kitchen  
22 hall.

23 Q. How many district cadres were present at this meeting, and  
24 specifically were the commune chiefs in attendance?

25 [11.17.12]

1 A. I cannot recall the total number. However, there were  
2 representatives from the nearby communes attending the meeting.  
3 There were many people who were evacuated from Phnom Penh and  
4 from Takeo. So the representatives from the communes attended the  
5 meeting including the Trapeang Thum Khang Cheung commune,  
6 <Trapeang Thum Khang Tboundg commune, and Cheang Tong commune. I  
7 could only remember two or three communes but I did not know who  
8 came to attend the meeting.>

9 Q. In your first OCIJ interview, E3/5511, at answer nine, you  
10 stated and I quote: "The chiefs of the district, the communes,  
11 the villages, and unit members were invited to attend a  
12 conference. The conference participants were informed of what  
13 categories of people to be purged."  
14 Continuing below: "The conference was attended by the district  
15 committee. There was a planned purge. People who were targeted to  
16 be purged included; soldiers, from the ranks of corporal,  
17 sergeant and above in the army, and from the first deputy chief  
18 and above in the administration." Now, one thing I just want to  
19 clarify, to be sure about, in the other OCIJ interview I read,  
20 the former military to be purged were described as those with the  
21 rank of warrant officer and above instead of corporal sergeant  
22 and above. However, when I looked at the French translation, the  
23 military rank was described the same in both interviews, that of  
24 adjutant. And your DC-Cam interview also stated that the rank to  
25 be killed was anyone with the rank of warrant officer and above.

1 At -- who you referred to as commissioned officers, and this was  
2 referenced at D313/1.2.409, Khmer, 00418851; English, 00729068;  
3 French, 00808649. And what I wanted to ask you was just to  
4 explain what you meant by commissioned officers, and to have in  
5 your words in Khmer the rank that the district committee  
6 instructed were to be purged.

7 [11.20.21]

8 A. At the meeting, he told us about the purges of all those  
9 people. And <for> those who were in the army, they had to be  
10 purged from the adjutant up. And as for the administration side,  
11 it means from the first deputy chief and up or above.

12 Q. And who was the district representative who provided these  
13 instructions at this meeting?

14 A. There was Ta Chay. However, there were a few other commune  
15 chiefs who attended that meeting. <But Ta Chay was the only one.>

16 [11.21.39]

17 Q. You have testified that there were commune chiefs present at  
18 the meeting -- at this meeting where the district committee gave  
19 instructions on the former Lon Nol soldiers and officials to be  
20 purged. There are a number of reports from communes relating to  
21 the arrests of former ranking officers or officials. I'd like to  
22 now show you a few of those reports. Mr. President, with your  
23 leave, I'd like to provide these documents together to the  
24 witness. They are; E3/2048; E3/2435; E3/4103; and E3/2917. With  
25 your leave, I'll provide them to the witness together and then I

1 will go through the documents. And also I would like to show them  
2 on the screen as we question the witness.

3 MR. PRESIDENT:

4 Yes, you may proceed.

5 (Short pause)

6 [11.23.12]

7 BY MR. LYSAK:

8 Mr. Witness, I've handed you a number of documents. I'm going to  
9 take you through them one by one. The first is, E3/2048, and it's  
10 Khmer page, 00079089; English, 00276562 through 63; and French,  
11 00611659. This is the report to Tram Kak district, Angkar from  
12 Cheang Tong commune, signed by someone named Moeun, dated the  
13 30th of April 1977, and it includes the following statement,  
14 quote: "After having received successive instructions from Angkar  
15 about being vigilant about the enemy and purging the enemy  
16 officers, we have tracked, examined, and found the following  
17 persons." End of quote.

18 Do you remember a cadre from Cheang Tong commune named Moeun?

19 MR. RIEL SON:

20 A. No, the name was not Moeun. In fact, it was Boeun. <And Boeun  
21 was a lady.>

22 Q. The next report in the collection I gave you is also E3/2048,  
23 at Khmer, 00079091; English, 00276564; and French, 00611661. And  
24 it is a report from Ta Phem commune, signed by someone named Kit,  
25 that was sent almost at the same time as the last document, on

1 the 28th of April 1977. And it reports that the commune had, and  
2 I quote: "Examined and purged the enemies who held ranks after  
3 having received the instructions of the Party." End of quote.

4 My question for you about this document, was there another cadre  
5 in the district named Kit who was a representative of Ta Phem  
6 commune, a different person than the Kit who was the district  
7 chief?

8 [11.26.32]

9 A. No, I do not know a person at the commune by the name of Kit.

10 Q. The next document is E3/2435, and it is a report from Angk Ta  
11 Saom commune to district Angkar, dated the 26th of April 1977,  
12 which confirmed that, and I quote: "For those who have ranks as  
13 first lieutenant or second lieutenant, I am going to contact with  
14 Comrade Yorn, district military in order to take them out this  
15 evening right away." And this note, I believe, appears on the  
16 second page of the report. My question, do you -- did you know a  
17 cadre from the district military named Comrade Yorn?

18 A. No, I did not know a person at that time by that name, Yorn.

19 [11.28.03]

20 Q. And then I have two documents from Popel commune. First,  
21 E3/4103, at Khmer, 00143476; and this is on the right side of  
22 that page, English, 00322133; French, 00612838. And this is the  
23 document dated the 11th of April, from a cadre from Popel commune  
24 named Chorn who reported to the district. Quote: "For those  
25 people who held a ranking position, we will send them to you one



1 after another." End of quote.

2 And one month later, in early May 1977, in the next document,  
3 E3/2917, the same commune reported to the district that: "106  
4 military families, 393 people had already been smashed by Angkar  
5 or died and the commune was screening more families to find out  
6 whether or not they are of the military personnel." End of quote.

7 First, do you remember a cadre from Popel commune named Chorn?

8 A. No. I did not, because Popel commune was far from where I  
9 lived. I <just> knew <the name of the> commune<> but I did not  
10 know who was in charge of that commune.

11 [11.30.16]

12 Q. You've mentioned a woman named Boeun who was chief of Cheang  
13 Tong commune. Did you know Boeun's husband?

14 A. Chorn was <Yeay> Boeun's husband but I am not sure whether he  
15 is still alive.

16 Q. Do you remember, was Yeay Boeun present at this meeting where  
17 the district chief announced this plan for purges of Lon Nol  
18 officers?

19 A. No, she was not there at the meeting.

20 Q. These documents that I've shown you from four different  
21 communes in Tram Kak district are all from the same time period,  
22 April to early May 1977. Do these documents refresh your  
23 recollection about the timing of the meeting you attended where  
24 instructions were provided on the purge of Lon Nol officers? And  
25 specifically, do you remember when in relation to April 1977 that

1 meeting took place? Was it before April '77, or was it after  
2 April 1977?

3 [11.32.14]

4 MR. PRESIDENT:

5 Mr. Witness, please wait and Counsel Koppe, you have the floor.

6 MR. KOPPE:

7 I object to this question. You would look in the dictionary for a  
8 textbook leading question, there we have one. This is not the way  
9 to ask a witness questions by feeding him all kinds of details  
10 around dates and then ask him to confirm. What's the purpose of  
11 this line of questioning?

12 MR. LYSAK:

13 If I may respond, Your Honour, the purpose of documents is they  
14 help witnesses remember dates. The question was not leading. I  
15 asked the witness whether the meeting was before or after April  
16 1977. That is not leading question; that is the exact opposite of  
17 a leading question.

18 MR. PRESIDENT:

19 The objection raised by the Defence Counsel is overruled, as the  
20 Chamber needs to hear the response from the witness to the last  
21 question put to him by the <>Deputy <International>  
22 Co-Prosecutor. And Witness, please respond.

23 [11.33.36]

24 MR. RIEL SON:

25 Please, put the question again.

1 BY MR. LYSAK:

2 Do these documents refresh your recollection on the timing of the  
3 meeting you attended where instructions were provided on the  
4 purge of Lon Nol officers? Do you remember was that meeting  
5 before or after April 1977?

6 MR. RIEL SON:

7 A. The meeting was held before 1977.

8 Q. And one further question, Mr. President, before I change  
9 subjects. Do you remember - was this meeting during the time  
10 period that you were working at the district hospital?

11 A. The meeting was organised when I was working at the district  
12 hospital.

13 [11.34.56]

14 MR. PRESIDENT:

15 Thank you, <the> International <Deputy> Co-Prosecutor. It is now  
16 appropriate time for lunch break. And the Trial Chamber will take  
17 a break from now until 1.30 this afternoon. <Please be back in  
18 the courtroom.>

19 Court officer, please coordinate the rest for the witness and his  
20 duty counsel with the WESU, and have both the witness and duty  
21 counsel back in the courtroom at 1.30 this afternoon.

22 And security personnel are instructed to bring Mr. Khieu Samphan  
23 to the waiting room downstairs and have him back before 1.30 this  
24 afternoon.

25 The Court is now in recess.

1 (Court recesses from 1135H to 1331H)

2 MR. PRESIDENT:

3 Please be seated. The Chamber is now back in session.

4 And we'll give the floor to the <Co-Prosecutors> to put questions  
5 to this Witness. You may proceed.

6 [13.32.15]

7 BY MR. LYSAK:

8 Thank you, Mr. President. Good afternoon.

9 Q. We were talking about the meeting you attended at which the  
10 district chief provided instructions on the types -- categories  
11 of people to be purged and I had asked you about -- for your  
12 recollection as to who the district chief or who -- which  
13 district leaders were present at that meeting. I'd like to read  
14 to you from your interview, E319.1.21, and at answers 35 through  
15 39 you testified that the person who chaired that meeting was  
16 district committee, Chim. At question and answer number 37.

17 "Question: What was the name of the district committee? Answer:  
18 His name was Chim."

19 And at question and answer 39: "Question: Did Chim, the district  
20 committee, tell the participants of those meetings about the  
21 types of people that had to be purged? Answer: Yes he did."  
22 Does this refresh your recollection that the district chief who  
23 chaired the meeting identifying the groups to be purged was Chim?

24 MR. RIEL SON:

25 A. Yes. It was Chim who addressed the meeting at that time.

1 Q. And do you remember -- was Chay also present at this meeting?

2 A. Yes. Ta Chay was also in the meeting.

3 [13.34.19]

4 Q. You indicated that at the same meeting, and this is from  
5 E319.1.21, answer 43, you testified that you heard people from  
6 Kampuchea Krom were accused of being "Yuon" spies and that the  
7 Khmer Krom had to be killed. The evidence that has been admitted  
8 by this Chamber includes lists from six different communes  
9 identifying Khmer Krom and prepared in the same time period as  
10 the Lon Nol documents we just looked at -- that is, April to May  
11 1977. I don't want to tire you out looking at too many documents  
12 but, with your leave, Mr. President, I'd like to provide two of  
13 the Khmer Krom lists to the witness starting with E3/2281,  
14 E3/2281, with your leave, Mr. President.

15 MR. PRESIDENT:

16 You may proceed.

17 (Short pause)

18 [13.35.50]

19 BY MR. LYSAK:

20 Q. Mr. Witness, the document that's just been presented to you is  
21 a report signed by a cadre, Mon, dated the 4th of May, 1977,  
22 which is titled "List of Kampuchea Krom people from Trapeang Thum  
23 Cheung commune" -- your commune -- and it identifies 73 Khmer  
24 Krom families living in that commune, including their former  
25 occupation and the ranks of those who were former military.

1 First, can you tell us who was Mon, the person who signed this  
2 report?

3 MR. RIEL SON:

4 A. Mon was the commune chief of Trapeang Thum Khang Cheung.

5 Q. And was Mon one of the commune representatives who was present  
6 at the meeting you've described, where instructions were provided  
7 on groups to be purged?

8 [13.37.05]

9 A. Yes, he was there.

10 Q. Can you take a look at this list and are you able to tell us  
11 whether the Khmer Krom families on this list were people who were  
12 originally from Trapeang Thum Cheung commune or whether they were  
13 people who had been evacuated and relocated to the district from  
14 Phnom Penh, Kampuchea Krom or other areas?

15 A. I have forgotten all these people. I do not know whether the  
16 names here refer to those from Kampuchea Krom. <I cannot remember  
17 and> I do not know them all.

18 Q. I'd like to show you now, Mr. Witness, two documents from  
19 Popel commune. Mr. President, these are E3/2262 and E3/2917, with  
20 your leave, if I may provide these documents to the witness.

21 MR. PRESIDENT:

22 You may proceed.

23 [13.38.52]

24 MR. KOPPE:

25 Mr. President?

1 MR. PRESIDENT:

2 You may proceed, Mr. Koppe.

3 MR. KOPPE:

4 Thank you. Just some clarification from the Prosecution. I  
5 believe the witness was just shown E3/2281 and did I get that  
6 right? And the witness was told that these lists -- or this list  
7 consists of Kampuchea Krom families but to be honest I don't see  
8 that in that document, so if the Prosecution would be so helpful  
9 as to tell me where he sees Kampuchea Krom on this document?

10 MR. LYSAK:

11 Yes, I'd be happy to. This is one of these documents where  
12 there's a difference in translations. In the Khmer original you  
13 can see Kampuchea Krom, the French translation has Kampuchea  
14 Krom, the English translation appears to have missed that so it  
15 is there, it just was something that was missed in the English  
16 translation.

17 [13.40.02]

18 MR. KOPPE:

19 Thank you very much, Mr. Prosecution -- Mr. Prosecutor for the  
20 explanation but this is really getting troubling. Yesterday -- we  
21 still haven't heard back by the way, Mr. President, from the IT  
22 unit on this but there seems to be a big discrepancy between the  
23 French translation of the original Khmer document and the English  
24 translation. Yesterday we talked about the word 'eliminated' and  
25 that word appeared, I think, about 20 or 40 times in the French

1 text. It didn't appear at all in the English text. Besides the  
2 question, if the abbreviation KT should not just be literally  
3 translated as KT and that the interpretation of what KT means  
4 should be left to the Parties in their closing submissions to  
5 argue. But these are all kinds of questions really to this  
6 document, if now another essential ingredient of this document  
7 seems to be lost in the English translation, which is, after all,  
8 a working language, I think we're having substantial problems. We  
9 are working in English so we must count on the fact that it is a  
10 literal translation and that the French and the English  
11 translations are the same.

12 [13.41.28]

13 MR. LYSAK:

14 Mr. President, if I may, I don't want to dwell on this very long.  
15 This is certainly an issue that can be addressed. There are  
16 procedures for this. There are many, many thousands of pages that  
17 have been translated in the Case file. No one is perfect and when  
18 these discrepancies arise they can be submitted to CMS and  
19 corrected. It's part of the purpose of these Court proceedings so  
20 we've identified one. CMS can look into it and make the necessary  
21 corrections.

22 MR. KOPPE:

23 True as that may be, if I hadn't risen then -- if I hadn't paid  
24 attention then this would have probably gone past us. I don't  
25 think it's a detail problem or a marginal problem, it's a very



1 fundamental problem. There should be no mistake. There should be  
2 no misunderstanding whatsoever between the -- with the  
3 translations. That is a fundamental issue which possibly directs  
4 -- affects this witness and upcoming witnesses so to stand now  
5 and compare it with all the other thousand documents, I don't  
6 think that is fair.

7 (Judges deliberate)

8 [13.47.18]

9 MR. PRESIDENT:

10 In relation to this matter, first, <>the Khmer document is the  
11 original document so we need to rely on the original document --  
12 that is, Khmer document -- the Khmer version <for the  
13 discussion>. And <second,> I believe the Co-Prosecutor is aware  
14 of the discrepancy of translation between English and Khmer, and  
15 also the French. And I note that the <International>  
16 Co-Prosecutor does not notify the ITU concerning the matter <in  
17 order to make necessary correction before this hearing>, and they  
18 allow this matter to arise again and again and the Chamber now  
19 instructs <> the Parties, and particularly the <Co-Prosecutors>,  
20 that if they find any discrepancy in relation to the document,  
21 they may notify the ITU <so that correction can be made and all  
22 parties can be informed in advance>. And <third, all parties are  
23 comprised of national staff.> As for the Defence Teams, <there  
24 are also national staff in the team, so> the National Counsel  
25 <must actively> inform their colleagues concerning the <accuracy

1 of original document which is in Khmer> so that the proceeding  
2 can move smoothly. The Chamber has taken action on this matter  
3 again and again and we asked the senior legal officers to  
4 coordinate with the CMS, and particularly ITU to deal with the  
5 matter <and the discrepancy of translation could be avoided in  
6 the future>. We have tried working very hard on the matter <once  
7 and again but> the problem still occurs <because in this case,  
8 there are many documents, millions of documents, millions of  
9 pages. That is why the problem is still there. However, this  
10 problem can probably be solved in the future>. You may now  
11 proceed, <the International Deputy> Co-Prosecutor.

12 [13.49.38]

13 BY MR. LYSAK:

14 Thank you, Mr. President. We will certainly do our best to make  
15 sure that all significant discrepancies are brought to the  
16 attention.

17 Q. Mr. Witness, we were -- I just provided you with two documents  
18 from Popel commune -- document E3/2917, is a report that was sent  
19 from Popel commune in early May 1977, that refers to 64 Khmer  
20 Krom families who had been received in an exchange with Vietnam.  
21 And document E3/2262 is a list identifying 64 Khmer Krom families  
22 living in that same commune, Popel commune, including their  
23 former occupation. You have stated in interview E319.1.21, at  
24 answer 97, that a group you called the "New Khmer Krom People"  
25 meaning those, "[...] who had just come to live there, not the ones

1 who had been living in the villages for a long time." end of  
2 quote, were particularly targeted by the Khmer Rouge.

3 [13.51.15]

4 My question for you is did the New Khmer Krom People, who you  
5 said were targeted, include people who had been obtained in  
6 exchanges or trades with Vietnam?

7 MR. RIEL SON:

8 A. As for the issue of exchanges or trades with Vietnam, I was  
9 not aware of it. I only knew that < Kampuchea Krom people who  
10 came with both> the wife and the husband, <>with no children<>  
11 were the targets.

12 Q. Could you explain a little further as to who the people were  
13 who you observed were targets?

14 A. The targeted people were the Kampuchea Krom people <who newly  
15 arrived at the place. That could be only both> the husband and  
16 wife <or adult people> with no children, they were identified as  
17 "Yuon" spies -- agents or they were identified as KGB agents.

18 [13.52.50]

19 Q. And what was the significance of whether they had children or  
20 not?

21 A. For those who came in the place with no children, they <were  
22 the ones who worked for "Yuon"> according to the orders from the  
23 <upper echelon>.

24 Q. We've seen -- I've shown you two examples of the lists that  
25 were compiled by communes, identifying Khmer Krom. Do you

1 remember at the meeting you attended or at other occasions,  
2 whether there were instructions given to register or prepare  
3 lists of the Khmer Krom people living in each commune?

4 A. There were meetings <during which> commune and village chiefs  
5 <were instructed> to prepare lists and the lists had to be sent  
6 upwards.

7 Q. And do you remember who it was that gave the instruction to  
8 the commune chiefs to prepare these lists?

9 [13.54.27]

10 A. The district committee.

11 Q. I want to ask you now about a couple of statements you made in  
12 your OCIJ interviews. First, at interview E3/5511, answer 10, you  
13 made the following statement, quote: "Vietnamese people were not  
14 mentioned in the conference but later on all Vietnamese people  
15 who lived in the village disappeared". End of quote. My question  
16 for you is, where were these Vietnamese people living who  
17 disappeared and when was it that they disappeared?

18 [13.55.28]

19 A. Those Vietnamese disappeared at night time or during the time  
20 that they were working in the field or in the canal work sites.  
21 These people were called out and then they were taken away.

22 Q. And in interview E319.1.21, referring you to question and  
23 answer 103, it reads as follows: "Question: How did you know that  
24 Khmer Krom people were sent to Krang Ta Chan prison or prison  
25 204."

1 "Answer: I did not know about Krang Ta Chan prison but I knew they  
2 were imprisoned at prison 204 because my hospital was located  
3 along the roadside. One day, I saw a group of over 20 people  
4 being escorted on foot from Kiri Vong district. They stopped at  
5 my place to ask for medicines. I asked them what was happening to  
6 those people and they said they were all KGB and "Yvon" spies and  
7 they stated that the people were being sent to prison 204".

8 Can you first tell us, where was prison 204 located? How far away  
9 was it from your hospital?

10 [13.57.14]

11 A. It was in Prey Kduoch commune, currently <in> Ou Saray  
12 <commune>. It was about 17 or 18 kilometres away from my hospital  
13 at that time.

14 Q. Do you remember what year it was when you saw this group of 20  
15 people being arrested and taken towards prison 204?

16 A. I did not recall the year <because it was too long ago>. I  
17 never think of it.

18 Q. And I wanted to clarify one thing. Did you believe that this  
19 group of 20 prisoners was Khmer Krom? Were you told that they  
20 were Khmer Krom or was all you were told by the cadres who  
21 arrested them that they were people accused of being KGB or  
22 "Yvon" spies? Can you clarify that for us?

23 A. What I knew is that -- I was told that these people were Khmer  
24 Krom and I was not told that these people were KGB or CIA. I was  
25 just told that they were Khmer Krom <because those who were taken

1 away never came to meet me. Only the ones> who <were armed and>  
2 escorted those <>Khmer Krom <people> came to me and asked for  
3 medicines <at the hospital>.

4 [13.59.23]

5 Q. And do you know that the people who were escorting these  
6 prisoners -- were they district cadres from Tram Kak, were they  
7 sector cadres? Who were these people?

8 A. I do not know their names but I was told that they were from  
9 Kiri Vong district -- that is, District 109.

10 Q. And do you know whether Prison 204 was a district prison, a  
11 sector prison or a zone prison?

12 A. I did not know whether Prison 204 was <a> sector or district  
13 prison, but this Prison 204 was in District 105.

14 Q. Did you visit the Prison 204 site after the fall of the Khmer  
15 Rouge regime and if so, can you tell the Court what you saw when  
16 you visited that site?

17 A. Prison 204 -- <from what I saw> the building was in bad  
18 condition. There were two small buildings <made from leaves.>  
19 Roof <and wall were made from> leaves and the buildings were in  
20 bad condition. I went to farm near the place, <at Dach (phonetic)  
21 mountain and Peang (phonetic) mountain>. Some farmers went to <do  
22 rice farming> in the area and they found <>skulls <and skeletons,  
23 but there were not many, just a few>.

24 [14.01.52]

25 Q. Did you see these remains -- human remains yourself or were

60

1 you just told about them?

2 A. After I returned from clearing the forest for plantation, I  
3 saw a few skulls there and some other skeleton remains. However,  
4 they were the skeleton remains of a few people and not many and I  
5 believe they were thrown away by the peasants who got it from the  
6 rice fields <because those were all skulls and skeletons which  
7 were not buried.>.

8 Q. Thank you. Another group of people that you said the district  
9 leaders instructed were to be purged were, and I quote from your  
10 answer that I've read before, "people who went around speaking  
11 against the Khmer Rouge", end of quote. Mr. President, at this  
12 time I'd like to provide to the witness, with your leave,  
13 document E3/4093, E3/4093.

14 MR. PRESIDENT:

15 Yes, you may proceed.

16 (Short pause)

17 [14.03.46]

18 BY MR. LYSAK:

19 Mr. Witness, I'm giving you two parts, two documents from  
20 E3/4093. The first; Khmer, 00270786 through 87; English,  
21 00831486; French, 00729674. This is a letter from Ta San dated  
22 the 7th of August 1978, providing instructions to sweep clean the  
23 widows from Trapeang Thum Khang Cheung who are currently staying  
24 at the place of Comrade Meng. And the other document, Khmer,  
25 00270788 through 89; English, 00831487 through 88; and French,

61

1 00729674 through 75; contains a note from Meng, dated the 8th of  
2 August 1978, and appears to attach a report from Trapeang Thum  
3 Cheung regarding five widows who had criticised the revolution  
4 and planned to flee to Vietnam. My first question is did you know  
5 who Comrade Meng was?

6 [14.05.34]

7 MR. RIEL SON:

8 A. No, I did not know this person.

9 Q. Do you know whether there was a unit called a "widows unit" in  
10 Trapeang Thum Cheung commune?

11 A. Yes, there was. There was a widow unit.

12 Q. And can you explain -- what was the widows unit?

13 A. A widow<> unit comprised of those widows whose husband died  
14 <>or that they were no longer with their husbands and <both>  
15 women from Phnom Penh <and base women who were no longer with  
16 their husbands lived and worked together in the unit>.

17 Q. Do you know why these women were put in a separate unit?

18 A. I did not know the reason for this widow<> unit.

19 [14.06.59]

20 Q. I want to refer now to a statement from your DC-Cam interview,  
21 D313/1.2.409. This reference is at Khmer, 00418846; English,  
22 00729063; and French, 00808645; and you made the following  
23 statement at that part of your DC-Cam interview, quote: "In  
24 political and enemy terms, there were so-called enemies allegedly  
25 infiltrating among patients or following one another. We were



1 ordered to identify such enemies."

2 My question to you is, who was it that ordered the district  
3 hospital to identify enemies amongst patients?

4 [14.08.08]

5 A. It was the district committee or district secretary.

6 Q. Was there a particular district chief who provided this  
7 instruction or was this something that was instructed by all the  
8 people who served as district chief?

9 A. There was a general instruction for all, <not only> the  
10 hospital <but all villages> regarding this matter.

11 Q. I'd now like to ask you a few questions relating to a couple  
12 of issues of the CPK publication, "Revolutionary Flag". With you  
13 leave, Mr. President, I'd first like to provide to the witness  
14 the April 1977, issue of "Revolutionary Flag" which is document,  
15 E3/742.

16 MR. PRESIDENT:

17 Yes you may proceed.

18 [14.09.48]

19 BY MR. LYSAK:

20 Mr. Witness, this document is the April 1977 issue of  
21 "Revolutionary Flag". April 1977, is a time period we have been  
22 discussing in the documents I have been showing you today and if  
23 you'd start by looking at the very end of this issue -- at the  
24 very last page or second to last page. At the end of this issue  
25 the Party cadres were provided the following instruction, quote:

1 "Number 1: Every base area and every unit must organise the study  
2 of this document. Number 2: It is imperative to organise that  
3 study primarily collectively, then there must be additional study  
4 by group or individually." End of quote. I'd like to read a  
5 couple of passages to you from the April 1977 issue of  
6 "Revolutionary Flag", to see if you recall ever receiving  
7 instruction on these matters by the leaders of Tram Kak district.  
8 The first reference is at Khmer, 00062986; English, 00478496; and  
9 French, 00499754; which contains the following statement, quote:  
10 "As for the enemies that are CIA, KGB and "Yuon" agents, the  
11 cheap running dogs of the enemy that sneakily embed inside our  
12 revolution and our revolutionary ranks[...]", continuing below,  
13 "[...] We must continue to strike them and trample them from our  
14 position of absolute advantage and must constantly be on the  
15 offensive against them during 1977 to smash them even more so  
16 they cannot raise their heads." End of quote.

17 [14.12.14]

18 The second passage I want to refer you to is at Khmer, 00062991;  
19 English, 00478501; and French 00499758; which reads as follows,  
20 quote:  
21 "It is imperative to indoctrinate and whip up the masses into a  
22 force to seek out the enemy, assess the enemy, analyse the enemy,  
23 track the enemy, pressure the enemy, capture the enemy, to smash  
24 the enemy and to make the enemy be like a rat surrounded by a  
25 crowd of people beating and smashing it." End of quote.

1 And the last passage I want to refer you to is at Khmer,  
2 00062994; English, 00478502 through 03; and French, 00499760;  
3 which reads as follows, quote:  
4 "Each location must take the leadership role to push the mission  
5 profoundly in order to further seize, expand and increase the  
6 power of socialist revolution. So the power of socialist  
7 revolution will trample the enemy and trample the remnants of the  
8 various oppressor classes, trample the remnants of the various  
9 private ownership regimes and smash them to bits to prevent them  
10 from being able to raise their heads no matter where they are,  
11 even if they are at some small location." End of quote.

12 Q. Mr. Witness, do you recall issues like this being discussed at  
13 any of the district meetings you attended?

14 [14.14.28]

15 MR. RIEL SON:

16 A. On the issue of the "Revolutionary Flag" magazine, personally  
17 I never saw it during the regime.

18 Q. Do you remember -- was the "Revolutionary Flag" ever read at  
19 any of the meetings you attended? Read by the district leaders?

20 A. No. I never heard them say anything regarding this matter.

21 Q. Do you remember receiving -- aside from the issue of  
22 "Revolutionary Flag" -- do you remember receiving instructions or  
23 directions along the lines of what I just read -- that is, that  
24 cadres were to be on the lookout for enemies?

25 [14.15.34]

1 A. No.

2 Q. Mr. President, the next two documents I would like to provide  
3 to the witness are E3/135 -- E3/135 and E3/289. E3/135 is the  
4 July 1977, "Revolutionary Flag", E3/289 is a copy of a Democratic  
5 Kampuchea radio broadcast.

6 MR. PRESIDENT:

7 Yes, you may proceed.

8 MR. KOPPE:

9 Mr. President, I have an objection. We have just established that  
10 the witness has never seen a "Revolutionary Flag". I know you  
11 allow witnesses to be shown documents that we haven't established  
12 before that they actually have seen it, but now that we have  
13 established it I don't really see the point in showing him a  
14 "Revolutionary Flag" again, so I object.

15 MR. LYSAK:

16 Mr. President, this is the -- these are the two different  
17 documents that announced the award of the honorary "Red Flag" to  
18 Tram Kak district. It was done both through "Revolutionary Flag"  
19 and on the radio so I've given the witness both documents to see  
20 whether either of them refresh his recollection about this event.

21 [14.17.25]

22 MR. PRESIDENT:

23 The objection raised by the Defence Counsel is denied and the  
24 Chamber allows the documents to be shown to the witness. And Mr.  
25 Witness, please refer to the document and respond to the question

1 that will be put to you by the <International Deputy  
2 Co-Prosecutor>.

3 BY MR. LYSAK:

4 And for the record, Mr. President, the excerpt from E3/289 --  
5 that is, the particular radio broadcast, is at pages Khmer,  
6 01064303 through 307, English, 00168509 through 511; and French,  
7 01066907 through 910. Mr. Witness, the reason I provided these  
8 documents to you is that on 30th June 1977, approximately two  
9 months after some of the documents and events we've been  
10 discussing, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of  
11 Kampuchea awarded the honorary "Red Flag" to Tram Kak district,  
12 recognising it as one of three model districts in all of  
13 Democratic Kampuchea. That award was both announced in the  
14 "Revolutionary Flag" issue that I gave you and announced in the  
15 radio broadcast that is in the second document I provided to you.  
16 [14.19.17]

17 Q. My question; do you remember hearing that Tram Kak had been  
18 recognized by the Khmer Rouge leaders as a model district in  
19 Democratic Kampuchea?

20 MR. SON RIEL:

21 A. No, I did not hear about that, nor was I told about it.

22 Q. This morning, you told my colleague about seeing Khieu Samphan  
23 in Tram Kak district at one point. Other than Khieu Samphan, did  
24 you see any other Khmer Rouge leaders come to Tram Kak district?

25 A. No, I did not.

1 Q. What about Ta Mok? How often did you see him between April  
2 1975 and January 1979?

3 A. I saw him three to four times during the regime <but I have  
4 forgotten>.

5 Q. Can you tell the Court where it was that you--

6 MR. PRESIDENT:

7 The Prosecution, please <hold on>. Defence Counsel Kong Sam Onn,  
8 you have the floor.

9 [14.21.02]

10 MR. KONG SAM ONN:

11 Thank you, Mr. President. I'd like to make an observation  
12 regarding the line of questioning by the <Co-Prosecutor>. I think  
13 it leads to misunderstanding <of witness statement>. That in his  
14 previous response, he stated he saw Khieu Samphan during the  
15 period of 1957 or '58. And then the National Co-Prosecutor tried  
16 to clarify whether it was in '67 or '68. However, just then the  
17 International Co-Prosecutor <first tried> to link <>the year that  
18 the witness encountered or met Ta Mok to the time or the year  
19 that this witness saw Mr. Khieu Samphan <and then the  
20 International Co-Prosecutor asked about Ta Mok which was from>  
21 '75 to '79. <This led to confusion of the time when the witness  
22 met Mr. Khieu Samphan.> That is my observation, Mr. President.

23 [14.22.06]

24 MR. LYSAK:

25 I'll respond briefly. First, I wasn't making any link. Second,

1 Counsel, you've misstated; you've completely misstated the  
2 evidence from this morning. This witness testified to two things.  
3 One, that he heard that Khieu Samphan came to meet with Ta Mok in  
4 '57 to '58, '67 to '68. Second, he testified that during the  
5 period he was working at the Khpob Trabek dam, on one day he went  
6 with the wife of Ta Mok and saw Khieu Samphan. Two separate  
7 testimonies. In any event, there's no link being made here. I'm  
8 asking this witness now about when he saw Ta Mok. That's the  
9 question.

10 [14.22.55]

11 MR. PRESIDENT:

12 The <> International <Deputy> Co-Prosecutor, in fact you may  
13 proceed. There is no need to wait for the ruling from the  
14 Chamber, as the Defence Counsel only made an observation, <> not  
15 an objection.

16 MR. KONG SAM ONN:

17 The Co-Prosecutor just stated <new facts> that he saw Khieu  
18 Samphan at <Kampong> Trabek, <but the witness had not yet raised  
19 this point> and I think <this could lead to confusion.>.

20 MR. PRESIDENT:

21 And the <> International <Deputy> Co-Prosecutor, please rephrase  
22 your last question to the witness.

23 BY MR. LYSAK:

24 Q. Thank you, Mr. President. Mr. Witness, you said you remember  
25 seeing Ta Mok three or four times during the Khmer Rouge regime.

1 Can you tell us where it was that you would see Ta Mok?

2 MR. SON RIEL:

3 A. I saw Ta Mok while he was in a vehicle, <which was> alongside  
4 the road <near my worksite. I saw him in a vehicle>. And in fact,  
5 there was only one time that he stopped his car near where I  
6 worked, but he didn't get out of the car.

7 [14.24.22]

8 Q. On any of these occasions, did you talk to Ta Mok when he was  
9 driving, driving on the road near your hospital?

10 A. No, I did not <meet> him. <When I saw him, I would run away  
11 and hide myself>, as I was scared of him.

12 Q. Why were you scared of Ta Mok?

13 A. I did not know why. <>I was scared of him, and I was not the  
14 only one. Many other people felt the same thing. <When we saw  
15 him, we would run away and hide ourselves. We dared not stay  
16 close to him.>

17 [14.25.22]

18 Q. While we're talking about Ta Mok, I wanted to ask you a few  
19 questions about some of his relatives, and in particular, whether  
20 they had positions in the Khmer Rouge regime. This morning you've  
21 already identified for my colleague a brother of Ta Mok named  
22 Cham. Did Ta Mok also have a brother named Chong (phonetic), and  
23 if so, what position did Chong (phonetic) hold during the Khmer  
24 Rouge regime?

25 A. Ta Mok had a younger brother by the name of Cham. He was the



1 Khpob Trabek commune chief.

2 Q. Perhaps my pronunciation was not very good. I was talking  
3 about the other brother of Ta Mok, a person who, I believe, was  
4 named Chong (phonetic). Did you know Chong (phonetic)? Did you  
5 know what position he held during the regime?

6 A. I knew that <he had another> younger brother, named Chong  
7 (phonetic), he was <a> secretary of District 55 -- that is,  
8 <Prey> Kabbas district.

9 Q. And you discussed this morning a sister of Ta Mok, named  
10 Koeun, who held a position at the zone or sector hospital. Was  
11 this the sister who was married to Ta San?

12 A. Yes, <Yeay> Koeun was the wife of Ta San.

13 [14.27.37]

14 Q. And I just wanted to clarify something about the hospitals,  
15 the sector hospitals. In your DC-Cam interview, D313/1.2.409, at  
16 Khmer, 00418835; English, 00729050; and French, 00808631; you  
17 stated as follows, quote: "Sector health centres were located in  
18 Daeum Chambak school, and Trapeang Roneab." End of quote.

19 I wanted you to clarify two things. One, were there more than one  
20 sector health centre, more than one sector hospital? And second,  
21 can you clarify which hospital it was that Koeun worked at?

22 A. The zone hospital, <>that's for the general treatment <of  
23 people>, there was one at <Sala (phonetic) Daeum > Chambak. And  
24 there was a military hospital for the treatment of soldiers. It  
25 was <>Hospital 22, and there was a sector hospital at Trapeang

1 <Roneam>, that was for the <> treatment of <general> people as  
2 well.

3 [14.29.26]

4 Q. And the military hospital, the one called Hospital 22, where  
5 was that located?

6 A. Hospital 22 was located at Pou Doh <village>, Trapeang Thum  
7 Khang Cheung <commune>.

8 Q. And which of these hospitals was the one that Koeun worked at?

9 A. <The hospital which Yeay> Koeun worked <at was Sala  
10 (phonetic)> Daeum Chambak <hospital>.

11 Q. I'd like to turn now to a few questions about the daughters of  
12 Ta Mok. We've already talked about one of his daughters, Khom,  
13 who you identified as a Tram Kak district secretary for a period.  
14 Did Ta Mok have another daughter, named Ho or Hoe (phonetic), and  
15 what positions did she hold during the Khmer Rouge regime?

16 A. As for the <daughters> of Ta Mok, I only know one. That is,  
17 Yeay Khom. <Apart from her,> I did not know the other daughters  
18 as they were not at home while I was there.

19 Q. So, you don't -- Do I understand you correctly, you don't  
20 remember his other daughters well enough to tell us whether they  
21 had positions in any hospitals in the southwest zone?

22 A. Yes.

23 [14.31.45]

24 Q. I want to turn now to a matter you've testified about in your  
25 OCIJ interviews, and that is a trip you made to Krang Ta Chan

1 prison. In interview E319.1.21, at answer 125, you described this  
2 visit to Krang Ta Chan prison, testifying as follows, quote:

3 "Many prisoners died of malaria at the prison then. Ta Chim, who  
4 was district committee, wrote a letter to my hospital, requesting  
5 us to spray DDT inside the prison to kill mosquitoes. When I got  
6 there, I saw many prisoners." And continuing below, at answers  
7 128 to 130:

8 "Question: Were those prisoners shackled when you saw them?"

9 "Answer: I saw all of them lying on the floor. There were about  
10 three or four rows of them."

11 "Question: Did you talk to the chairman of Krang Ta Chan prison?"

12 "Answer: Yes, I talked with him, and he gave instructions on  
13 where to spray the insecticide."

14 "Question: How many times did you spray at Krang Ta Chan prison?"

15 "Answer: Only once."

16 You indicated in this statement that many prisoners had died of  
17 malaria at the prison. How did you know this?

18 A. I was aware of it because if the prisoners <had not died from>  
19 malaria, I would not <have been> called to spray the insecticide;  
20 <there were a lot of mosquitoes>.

21 [14.33.48]

22 Q. Do you remember when it was that you made this trip to spray  
23 insecticide in Krang Ta Chan? Do you remember the year?

24 A. I did not recall it. I did not know when it was.

25 Q. You indicated that, when you were there, you talked to the

1 chairman of Krang Ta Chan prison, who gave you instructions on  
2 where to spray the insecticide. Who was the prison chairman that  
3 you talked to?

4 A. It was An, the prison chief. He asked me to spray the  
5 insecticide<>.

6 Q. Do you remember approximately how long you were at Krang Ta  
7 Chan that day, while you were spraying the insecticides?

8 A. I was there for half an hour. And <we> sprayed <a total of>  
9 five buckets of the insecticide. <Each of us sprayed a bucket of  
10 insecticide.> I was there for half an hour.

11 Q. In your interview E3/5511, at answer number 18, you made the  
12 following statement, quote: "While spraying I met a man from  
13 Hanoi who was also a prisoner, but he was outside the cell. I  
14 asked him to take care of Han." And I'm going to ask you some  
15 more questions about Han later. First, I want to ask you about  
16 this man from Hanoi. Who was this man who you saw at Krang Ta  
17 Chan? And how did you know he was from Hanoi?

18 [14.36.12]

19 A. I knew that he was from Hanoi because after his arrival from  
20 Hanoi, he worked with the commune chief. He went to various  
21 commune chiefs, to various communes. He <had left for> Hanoi  
22 <since he was 13> years <old>, and <only when he became mature  
23 did> he return<> to Cambodia. <>I knew him because he <went to  
24 work in various villages>.

25 Q. So this is someone who had been in Hanoi for three years, but

1 then had returned, and had a position in Tram Kak district? Do I  
2 understand correctly?

3 A. Yes, that is correct.

4 [14.37.16]

5 Q. Do you remember the name of this person?

6 A. His name was Chea (phonetic).

7 Q. And in -- also in regards to your visit to Krang Ta Chan, do  
8 you remember approximately how many prisoners were there on the  
9 day that you visited the prison?

10 A. I looked into one building <in which I saw> four rows of  
11 prisoners, <and from my estimation, in that building which was  
12 the longest one,> there were about <more than> 100 prisoners,  
13 <who were lying directly on the ground>. And after I glanced into  
14 the building, I walked away.

15 MR. LYSAK:

16 Mr. President, I was going to change to another subject now. I  
17 can either continue or move to the new subject after the break.

18 MR. PRESIDENT:

19 It is now appropriate time for a short break. The Court will take  
20 a short break from now until 3 o'clock <and please be back in the  
21 courtroom>.

22 Court officer, please find a proper place for the witness <and  
23 his duty counsel> during the break time, and have him return,  
24 together with his duty counsel, back into the courtroom at 3  
25 o'clock.

1 The Court is now adjourned.

2 (Court recesses from 1439H to 1502H)

3 MR. PRESIDENT:

4 Please be seated. The Court is back in session, and the Chamber  
5 hands over the floor to the <> International <Deputy>

6 Co-Prosecutor to put questions to this witness. You may proceed.

7 BY MR. LYSAK:

8 Q. Thank you, Mr. President. Mr. Witness, I have one more subject  
9 that I want to cover with you today. That concerns the arrests of  
10 some cadres from hospitals in Tram Kak and the Southwest Zone,  
11 and in particular, the arrest of a woman medic from your

12 hospital, that you've testified about. In interview E319.1.21, at  
13 answer 132, you provided the following testimony regarding the  
14 arrest of a female medic named Han from your hospital. I quote:

15 "There was a letter from the district ordering her dismissal, and  
16 then they took her out of the hospital and sent her straight to  
17 Krang Ta Chan prison. They told me that the woman had had a  
18 relationship with Ta Kang, who was a senior Khmer Rouge cadre."

19 End of quote.

20 [15.03.39]

21 And in question and answer 134, quote: "Ta Kang was arrested by  
22 Pol Pot. The woman used to work with Ta Kang, and that was why  
23 she was arrested, because she was considered one of Ta Kang's  
24 operatives." End of quote. Can you first tell the Court who Ta  
25 Kang was?

1 MR. SON RIEL:

2 A. Ta Kang was the chief of <> Hospital 22. At the time, the  
3 woman, Han, was with him.

4 Q. Just to make sure I understand, Kang was the chief of the zone  
5 hospital, Hospital 22, and Han was someone who used to work for  
6 Kang at that hospital. Do I understand correctly?

7 A. Yes, that is correct.

8 Q. Did you see Han on the day when you visited Krang Ta Chan to  
9 spray insecticide?

10 A. I met Han. She was cooking rice, a small pot of rice.

11 Q. Mr. President, at this time I'd like to provide to the witness  
12 two documents, E3/4164 and E3/4145. These are two prisoner lists  
13 from Krang Ta Chan that I would like to ask the witness about,  
14 with your leave.

15 [15.05.47]

16 MR. PRESIDENT:

17 You may proceed.

18 (Short pause)

19 [15.06.11]

20 BY MR. LYSAK:

21 Q. Mr. Witness, I've given you two documents. The first, E3/4164,  
22 and the relevant pages here are Khmer, 00079337-38; English,  
23 00973147; and French 00937104. This is a list entitled "Brief  
24 Biographies of Prisoners at Tram Kak District Education Office",  
25 and I want to refer you to the second and third people on the

1 list. In particular, the third person on this list is a female  
2 named Uch Han, a 26-year-old medic from Trapeang Kol, who was  
3 arrested on the 23rd May 1977, and the comment for Uch Han  
4 indicates that she was implicated in the responses of Hang and  
5 Kang. My first question to you: Is the woman identified in this  
6 record as Uch Han the same person you have described who was  
7 arrested from your hospital and taken to Krang Ta Chan?

8 [15.07.43]

9 MR. RIEL SON:

10 A. That was the woman.

11 Q. And so it's clear, was Han one of the prisoners who survived  
12 Krang Ta Chan and was released?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Do you remember when she was released from Krang Ta Chan?

15 A. I did not know <as to> when she was released.

16 Q. But there is a second female medic referred to in both of the  
17 lists that I've provided to you, who's listed next to Uch Han,  
18 named Vorng Sarun. She was a 27-year-old medic from Hospital 22,  
19 who was arrested on the same date as Han, the 23rd of May 1977,  
20 and the comments for both of these women in both prisoner lists  
21 are the same. They're both described as people who were  
22 implicated in the responses of Hang and Kang. Do you remember  
23 this woman medic, Vorng Sarun?

24 [15.09.37]

25 A. I never knew this person.



1 MR. LYSAK:

2 Mr. President, with your leave I'd like to now provide to the  
3 witness a document, D157.13, D157.13, which is one of the  
4 documents that's been identified as a notebook from Krang Ta  
5 Chan, with your leave.

6 MR. KOPPE:

7 Mr. President.

8 MR. PRESIDENT:

9 You may proceed, Mr. Koppe.

10 MR. KOPPE:

11 Only a request for clarification in relation to the previous  
12 document. Did I hear the Prosecution say Vorng Sarun? Or did I  
13 just mishear that? Because I have Rang Sarun (phonetic).

14 [15.10.40]

15 MR. LYSAK:

16 This is again a situation where we have multiple translations. We  
17 have two different documents. We have a list in which her first  
18 name is Vorng. We have notes of her interrogation in which she's  
19 identified as Vorng. So, there are about four or five different  
20 references to this individual in the various Krang Ta Chan  
21 records. The reference as, Rang (phonetic), is the only one out  
22 of many references. So, we're happy to refer this, again, to the  
23 CMS people, but I'm using the name of -- the most common name of  
24 this person.

25 MR. KOPPE:

1 I am happy to accept this explanation, but I would also be able  
2 to verify, what the Prosecution is saying. So, where exactly is  
3 Rang, Vorng? In which document, so that I can follow what the  
4 International Co-Prosecutor is saying.

5 BY MR. LYSAK:

6 Let me just take two minutes then to put on the record the  
7 various references to this person, so it's clear. First, in this  
8 document E3/4164, she is again, as I've said, identified as a  
9 27-year-old female from Khcheay village, I may not be pronouncing  
10 this correctly, a medic from Hospital 22, who was implicated in  
11 the responses of Hang and Kang. On -- in document E3/4145, the  
12 first page, again there is a person identified with Uch Han. In  
13 this one, the name is translated as Vorng Sanu. Again, a  
14 27-year-old female medic from Khcheay, from Hospital 22, who is  
15 indicated as someone who was implicated by Hang. In document  
16 D157.7, this is a notebook from Krang Ta Chan, at Khmer,  
17 00270874; English, 00866433-34; French, 00872808-09; are  
18 contained the notes of the interrogation of a Vorng Sarun,  
19 26-year-old female from Khcheay village, who worked at Hospital  
20 22.

21 [15.14.09]

22 And there is also a reference to a Ruan (phonetic) in the  
23 document that I was about to question the witness about. So, to  
24 respond to Counsel too, it is very common, particularly with  
25 spellings of names, for there to be differences in translations.

1 We're -- we will certainly follow your directive with respect to  
2 significant things. I don't think that we would be able to notify  
3 CMS every time there is a difference in how names were translated  
4 or spelt. I hope I can proceed at this point with the next  
5 document, which is D157.13.

6 Mr. President, with your leave, I'd like to submit this document  
7 to the witness.

8 MR. PRESIDENT:

9 You may proceed.

10 (Short pause)

11 [15.15.50]

12 BY MR. LYSAK:

13 Q. Mr. Witness, the document I've just handed you is a notebook,  
14 and it contains notes of the interrogation of a cadre from  
15 Hospital 22, named Hun Hang. You'll find that reference at Khmer,  
16 00270827-29; English, 01064174-76; French, 00971285-288. And the  
17 prisoner lists, that I just showed you, indicated that Ouch Han  
18 had been implicated by two people, Kang, who you've already  
19 identified, but also by someone named Hang. And I'd like you to  
20 look at these pages that relate to this Hun Hang person. First of  
21 all, tell me, do you remember a cadre named Hang who worked at  
22 Hospital 22?

23 [15.17.10]

24 MR. SON RIEL:

25 A. I do not remember. I do not recognize this individual. I never

81

1 went to that <Hospital 22>. I <only> knew <> the name <of Ta>  
2 Kang, and I never saw this person personally.

3 Q. Now, in Hun Hang's notes, he refers to Kang as achar Kang. Did  
4 you hear the person Kang, who was the head of Hospital 22  
5 referred to as achar Kang?

6 A. I heard there was a person by the name <of> Kang, the chief of  
7 Hospital 22. I do not know whether there were <other individuals  
8 by the name of> Kang<>.

9 Q. And if you look at the notes on the pages I've provided,  
10 there's a list of 16 cadres -- 16 hospital medics. And I'd just  
11 like you to take a quick look at those 16 names, who are  
12 identified as being medics or people who worked at various  
13 hospitals including Trapeang Kol, and tell me if you remember, or  
14 knew, any of these people?

15 [15.19.11]

16 A. What are the names? I cannot find those names.

17 MR. KOPPE:

18 I'm lost too, Mr. President. Could you, Mr. Prosecutor, please  
19 give us the document number again?

20 BY MR. LYSAK:

21 Yes, it's the same document, D157.13, and if you look at Khmer  
22 page -- it should be 00270828-29, you'll see a list of 16 names.  
23 They're numbered. Same thing in the English translation. It  
24 appears at 1064175-176, a list of 16 people. And the French ERN  
25 range is -- these notes are in 00971285-88, You'll find the same

1 list of 16 people there.

2 Q. My question is simply for you to look at the names of the 16  
3 hospital medics or cadres, and tell me if you knew any of those  
4 people?

5 MR. SON RIEL:

6 A. I cannot read the names <on the list> because the document is  
7 not clear to me.

8 Q. Fair enough. In your interview E3/5511, at answer 21, you made  
9 the following statement about Kang: "I think Kang was the chief  
10 of the zone hospital. He was arrested and executed by the Khmer  
11 Rouge, and Neary Han was arrested as she worked with Kang." End  
12 of quote. Do you remember what year it was, when it was, that  
13 Kang was arrested?

14 A. I do not remember the <exact date>.

15 [15.21.49]

16 Q. Let me read to you an excerpt from a document, E3/2120. This  
17 is E3/2120. This is the book by Meng-Try Ea, "The Chain of  
18 Terror". This is only in English, at 00416443-416444. This is a  
19 report of an interview of a driver of Ta Mok, and the passage  
20 reads as follows, quote:

21 "One day in late 1976, after returning from Phnom Penh, Ta Mok  
22 called a member of the Southwest Zone committee named achar Kang  
23 to his house. After the two men talked for a moment, Ta Mok  
24 ordered his soldiers to arrest achar Kang, place him in shackles  
25 and put him in a car. Achar Kang's S21 confession states that he

1 had been arrested and sent to S21 for interrogation on 2 October  
2 1976." End of quote.

3 Now, Mr. Witness, you indicated in your OCIJ interviews, at one  
4 point you stated that Kang had been arrested by Pol Pot. And in  
5 the second excerpt I read, you said he was arrested and executed  
6 by the Khmer Rouge. My first question to you is, how did you  
7 learn -- from whom did you learn, that achar Kang had been  
8 arrested by Pol Pot?

9 [15.23.38]

10 A. I heard from a villager, or people, living near the Hospital  
11 22. <All> people <living> around the hospital knew about that,  
12 and they told me.

13 Q. The last document, and last questions I have for you -- Mr.  
14 President, with your leave I'd like to provide to the witness a  
15 copy of E3/1135, that's E3/1135, which is a document that relates  
16 to achar Kang.

17 MR. PRESIDENT:

18 You may proceed.

19 BY MR. LYSAK:

20 Q. Mr. Witness, the document that I've handed to you is a report  
21 from the 19th of October, 1976, from Muth. It discusses -- it's a  
22 report regarding the wife of achar Kang, who had been  
23 hospitalized in Division 164, but who had disappeared. And there  
24 are a number of people who were identified as her associates: a  
25 man named Chheng and a man named Ban.

1 [15.25.20]

2 And then there is a note on this report dated the 20th of  
3 October, addressed to Bong Nuon, that states, quote: "Now achar  
4 Kang's wife has already left the division hospital. Two: Request  
5 to search for Chheng and Ban, who are related to this matter."  
6 End of quote. My first question for you is did you know the wife  
7 of achar Kang?

8 MR. RIEL SON:

9 A. I do not know. I do not know Kang's face, and I only <heard of  
10 his name, and> knew that he was the head of Hospital 22.

11 Q. Did you know whether there was a hospital in Kampong Saom, and  
12 whether cadres or people from the Southwest Zone sometimes went  
13 to that hospital?

14 [15.26.29]

15 A. I was not aware of it.

16 Q. And my last question is -- simply relates to the two people  
17 associated with achar Kang's wife, who are identified in this  
18 document, that is the men named Chheng and Ban. Do either of  
19 those names ring a bell to you? Did you know who either of they  
20 were?

21 A. For the two individuals, I did not know them.

22 MR. LYSAK:

23 Thank you very much, Mr. Witness, for bearing with me today with  
24 a lot of documents. I appreciate your time. Mr. President, I have  
25 no further questions.

1 MR. KOPPE:

2 Just, Mr. President, a request for clarification on the -- not  
3 the last document, and also not Meng-Try's book, but the document  
4 before. The list of 16 names. We were just not able, all of us  
5 here, to follow the Prosecution. So, if he would again be so kind  
6 and tell us to which page he was referring?

7 MR. LYSAK:

8 I'll assume you're looking at -- want to look at the English  
9 pages. The English pages are 01064175 and 01064176, of document  
10 D157.13. There is a section that starts on one page, continues on  
11 the next. The first -- the list of 16 starts with these words:  
12 "The associates who joined the traitorous activities with the  
13 contemptible Kang, and whom he always promoted or sent for  
14 technical classes, are as follows". And then there's a list of 16  
15 people.

16 [15.28.57]

17 MR. KOPPE:

18 Just for the record, Mr. President, the reason why we couldn't  
19 follow is that it seems that the old translations said that the  
20 document was intelligible and that the new document was added to  
21 the case file. That's what I'm getting from the back. I don't  
22 know if that's correct, but just for the record. If it's not,  
23 please, I stand corrected.

24 MR. LYSAK:

25 We listed this document on the interface. I just printed it out



1 from ZyLAB, so I have no idea why you cannot, why you would not  
2 be able to access it. It's on ZyLAB, so.

3 MR. PRESIDENT:

4 Actually, the document is on the case file and the National  
5 Counsel, please try to locate that document, at least in the  
6 Khmer language. I think you need to manage within your own team,  
7 try to locate the relevant documents <in a timely manner>.

8 The Chamber would like now to hand the floor to the Lead  
9 Co-Lawyers for civil parties to put <questions> to this witness.

10 You may proceed.

11 [15.30.18]

12 QUESTIONING BY MY. LOR CHUNTHY:

13 Thank you and good afternoon to, Your Honours, and everyone. My  
14 name is Lor Chunthy, <a> lawyer for civil parties, and good  
15 afternoon, Mr. Witness. I'd like to put some questions to you,  
16 and the first subject is in relation to your <profession>.

17 Q. When you attended the two study sessions -- that is, the two  
18 medical trainings, and one of which you engaged in the human  
19 anatomy, did you only study this topic in theory or was there  
20 actually a hand-on practice on live human beings?

21 [15.31.39]

22 MR. SON RIEL:

23 A. Actually, we only studied it in theory, that is, on paper,  
24 with no live subject.

25 Q. In that study session, how many participants for each<>

1 session<> that you attended?

2 A. There were medics from the communes; actually there were 12  
3 medic communes and there were<> two district medics.

4 Q. And <for> the trainer, where did the trainer come from? And  
5 please tell the name if you can recall the name.

6 A. Sei was the trainer and, actually, Sei was chief of the sector  
7 hospital.

8 Q. While you worked at the hospital, you stated that there were  
9 many patients, and on a daily basis, there were almost 100 male  
10 and female patients. How many actual medical staff were there  
11 together in your hospital? I do not want you to refer to the  
12 support staff as you stated this morning. <I want to know as to  
13 how many staff of yours who had medical expertise.>

14 A. The medical staff who <had expertise and> could engage in  
15 treatment, there were <>two <male> medics, in addition to myself.  
16 <>And there were about five female medics. When I talked about  
17 the number of patients, <that is 30 patients per day> who came  
18 for the treatment, they were actually not in-house patients. They  
19 just came to ask for medicines and then they left. <However,  
20 there were only about four or five patients per day, who had to  
21 hospitalize.> And <it was the same case at> the women's section.  
22 <They came to ask for medicines and left. I thought> there were  
23 more than 100 patients a day <in women's section>. However,  
24 <there were still some, about 10 or 20 people who were> in  
25 patients.

1 [15.34.33]

2 Q. And <in terms of> the medicines for the treatment of those  
3 patients, were the medicines traditional or modern, and who  
4 actually supplied you with the medicines?

5 A. I'd like to talk about the traditional medicines. I had a few  
6 staff who <were in charge of collecting> herbal medicines<>, and  
7 <the> few female medics <were the one who made and used that>  
8 traditional medicine. <For modern medicines, I could not  
9 remember; there were probably eight or nine female staff. Some  
10 worked on steaming water, some mixed medicine while some others  
11 cleaned the tube or refill them.> That's for <our own> use within  
12 the hospital. <There was serum to be cleaned as well.>

13 [15.35.38]

14 Q. The main point that I'd like to ask you is the following: How  
15 effective was that medicine?

16 A. It varied. The <traditional> medicines that we produced,  
17 sometimes it produced a good result; for example, for the  
18 treatment of diarrhoea. But in other cases, it didn't work, so we  
19 had to supply the patient with the modern medicine. We actually  
20 had a few <modern> medicines <made by ourselves. There were  
21 Calcium,> B1, B12, etc., <For mixed medicine, we had to buy  
22 medicine from outside to mix>. And, of course, <at first the  
23 medicine was effective, but later on it was not really> effective  
24 for the treatment.

25 Q. <Thank you.> What was your observation on the children who

1 might have been sent for the treatment at your hospital? Were  
2 there many children?

3 A. <At that time,> there were many children <who went to carry  
4 cow dung when they came back, they would stop by outside the  
5 hospital and> would come to the hospital to ask for medicine for  
6 the treatment of a headache or diarrhoea. And, in fact, <there  
7 were 10 to 20> children <every day.> They <were tasked to  
8 collect> cow dung <in> the nearby villages. And usually they  
9 would come to ask for medicine <on their way back from work>.

10 Q. The diseases that you treated, as you stated, include the  
11 dysentery and the swelling nature of the illness. Were the  
12 patients fully treated <and did they recover from the diseases>?  
13 Was there a relapse or did some of them die due to the lack of  
14 medicine?

15 [15.38.23]

16 A. For the patient<> whose body was swelling or who had  
17 dysentery, they came for the treatment, and, of course, not all  
18 of them could be fully treated <by medicine. Sometimes,> while  
19 they were there, we would provide them with <enough> cooked rice  
20 <>for five to 10 days and then they recovered. <Some who had  
21 diarrhoea recovered because of medicine.> And <if food and  
22 medicine were provided but> their symptom could not be  
23 improved<>, I would refer them to the sector hospital. And in  
24 other cases, they died.

25 [15.39.11]

1 Q. <Did> many patients <die>?

2 A. Toward the later regime of the Khmer Rouge -- that is, about  
3 one <>month<> before the collapse of the regime, many, many  
4 patients died <and there were too many to count>. And <those who  
5 had to bury the corpses did not stay still because they> had to  
6 dig pits to <bury> those <dead> patients<>, maybe 10 to 20 <dead  
7 patients> every day. <This happened towards the end of Khmer  
8 Rouge regime.>

9 Q. Did you know the real cause of the so many deaths towards the  
10 later part of the regime?

11 A. Yes, because initially we were provided with 25 to 50 cans of  
12 rice for <more than 200 people at> the hospital, but <later on>  
13 we were not given that rice, so <I tried to collect rice from  
14 here and there until all patients were transferred to their  
15 respective bases. We also asked the patient's relatives to pick  
16 up those patients at the hospital, and for those whose house was  
17 far away, someone would take them to their house. When all  
18 patients were transferred out of the hospital,> it was the time  
19 that we had to flee already.

20 Q. While you were at that hospital, did you receive any pregnant  
21 women who went there for <delivery>?

22 A. Yes, we did. <We received pregnant women> quite frequently.  
23 Sometimes we would receive them two or three <times> per month.  
24 Sometimes <some of> those women<> delivered their babies at the  
25 base. We also had five or six midwives who were skillful in

1 <maternal care> and I myself also have expertise in this area.

2 Q. On the technique of <birth> delivery and the issue of <birth>  
3 delivery, <was there any death> during the delivery?

4 A. No, <when those women came to deliver their baby> at the  
5 hospital, there was no such case. However, on other instances,  
6 the mother survived, but a baby died during the delivery and  
7 sometimes we had to engage in Caesarean operation to rescue the  
8 <mother> or to use a suction cup. <So we managed to rescue only  
9 the mother, not the baby.>

10 [15.42.41]

11 Q. I'd like to move on to another subject. You talked about the  
12 conference that you attended where you heard instructions  
13 regarding the <smash and> purges. Who <>actually called people to  
14 attend the conference and who actually chaired that conference?  
15 <How many participants were there in this conference?>

16 A. That conference was chaired by the district <secretary. The  
17 district secretary was the one who invited people to the  
18 conference> through the district office <chief> there. And <the>  
19 participants <varied depending on> the district committee, but I  
20 observed that <all> commune chiefs were called, <and some village  
21 chiefs were called sometimes while some other village chiefs>  
22 were not.

23 [15.44.07]

24 Q. After you received that instruction, who was responsible for  
25 the implementation of that instruction?

1 A. In fact, <those were> people in the leadership who had to  
2 implement that instruction; that is <all> unit <chiefs>, village  
3 <chiefs>, <and> commune chief<s>.

4 Q. Did you yourself <encounter> the implementation of that  
5 instruction <on a particular individual>?

6 A. The only thing that I experienced <personally> was that my  
7 uncle and my elder brother-in-law were taken away <from my  
8 house>. In fact, in regard to <this case>, I didn't witness it  
9 myself <until> my wife came to tell me about it and when I ran  
10 home, <they had> already <been taken away. Apart from this, I  
11 did not know>.

12 Q. In response to a question on the letter by the district  
13 committee -- that is, in regards to a former major <who  
14 hospitalized at your hospital>, and you stated that the person  
15 had already been sent <out>, can you tell the Court what happened  
16 later on to this former major?

17 A. I am afraid that that <Major> died <already because one>  
18 night, he really liked me, and while he was in my hospital <and  
19 his room was next to mine. We sat down and talked for almost the  
20 whole night>, he told me that he was a former major and next day,  
21 I saw a letter from the district secretary that he was looking  
22 for this major from Romchang commune and that he had to be sent  
23 back to his base. <They stressed that he had to be sent back  
24 regardless of his condition.> And I knew that that would be a  
25 problem for him. Then I <wrote a letter and asked> a messenger

1 <to send it to the district secretary. I told the district chief  
2 that> that patient <was sent> back home three days ago. And I  
3 told <>the patient to <have a ride in> a horse cart, which was  
4 being used to transport food supplies in Romchang village, which  
5 was his village. So, he actually got on that horse cart and went  
6 <away but I do not know what could happen to him and he  
7 disappeared until now.> And <if he was still alive,> he <would  
8 be> a good person <to know. Just for a short period of time, I  
9 became very fond of him. It happened so quickly that> I did not  
10 learn of his name at that time.

11 [15.48.14]

12 Q. So, in your account, that Major got on a horse cart and  
13 disappeared <until now>. And in your document E3/5511, in  
14 question-answer number 12, you talked about the commune committee  
15 and there <were> three people <on> that committee, <Chief, Deputy  
16 Chief and one member>. And a little bit further down <one  
17 paragraph>, you also stated that a member of the committee was a  
18 policeman who was in charge of making arrests of people. My  
19 question to you is the following. Does it mean one of the three  
20 people <on> the committee was <a soldier> -- that is, was in  
21 charge of making arrests of people, is that what you mean?

22 [15.49.39]

23 A. <Yes, amongst> the three members of the committee,<> the  
24 deputy chief of the committee was performing a policeman role --  
25 that is, engaging in making arrests.



1 Q. You stated that you were sent to spray insecticide at the  
2 Krang Ta Chan prison. How many of you actually went to that  
3 prison?

4 A. There were five of us, including myself.

5 Q. How far was the prison from the hospital where you worked?

6 A. The distance was about six to seven kilometres, <but I never  
7 measured it>.

8 Q. Upon your arrival, you engaged in spraying the insecticide  
9 and, actually, upon your observation, can you tell the Court what  
10 kinds or how many types of insects <> there <were> at the prison?

11 A. In fact, it was not the prison chief who requested me to go  
12 there. It was the district committee or district secretary who  
13 sent <us> to spray insecticide at the <> bushes near the area in  
14 order to <get rid of mosquitoes, the main causes of dengue fever  
15 and> malaria.

16 Q. When you were spraying insecticide around the prison compound  
17 and upon your observation, how many prison buildings did you see?  
18 [15.52.44]

19 A. <When I arrived there,> I saw three big buildings and two  
20 small buildings. The big buildings, they were big in size and  
21 long in length.

22 Q. This is my last question to you. When you arrived at the  
23 prison, did you <learn> of any information about the prisoners  
24 who were detained there or <> whether <> those prisoners were  
25 tortured?

1 A. No, <>I did not know whether <> prisoners were tortured,  
2 because when I was there, I did not see any interrogation or any  
3 torture site. However, we were prohibited <from entering and  
4 spraying insecticide in> a certain <building> -- that is,  
5 <located> to the south part of the compound.

6 [15.54.02]

7 Q. Did you see a building in that prohibited area? <What big was  
8 it?>

9 A. It was a <relatively> small building. It was about five metres  
10 by six metres. <I looked at the building from a distance of about  
11 30-40 metres.>.

12 Q. Did you feel any bad smell when you were around in that area?

13 A. No, there was no foul smell, because <that insecticide already  
14 produced its own> smell. <It was DDT power which we sprayed;  
15 thus, I did not smell anything.> Each of us had to spray a bucket  
16 of <> insecticide and after we finished <the task>, we <bid them  
17 goodbye>.

18 MR. LOR CHUNTHY:

19 Mr. President, I don't have any further questions. And Mr.  
20 Witness, thank you.

21 MR. PRESIDENT:

22 Counsel Koppe, you have the floor.

23 [15.55.22]

24 MR. KOPPE:

25 Yes, Mr. President, I do apologize to revisit this document issue

1 again, because there is something strange going on with this  
2 document. Because, what we have in the paper version is D157.13.  
3 It says here this handwriting document is illegible, so there's  
4 no translation. One would expect there's a corrected document of  
5 157.13, sorry, D157.13. We cannot find such a correction. So,  
6 because we cannot find a correction, we were basing ourselves  
7 upon this D157.13, which says this handwriting document is  
8 illegible.

9 [15.56.11]

10 So, in regard to ZyLAB, we see there is a creation date still at  
11 6 May, 2010. So what it looks like is that this document has been  
12 recently translated without any notification, which seems odd in  
13 the light of the fact that it is, indeed, a very difficult to  
14 read document in the original Khmer.

15 So, my point is to indicate we are not unorganized, but there is  
16 something strange going on with this particular document, so we  
17 need to know what the situation is. We were, indeed, able to  
18 immediately take this off ZyLAB, but this is a new version of  
19 D157.13, apparently recently translated, which, of course, begs  
20 the question why the translators were now able to translate and  
21 weren't before.

22 But that's another issue.

23 But I think I'm raising this point now to ask clarification as to  
24 what happened with this specific document.

25 MR. PRESIDENT:

1 The <International> Deputy Co-Prosecutor, you have the floor.

2 MR. LYSAK:

3 I think that's a question he should direct to CMS. This -- I  
4 mean, he wasted I don't know how much time because he had an old  
5 version before the English translation had been posted. I can't  
6 answer why someone from CMS thought this document was illegible.  
7 The French translation has clearly been on the Case file for a  
8 while. You can tell, well, you can tell from the document numbers  
9 when, roughly, when these documents were posted. But this is a  
10 question he can raise with the translators. And sometimes, my  
11 understanding is, translators are sent a copy that is not a good  
12 copy and they're able to go back and get a better copy. But I'm  
13 not the right person to answer this question. You can correspond  
14 with CMS. All I can tell you is that this document has been in  
15 ZyLAB for a long time, since I started preparing for this witness  
16 weeks ago. That's all I can tell you.

17 [15.58.49]

18 MR. KOPPE:

19 I understand what the prosecutor is saying, but if we do not get  
20 notified of an English translation then of course we're working  
21 on the assumption that this document is unintelligible. Maybe  
22 it's translated from the French version, I don't know. But,  
23 again, we're not quite sure what's going on with these documents,  
24 but I think we need clarification.

25 [15.59.16]

1 MR. LYSAK:

2 And just one more point, that's what the interface is for. We  
3 posted this document on the interface. If you looked at the  
4 interface and linked -- clicked on this document, you would have  
5 got it. No, you would not have got it if you looked on the  
6 interface, I guarantee you.

7 (Judges deliberate)

8 [15.59.51]

9 MR. PRESIDENT:

10 Thank you for raising this matter. The Chamber thinks it is  
11 appropriate for Counsel Koppe to make a request to ITU for  
12 clarification since you are the one who <frequently raised> this  
13 issue <regarding documents, which was faced by the Lead  
14 Co-Lawyers>, so that ITU can clarify this matter once and for  
15 all.

16 The hearing today comes to its adjournment, and we will resume  
17 tomorrow -- that is, Wednesday, 18 March 2015, commencing from 9  
18 o'clock in the morning.

19 Tomorrow, the Chamber will continue to hear the remainder of the  
20 testimony of this witness, Mr. Riel Son. This information is for  
21 the concerned Parties and for the public <and please be on time>.

22 [16.00.59]

23 And Mr. Riel Son, we thank you for your testimony. However, it is  
24 not yet concluded. Thus, you are invited by the Chamber to return  
25 tomorrow starting from 9 o'clock in the morning. You may now

1 return to your residence.

2 And court officer, in collaboration with WESU, please make  
3 necessary transportation of Mr. Riel Son to his residence and  
4 invite him to return to this courtroom tomorrow morning before 9  
5 o'clock.

6 And the Chamber is also grateful of the duty counsel, Mr. Duch  
7 Phary, and you are again invited to return tomorrow to assist the  
8 witness Riel Son, and it will commence from 9 o'clock in the  
9 morning.

10 Security personnel, you are instructed to take the two Accused,  
11 Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan back to the detention facility <of  
12 ECCC> and have them returned to participate in the proceedings  
13 tomorrow morning prior to 9 o'clock.

14 The Court is now adjourned.

15 (Court adjourns at 1602H)

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