



**អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា**

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

Chambres Extraordinaires au sein des Tribunaux Cambodgiens

**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

Royaume du Cambodge

Nation Religion Roi

**អង្គជំនុំជម្រះសាលាដំបូង**

Trial Chamber

Chambre de première instance

**TRANSCRIPT OF TRIAL PROCEEDINGS - KAING GUEK EAV "DUCH"**

**PUBLIC**

Case File N° 001/18-07-2007-ECCC/TC

8 July 2009, 0902H

Trial Day 41

Before the Judges:

NIL Nonn, Presiding  
Silvia CARTWRIGHT  
YA Sokhan  
Jean-Marc LAVERGNE  
THOU Mony  
YOU Ottara (Reserve)  
Claudia FENZ (Reserve)

Lawyers for the Civil Parties:

KIM Mengkhy  
TY Srinna  
HONG Kimsuon  
KONG Pisey  
Martine JACQUIN  
Silke STUDZINSKY  
Alain WERNER

Trial Chamber Greffiers/Legal Officers:

DUCH Phary  
SE Kolvuthy  
Natacha WEXELS-RISER  
Matteo CRIPPA

For Court Management Section:

UCH Arun

For the Office of the Co-Prosecutors:

SENG Bunkheang  
Anees AHMED  
PICH Sambath  
Zachery LAMPEL

The Accused:

KAING Guek Eav

Lawyers for the Accused:

KAR Savuth  
Marie-Paule CANIZARES  
Heleyn UÑAC

## INDEX

## WITNESSES

## MR. PHAOK KHAN

Questioning by Mr. Seng Bunkheang commences .....	page 7
Questioning by Mr. Ahmed commences .....	page 12
Questioning by Ms. Jacquin commences .....	page 14
Questioning by Mr. Kim Mengkhy commences .....	page 20
Questioning by Mr. Kong Pisey commences .....	page 27
Questioning by Mr. Kar Savuth commences .....	page 30
Questioning by Ms. Canizares commences .....	page 35

## MS. CHIN MET

Questioning by Mr. President commences .....	page 42
Questioning by Judge Lavergne commences .....	page 98

**List of Speakers:**

Language used unless specified otherwise in the transcript

Speaker	Language
MR. AHMED	English
MS. CANIZARES	French
MS. CHIN MET	Khmer
MR. HONG KIMSUON	Khmer
MS. JACQUIN	French
MR. KAR SAVUTH	Khmer
MR. KIM MENGKHY	Khmer
MR. KONG PISEY	Khmer
JUDGE LAVERGNE	French
MR. PHAOK KHAN	Khmer
MS. SE KOLVUTHY, GREFFIER	Khmer
MR. SENG BUNKHEANG	Khmer
THE ACCUSED	Khmer
THE PRESIDENT (NIL NONN, Presiding)	Khmer
MR. WERNER	English

1

1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 (Judges enter courtroom)

3 [09.02.37]

4 MR. PRESIDENT:

5 Please be seated. The Court is now in session.

6 We're going to continue hearing the testimony of Phaok Khan, and

7 the Greffier is now instructed to verify the attendance of the

8 parties to the proceedings, including other people involved in

9 today's session.

10 THE GREFFIER:

11 Mr. President, the parties to the proceedings today are all

12 present and the person to testify is also present.

13 MR. PRESIDENT:

14 We note the presence of the Co-Prosecutor.

15 MR. SENG BUNKHEANG:

16 Thank you, Mr. President.

17 Before we start the proceedings, the Co-Prosecutors would like to

18 submit a brief submission to the Trial Chamber. According to

19 Rule 87(4) of the Internal Rules, the prosecution would like to

20 submit an evidence document concerning Mum Yauv, the mother of

21 Norng Chanphal. Her biography here has the ER number in Khmer,

22 00346163; in English, 00346317. This document is translated in

23 French with ERN 00347087.

24 This document gives further clarification on top of Norng

25 Chanphal's testimony, especially to prove that Norng Chanphal was

2

1 detained at S-21 when his mother was arrested and sent to S 21.  
2 At that time, Norng Chanphal went along with his mother.  
3 [09.05.47]  
4 The Office of the Co-Prosecutors obtained this biography from the  
5 DC-Cam on the evening of Friday, through an email. We would like  
6 to confirm that the Office of the Co-Prosecutors did not make any  
7 request to the DC-Cam to provide us with this document. The  
8 DC-Cam itself has conducted a research and they found this  
9 document spontaneously, and it was found after they heard the  
10 testimony of Norng Chanphal.  
11 Upon receiving this document, the Office of the Co-Prosecutors  
12 has made several copies to be distributed to the parties to the  
13 proceedings.  
14 We would like to also make it known that during the day when  
15 Norng Chanphal was testifying, the accused stated that if there  
16 would be any biography of Mum Yauv, who was the mother of Norng  
17 Chanphal, that biography would be used as the proof of the  
18 detention of Norng Chanphal at S-21. And the accused went on to  
19 request that the Co-Prosecutors Office look for this document.  
20 So the prosecutors would like to present this document concerning  
21 Mum Yauv, Norng Chanphal's mother, and we would like to submit it  
22 as the evidence according to Rule 87(4) of the Internal Rules.  
23 Thank you, Mr. President and Your Honours.  
24 [09.08.02]  
25 MR. PRESIDENT:

3

1 Do parties to the proceedings wish to make any comments  
2 concerning the production of this document as proposed by the  
3 Co-Prosecutors?

4 The defence counsel, we note your presence.

5 MR. KAR SAVUTH:

6 Thank you, Mr. President.

7 Your Honours, as I already stated earlier, that my client, who is  
8 the accused, already confessed and he admits the crimes committed  
9 at S-21 concerning more than 12,000 detainees who were executed  
10 there. Other people who claim that they would have been detained  
11 at S-21 during the DK regime, I have already told the  
12 Co-Prosecutors already that as long as there is ample evidence to  
13 prove that the person was one detained at S-21, the defence  
14 counsel is in the position to accept it, regardless of many new  
15 information concerning other new detainees who could have been  
16 detained at the facility back then.

17 So as long as Mum Yauv was the mother of Norng Chanphal and that  
18 document was proved, then we accept with pleasure.

19 MR. PRESIDENT:

20 The international co-lawyer, you take the floor.

21 MS. CANIZARES:

22 Yes, Mr. President.

23 We would like, however, to observe that this document was  
24 produced very much beyond the delay, and if we accept it today  
25 this would be an exception and that in the future we will

4

1 continue opposing ourselves to any late production or extremely  
2 late production, on the part of Co-Prosecutors, of documents.

3 [09.10.55]

4 MR. KIM MENGKHY:

5 Mr. President and Your Honours, on behalf of the civil party  
6 group 3, we would like to strongly support what's raised by the  
7 Co-Prosecutors, and we request that the document be included in  
8 the case file as evidentiary document. We also support that  
9 whenever documents could be found at a later date, then they  
10 could be accepted to be included in the case files.

11 As Madam Jacquin already stated yesterday, the late submission of  
12 the document would have contributed to the lateness in receiving  
13 the documents from the victims and, in this matter,  
14 Co-Investigating Judges needed to investigate on the matter, but  
15 we still find it frustrating to find the documents and we hope  
16 that the Chamber would be in favour of the appreciation of our  
17 difficult situation in obtaining late documents.

18 (Deliberation between Judges)

19 MR PRESIDENT:

20 Mr. Kaing Guek Eav, have you obtained the document relating to  
21 Mum Yauv, and what is your observation regarding this document?

22 THE ACCUSED:

23 Mr. President, Your Honours, I accept this document that it  
24 belongs to the S-21 document, and also the handwriting. I do  
25 recognize the handwriting which belongs to the staff of S-21.

5

1 So through this Court I would like to seek forgiveness from Mr.  
2 Norng Chanphal because at that time I did not have the document  
3 and I would not accept it, but now I would accept it entirely.

4 [09.16.12]

5 MR. PRESIDENT:

6 Thank you.

7 Mr. Alain Werner, we note your presence. You take the floor.

8 MR. WERNER:

9 Your Honour, just one word of explanation which may be useful.

10 The reason why it is produced so late -- my understanding is that  
11 in the past DC-Cam did try -- before Norng Chanphal came a long  
12 time ago -- DC-Cam did try to find this document and a search was  
13 conducted in the database.

14 What happened, my understanding is that after the hearing, they  
15 did another search. The reason why it was found this time and  
16 not before is because they used several spellings and different  
17 spellings and, as you can see, apparently it was found under  
18 another spelling.

19 That will be the reason why they found this document on Friday  
20 and it was not found before. We thought that that could be a  
21 useful comment and clarification for Your Honours.

22 MR. PRESIDENT:

23 Thank you, Mr. Alain Werner, for the clarification, and since the  
24 document was requested to be produced by the Co-Prosecutors and  
25 that the defence and parties have no objection concerning the



6

1 document, the Chamber now accepts the document to be put in the  
2 case file.

3 The Chamber would like to tell the defence counsel that according  
4 to the Internal Rules there is no restriction in accepting any  
5 document, and the Chamber would like to consider whether any  
6 documents need to be accepted and whether it should be discussed  
7 or not in the actual hearing, then this will be done on a  
8 practical circumstance.

9 [09.18.31]

10 Also, we note that some documents could not be obtained  
11 previously until the proceedings are on, so since the discussion  
12 is still not yet finished so the parties still have the  
13 opportunity to provide further documents to the Chamber, and the  
14 Chamber will make a decision to also set the date for such a  
15 deadline for each particular production of document.

16 JUDGE LAVERGNE:

17 Thank you, Mr. President.

18 I believe that there might have been a translation problem,  
19 possibly. It seems to me, therefore, for the purposes of the  
20 transcript that it's important to indicate that the document is  
21 included in the case file but also that it is produced during the  
22 hearing. So the value of this document was challenged but we can  
23 consider, however, that it is produced to the debate and that  
24 there was no opposition to this.

25 MR. PRESIDENT:

7

1 Thank you, Judge Lavergne, for clarifying this matter.

2 [09.20.03]

3 Next, we shall now start the proceedings to hear the testimony

4 from Phaok Khan.

5 Next, the Chamber would like to give the floor to the prosecutors

6 to put questions to the civil party. The floor is yours.

7 MR. SENG BUNKHEANG:

8 Thank you, Mr. President.

9 QUESTIONING BY THE CO-PROSECUTORS

10 BY MR. SENG BUNKHEANG:

11 Q. Good morning, Uncle Phaok Khan.

12 Yesterday, you stated that in Unit 317 that if anyone committed

13 any wrongdoing then he or she would be sent to S-21 or Prey Sar.

14 How did you know that those people would be sent to those

15 locations? And what would be the practice in the unit so far

16 that made you think like that?

17 A. Mr. Co-Prosecutor, in Unit 317 under Division 310, which was

18 regarded as the disciplinary unit or re-correction unit, if

19 anyone -- I think everyone worked very hard because they were put

20 to plant dry season rice at Boeng Bayab and we were deployed to

21 work at that location and the hard labour were inevitable.

22 So if anyone would be lazy or complain that they could not have

23 enough to eat or enough rest, then those people would be

24 monitored and then they would be sent to S-21 or Prey Sar. I did

25 not know where these locations were initially.

8

1 [09.22.26]

2 Q.Thank you. In your complaint, you mentioned that in March  
3 1976 you went to guard the office of the general staff of Son  
4 Sen, assigned by Comrade Ouen. Could you please tell the Court  
5 or tell us what was your duties back then?

6 A.At that time, I cannot remember for sure. Ouen assigned me to  
7 go to the general staff's office for a short period of time and I  
8 could not remember the location very well, but I was actually  
9 assigned to go there.

10 Q.Thank you. How long were you assigned to guard that office?

11 A.For about 10 days only before I was returned.

12 Q.Why were you removed from that location back to your office?

13 A.It was 1976. I returned and was transferred to work with Thuy  
14 at the handicapped office, and when Koy Thuon and Ouen were  
15 arrested, Thuy would then take me to work in the same division.

16 Q.Thank you. Yesterday, you told the Court that at one time you  
17 went to the battlefield and you were assigned to carry radio  
18 communication service, or to work with the radio operation, and  
19 did you notice that at that time Khmer Rouge soldiers arrested  
20 any Vietnamese soldiers back then?

21 [09.25.10]

22 A.At that time, when Thuy assigned me to work in Svay Rieng, of  
23 course I worked with the radio communication and we arrested some  
24 Vietnamese soldiers, and I don't know how many of them would be  
25 arrested and where would they be sent, although I saw the arrest.

9

1 Q.Thank you. Do you know that some of the Vietnamese soldiers  
2 were sent to S 21?

3 A.At that time I was busy with radio communication and I did not  
4 pay any attention or know that these Vietnamese soldiers would be  
5 sent.

6 Q.Thank you.

7 Now, coming back to S-21 topic, when you were sent into a common  
8 large room and then you saw Yim Yav, besides Yim Yav, did you  
9 know other people and were there any female detainees and  
10 children also?

11 A.When I was put in the room and shackled and tied the rope  
12 round my hands and the blindfold removed, I could see Yim Yav but  
13 I did not see any other female detainees or children. The other  
14 detainees were of the same age as me and no children or women at  
15 all.

16 Q.Thank you. What was your observation regarding the detainees,  
17 the condition, or did you ever see any foreigner at all?

18 [09.27.26]

19 A.I did not see any foreigner. I only saw Cambodian detainees  
20 who were very weak because of malnutrition and the living  
21 condition was miserable because they looked so weak.

22 Q.Thank you.

23 Now, we move a little bit to the place where you would be sent to  
24 be executed, and you said that before you were killed you were  
25 sent into a house. Did you hear the guards talk anything at all

10

1 when you were there?

2 A.At that time my hands were tied and blindfolded and I think it  
3 would be a wooden house that I was sent in, and I did not hear  
4 any guards talking besides just pushing us into that house, and  
5 it was dark and I could not hear any other things.

6 Q.When you crawled out of the pit where the prisoners were  
7 killed, what were your observations? For example, the house  
8 where the prisoners were detained before they were taken out and  
9 killed, can you describe?

10 A.At that time, after I got out of the pit, so after I struggled  
11 to get out of the pit there were a lot of dead bodies and there  
12 was another dead body there. I looked around and at a distance I  
13 saw a house. It was about 100 to 200 metres away from the pit.  
14 It was a wooden house. I couldn't recognize the roof, what it  
15 was made of.

16 [09.30.04]

17 Q.Thank you. What about other structures or buildings or any  
18 remarkable trees?

19 A.There was a tree where I tried to crawl, to walk to that big  
20 tree, and where I tried to get rid of the hand ties. It was  
21 still dark, although it was almost dawn, and I couldn't recognize  
22 what tree it was.

23 Q.Thank you. Until now can you try to recall where was the  
24 location of that place?

25 A.I never go back to that place or to Choeung Ek. I presume it

11

1 was at Choeung Ek, although I, myself, have not been to Choeung  
2 Ek. I only came to S-21 in 2008 and during that trip I did not  
3 make my way to Choeung Ek.

4 Q.Thank you.

5 When you were detained at S-21, did you know who was the Chairman  
6 of S-21?

7 A.I did not know who was the Chairman. I was detained and I was  
8 not allowed to walk freely and only could see the nearby  
9 surrounding areas of my detention cell. Through the windows I  
10 could only see the heads of the guards, so I was not sure who was  
11 in charge of S-21.

12 Q.Thank you.

13 Let me go back. When you were arrested, did they give you any  
14 reason or what offence you made?

15 [09.32.18]

16 A.When I was arrested, I was not aware that I would be arrested.  
17 Actually, I just finished my work at five-thirty and I saw that  
18 Lambretta going inside. There were two combatants and one  
19 driver, so there were three of them altogether. They called me  
20 and when I approached them, they pointed the guns at me and  
21 arrested me.

22 Q.Thank you. When were you arrested and put into that vehicle,  
23 where were you arrested, and can you recall the direction when  
24 the car took off?

25 A.The car was completely covered with a canvas, so I could not

12

1 see anything from the inside. I was placed to sit on the floor  
2 of that vehicle and two guards were sitting on each side. Since  
3 I could not see anything, I did not know which direction the car  
4 took off.

5 Q.Thank you.

6 MR. SENG BUNKHEANG:

7 Mr. President, I do not have any more questions.

8 However, we have a question, with your leave, we would like to  
9 ask the accused after my international colleague to ask questions  
10 to the civil party.

11 [09.34.21]

12 MR. PRESIDENT:

13 The international Co-Prosecutor, you can take the floor.

14 BY MR. AHMED:

15 Q.Mr. Phaok Khan, you have been extensively examined by the  
16 Judges and by my learned friends so I don't have many questions  
17 for you. Just one question to clarify what came out in your  
18 testimony yesterday.

19 Yesterday, Mr. President pointed out an apparent contradiction  
20 between what you told when you filled the Victim Information Form  
21 and what you told this Chamber. In that context, I just want you  
22 to clarify how much time did you spend with ADHOC when in 2008  
23 you filled your Victim Information Form?

24 A.Toward the end of 2007, there was a meeting at the Banteay  
25 Srey Pagoda organized by ADHOC and I was invited to attend the

13

1 meeting. After I described my accounts, a record of my file was  
2 made and later on I received it at my village.

3 At that time I did not pay much attention to the document and I  
4 was asked to provide my thumbprint on the document. Later on,  
5 subsequently, I met the representative of ADHOC in another  
6 occasion, so in total I met ADHOC for two times.

7 Q. Just one last question. Was this document read out to you at  
8 the time you gave your thumb impression on it?

9 A. At that time, the ADHOC Unit sent the document through another  
10 organization, COPRIL (phonetic), to another person's house, Srey  
11 Launh, for me to provide my thumbprint.

12 [09.37.32]

13 I, personally, read the document briefly. I did not complete  
14 the whole reading of the document because I was told it was  
15 urgent to send the document back. So I provided my thumbprint at  
16 that time.

17 MR. AHMED:

18 Your Honours, I don't have any further questions for this civil  
19 party.

20 MR. SENG BUNKHEANG:

21 Mr. President, the question that the Co-Prosecutor would like to  
22 ask the accused is, for making arrest of the prisoners in Phnom  
23 Penh, was Lambretta used? Thank you.

24 MR. PRESIDENT:

25 The accused, you can respond to the question. You don't need to



14

1 go through the Chamber because you can respond directly to the  
2 Co-Prosecutor's question.

3 THE ACCUSED:

4 Mr. President, during the S-21 period when I was the Chairman or  
5 when Nat was the Chairman, there was only one Lambretta that I  
6 used, and for going to receive the prisoners, the four-by-four  
7 vehicles were used.

8 MR. PRESIDENT.

9 Thank you.

10 [09.39.14]

11 Next, I would like to give the floor to the civil party lawyers.

12 So which group will ask the questions first? Is it group 3 who  
13 represents Phaok Khan? If so, you take the floor.

14 MR. KIM MENGKHY:

15 Mr. President, regarding the questioning to the civil party, the  
16 civil party lawyers in group 3 will start first, and the  
17 international colleague will first ask the questions and then the  
18 national colleague will follow.

19 And for the remaining time, then the other lawyers from other  
20 groups would ask the questions.

21 MS. JACQUIN:

22 Good morning, Mr. President, Your Honours.

23 QUESTIONING BY CIVIL PARTY COUNSEL

24 BY MS. JACQUIN:

25 Q. Good morning, Mr. Phaok Khan.

15

1 I would like to put these questions to you. First of all, how  
2 old were you when you joined the Khmer Rouge?

3 A.When I first joined in 1971, I was 15 years old, and in 1975  
4 when I was arrested, I was 21 or 22 years old.

5 [09.41.04]

6 Q.Did you take part in any battle? If so, where?

7 A.During that time, after I joined the revolution in 1971, I  
8 stationed in the battlefields in Kampong Thom. It was during the  
9 Chenla Two operation and, later on, at the battlefield in Kampong  
10 Cham and, subsequently, at various battlefields including Prek  
11 Kdam, Preaek Pnov and Phnom Kry in Kampong Chhnang.

12 Q.Did you take part in the liberation of Phnom Penh?

13 A.In Phnom Penh in 1975, I took part in the liberation, yes.

14 Q.On that day, were you happy, were you pleased?

15 A.On the liberation day, first, I was quite happy but after the  
16 liberation and after seeing the evacuation -- or forced  
17 evacuation of the people and the spraying of bullets to kill  
18 people by certain Khmer Rouge soldiers, so I was not satisfied  
19 with that change of the situation.

20 Q.Were you told that Phnom Penh would be emptied of its  
21 population? What reason was given and how long did they say this  
22 situation would last?

23 A.At that time, the order from the upper echelon was to compel  
24 all the people in Phnom Penh to leave the city in 24 hours. The  
25 order was not for them to bring any belongings because they would

16

1 leave for a short period of time and then they would be allowed  
2 to return. The reason is that this is to avoid the risk of being  
3 bombarded by the Americans.

4 Q.Subsequently you got married. I'd like to dwell on this for a  
5 bit.

6 First of all, did you want to get married?

7 A.First of all, I did not know the woman who I got married, but  
8 because Angkar organized my marriage so I had to take her as my  
9 wife. I had to obey the discipline. That's why I decided to  
10 marry her.

11 [09.45.06]

12 Q.When you were married were you happy -- were you happily  
13 married?

14 A.First, I was not happy with her but because we already  
15 married, so I later on developed my sentimental feeling toward  
16 her.

17 Q.When you were looking for her, you were worried that you were  
18 not able to find her and you wanted to find her, didn't you?

19 A.Yes, I tried to find her. I went to her unit, but she was  
20 arrested and I did not know when she was arrested or where she  
21 was sent.

22 Q.I am now going to put questions to you on a more difficult  
23 period; that is, when you were being interrogated.

24 What questions were of interest to the interrogators? Was it  
25 about your actions in the Khmer Rouge? Was it about your chief,

17

1 and why?

2 A.During the interrogation, there were two parts. First, I was  
3 asked questions and they did not beat me. They told me that I  
4 just answer straight and that I would be released. I was asked  
5 who ordered me to do my activities and who were the network of  
6 the CIA, the KGB or the Vietnamese spies.

7 [09.47.46]

8 I did not know, honestly. I did not know who introduced me into  
9 the CIA, KGB or the Vietnamese spies because I was only assigned  
10 to work in Svay Rieng, and when I returned I was arrested.

11 Q.Were the interrogators particularly interested in your chief?

12 If so, why?

13 A.I was asked, because I used to live with Ouen and I used to  
14 know Koy Thuon, so they had an interest in me that I might have  
15 political tendencies or other involvement with Ouen in the  
16 Division 310.

17 Q.After the last interrogation ended, were you taken to an  
18 individual or collective cell, or was it that after you were put  
19 in an individual cell you were kept there until you were taken to  
20 be executed? Or, rather, were you taken to the collective cell  
21 before that?

22 A.After my first interrogation, I was not taken back to the  
23 common room. Instead, I was put into an individual cell. It was  
24 a windowless cell, there was only a door, and it was like a one  
25 times two metres cell.

18

1 Q.And after the second interrogation, were you kept in an  
2 individual cell 'til you were taken to be executed, or did you at  
3 some point leave the individual cell to move into a collective  
4 cell?

5 A.For the second interrogation, it was the same. I was placed  
6 again in the individual cell.

7 [09.50.49]

8 Q.So did you stay in this individual cell until you were taken  
9 to be executed?

10 A.That is correct.

11 Q.Lastly, regarding the last part of your story, when you were  
12 on a piece of wood at the river you said you were extremely weak.  
13 And am I to take it that you said that you were saved by  
14 soldiers? If that is so, who were these soldiers?

15 A.When I was holding onto the wooden plank nearby the riverbank,  
16 I saw a boat. There were about 10 men on the boat and the boat  
17 was approaching me. Probably they thought I was dead but I waved  
18 my hand, so then they lifted me to put into the boat. There were  
19 five Vietnamese soldiers and five Cambodian soldiers on that  
20 boat.

21 Q.Now to return to the period of your arrest.

22 In your complaint you said that Comrade Ouen, and you believe  
23 Comrade Kry and his wife and three children -- that is Comrade  
24 Kry who belonged to Division 304 -- had been arrested. Was that  
25 at the same time as you were arrested, was it before you or some

19

1 other time?

2 You also said that they were tortured and killed at Tuol Sleng,  
3 you believed. How do you know this?

4 A. Could you please rephrase your question so that I can  
5 understand it?

6 [09.53.21]

7 Q. I think the question was a little difficult, so I'll split it.  
8 First, was Comrade Ouen, under whom you worked, and Comrade Kry,  
9 his wife and his children, were they arrested, all of them?

10 A. Ouen, the Chairman of Division 310 before Tuy, had already  
11 been arrested and Comrade Voeung, who was subordinate to Ouen,  
12 and another person in charge of logistics, were also arrested.  
13 So Ouen and Voeung in charge of military affairs and another  
14 person in charge of logistics had all been arrested.

15 Q. How did you know that they had been detained and tortured in  
16 Tuol Sleng? And how did you know that they were dead?

17 A. When Ouen was arrested in Division 310, I knew that because  
18 all the people under the K4 Unit for the disabled soldiers were  
19 called to gather for a meeting in Wat Phnom and then a tape of  
20 Ouen's voice was played on the loudspeaker. Ouen's confession at  
21 that time was about his difficulty but, yes, we recognized his  
22 voice.

23 [09.55.31]

24 So all the cadres and combatants listened to his confession on  
25 the loudspeaker at Wat Phnom and I, of course, listened to his

20

1 confession. So I presumed that he was arrested and I did not  
2 know that he was taken to S-21, but I presumed he was arrested  
3 and killed after that.

4 Q.Thank you, sir. I shall now give the floor to my Cambodian  
5 co-lawyer.

6 MR. KIM MENGKHY:

7 Good morning, Mr. President, Your Honours, the Chamber.

8 I have some questions for Uncle Phaok Khan.

9 BY MR. KIM MENGKHY:

10 Q.You described about your joining of the Khmer Rouge  
11 revolution. Can you clarify, who introduced you and how did you  
12 join and for what reason?

13 A.Let's start from the beginning or you want to talk about 1975?

14 Q.From the beginning when you became a member of the movement.

15 A.I joined the revolution at that time in response to the appeal  
16 of the Khmer Rouge group who walked into the village and made the  
17 appeal. I joined in 1971. The reason was to liberate the Prince  
18 Sihanouk and to liberate the nation by joining the army to  
19 sacrifice the family and the relatives in order to join the  
20 movement.

21 [09.57.54]

22 First, I joined into the commune force until later on I was  
23 trained for military training at Prey Pras in Kampong Thom.

24 Subsequently, I was transferred to Kampong Thom, Kampong Thma  
25 (phonetic) and Tang Krasang (phonetic) to fight against the Lon

21

1 Nol soldiers during the Chenla Two operation until, subsequently,  
2 I participated in the liberation of Phnom Penh.

3 Q.Thank you. You stated that in your testimony you mentioned  
4 the name Koy Thuon. What was your relationship with Koy Thuon  
5 and why you mention his name in your complaint and in your  
6 testimony yesterday and today?

7 A.Brother Koy Thuon, during the wartime in 1973, I had lived  
8 with him in Office H-83 T-15 in Kilo 10 and at the rubber  
9 plantation in Stoeng Trang district, Khthuoy village in Kampong  
10 Cham. I knew him and lived with him in 1973 to 1974.  
11 Then I was transferred to work at the military unit in 1974, so I  
12 had known him for some time in both offices because he was the  
13 chief of Zone 3 or 4. He was called Brother Thuch; only after  
14 1975 that he was called Koy Thuon.

15 Q.Thank you. After the liberation day, did your relationship  
16 with Koy Thuon end there or were you still attached?

17 And what about Zone 3 or 4? And could you please tell us also  
18 about T-15 and H-83. What do they stand for?

19 [10.00.49]

20 A.Office H-83 is under supervision of the zone's office. It was  
21 the venue for big meetings, for district level, for example. And  
22 Koy Thuon was the chief of the North Zone and that office was the  
23 standing office for meetings. T-15 was in Khtuoy village. It  
24 was created after H-83 office. It was his office also; it was  
25 for him to convene meetings of cadres at the district levels for



22

1 the meetings.

2 MR. PRESIDENT:

3 Could the lawyer ask questions to the particular fact because  
4 your questions seem to be far beyond the facts at issue, and that  
5 you are advised to come back to ask particular related to the  
6 facts other than wasting time talking about other things.

7 MR. KIM MENGKHY:

8 Thank you, Mr. President. I will do my best to ask questions  
9 related to the facts.

10 BY MR. KIM MENGKHY:

11 Mr. Phaok Khan, you said you were also called Phaok Sarun and you  
12 were a worker at the railway station. Is that correct?

13 A. During 1975, I changed my name -- sorry, before the war, my  
14 name was Phaok Sokhun and then after the liberation I changed  
15 from Phaok Sokhun to Phaok Sarun. And then I worked at the  
16 railway service and only I worked there after 1978. The job that  
17 I was assigned temporarily, to supervise the workers at the  
18 railway station for about 15 days before I was arrested.

19 Q. So your names include Phaok Sokhun, Phaok Sarun. So were they  
20 the names you used during the regime, including Phaok Khan?

21 A. Phaok Khan was my outset name. In the identification card, I  
22 would be called Phaok Khan, but when I joined the revolution I  
23 changed it to Phaok Sokhun, and in 1975 after the liberation, of  
24 course, I changed to Phaok Sarun and the name would remain with  
25 me until the day I was arrested.

23

1 Q.Regarding the document the civil parties lawyers have just  
2 obtained and you also were given it, it was a document in which  
3 Phaok Sokhun was mentioned and there was a handwriting document.  
4 Although it is difficult to read, your name would be Sarun rather  
5 than Sokhun.

6 So could you tell us something about these names, whether they  
7 are related to those names you mentioned?

8 [10.04.52]

9 A.This document in which Phaok Sarun was mentioned, and then  
10 there was the testimony of Sok Nau, textile T4. I don't know Sok  
11 Naun because Sok Naun was working in the textile unit, but at the  
12 railway service I can conclude that Phaok Sarun would be my name.  
13 But the testimony belonged to Sok Naun; not my testimony. I  
14 don't know why.

15 Q.Thank you. Regarding the biography of your cousin, Comrade  
16 Chhoeung Phorm, alias Net, is the content of the biography  
17 reflecting the background of your cousin?

18 A.Chhoeung Phorm, in revolutionary period he was Net. He was  
19 actually my cousin.

20 Q.Thank you. I would like to move back a little bit to the time  
21 when you were detained, interrogated and tortured.

22 You said the interrogators were Hor and Sieng. Can you describe  
23 these interrogators' appearance or are you able to do that?

24 A.At that time, I was tied to my legs and hands and I was faced  
25 down and I could not turn back. I could lift my head up a little

24

1 bit, but I could not see much in the room and I did not even know  
2 or see the face of Hor or Sieng. I only heard they called one  
3 another using these names.

4 [10.07.37]

5 And after I was beaten briefly then there was footsteps, the step  
6 of a person was walking in, then they talked to one another  
7 saying that, "Brother East is coming", and then I did not even  
8 know that Brother East was the chief or was in charge of the S-21  
9 at that time.

10 Q.So you did not see Brother East clearly. Is that correct?

11 A.That's correct.

12 Q.You said after you were being tortured -- can you describe to  
13 us the tortures technique and why could you not see the  
14 interrogators? Were you not allowed to move about or even move  
15 -- just move yourself to see anyone in the room?

16 A.It was painful when I was being tortured because they tied up  
17 my legs and hands, and since my hands, both hands, were tied  
18 behind my back and I was put face down, I could not even turn to  
19 the front, and I was whipped, and I could not even move freely  
20 and I felt painful and I could barely stand the agony.

21 Q.Thank you. You were then taken to the room. If you go to the  
22 location again, do you think you can identify the room that --  
23 the room where you were once detained would be the room at S 21  
24 at this present day?

25 [10.10.23]

25

1 A.I paid a visit to that location with you, the lawyer, and TPO  
2 organization and other NGOs. I could not remember the location.  
3 Because I could not move about freely, I could not remember the  
4 buildings but I believe that I was detained on the ground floor.  
5 So I cannot tell where I would be detained because I was taken to  
6 the room at night and blindfolded, only to see the blindfold  
7 removed when I was already inside the cell.

8 Q.Thank you for your clarification, Uncle Phaok Khan.

9 MR. KIM MENGKHY:

10 Next, I would like to ask permission from Mr. President so that I  
11 can put questions to the accused concerning the document I have  
12 already submitted in Khmer language.

13 First, document in Khmer with ERN 00282312 E5/7/1.3; then another  
14 document in Khmer with ERN 00282313 and 00282214.

15 The question, through Mr. President to the accused, is that  
16 whether he can clarify whether these documents belong to S-21 or  
17 the documents belong to other detention facility.

18 Could the President please ask the accused to respond to this  
19 question.

20 MR. PRESIDENT:

21 Among the three documents, yesterday the accused stated clearly  
22 concerning the document with ERN 00282214, so that document is  
23 not allowed to be displayed again because it is the same old  
24 thing.

25 Regarding the other two documents, we allow the AV Unit to

26

1 display on the monitors according to the request by the civil  
2 party. AV Unit is advised to display two documents. First  
3 document with ERN 00282312 and another one, 00282313.  
4 The accused, please look at the document on display and respond  
5 directly to the lawyer without going through the President, since  
6 the parties have the right to put questions to the accused only  
7 with the permission from the President. So tell the Court  
8 whether this document is the document from S-21 or not.  
9 Mr. Kaing Guek Eav, are you able to give clarification regarding  
10 the first document here regarding the person named Phaok Sokhun?  
11 THE ACCUSED:  
12 Mr. President, the first document with ERN 00282312, it belongs  
13 to S-21. It is the document regarding the confession by the end  
14 of 1975; so late 1975, early 1976.  
15 Other document with ERN 00282313, this document also belongs to  
16 S-21. That's all, Your Honour.  
17 [10.15.51]  
18 MR. PRESIDENT:  
19 The AV Unit is advised to convert to the normal view.  
20 Next, do any other lawyers of the civil parties wish to put  
21 questions to the civil party? The floor is yours.  
22 MR. KONG PISEY:  
23 Thank you, Mr. President.  
24 First and foremost, Your Honours and the Chamber, I would like to  
25 put a few questions to the civil party as follows.

27

1 BY MR. KONG PISEY:

2 Q.Regarding your first entry to S-21, you stated already that  
3 after three days during your detention that you would be taken to  
4 be interrogated. Could you tell us, were you given any food  
5 during the first three days?

6 A.The first night I was deprived of my food. Only the next  
7 morning at about 11 a.m. I would be given some gruel, so I was  
8 not eating anything the first night.

9 Q.Thank you. What about water? Were you given some water also  
10 during the first day?

11 A.I was given a glass of water and that's all.

12 [10.17.53]

13 Q.Thank you. I would like not to ask further on this, to save  
14 time.

15 After you were being interrogated, were you taken to an  
16 individual cell?

17 A.Yes, I was.

18 Q.In that room, were you given mosquito net or a mat to sleep  
19 on?

20 A.When I was put into the small cell, I was removed from the  
21 shackles and blindfold. I could not see any mat or mosquito net.  
22 There was only an ammunition box and a small plastic container  
23 for relieving myself.

24 Q.You said there were no mosquito net given. Is that correct?

25 A.That's correct.

28

1 Q.The next question. What was the room, the small cell, like?

2 Were it lit and did it smell badly?

3 MR. PRESIDENT:

4 These questions have already been asked. They're repetitious, so  
5 the civil party do not need to respond. The lawyer is advised to  
6 ask a new question.

7 [10.19.52]

8 BY MR. KONG PISEY:

9 Q.Next question. Regarding the radio communication -- I would  
10 like to inform the Court that actually questions concerning radio  
11 communication have already been asked, but now I would like to  
12 ask questions concerning the armed conflict.

13 So when you were assigned to carry out the radio communication,  
14 what were you doing back then?

15 A.The radio communication in Division 310 was used to  
16 communicate with soldiers. So they used the telegraph to contact  
17 one another from Svay Rieng to Phnom Penh to get supplies or to  
18 just feed one another with information.

19 Q.Can you give just a few points regarding the information you  
20 exchanged through radio communication? What was it about?

21 A.At that time, in the soldiers they used radio communication to  
22 instruct or to call more troops from Phnom Penh to Svay Rieng to  
23 fight with the Vietnamese soldiers.

24 MR. PRESIDENT:

25 Your time has already run out, Mr. Lawyer, so you have no more

29

1 time.

2 Next, we would like to give the floor to the accused to make any  
3 observations concerning the testimony of Mr. Phaok Khan.  
4 First, your observation needs to be brief and your observation  
5 needs to be additional remarks, and you don't need to repeat what  
6 you have already said. If you do have some remarks, you take the  
7 floor.

8 [10.22.26]

9 THE ACCUSED:

10 Mr. President, Your Honours, I would like to affirm my stance as  
11 follows.

12 First, I recognize that Comrade Chhoeung Phorm, alias Net, were  
13 detained at S-21 and it is proved by the document at S-21.  
14 Number two, in the case of Madam Pin Lin, alias Pin Leap, and in  
15 the case of the civil party before the Court now, I have no idea  
16 regarding this civil party. I would like the Chamber to rule on  
17 this matter, and I believe in the common sense of the Trial  
18 Chamber to consider this case.

19 So now I would like the permission from the President and the  
20 Chamber to allow my defence counsel to make observations or put  
21 questions.

22 MR. PRESIDENT:

23 Next, the defence counsel takes the floor to put questions to the  
24 civil party if they would wish to do so. The floor is yours.

25 MR. KAR SAVUTH:



30

1 Thank you, Mr. President, Your Honours.

2 [10.24.09]

3 QUESTIONING BY DEFENCE COUNSEL

4 BY MR. KAR SAVUTH:

5 Q.Mr. Phaok Khan, may I ask you first -- yesterday, the  
6 President asked you about your name. You said your name was  
7 Phaok Khan and then he asked whether you had any alias or other  
8 name. You said you did not have any other names.

9 Recently, your lawyer asked you whether you had other names and  
10 you said that besides Phaok Khan you used Phaok Sokhun and then  
11 later on you said you used the name Phaok Sarun, other names.

12 So I would like to ask you why you responded to the President  
13 earlier that you did not have other names. Could you please be  
14 more precise on this?

15 A.Mr. Lawyer, I already told the Court when the President asked  
16 me my question.

17 I did not know whether he was asking about the names before 1975.  
18 He asked me from 1975. That's why I gave him the name after the  
19 liberation day only. That's why that name came out. So I am  
20 sorry for that.

21 My name is actually Phaok Khan from the very outset. From 1975,  
22 I changed to other names, but then probably I mistaken the  
23 question from the President that I could not give all the names I  
24 had so far.

25 Q.Thank you. The President did not really emphasize any

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1 particular years; from which year to which year what names you  
2 used. He asked only about your name and you said you were Phaok  
3 Khan and then the President emphasized that whether you had any  
4 other names, and you maintained that you didn't have any other  
5 names. So I believe that the President did not even ask  
6 different kind of years in that particular question.

7 [10.26.33]

8 The next question. Mr. President asked you about swimming or  
9 floating yourself on a wood -- plank of wood, and your lawyer  
10 just asked you recently that you said that you were swimming and  
11 then a motorboat approached you. On the boat there were five  
12 Vietnamese and five Cambodian soldiers and then you waved to them  
13 and you were saved by them.

14 So if you were already saved and aboard the boat, how could you  
15 reach the Royal Palace, the river front?

16 A. At that time, as I already mentioned yesterday -- maybe I  
17 forgot to tell you -- that I was led by that piece of wood near  
18 the river bank, and I did not remember how far I left from the  
19 outset location that I saw a group of soldiers, the Vietnamese  
20 and Cambodian soldiers.

21 At that time, the boat was in the middle of the river and I was  
22 far, near the river bank. I did not even wave to them to rescue  
23 me. I just tried to swim further, but maybe that movement took  
24 the attention of the soldiers that they approached me. Then I  
25 was saved and I boarded the boat.

32

1 But I could not remember where it was. I knew that it was in the  
2 river, so I don't know whether it was right before the Royal  
3 Palace now, but I could see the river banks and I could not see  
4 the upper part of the river banks because I was low down in the  
5 stream. And I could see that it would have been the Royal  
6 Palace.

7 [10.28.58]

8 Q.Thank you. My third question.

9 When you were taken to be killed you said you were blindfolded,  
10 your hands were tied and your feet were not tied, and you were  
11 the third person in the row.

12 After you were hit, you bowed your head and it missed, however,  
13 your ribs were hit and you fell into the pit and you fell  
14 unconscious. And you also said three more people were killed  
15 after you fell into the pit.

16 The question is, how did you know that because by that time you  
17 were already unconscious?

18 A.Let me clarify this point.

19 After I was hit, I fell into the pit and became unconscious.  
20 When I fell into the pit, my face was lying onto the ground. I  
21 did not know how many other prisoners were killed after I became  
22 unconscious. Only after I regained my consciousness, I saw three  
23 dead bodies on top of me.

24 Q.Thank you. But yesterday you did not say that after you  
25 regained your consciousness you saw three dead bodies. You said

33

1 after you became unconscious, three more prisoners were killed.

2 That's what you said yesterday.

3 [10.30.45]

4 My fifth question. Did you have any evidence to show to the

5 Chamber that you and your wife were actually detained at S-21?

6 Although you survived, that you tried to crawl out of the pit,

7 your name would be registered into the prisoner list to be

8 smashed at S-21 because you were taken to be smashed already and

9 nobody knew that you would survive. Can you answer that?

10 And you, yourself, you said you went to S-21 and you could not

11 find any biography or photograph, and the two interrogations that

12 you mentioned, there were no confessions to respond to that. And

13 I tried to look at the prisoner list to try to locate your names

14 and your wife's names. I could not find it.

15 So do you have any evidence to attest to what you said, that you

16 were arrested and detained at S-21?

17 MR KIM MENGKHY:

18 Mr. President, I would like to interrupt the defence counsel's

19 question.

20 Before that, Mr. Kaing Guek Eav, alias Duch, stated to the

21 Chamber that the true documents -- that is Phaok Sokhun and Phaok

22 Sarun -- are the documents belonging to Tuol Sleng.

23 And now the defence counsel asks Mr. Phaok Khan if he has any

24 evidence to prove that he was a detainee at Tuol Sleng. I think

25 it is beyond his ability to shed light on the account of how to

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1 show the evidence that he was detained at Tuol Sleng and that his  
2 wife was also detained at Tuol Sleng.

3 [10.33.21]

4 This is my observation, Mr. President.

5 MR. PRESIDENT:

6 This is an observation and not an objection, so the defence  
7 counsel can continue.

8 The accused acknowledges the documents come from Tuol Sleng and  
9 the document was in late '75 or early '76. So the civil party,  
10 Phaok Khan, and his wife were arrested and sent to that location  
11 in '78. So the time difference is different and that is the  
12 right of each party. And the defence counsel made their  
13 observation from the beginning on the ambiguity of this civil  
14 party's testimony; that they have doubt that this civil party  
15 might not have been detained at S-21.

16 So the defence counsel may now continue questioning.

17 [10.34.32]

18 MR. KAR SAVUTH:

19 Thank you, Mr. President.

20 Next, with the President's permission, the name Phaok Sarun or  
21 Phaok Sokhun, I am not certain that is the name of Phaok Khan  
22 because he, himself, he responded to the President's question  
23 that he did not have any other names, but when his lawyer asked,  
24 he stated he has other names. And also the time line is  
25 different and this leads us to doubt that both the husband and

35

1 wife might not have been detained at S-21.

2 If Mr. Phaok Khan has any other evidence to prove or to present  
3 to the Chamber and to convince us that he was detained at S-21,  
4 then I would rightly acknowledge it. If he doesn't have it, then  
5 I would stop questioning and I would leave the judgement to the  
6 Chamber. Thank you.

7 MR. PRESIDENT:

8 Now it's time for the international defence counsel.

9 You take the floor.

10 MS. CANIZARES:

11 Thank you, Mr. President.

12 BY MS. CANIZARES:

13 Q.Sir, we have observed that there are inconsistencies between  
14 the written statements collected on the 12th of March 2008 by the  
15 ADHOC international organization and your oral testimony.

16 [10.36.23]

17 The written statement, which was collected by the international  
18 organization, provides great detail which you now challenge  
19 today. Yesterday, you said that only what you were stating in  
20 your testimony should be taken into account and not information  
21 that was contained in the written statement of the 12th of March  
22 2008.

23 How do you explain the seriousness of the inconsistencies?

24 A.At that time, in late 1978, I was detained, although at that  
25 time I was not sure that I was detained at S-21 or not. So the

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1 fact is I was detained and I only learned of the name S-21 in  
2 2008 when I went to that location with my lawyers and other  
3 non-government organizations. I could not say where I was  
4 detained at the time that I was detained, but after I went there  
5 then I made my conclusion that I was detained at S-21.

6 Q. In a few moments I shall return to this matter, but when I  
7 raise inconsistencies I am referring, for example, to the fact  
8 that in your written statement you stated that Duch put a number  
9 of questions to you. He asked you when you had been a soldier,  
10 for how long you had been a traitor, and had threatened to kill  
11 you, along with your wife, or had ordered, I quote, "Comrades  
12 Lach and Ly to torture you by giving you water to drink until you  
13 passed out". End of quote.

14 You said yesterday that none of this was accurate. Can you  
15 confirm this today? And perhaps you would be so kind as to  
16 explain to us why, in these points I have raised, there should be  
17 such an inconsistency between your written statement and your  
18 oral testimony?

19 [10.39.29]

20 A. The information attached with the application was somehow  
21 different from what I said during that big meeting at the pagoda.  
22 I think there is a misunderstanding, and I acknowledge that, and  
23 when I heard the name Kaing Guek Eav, alias Duch, that's why I  
24 mentioned that name. Later on, I realized that it's too late now  
25 for me to make amendment to my statement.

37

1 Regarding other names like Lach, at that time I said Lach did not  
2 interrogate me. Actually Lach was also a victim; he came up from  
3 Division 310 as well. I read that statement and I noticed the  
4 mistake there already that, "Oh, there was a mistake there",  
5 because Lach was also a victim and he was arrested. I apologize.  
6 A.Yesterday, you stated that a person called Brother From the  
7 East had come to attend your interrogation. You said that you  
8 then understood that he was the main superior of the centre.  
9 Today you are telling us, "I could not know that he was the head  
10 of the centre". And there again I note an inconsistency.  
11 Could you please provide us with some clarification?  
12 A.Yesterday I responded that way, I think, however, I would like  
13 to clarify that. While I was being interrogated it was Hor who  
14 said the word "Brother East". I did not say it.  
15 Q.Are you sure that Brother East and the accused are not one and  
16 the same person?  
17 A.I noticed in my feeling that the word "Brother East" was  
18 mentioned during my interrogation. He must have been a senior  
19 person at that detention centre, though I did not know who  
20 Brother East was at the time.  
21 [10.43.10]  
22 Q.I should like to turn now to a question put to you by my  
23 colleague, Mr. Kar Savuth, but I don't really understand, I must  
24 admit.  
25 This is in regard to your name. Yesterday, at the beginning of



38

1 the hearing, the President asked you to confirm that you had just  
2 one name, Phaok Khan. You responded in the affirmative.

3 Just now, answering a question put by Mr. Kar Savuth, you said  
4 that you did not understand -- or you had not understood that  
5 perhaps the President was alluding to the fact that after or  
6 before 1979 you may have borne other names.

7 I would like to return to a question put to you by Judge Lavergne  
8 in regard to your name. Judge Lavergne asked you whether the  
9 name Phaok Sokhun meant anything to you. Judge Lavergne was  
10 referring to a document, which is 00282312, which mentions the  
11 name Phaok Sokhun. You answered to this question, I quote -- of  
12 course, unless there is a translation error, you said:

13 "I think this document contains the same family name as mine but  
14 it has a different first name. My lawyer showed me this document  
15 on several occasions. It is not my name."

16 [10.44.58]

17 Now, today, in response to the question of whether your name is  
18 Phaok Sokhun, you said yes, whereas yesterday, in showing you  
19 documents on which this name appeared, you were firm in stating  
20 that this was not your name.

21 So what should we believe here?

22 A.The name Phaok Sokhun, I used that name before 1975. After I  
23 joined the revolution in 1971 until 1974; during this period I  
24 only used the name Phaok Sokhun. After Phnom Penh fell on the  
25 17th April 1975, I changed my name to Phaok Sarun. My original

39

1 name was Phaok Sokhun and my revolutionary name was Phaok Sarun.  
2 That name was used until the day I was arrested.  
3 Maybe yesterday I did not understand the question clearly, that's  
4 why I gave the response. Only after the Liberation Day of 7  
5 January 1979 that I used the name as Phaok Sokhun.

6 MR. PRESIDENT:

7 The international defence counsel, do you have more questions or  
8 do you no longer have questions?

9 MS. CANIZARES:

10 Mr. President, I have two brief questions to put to the civil  
11 party.

12 MR. PRESIDENT:

13 There are two reasons. One, it's time for a break. Second, the  
14 DVD for the recording has run out. So we will take a 15 minute  
15 break until 11 a.m. when it will resume.

16 Court officer, arrange a refreshment for the civil party.

17 (Judges exit courtroom)

18 (Court recesses from 1047H to 1104H)

19 (Judges enter courtroom)

20 MR. PRESIDENT:

21 Please be seated. The Court is now in session.

22 Next, we would like to give the floor to defence counsel to  
23 proceed with further questions.

24 MS. CANIZARES:

25 Thank you, Mr. President.

40

1 [11.04.56]

2 BY MS. CANIZARES:

3 Q.You stated that Mr. Chhoeung Phorm, was your cousin. Could  
4 you clarify what is the exact link of kinship that you have with  
5 him? Is one of your parents the brother or the sister of one of  
6 the parents of Chhoeung Phorm or is the latter a more distant  
7 relative of yours?

8 A.Chhoeung Phorm or Net was the cousin and he was on my mother's  
9 side. He lived in Siem Reap province.

10 Q.So must I understand that one of Mr. Chhoeung Phorm parents  
11 was the sister or the brother of your mother?

12 A.Kol Chhoeun was the brother of my mother. He was the father  
13 of Chhoeung Phorm.

14 Q.As a civil party you are entitled to come to the hearings and  
15 to listen to the witnesses' statements as well the statements  
16 from other civil parties. Could you then please indicate to us  
17 that you took advantage of this opportunity during the previous  
18 days and if you had heard the statements of people who had  
19 previously been detained at S-21?

20 A.I have not learned this from any other person. For example,  
21 the person who was detained and who was my cousin, he lived with  
22 me in my same unit, in Unit 317, and no other NGOs or other  
23 people who helped me make up the story. It was the real story  
24 that I obtained this biography of my brother, but of course ADHOC  
25 was the one who gave me such a document.

41

1 Q.I believe, therefore, that you misunderstood the question I  
2 was putting to you. The question is very specific. In the  
3 previous days, have you been participating in hearings? Have you  
4 listened to the statements of people who previously had been  
5 detained at S-21?

6 A.Before I testified here I had been here several times.

7 Q.This will be my last question. Can you therefore tell us  
8 which statements you heard -- which statements from which  
9 witnesses you heard?

10 A.First I heard the statement from Uncle Vann Nath, Uncle Chum  
11 Mey, Bou Meng and Norng Chanphal.

12 MS. CANIZARES:

13 Thank you for this answer.

14 I no longer have any questions, Mr. President.

15 MR. PRESIDENT:

16 We note the presence of the civil party lawyer.

17 MS. TY SRINNA:

18 Mr. President, Your Honours, may I be permitted to confirm with  
19 the civil party on one particular point regarding the change of  
20 his names during the regime. If you allow me to do so, I would  
21 be grateful to put this question to the civil party now.

22 MR. PRESIDENT:

23 You are not allowed to do that because the questions to be put to  
24 Mr. Phaok Khan comes to an end now.

25 [11.11.04]

42

1 And we would like to thank you, Phaok Khan, for coming to the  
2 Court to testify before the Chamber. The Chamber notes the  
3 difficulties you have faced in responding to several questions  
4 put by the parties to the proceedings and that the facts which  
5 happened many years ago could make you feel difficult emotionally  
6 if you have to recall the past, but now it comes to an end.  
7 So, the Court Official, could you please make sure that Mr. Phaok  
8 Khan can be sent to his residence with the coordination of the  
9 WESU.  
10 Mr. Phaok Khan, you are now free to go home and we don't have  
11 further questions to be put to you.  
12 (Witness exits courtroom)  
13 MR. PRESIDENT:  
14 The Court Official is instructed to bring civil party E2/80 or  
15 Chin Met into the courtroom.  
16 (Witness enters courtroom)  
17 QUESTIONING BY THE BENCH  
18 BY MR. PRESIDENT:  
19 Q.Mrs. Chin Met, is Chin Met your name?  
20 A.Before I joined the revolutionary army in the women's unit, at  
21 my home town they called me Khne but when I joined the  
22 revolutionary my name was Kim Met.  
23 Q.When did you start to use Chin Met?  
24 A.I started to use Chin Met after the revolutionary in 1979.  
25 When I reunited with my family I used the name Chin Met instead

43

1 of Kim Met.

2 [11.15.36]

3 Q.So Kim was the family name of your father. Is that correct?

4 A.That's correct.

5 Q.So who was Chin; I mean, the family name with the name Chin?

6 Can you tell us a little bit?

7 A.My father's name was Kim Chin. I used Chin as my family name.

8 Q.Besides your name Met, did you use other names or have you

9 still used the other names?

10 Could you please be reminded that wait until you see the red

11 light on the mic before you can respond. Otherwise, your

12 communication, your words or response could not be communicated

13 to the international Judges and audience. So please stay put to

14 the rule.

15 What is the other names, other than Met, you have used?

16 A.I'm sorry that I did not pay attention to the mic.

17 In my home town, they could not call me Thmek (phonetic), so they

18 just called me Met.

19 Q.How old are you now?

20 A.I'm 51 years old.

21 [11.17.58]

22 Q.Where do you live?

23 A.I live in Tnaot Chrum 4, Sankat Boeng Tumpun, Khan Mean Chey.

24 Q.What is your occupation?

25 A.I am an assistant to the village in Phum Buon and I help the

44

1 poor children in the village, and I ask from the organization to  
2 supply with rice and money to support 180 children in my village  
3 so that they can continue their education.

4 Q.Where is your home town?

5 A.I was born in Chonlus, Balang district, Kampong Thom province.

6 Q.What is your father's name? Is he still alive or deceased?

7 A.His name was Khoem Chin. He died in 2003.

8 Q.What is your mother's name? Is she still alive or deceased?

9 A.Her name is Lei Mon. She died when I was three months old.

10 Q.In this case in which Kaing Guek Eav, the accused, alias Duch,  
11 is involved and you have filed your application to join as civil  
12 party, we would like to know whether you would like to seek  
13 reparations on your own or would you like to waive your right to  
14 your lawyers to act on your behalf?

15 [11.20.50]

16 A.I have filed the civil party application to find justice for  
17 the victims and for me, and I would like to give the opportunity  
18 to the Court to make the decision accordingly.

19 Q.What is your relationship or your link to the facts as  
20 alleged? For example, the facts in relation to S-21 or Choeung  
21 Ek? At S-21 there are several facts, so we would like to ask you  
22 whether you were the direct victim of the crimes committed at  
23 S-21 or you are here on behalf of your relatives who died or  
24 suffered during the regime?

25 A.I am here on behalf of myself and my colleagues in my unit who

45

1 died during the regime.

2 Q.What happened to you personally in relation to S-21 Prison and  
3 the correction centre at Prey Sar? So which particular fact are  
4 you related?

5 A.I was arrested and I did not know the location where I were  
6 detained. I did not know whether it was S-21 or Prey Sar back  
7 then.

8 Q.So you filed your application because you were the direct  
9 victims of the Democratic Kampuchea because you were arrested and  
10 detained and interrogated, but you have no idea where you would  
11 then be detained. Is that correct?

12 [11.23.32]

13 A.I remember that when I was arrested that night I was sent to a  
14 detention facility and there were rooms, and when I entered the  
15 room I saw two female detainees, but I did not know the name of  
16 the location and I knew that I was sent to a building next to --  
17 the room next to the staircase or the steps.

18 Q.You were arrested by the Khmer Rouge soldiers and detained.  
19 How long were you detained, if you can recollect that event?

20 A.I was detained for 15 days and 15 nights.

21 Q.You said you suffered from unjust acts inflicted on your  
22 relatives and loved ones. So who were they you claim that have  
23 suffered from the regime and that you are here to act on their  
24 behalf to seek reparations for them?

25 A.I am here to seek justice for my colleagues in my unit. We



46

1 worked in Division 450. And in 1977 my female colleagues were  
2 arrested and a lot of people would be gradually arrested when  
3 times passed by. I talked to the new chief who were replaced  
4 about the fate of the previous sisters, then I was told that they  
5 would be sent to be educated and I did not ask them further.

6 [11.25.57]

7 Q. So you could not describe or give the names of the colleagues  
8 of those people. You only know that they were the women who  
9 worked in the same unit and who disappeared?  
10 If you can prove the names of your colleagues, for example,  
11 anyone you claimed, your relatives, then the Chamber would be  
12 able to ask particular questions in relation to the background of  
13 those individuals. Otherwise, if you only give the brief  
14 description of those people, then the Chamber would not be able  
15 to identify those people you said.

16 And at the beginning the Chamber notes that you said you are here  
17 on your behalf also. So the Chamber would be able to put  
18 questions in relation to the facts in which you have suffered,  
19 not the facts in relation to your colleagues because you don't  
20 know who they were.

21 Do you understand?

22 A. Yes, I do understand, Mr. President.

23 [11.27.21]

24 Q. So you have filed the application to join a civil party on  
25 your behalf because you have suffered and also on behalf of your

47

1 colleagues and relatives. Now, other than you, yourself, who  
2 else are you here on their behalf; can you tell us the names?

3 A.I am here on behalf of first myself and my five people -- (No  
4 interpretation).

5 Q.Could you please repeat the names of these people clearly and  
6 please give the full name and gender, and also their kinship with  
7 you; for example, the first name, what was the relationship of  
8 that person to you, and also the full name would be appreciated  
9 if you can tell the Court? This detailed information is very  
10 important.

11 A.Yes, Mr. President. I do not know their surnames because we  
12 never asked for surnames. We only refer to each other by brother.  
13 Yan, a female, she was the Chairman of our battalion, and Choeun  
14 was also a female combatant in the same unit, and Brother Nam was  
15 a member. She's female. And La was the chief of the big unit.  
16 At that time none of us used any surnames. We only referred to by  
17 using 'elder sisters'.

18 Q.What about the fifth one? You only mentioned four so far.

19 A.Sen was also part of the management team within the female  
20 unit.

21 Q.The five people you mentioned, were they related to you or  
22 were they just superiors or your work colleagues with the female  
23 division of Division 450?

24 A.The five people were the leadership of my female division.  
25 They looked after me when I joined that division. They treated

48

1 me very well and they educated me.

2 [11.31.00]

3 Q.Before 17 April 1975 where were you and what was your  
4 occupation?

5 A.Before 1975, in late 1974, I was at my base village. The  
6 females younger than 18 were gathered to serve the female  
7 revolution. In my village they gathered 20 of us and we were  
8 sent to Kampong Cham province to Cheung Prey district. We  
9 stationed there and they organized us into subgroups and we were  
10 provided military trainings, how to crawl, for instance, how to  
11 disassemble and clean the weapons, how to mine in the mine.  
12 So we basically learned the basic skills. We studied for three  
13 months; then we were transferred to a station in Batheay  
14 district. We were assigned to carry ammunition to the  
15 battlefield in Koh Chin village in Kampong Rotes battlefield in  
16 Mukh Kampul, Sambour Meas along those front battlefields.  
17 In the afternoon, we also carried food to give to the soldiers.  
18 And for the wounded soldiers, we carried them to the hospital at  
19 Cheung Chhnok.

20 Q.On the 17 April 1975 where were you and what were you doing on  
21 that day?

22 A.On the 17 April 1975 I was stationed at Mukh Kampul district,  
23 which was opposite Prek Pnov. After the battle was over and from  
24 the battlefield I could see the situation of the liberation. We  
25 were told that Phnom Penh was liberated at about nine o'clock and

49

1 we could see the flies flying above us. We were afraid that we  
2 would be bombarded so we hid ourselves.

3 There were 12 of us in my unit and we lived there at the Mukh  
4 Kampul. On the 17th and 18th we were collected by a boat.

5 Q.Where were you taken by that boat?

6 A.We were taken on a motorboat, the 12 of us, and we disembarked  
7 before the Kruos Pagoda on the other side of the river bank at  
8 Prey Pnov.

9 Q.From that day onward, when you claimed you were arrested by  
10 the Khmer Rouge force and detained, between that period until the  
11 day of your arrest, what were you doing and where were you?

12 A.When my unit was guarded to Wat Kruos Pagoda we were asked to  
13 walk. We were fully armed. Each of us had a gun with the spare  
14 ammunition and a shack (phonetic) at the back. We walked to Prey  
15 Pnov and then we walked to Chrang Chamreh and the Chroy Changvar  
16 Bridge, or the Japanese Bridge.

17 [11.35.08]

18 Then my unit's chief ordered us to collect the war spoils and  
19 guard it in one place. After we finished collecting the war  
20 spoils at the Japanese Bridge to Prey Pnov during -- within that  
21 distance, also at the factories, also at the rubber factory along  
22 that road, my unit cleaned that area and collected the war  
23 spoils.

24 After that we were asked to clean up the houses, the buildings,  
25 the schools, the pagodas, et cetera. And then we stationed in

50

1 our own respective unit from Prey Pnov to the Japanese Bridge.  
2 Later on, after we cleaned up that section, then the chief of  
3 that unit assigned the female units to do rice farming in Tuol  
4 Kork at Boeng Bayab. We started doing the rice farming in 1976.  
5 We did both dry and rainy rice farming and we got a lot of  
6 harvest because of the rich fertilizer.  
7 So we competed against other units, tried to achieve the three  
8 hectares, the three tonnes per hectare. So we did not really  
9 have much time to rest as we focused on the rice production.  
10 In about mid-'77 or late '77 then we were transferred back to the  
11 rubber factory near the Japanese Bridge and we were asked to  
12 raise 40 pigs. The 12 of us raised 40 pigs but because of the  
13 lack of experience, when the pigs delivered their young babies  
14 then the young babies died.  
15 [11.37.34]  
16 Then we were reassigned to put the unhusked rice into the sacks  
17 and guarded them to put into the warehouse. Later on we were  
18 arrested.  
19 Q.You described the account that you were arrested and detained.  
20 And also can you describe your general observations during the  
21 time of your arrest and detention until the time you were  
22 released from that detention centre and returned to your normal  
23 living conditions, subsequently until the liberation day of 7  
24 January '79?  
25 Can you describe your accounts or your experience between these

51

1 periods?

2 A.Mr. President, before I was arrested they checked and followed  
3 up on my biography from the province to the unit back and forth.  
4 And they learned that my father was a former regime official and  
5 during the biography I was asked to put the details and they took  
6 my photograph on two occasions. I did not pay much attention to  
7 that fact.

8 Some people disappeared and later on I was arrested on the 10th  
9 of November at night-time. I thought at the time that because  
10 they had already educated me for a couple of times already,  
11 probably it is my turn now as some people had disappeared before  
12 me.

13 At that time while I was carrying the unhusked rice, my name was  
14 called and when I got back down I went to see the person. The  
15 two combatants told me that, "Comrade Met, Brother Vin called  
16 you." Vin was the new commander of the division. He came from  
17 the Southwest Zone.

18 [11.40.03]

19 I felt uncertain at the time what would happen but I felt maybe  
20 it's my turn because why they came to call me at midnight? So I  
21 was called to board a vehicle to go to Brother Vin's house which  
22 was near the Japanese Bridge. So after I left from Kilometre  
23 Number 6 to the Japanese bridge, to Brother Vin's house, it was  
24 quiet and then I asked, "Where is Brother Vin and why he wants to  
25 see me at midnight?"

52

1 The two combatants did not say anything and just asked me to wait  
2 and that maybe he was busy having a meeting. So I was waiting  
3 for him. I almost knocked off one in a while and I asked them  
4 why don't they bring me to their office.

5 Later on, they arrested me and put me into the vehicle and they  
6 blindfolded me. There was a driver and there were two guards.  
7 So I was put in that truck and then the truck took off. I didn't  
8 know the direction where the vehicle was driving because I  
9 myself, I was only familiar between the Japanese Bridge and Tuol  
10 Kork area.

11 Besides that, for example, the Pochentong or Chumpu Voan I never  
12 came to that area.

13 Later on I was brought into the detention centre and I was put  
14 into the room. The blindfold was removed. Then I could see  
15 other female units from the same unit, Comrades Moeun and Yat.

16 When I saw them we wept and we didn't know why we were arrested  
17 and brought to that detention centre.

18 [11.42.04]

19 We asked each other what was the location. Both of them told me  
20 just be quiet and answer the question that I would be asked. So  
21 I wept, and all our hands were tied at the time.

22 On the third day I was called to be interrogated, so I was taken  
23 out then. When I was taken out they blindfolded me and they took  
24 me to an interrogation room. I was asked whether I ever  
25 participated in the education by the network of the CIA or the

53

1 KGB. I could not think of such an event because at that time we  
2 never joined any secret force or spies besides working in the  
3 rice fields and watering the rice field or making fertilizer.  
4 And only my senior people held the meetings. For us we only have  
5 the livelihood meetings to criticize or self-criticize in order  
6 to improve the production within the unit.  
7 I was asked a couple of times and I was tortured. I didn't want  
8 to be beaten hard because they only beat me a little bit and I  
9 felt scared and I became unconscious, so I was taken back into  
10 the room.  
11 Later on I was interrogated again. So I was interrogated three  
12 times during the 15-day period and my response was the same,  
13 until the 15th or the 16th day I was transferred. I was put into  
14 a vehicle and the vehicle took off. I didn't know the direction  
15 of where the vehicle went. I thought probably they are going to  
16 take me to be killed.  
17 And while I was living during the 15-day period, I could hear the  
18 screaming and the crying of people, although I could not see  
19 anybody. We were put into a room and the door was locked from  
20 outside. I did not know that location was at Tuol Sleng, or  
21 S-21. I only learnt that it was the detention centre where I was  
22 put in. And I was put into a building and the room was next to  
23 the staircase. That's what I can recall.  
24 [11.44.50]  
25 So the three of us -- Comrade Moeun and Yat and myself were put



54

1 into the vehicle and at the Unit 17, then the female unit chief  
2 came to receive us. So we were ordered to disembark the vehicle  
3 and then they untied our hands. Then we were ordered to stay  
4 there and that we would be received. So then that female unit  
5 chief came to receive us, made another biography and we were  
6 taken in to work straight away. We were given the tools to work  
7 straight away on the ground.

8 While I was detained at the detention centre I was given gruel,  
9 but I could not eat because I thought they would just kill me and  
10 I was just feeling that bad. I felt so disappointed because I  
11 tried very hard while I served them at the battlefield.

12 Q.Chin Met, please try to collect yourself. Do you think you  
13 are able to continue or do you want to have a break, a short  
14 break, in order to recompose yourself?

15 A.Mr. President, while I was living at the Unit 17 I lived there  
16 for three days. Then Comrade Moeun and Comrade Yat disappeared.  
17 I asked the unit chief -- her name was Nhor -- I asked what  
18 happened to the other two sisters of mine and I was told, "They  
19 were transferred to another unit, and you don't have to worry  
20 about them. And don't ask too much." So I kept weeping.  
21 Previously there were only three of us who knew each other. I  
22 did not know the rest.

23 [11.47.52]

24 Q.Do you think you can continue or you would like to have a  
25 break now and continue in the afternoon? Can you continue or you

55

1 would like to have a break now?

2 A.I can continue a little bit more.

3 After Comrade Moeun and Yat disappeared I lived with that female  
4 unit, the Unit 17, so I was put into group 3. At 2 a.m. we were  
5 woken up and we lined up at 2.30 or 3 p.m.(sic), then we departed  
6 to transplant the rice. It was the transplanting season at the  
7 time.

8 The working and the living conditions at that time were so  
9 miserable. I lived there for only 10 days and I became so  
10 skinny. I worked very hard day and night in order to rebuild  
11 myself. During each meal, at 11 a.m. when we were given rice,  
12 the previous females, they had experience, so for the gruel  
13 amongst the 12-people group, so they put one ladle of gruel into  
14 each bowl and there was a large bowl of soup. So for those who  
15 are used to the conditions, they could pick some leaves or herbs  
16 or mint while they were working, and during the mealtime they put  
17 those extra leaves or mint into their bowls as a supplementary  
18 food.

19 Actually we only ate like one spoon of gruel of rice, but then we  
20 had to take like 20 or 10 spoons of soup, and when I finished my  
21 gruel I asked for more and I was told that was the food ration.

22 So later on I learned their trick, then I followed them. And our  
23 health became so weak, some of us fainted while transplanting the  
24 rice. Some fell and died and people kept missing or disappearing  
25 from the unit, and every four or five days a new group was

56

1 brought in in a truck.  
2 [11.51.06]  
3 So actually the unit force became expanded and the old people  
4 kept disappearing and I was wondering where they had gone, but I  
5 dared not to ask as I had been warned. One day my unit chief  
6 told me, "Met and your team, come to see me." So I asked her  
7 what she wanted. We, the four of us, was assigned to show the  
8 transplant. Then we were ordered to actually carry the plough  
9 and then we had to team ourselves to plough the rice field.  
10 Although the soil had been ploughed before, we had to team  
11 ourselves to plough the land, and one female was so weak she  
12 fell, so we both fell.  
13 And the man who was ploughing by using us, he beat that female  
14 and she got seizures straight away on the ground, and both of us  
15 were beaten and later on I fell unconscious and we were scolded  
16 that we could not do our work. After that I wept and that lady,  
17 that woman, was still unconscious and later on we carried her  
18 back into our resting place.  
19 Later on we were assigned to build canals, to dig the canals or  
20 to build the dams, and then we were asked to bring appropriate  
21 tools: the carrying baskets, the hoes, for instance, in order to  
22 dig the soil to build the dams. We were so hard-working at the  
23 time. We determined, although the food was insufficient, in  
24 order to survive we had to work hard. I was so weak at the time  
25 because amongst those people who were -- at the time that I was

57

1 there, some of them had already gone, and when I fell I was  
2 beaten on the spot.

3 MR. PRESIDENT:

4 I think it is appropriate time now to have a break. We will now  
5 have a break for lunch.

6 Before they break, the Chamber would like to make some  
7 observations regarding the public participation in this  
8 proceeding.

9 The Chamber has noticed that during the last few days there has  
10 been some disorderly behaviour by the public audience in entering  
11 and exiting the audience gallery during the proceeding, although  
12 we mentioned that the participants should enter before the  
13 Chamber starts the proceeding.

14 So please look at the procedure on this matter and respect the  
15 time, and please enter the room before the time as we announced.

16 [11.55.23]

17 And the Court officer who is in charge of co-ordinating the  
18 audience, please look at the matter and try to make it smooth,  
19 and if you are unclear on the time of the proceeding or any other  
20 matters relating to the delay in entering back into the gallery,  
21 please consult us directly or talk to the Court officer and do  
22 not allow this disorderly behaviour to continue.

23 The Chamber will now adjourn. We will resume this afternoon from  
24 1.30 p.m.

25 Court officer, please arrange to provide necessary refreshment

58

1 and meal and a room for the civil party.

2 Security guard, take the accused back to the waiting facility and  
3 bring him back before one-thirty.

4 (Judges exit courtroom)

5 (Court recesses from 1155H to 1333H)

6 (Judges enter courtroom)

7 MR. PRESIDENT:

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

9 [13.34.27]

10 We will now continue to hear the testimony of the civil party,  
11 Chin Met.

12 BY MR. PRESIDENT:

13 Q.Chin Met, from what I see, you seem to be in a better position  
14 now. This morning, because of your emotional situation and  
15 because it's almost time to break, that's why we had a break  
16 earlier.

17 And now can you continue the description of your accounts during  
18 the time that you lived through the Democratic Kampuchea regime  
19 until you returned to your normal living conditions, continuing  
20 from where we stopped?

21 A.Mr. President, entering 1978 into the Unit 17, we were  
22 assigned to work in the rice fields. We worked in several  
23 places, for example, at Krapeu Ha Pagoda, at Slaeng Pagoda and a  
24 number of other pagodas.

25 My unit prepared all the necessary tools, including the hoes, the

59

1 carrying baskets, the carrying poles to carry the seedlings.  
2 We started working from the morning and we stopped at 5 or 6 p.m.  
3 Sometimes when it was busy we stopped at about 10 p.m. and the  
4 unit chief woke us up at 2 or 2.30 in order to prepare ourselves  
5 and the tools for our work. So we organized in our respective  
6 units.  
7 Sometimes when a banana or a fruit was missing from the unit then  
8 the unit chief would come to each of the female persons who was a  
9 member of the unit and smell their breath, and if she could smell  
10 the breath of the fruit then that person was taken away for re  
11 education and disappeared since.  
12 So my group tried to work very hard. We started to leave for  
13 work at 3 a.m. Sometimes it took us an hour to reach the  
14 workshop. Some would fall into the ditch because it was still  
15 dark and exhausted, and a lot of female members got some wounds,  
16 skin rashes and cracks on their feet.  
17 [13.38.41]  
18 I myself got some fresh skin lice like the rest of the team.  
19 During the six-month period that I stayed there, I was in a very  
20 bad shape. I was so skinny and I had a rash on my skin. I  
21 looked like a dead person already.  
22 We were assigned a quota to transplant the seedlings in each  
23 team. Five people were assigned to transplant the seedlings for  
24 one hectare, but in our female unit it was almost impossible for  
25 us to complete the quota because of the weakness of our strength

60

1 and the insufficient food. Some would just fall back into the  
2 water because of the exhaustion.

3 We were also monitored on the techniques we used to transplant  
4 the seedlings; whether the transplants would grow properly within  
5 seven days to 10 days. If the transplants did not grow to their  
6 standard, then we would be accused of being traitors, that we  
7 destroyed the Angkar's or the Party's property. So we were so  
8 scared.

9 We were tired, we had insufficient food. At that time, there was  
10 no rice at all. We only had gruel and one ladle per each person  
11 with a very watery soup. After we finished the gruel, we'd just  
12 look at each other's mouth out of hunger. Our teeth were all  
13 black. We all had a very fearful feeling. We had no right, and  
14 there was no treatment when we were sick.

15 [13.41.45]

16 One day, in my four-person group, we talked and we made our  
17 decision that because the situation was so difficult, we probably  
18 should just commit suicide together. One woman said, "Don't ever  
19 think about that. We have to struggle to survive." And another  
20 person named Kien, she got a nose disease. She went to work with  
21 me at the Krapeu Ha Pagoda to clear the ground in order for  
22 planting potatoes. She was told that by using a type of a tree's  
23 leaves, to grind those leaves and mixed as a herb, it could be  
24 treated for her nose disease.

25 We sometimes just thought of committing suicide because of the

61

1 miserable living conditions. At nighttime, the two of us drank  
2 the herbs that we mixed from the bark of the tree and we thought  
3 that we would be dead because of the effects of the tree's bark.  
4 So we drank and we filled ourselves with that herbed water, but  
5 we did not die and we seemed to gain strength.  
6 So at two o'clock we were woken up and we continued to go to  
7 work. Each day we were so exhausted because of the insufficient  
8 food and the hard working condition. One day I fell into a ditch  
9 and a person just dragged my feet and pinched my thigh and  
10 scolded that I was stubborn and that I was tricky and lazy to  
11 work. But Comrade Kien did not come to work on that day as she  
12 had a nose problem and swollen legs, so she asked for permission  
13 not to come to work. I just kept doing what I was told, to  
14 transplant the seedlings.  
15 And in late 1978, we were still working in the rice fields near  
16 the Krapeu Ha Pagoda and sometimes other units lacked some forces  
17 to complete their quota then we were requested to assist them to  
18 reach the quota; that is to achieve the 3.5 or four tonnes of  
19 rice production per hectare.  
20 [13.45.30]  
21 At the end of the working hours, I came back to my place and I  
22 couldn't find Comrade Kien. She was not there. I did not dare  
23 to ask for her whereabouts. There was another female in the same  
24 unit and she told me that Comrade Kien was taken away. She had  
25 her problems with her feet, it was swollen.



62

1 On another occasion -- I cannot recall the exact month but it was  
2 the time that the rice was almost ripe -- my group was also  
3 assigned to dig canal. At that time, a lot of old people  
4 disappeared and new people came in their place.  
5 I remember one day while we were assigned to dig canal or to  
6 build a dam at Preaek Chrey in order to build the water  
7 reservoir, a unit chief erected a pole and set up a loud speaker.  
8 At that time, I was so weak I could dig the soil and put it in  
9 the basket for people to carry on the pole but I, myself, could  
10 not carry the baskets because I was so weak. And when I could  
11 not do that, then the unit chief demanded to know the reason and  
12 I told her that I would not be able to carry because I was so  
13 weak. And at about 10 a.m., she pushed me against the rice dyke  
14 and I begged her that I needed to stop a little bit longer in  
15 order to regain my strength. I was warned that I had to try my  
16 best or I would be disappeared.  
17 So then I sat on the rice dyke on the other side of the ditch. A  
18 combatant came to me and asked why I did not work. I told the  
19 person that I could not carry on any longer. Then another woman  
20 was dragged to where I sat because she could not work as well.  
21 Whatever I was asked to do I tried my best to carry it out, but I  
22 could not carry the soil in the basket because of my weak  
23 strength. So that combatant came to us and just without any  
24 reason beat us up and after that he just walked away.  
25 [13.50.00]

63

1 I felt so scared and I became unconscious. It's the faint from  
2 shock. And it was almost lunch time and then everyone went for  
3 their meal, but I could not regain my strength to walk to have my  
4 meal.

5 Then the unit chief asked how I felt and whether I still could  
6 get my food. The unit chief told me that, "You no longer have  
7 your food because you have been sick for so many days and you're  
8 supposed to be the model for the newcomers. Instead, you have  
9 been sick for so many times." And I told her I could not do the  
10 work because of my weak strength.

11 I thought that if I was not given food then there is no choice  
12 for me to carry on. I would not feel fearful of the unit chief.  
13 I would just eat anything in order just to regain my strength.  
14 Luckily I found a ripe palm. I found a ripe palm fruit near its  
15 tree so I picked it up; I ate it.

16 At that time, people already returned back to work and a  
17 revolutionary song was played on the loudspeaker. When they and  
18 the rest of the team saw me eating the palm fruit, I was warned  
19 that I needed to be careful, "If they saw you eating it you will  
20 be in trouble". I thought I would not feel scared of them  
21 anymore.

22 Then I was dragged before them and I had to repeat myself that  
23 the rest need not to follow me because I was a bad element. So  
24 people just stood there and watched me. We were all so skinny.  
25 I was ordered to crawl. I did as I was ordered and after a while

64

1 I fainted again.

2 I felt so hungry, so I went back to pick up the palm fruit that I  
3 ate earlier and continued eating it again. I sat there and I  
4 just ate the palm fruit. I thought if I were to be killed  
5 because I was eating the fruit, let it be, because I felt so  
6 hungry already.

7 I know I was no longer scared of them because the old people who  
8 came with me, most of them already disappeared. The new people  
9 around me, they were new. They just arrived.

10 When the unit chief walked, passed by, I did not care. If they  
11 wanted to kill me, let it be. So later on, after all returned  
12 back to the unit, two men came to me. One snatched the palm  
13 fruit from me and threw into the water and the person asked me  
14 whether I would be able to go back to my place. I told the  
15 person I no longer could walk because of the feet. I got a lot  
16 of wounds on my feet.

17 [13.55.08]

18 Then he said he would accompany me to go back, so he took me back  
19 to my place. He dragged me across the rice fields.

20 I was not taken to my unit but I was taken to another group, so  
21 it was no longer at the Unit 17 where they took me. It was  
22 another unit and they planted vegetables in that unit. There  
23 were some older ladies in that unit and helped me have a shower  
24 and gave me food to eat and some clothes.

25 When we worked in building the dams, we tried our best to

65

1 accomplish the quota. If we reached the quota earlier, then we  
2 would be able to rest earlier. For example, if we completed the  
3 quota at 3.30, then we could stop at 3.30. So when I was taken  
4 to another unit in planting the vegetables, they have all types  
5 of vegetable seedlings to be planted. I was told how to take  
6 care of the young plants and to plant those young seedlings.

7 I was then asked to carry the water from a river in order to  
8 water the vegetables. I stayed in that unit for four or five  
9 days and that location was in Koh Thom. When I was in that unit  
10 I could eat sufficient food. I had stayed there for three  
11 months, so we grow all types of vegetables -- the cabbage, the  
12 beans, and when the production -- when the vegetables were  
13 collected then a car would come to collect those vegetables and  
14 taken away.

15 Later on while I was still working with that unit in planting  
16 vegetables, we heard the gun fight, probably we heard that now  
17 there was a gun fight, an explosion in Phnom Penh, and we  
18 consulted each other and that we should leave the unit, so we  
19 packed our belongings and we got a boat to cross the river at  
20 night at 7 p.m.

21 [13.59.01]

22 Then we heard that the armoured tanks of Vietnamese soldiers were  
23 approaching, so we ran across the rice field towards the north  
24 direction. We ran day and night. Some people fell and stood up  
25 and continued running. Nobody cared about anybody. Everybody

66

1 just tried to flee. And at night-time we slept in the watermelon  
2 plantation and we reached Kampong Tralach district in Kampong  
3 Chhnang province.

4 There was the youth who was the unit chief who pronounced that  
5 all women and youth who gathered here should gather and then  
6 regroup so that we could have the unit and a group so we can  
7 start to harvest the ripe rice, and the male colleagues were  
8 asked to transport rice.

9 At the beginning we did not know one another and we worked  
10 together and at least we had to transport the rice five times a  
11 day to Kampong Tralach warehouse -- a barn. And then we had to  
12 harvest the peanuts and later on we were asked to mill the rice  
13 and transport them to be stored in jungles because there were  
14 some sheds and barns in those jungles for storing them.

15 At that time the Vietnamese already approached the location and  
16 we also among our groups discussed that we could be friends and  
17 then had to try to run from being involved in the military any  
18 longer. And of course other female colleagues would remain being  
19 in the army but then we tried to escape.

20 But later on we heard through this loudspeaker, saying that  
21 anyone who deserted the military had to come back to join the  
22 army to save the people. And after one truck left, we gathered  
23 under a big tree to make a decision whether we should move  
24 forward or we should come back.

25 [14.02.36]

67

1 But after some discussion the decision was made that we should  
2 not go back because we would be arrested by the Vietnamese and  
3 that our heads would be put on the ground and wildfire would be  
4 lit to burn the tea, and that women would be raped by those  
5 Vietnamese soldiers. We were so scared to know that the  
6 Vietnamese would have been that cruel.  
7 Because we had worked our best and that we would not be willing  
8 to allow the Vietnamese to catch us and to arrest us or to rape.  
9 In mid-1979 we reached Oral Mountain. I was very sick. No more  
10 food, no more rice, no more salt. So we tried to dig wild plants  
11 or tubers so that we can substitute our meal. Many of us were  
12 poisoned by eating those poisonous roots.  
13 And the Vietnamese soldiers were chasing us and we hid ourselves  
14 in the jungle and we could not be seen by those soldiers  
15 otherwise we would have been killed.  
16 I could not get better. Then some people came to collect us to  
17 cross the border and I told them that I had malaria and I had a  
18 problem with my legs. I could not move any further. Then I was  
19 left behind in the camps, the sites, the refugee camps of course.  
20 And then I could live on eating the bamboo shoots and drinking  
21 the water from the ponds. And there was a seven-year old child  
22 who could be seen living with us with a few other men.  
23 [14.05.32]  
24 But later on we were forced by the armies to move further,  
25 otherwise, Vietnamese armies would come and arrest us or we would

68

1 be eaten by wild animals. So I decided to walk after them. Then  
2 we saw another camp which was, I was told, the camp for soldiers  
3 and combatants.  
4 I was cured and well-treated and then asked to move ahead. I  
5 told myself that if I had to go further I would not know where  
6 would I be at the end. I decided to hide myself in the villages  
7 and then I was asked for by the chief of the unit. People in the  
8 village would conceal or help conceal me and I could stay with  
9 them  
10 Then the Vietnamese soldiers approached us and there were  
11 fightings, exchange of fightings, bombardments, and I was  
12 arrested by the Vietnamese. They accused me of being the soldier  
13 of Khmer Rouge. I was arrested along with that seven-year-old  
14 boy. We were transferred to Rom Tol village in Trapeang  
15 Kraloung. It was a big office I could see. We were put in that  
16 office and we had a translator who helped translate our  
17 conversation. They asked me where we came from. Then we said we  
18 came from the mountain and the woman assured us that since we  
19 were in the hands of the Vietnamese soldiers then we were already  
20 safe.  
21 And I still recall the time when we were discussing under a big  
22 tree about being arrested by the Vietnamese then they would rape.  
23 So that kind of memory kept haunting me and I was so scared that  
24 one day the Vietnamese would rape me, but the next day I could  
25 not see anyone around me. I only saw the young boy sleeping next

69

1 to me.

2 [14.08.30]

3 So three days at that camp in Trapeang Kraloung we were in the  
4 jungle and we were not in the villages. So three days later, we  
5 were sent to the province and we met Khmer soldiers who asked us  
6 a lot of questions and they have my biography registered and they  
7 asked why I looked so thin -- you know, so weak. I told them all  
8 the details.

9 Then the soldiers sent me -- they gave me a kind of letter. In  
10 the letter it reads that whenever I reached any village, then  
11 those villages are advised to share food with me, so with that  
12 letter I could find it easy to move about. Later on, the village  
13 chief allowed me to stay in his home and I could see every  
14 morning the Vietnamese armies and Khmer soldiers would conduct  
15 some kind of military manoeuvre.

16 And I kept walking along National Road number 4 and then because  
17 the boy was so weak, when I saw someone was riding an ox cart, I  
18 asked them for a lift so that the boy could be carried on that ox  
19 cart. I told them that I found this boy in the jungle. Then the  
20 boy was given the lift.

21 When we reached the village, the ox cart went ahead of me and  
22 when we reached the village I tried to ask for the boy. Then  
23 people would not know where the boy would be and I spent  
24 overnight in that village. The next morning I kept walking the  
25 whole day until I reached O-doem village. Then I reached Chaom



70

1 Chao roundabout which is next to the Pochentong airport, or  
2 international airport now.  
3 I was asked where I came from by an old lady. I told her that  
4 actually I was coming from the mountain. I was hopeless and that  
5 the woman showed her sympathy for me and that she asked if I  
6 could stay with her and I was scared, actually, with the offer.  
7 Anyway, I thought that it would not be a good offer. I was  
8 afraid that she would keep me to be arrested by the soldiers.  
9 But the woman insisted that she was frank and guaranteed that she  
10 would be in good hands. So I was convinced and stayed with her  
11 for one month.  
12 [14.12.24]  
13 Later on the village chief came to ask for my biography and my --  
14 and that old lady said that I was her god-daughter and asked the  
15 village chief to also register me in the list of the normal  
16 villagers in the village and I then started to live as the normal  
17 and ordinary villagers in the village to do farming.  
18 Later on, my god-mother -- that old lady -- kept travelling to  
19 the military base. I did not know what kind here she was dealing  
20 with. After three months during the time I spent with her --  
21 maybe not three months, less than three months -- I did have good  
22 food with her. I was well fed.  
23 I ate a lot of good food until I looked better and much  
24 healthier, and I knew that I now live and never die again.  
25 And people saw me as a stranger. They kept asking me where I was

71

1 originally from. I said I was from -- I said I was from Kampong  
2 Thom.

3 Q.Let's stop here. It sounds like a very good story. So can we  
4 go back a little bit?

5 When you were arrested and detained what date was that, and at  
6 what time when you were arrested?

7 A.When I was arrested it was at twelve midnight in November  
8 1977.

9 [14.14.39]

10 Q.Do you remember the day?

11 A.The 10th of November, Mr. President.

12 Q.When you were arrested were you immediately shackled or your  
13 hands were tied and then blindfolded before you were sent into  
14 the detention facility?

15 A.From the place where I was arrested to Brother Voeun's house I  
16 was not shackled, because Voeun made the decision to arrest me.  
17 And I was waiting with other guards until too late at night and I  
18 was so sleepy, then they say that I would aboard the car and then  
19 I was tied and blindfolded.

20 Q.So you were sent to the prison by a car; is that correct?

21 A.It was a truck, not a car, Mr. President. The big truck.  
22 There were two guards and one driver. I was not yet blindfolded  
23 back then so I could see those men were armed, and the driver.  
24 So all together I myself and three other people -- I mean the  
25 Khmer Rouge soldiers. And then, later on, I was blindfolded and

72

1 we reached the prison.

2 Q.Before you were entering the prison, how were you treated?

3 A.Before I was sent into the prison, I was not tortured. They  
4 walked me about 10 minutes until we reached a room. Then they  
5 opened the door and pushed me inside and removed the blindfold.  
6 Then, immediately, I could see two people who once worked in the  
7 same unit with me inside that room. So I could see after I was  
8 removed from the blindfold.

9 [14.17.41]

10 Q.What time was it when you entered the prison?

11 A.It was at dawn.

12 Q.You mean dawn when you could not yet see everyone clearly or  
13 it's already like in the morning?

14 A.It was at dawn, Mr. President. It was not yet clear, that we  
15 could not see one another clearly.

16 Q.When you were sent, were your biography and photograph taken  
17 before you were being sent into that room?

18 A.So far as I recollect, I was not taken any biography or  
19 photographed. But when I was at the unit I would very often  
20 obtain the biography time and again. Sometime I was so bored  
21 giving the same biography to the people who could ask me again  
22 and again.

23 Q.So during the time when you were detained for about a  
24 fortnight you were not asked to give them the biography or you  
25 were not taken photograph; is that correct?

73

1 A.Yes, it's correct, Mr. President.

2 [14.19.34]

3 Q.During the 15 days, 15 nights in your captivity were you  
4 relieved from being tied up -- I mean, on your hands, or were you  
5 tied up the whole days?

6 A.I was tied up for three days and three nights.

7 When they took me to be interrogated they would tie up my hands  
8 and blindfolded me but then they would walk me to the room and  
9 remove the blindfold.

10 Q.In your detention cell, were you detained in a big room, and  
11 how many detainees were detained in that room with you?

12 A.The room was not very big. It was more like a rent room of a  
13 normal flat. So there were three of us, I and two other women.

14 Q.Was the room on the ground floor or on the first or second  
15 floor?

16 A.It was on the ground floor.

17 Q.Do you know that the building is a one-storey building or a  
18 taller building?

19 A.The building was rather tall, because at night I could hear  
20 people; the screams, the cries from people on top of me.  
21 They would have been in the second floor and the first floors,  
22 but I did not know what location it was at that time.

23 [14.22.4]

24 Q.You said that you were detained in a building. What was that  
25 building made of? Was it made of concrete or it was a wooden

74

1 building?

2 A.It was a concrete building with a concrete floor and with  
3 windows and metal bars on those windows.

4 Q.In the morning, you stated that the building in which you once  
5 were detained was the concrete building. Is that correct?

6 A.That building is the one that I mentioned and I was detained  
7 near the staircase or the steps.

8 Q.Could you please describe a little bit the physical condition  
9 of the building?

10 A.I said that actually the building was lying from the west to  
11 the east.

12 Q.Did you notice any other buildings in the premises or have you  
13 ever noticed this at all?

14 A.I remember that there were other buildings also and the  
15 compound was surrounded by a fence or wall.

16 Q.Have you noticed or heard any cries from babies or children  
17 when you were detained?

18 A.I heard the cries from children. I heard the cries from pigs  
19 and it smelled very bad. I smelled the smell from the pig  
20 droppings and others.

21 [14.25.19]

22 Q.Were you told of any charges upon being arrested?

23 A.I was not asked. I was not told anything about the charges.

24 Q.When you were interrogated you said this morning that the  
25 interrogator interrogated you three times. Was the interrogator

75

1 a man or a woman; or how many of them were there when you were  
2 being interrogated?

3 A. There were two people. I think they were young people, not an  
4 adult; the people at the age of 15 or 16 years old.

5 Q. Were they young boys or young girls?

6 A. They were boys, no females.

7 Q. How was the interrogation conducted? One interrogator would  
8 be interrogating you while the other one was recording your  
9 confession, or what was it like?

10 A. I did not notice whether my confession was being recorded  
11 because I was blindfolded. I was asked whether I had attended  
12 any sessions, education sessions about the indoctrination of CIA  
13 or KGB networks and philosophy, and I told them that I never knew  
14 these CIA or KGB. I worked in the unit and I devoted myself to  
15 concentrate on my work; for example, planting rice, putting  
16 water, make sure that the rice has enough water, for example.

17 [14.28.10]

18 Q. During your interrogation were you shackled?

19 A. No, I was not shackled, but my upper arms were tightly tied,  
20 and I was severely tortured. I was scared at that time. I was  
21 beaten once, twice, and for the third beating, I became  
22 unconscious.

23 Q. How your upper arms were tied? Were your upper arms tied to  
24 the back or were your hands tied with a rope or were you cuffed?

25 A. A nylon rope was used to tie my upper arm tightly to the back.

76

1 Q.You said you were tortured. Did the interrogator torture you?  
2 How did they do it? How were you mistreated or how were you  
3 tortured?

4 A.When I was interrogated and when I provided the same response  
5 each time, I was beaten not with a whip but with a stick. It was  
6 not a whip because the sound was different. So I was beaten with  
7 a stick, and I think my ankle was clamped to something. I could  
8 not see but it was so painful, and there was a mark also on my  
9 upper arm as a result of the very tight tying to the back.  
10 After I was beaten during the interrogation and that I had no  
11 other response except the same one, then I was beaten again. I  
12 was also thrown water at me. From the taste I felt, it was  
13 either salt water or soapy water.

14 [14.30.43]

15 Q.During each of your interrogations from the start and when you  
16 were tortured, how long was the duration of the interrogation  
17 until you became unconscious for each session? Was it a half a  
18 day, one hour or two hours? That is, the entire session of the  
19 interrogation including the torture.

20 A.I was interrogated and tortured. It was not that long. From  
21 what I could recall, it could be just a little bit over 30  
22 minutes.

23 Q.You became unconscious and when you regained conscious you  
24 were in a cell. Were you walked back to the cell or were you  
25 taken to the cell -- or they carried you to the cell?

77

1 A.After I fell unconscious, I think they dragged me by my upper  
2 arm back to my cell and when they put me back into my cell, then  
3 they removed the blindfold.

4 Q.The place where they interrogated you, which direction was it,  
5 comparing to the location where you were detained and how far was  
6 it from your detention cell?

7 A.From what I can remember and the footsteps I took, it was to  
8 the north. It was not that far. If we walked it takes a little  
9 while to reach that location.

10 Q.It's hard to define "a little while". So if you consider in  
11 footsteps, how many footsteps?

12 [14.33.35]

13 A.It was like 20 to 30 footsteps to reach that location.

14 Q.When you were detained there how did you relieve yourself?

15 A.The three of us were put in the same cell and we relieved  
16 ourselves at night. When we wanted to relieve ourselves we  
17 kicked the door then the guard would come and ask what we wanted  
18 and we told them that we needed to relieve ourselves. Then the  
19 guard opened the door then we would be blindfolded and taken to  
20 the place where we could relieve ourselves.

21 Q.Were the guards male or female?

22 A.The guards were male.

23 [14.35.10]

24 Q.How about taking a bath?

25 A.The three of us during the 15-day detention did not ever have



78

1 a bath. Even if we were asked to have a bath we would not do it.

2 Q.Were you allowed to have a bath then?

3 A.Comrade Moeun and Yat were asked to go to take a bath but when  
4 she returned she said it seemed that she had no good feeling and  
5 she told us if we were asked to go to take a bath we should not  
6 go, we would rather die without taking a bath.

7 Q.Were any reasons given to you for that?

8 A.She did not tell us anything. She just warned us if we were  
9 asked to take a bath then we should not go, we rather die in the  
10 detention cell.

11 Q.So it means you and your other two females were not prohibited  
12 from talking to each other because it seems that you talked to  
13 each other quite a lot and that you could talk amongst  
14 yourselves. Is this correct?

15 A.We could talk to each other but it's not open and loud. We  
16 could look in each other's face and we signal to talk to each  
17 other quietly without letting the other people outside hear.

18 [14.3.07]

19 Q.What about the food ration; how many meals were given to you  
20 each day and what was the meal like? Were you given gruel or  
21 rice and was it regular?

22 A.On the first day we were given gruel. There was a mug -- it's  
23 like a handle-folded mug we would use in the battlefield. So  
24 they would put the gruel into that mug. For the first three or  
25 four days we could not eat. We were given meals twice a day but

79

1 none of us could eat the gruel, we only asked for water.

2 Q.So it means the food that was given to you was two times a day  
3 and each time you had a gruel on the mug. Is this correct?

4 A.Yes, that is correct. Although it was only one ladle to pour  
5 into the mug, it was not filled up in the mug.

6 Q.So you have a spoon to eat from the mug, and whether the mug  
7 was taken away from you after you ate or you could keep the mug  
8 with you and use it to put the gruel that was given to you each  
9 meal?

10 A.The mug and the spoon, we kept them. So for each meal when  
11 they bring the gruel they threw away the previous food that we  
12 didn't eat and they put a new gruel in.

13 Q.You have stated that when you were arriving at the detention  
14 centre you were not asked for biography or your photograph was  
15 not taken, but in your complaint there are two documents which  
16 are your personal documents. And please tell us whether the  
17 documents are related to you.

18 [14.40.13]

19 MR. PRESIDENT:

20 The AV official, can you project the document 00343199 in the  
21 Khmer language, which was a photo?

22 BY MR. PRESIDENT:

23 Q.Chin Met, can you look at the photograph? Can you recognize  
24 her?

25 A.This is my photograph. At that time I was 19 years old.

80

1 Q.How do you know that you were 19 years old at the time? When  
2 was the photograph taken?

3 A.It was taken in 1977 or '78. When I was in my unit the  
4 photograph was taken from me as well, because when my unit chief  
5 asked me to make my biography and I was photographed at the same  
6 time.

7 Q.Was it at S-21 or at another location when your unit chief  
8 asked you to make your biography; was it at S-21 or at Prey Sar?

9 A.It was at Prey Sar when I was in Unit 17. Nhor was the unit  
10 chief.

11 [14.42.17]

12 Q.When you said that when you were in Unit 17 you were skinny  
13 and you had a skin rash on your face, but from the photograph you  
14 were not that skinny. Was it the photograph when you were skinny  
15 at the time?

16 A.When I first arrived at Unit 17 a few days later I was called  
17 to a building, it's like the office, and they took down my  
18 biography and they took my photograph.

19 MR. PRESIDENT:

20 AV unit, can you go to Document 00343200?

21 BY MR. PRESIDENT:

22 Q.Can you look at the photo?

23 Can you recognize the photo? Is it you? And also look at the  
24 personal history. Whose personal history is it?

25 A.This is my photograph. From what I can recall, this personal

81

1 biography was made at my former division. It was the 3rd  
2 Division number 450 in late 1977. I was called to make personal  
3 history three times in one month. I was questioned about my  
4 native village and the occupation of my parents and when I joined  
5 the revolution.

6 When I joined the revolution, I stated that I was a poor peasant.  
7 I came from a poor peasant family, but after they researched and  
8 asked people, they learned that I was a daughter of a police  
9 officer who worked in Phnom Penh and that I was raised by my  
10 grandfather and I was not involved with my father.

11 [14.45.04]

12 However, my father provided the necessary financial and material  
13 support. So they said that I was in the lower middle class  
14 peasant.

15 MR. PRESIDENT:

16 Judge Lavergne, you take the floor.

17 JUDGE LAVERGNE:

18 For the requirements of the transcript, I would like to indicate  
19 that the document that is currently being displayed has been  
20 translated into English and it is indexed at the following ERN  
21 number, 00347466 to 00347467. So this is the translation of the  
22 biography which is indexed at E2/80/4.2

23 MR. PRESIDENT:

24 It is now time for a break. The Chamber will take a 20-minute  
25 break. We will resume at a quarter past three.

82

1 So, please, for the public audience, please return before the  
2 time the Court resumes.

3 Court officer, please provide necessary refreshment to the civil  
4 party.

5 (Judges exit courtroom)

6 (Court recesses from 1447H to 1508H)

7 (Judges enter courtroom)

8 MR. PRESIDENT:

9 Please be seated.

10 The Court is now back in session. We are going to hear testimony  
11 of Chin Met.

12 BY MR. PRESIDENT:

13 Q.Chin Met, during the time when you were detained, for a period  
14 of 15 days and 15 nights, what happened to your inmates? The  
15 other two women who had been detained before you?

16 [15.09.48]

17 A.Comrade Moeun and Yat I think I don't know why they had been  
18 detained there before me.

19 Q.We would like to know how were they treated? I mean both  
20 Comrade Yat and Moeun?

21 A.I have no idea, because we did not dare ask any question to  
22 one another. When they were brought back from being interrogated,  
23 I never dare ask them any questions.

24 Q.Were they taken to be interrogated, like the way you were,  
25 during the 15 days, 15 nights? How often did you see they were

83

1 taken to be interrogated?

2 A.One at a time, some detainee would be taken to be  
3 interrogated.

4 Q.When she returned, what was their physical condition? Was  
5 there any change in the physical condition, as you noticed?

6 A.Comrade Moeun was rather small and she was sick. When she came  
7 back, she was terrified and she was crying and she did not say  
8 anything while she kept twisting her hands.

9 Q.For you, personally, during the three times, you were being  
10 interrogated and that you were beaten with a stick and that water  
11 was splashed onto you. And you said that, that water was salty  
12 water or soapy water.

13 So, were you tortured physically, for example, by way of  
14 electrocution or other means of torture?

15 [15.12.35]

16 A.I was not electrocuted, I was only splashed the fish sauce and  
17 water...soapy water because I could taste when the water dropped  
18 down to my mouth. So the same torture techniques would be applied  
19 during the three times I was being interrogated.

20 Q.Could you tell the Court about other episodes of torture  
21 during the time you were detained?

22 Had you seen other detainees were badly treated like the way you  
23 were treated?

24 A.The other two female -- were you talking about the other two  
25 inmates or other detainees?

84

1 Q.We are asking about the other people whom you said you have  
2 heard their cries or screams from; so besides the two inmates in  
3 your room. So had you noticed any other bad treatment from the  
4 guards toward those people?

5 A.We were inside the room. We could only hear sounds but we  
6 could not see them. We heard the agony, the cry or the screams.  
7 We heard like those people were dying, crying for help.

8 [15.14.56]

9 Q.During the time you were detained in a small room with other  
10 two inmates, were there any other women or detainees inside that  
11 location or nearby adjacent to your cells?

12 A.To my right-hand side there was a room and I heard some sound  
13 from women.

14 Q.You stated that you were transferred from that location to  
15 another unit, Unit 17. We would like you to tell us what time  
16 you were sent or transferred, and how.

17 A.We were transferred. We were talking among ourselves  
18 actually. We told ourselves that they would take us to be  
19 executed. We were put on a truck and the truck left in the  
20 morning. I could not remember when exactly, but it was in the  
21 morning.

22 Q.Before you were released, how long did the truck take to the  
23 location you were released?

24 A.I think the truck would be heading south and it took a long  
25 time before I could hear the honks of the horns of that truck,

85

1 and then the truck stopped.

2 Q.What happened next?

3 A.When the truck stopped, the guards -- the three guards untied  
4 our arms and removed the blindfold from us and told us that we  
5 would be left here.

6 Q.What about the other two inmates, the other two women?

7 A.We were put together in that same unit, supervised by Brother  
8 Nhor.

9 [15.18.38]

10 Q.When you met a woman, was that last pit stop or were you taken  
11 further to other location, and how did you go there if you were  
12 to move further until you reached the unit in which you worked  
13 ever since?

14 A.After we were received by that sister, she told us to sit down  
15 for a while at that location before they brought in the  
16 agriculture implements. I was sick because my hands sustained  
17 some wounds and our back was bruised, and we, at that time,  
18 revealed the scars to one another, but we realized that we could  
19 probably live or survive.

20 Later on, we were given the hoes and then we were asked to work  
21 on the ground to actually build the mound for the sweet potatoes.

22 Q.So it was the time you worked -- you had worked before you  
23 moved to the district in which you grew vegetables in Unit 17.

24 Is that correct?

25 A.I did not change the location of my work, I stayed put in that



86

1 place. I noticed that there were lines of houses surrounded by  
2 gardens of vegetables. There were fruit trees and sweet  
3 potatoes.

4 At the beginning, there were 12 of us and I worked together with  
5 my two inmates. After a few days, Comrade Yat disappeared, and  
6 later on another person disappeared and new faces would  
7 substitute the old people, and old people disappeared.

8 [15.21.34]

9 Q.Do you know Prey Sar?

10 A.I did not know where Prey Sar or S-21 were, but after some  
11 time the comrades who worked and lived with us told us that Prey  
12 Sar was the re education or tempering camp.

13 Q.We are not asking that question. We're talking about the Prey  
14 Sar during King Sihanouk or Lon Nol's regime because there was a  
15 prison built during that time called Prey Sar. Do you know that  
16 location? I mean the former prison.

17 A.I don't know because I never reached that location. I never  
18 went around in the city.

19 Q.At the point when you stayed in that area that there were  
20 lines of same houses surrounded by gardens of sweet potatoes --  
21 and then you claim that you had lived in that location forever in  
22 Unit 17 back then. I would like to ask another question.

23 What was that location called in those areas?

24 A.I don't know which village it was. It was near Krapeu Ha  
25 Pagoda. There were other villages nearby and we had Unit 17,

87

1 Unit 14 and other units that I don't know. Only when we worked  
2 in a more mobile manner that we could know the other units.

3 Q.Krapeu Ha Pagoda you were talking about. There was a lake or  
4 a stream, so which was the pagoda located? Which side of the  
5 stream or the river?

6 A.So far as I remember, that pagoda is located to the north of  
7 the river.

8 Q.When you said you were in Unit 17, were you stationed to the  
9 north of the river or to the south?

10 A.We were to the north of the river.

11 [15.24.49]

12 Q.How far was it from Krapeu Ha Pagoda?

13 A.It was about five to six kilometres from that location, so I  
14 would go to plant rice based on our assignments by our chief and  
15 I had to walk about one or two hours with rapid movement that we  
16 could reach the pagoda.

17 Q.What kinds of people who were living there? Kind of people  
18 here refers to different age group or young adult or old people,  
19 for example.

20 A.People who lived in each unit, of course they were assigned  
21 into a particular unit. We have the child care unit, we have the  
22 married woman unit who were assigned in Unit 14 and as single  
23 woman I was put in Unit 17. I don't know whether men would be  
24 put in any other units.

25 Q.During the time you lived there, at nights where did you sleep

88

1 and how were people treated?

2 A.At night after work we would sleep collectively. In each  
3 group there were 12 people. We slept on the ground floor and  
4 there was another level, and the beds were designed with wooden  
5 bed and each bed would accommodate two people, so in each house  
6 there were two levels of beds. So some would sleep underneath  
7 while the other would sleep on top. And then we were asked to  
8 guard the location also.

9 [15.27.51]

10 Q.You said about chief of the unit. Were they all female or  
11 men?

12 A.They were all female, no men, and they were single. No-one  
13 got married yet.

14 Q.What was the name of the chief of the unit, Unit 17?

15 A.I know Brother Nhor and Brother Ang. They were the chiefs of  
16 small units -- the unit of about 30 under their supervision.

17 Q.Did you know all those women who worked and stayed with you?  
18 Were they civilians or were they former combatants like yourself?

19 A.After we lived together for quite some time and when we asked  
20 each other, some of them came from the ministries or from the  
21 animal husbandry, from the agriculture section, for instance.

22 Q.What about the working hours and work assignments? Can you  
23 describe?

24 A.The working hours was that at 4 p.m. we had to arrive at the  
25 work site, for example, for transplanting the seedlings. So we

89

1 had to wake up earlier to line up and to prepare our tools, for  
2 example the hoes and the baskets. We had a break at 7 a.m. for  
3 about 10 minutes. Then we continued working until 11 a.m.

4 We then break for meal and we started again at 1 p.m. In the  
5 afternoon there was no rest. If we had to accomplish your quota  
6 and if we could do it by five, then we stopped at five.

7 Otherwise we would have to transplant until six or seven until we  
8 accomplished the quota. Then we would have our meal and we would  
9 go to sleep.

10 [15.31.14]

11 Q.You talk about the food rations. Were you given rice or gruel  
12 or both?

13 A.There was no rice given during that regime. We were only  
14 given gruel but because now we used to eat rice so sometimes I  
15 mistakenly speaking about rice. There was no rice at all at the  
16 time. We were given only gruel and soup, watery soup.

17 Q.Can you describe the geographical names of the area when you  
18 were in Unit 17 --the other surrounding geographical areas where  
19 you went to work, for example, building dams or transplanting  
20 rice as assigned by your unit chief? Can you recall the  
21 geographical names of those areas where you had worked?

22 A.I can recall Preaek Chrey, Preaek Hour, Krapeu Ha Pagoda, and  
23 Ruessei Sanh Pagoda. I remember these few locations where I had  
24 worked in building dams or digging canals.

25 Q.You said that there were children and other people looking

90

1 after the children. Were there a lot of children?

2 A.I could not say how many children there were in the unit.

3 However, in the morning the children also went to work. There  
4 was a unit chief for the unit. They were assigned to cut the  
5 trees for making fertilizer. I saw them carrying and dragging  
6 the trees for making fertilizer. And their unit was nearby Unit  
7 14.

8 There were also younger children. They were the children of  
9 those married women. When I walked across I saw them. Some of  
10 them were like two or three months old and they were still  
11 breastfeeding. They were skinny and looked weak. It was pitiful  
12 to look at those children but I could not do anything because I  
13 was also a prisoner.

14 Q.Before you left that unit to go and grow vegetables at S'ang  
15 district, did you observe that the children were still alive?

16 A.From what I knew, some of them died, some survive. Before I  
17 went to work with the unit growing vegetables, the majority of  
18 the children died because of the lack of food and because of the  
19 sicknesses; and the mothers went to work and they were looked  
20 after by other elder people.

21 [15.35.48]

22 Q.During the time that you were ordered to work amongst other  
23 people in the same unit or group, during the time of your working  
24 hours, were you strictly guarded or monitored by armed guards, or  
25 were they only strict in the role of the unit chief or group

91

1 chief? Were they only strict verbally or were they armed?

2 A.At my location there were no armed guards to mistreat or  
3 torture us. Only the group and the unit chiefs they were strict.  
4 They supervised us and we had to accomplish the quota assigned to  
5 us otherwise we would be disciplined; for example, in building a  
6 dam, if we had to accomplish the five metre quota then we had to  
7 do it.

8 Q.You left the Unit 17 and moved to another unit where the two  
9 men took you and later on you realized it was in S'ang district  
10 in Koh Thom. So from what we've heard, you were at both S'ang  
11 district and Koh Thom district, but the Koh Thom district was  
12 near the Vietnamese border and the S'ang district was closer to  
13 Ta Khmau. It was like 15 kilometres only away from Ta Khmau.

14 Do you recall when you left Unit 17 to go to that location?

15 A.When I left Unit 17, it was in late 1978 when the rice was  
16 half ripe or ready. When I arrived, it was in S'ang district,  
17 but because S'ang district was close to Koh Thom district that's  
18 why some people use the two words.

19 [15.38.39]

20 Q.So was it on October or November, right?

21 A.It was in late October or early November.

22 At that time, I also made some mat. First, I was asked whether I  
23 could make a mat, weave a mat. I said yes. So first, I was  
24 asked to make a mat, it's three times five, to reach the quote in  
25 three days. I did it in two days. Because that palm tree mat

92

1 was easier to weave.

2 Q.Do you know Bakou?

3 A.I heard the name Bakou and I think I walked past that location

4 but I forget where it is.

5 Q.Did you ever go to work in Bakou during the regime?

6 A.Yes, I went to work in that location.

7 When I was in Unit 17 and I knew a woman in Unit 14 -- she's

8 still alive -- during that time her name was Chum Phy and now her

9 name is Chum Neou, I frequently meet her during the hearings

10 here, and we talked and we used to go to work in Bakou frequently

11 at the time.

12 Q.Where was it, from Krapeu Ha -- which direction of Bakou from

13 the Krapeu Ha Pagoda?

14 A.I think -- I'm not really sure but I think it's to the south

15 of the Krapeu Ha Pagoda.

16 [15.41.02]

17 Q.Let me go back a little bit.

18 After the liberation day of 17 April -- after the liberation of

19 the 7 January 1979, had you been visiting the Tuol Sleng Prison?

20 If so, when did you visit?

21 A.After the liberation day of 7 January 1979, I have not been to

22 Tuol Sleng.

23 After I returned, I stayed in Chumpu Voan in Regiment 9. I was

24 asked to visit the place but I didn't want to go because when I

25 heard the word "detention" or "prison", I feel the pain in my

93

1 feeling.

2 Some other people invited me to go there and they said it was  
3 interesting but I said no, I would not go. So I have not been to  
4 that location.

5 Only after the research and trying to find the survivors through  
6 the Documentation Centre of Cambodia, my relatives who were with  
7 the social affairs in the Balang district and I myself were  
8 requested to visit Tuol Sleng.

9 When they looked at the photos displayed on the board that  
10 relative told that NGO that I survived and am still living and  
11 then the organization's staff came to ask me some questions. At  
12 that time I lived near the rubbish dump in Steung Meanchey and I  
13 made a living out of selling those scraps.

14 Later on they came to look for me in Boeng Tumpun and they also  
15 provided me a photograph. I was given two photographs and I was  
16 asked whether it's a real photo of myself. I said, "Yes, but I  
17 don't want to do anything else about that because I don't want to  
18 recall all my suffering," and that after I got married and had  
19 children I do not want to talk about my suffering to anybody or  
20 to my family members because every time I recall I suffer  
21 emotionally.

22 And when they found me and showed me the photos I felt the  
23 suffering and I was sometimes emotionally not stable. Then they  
24 took me to go and see those photos and whether I recognized  
25 anybody, and indeed I recognized some female workers whose photos



94

1 were displayed in that area. And I was asked if I could identify  
2 myself and, yes, I pointed to my photo, which was displayed near  
3 the photo of Sister Ran. Ran was a cook at the time. So it was  
4 in November 2007 when I made my first visit to that location.

5 [15.45.25]

6 Q.Now how is your physical and emotional feeling? Are you still  
7 being suffered emotionally and physically as a result of being  
8 detained and tortured during that regime?

9 A.I have scars on my body; I have scars on my upper arm, and  
10 also a scar on my ankle when an instrument was clamped to my  
11 ankle. The mark is still on it.

12 Q.What about your emotional state?

13 A.Emotionally I am more forgetful now. I remember less at  
14 present. In my family I am the breadwinner. I look after my  
15 family and I feed both my husband and my children, although I  
16 live in a poor condition but I try my best to raise my family.  
17 And I forget quite a lot and sometimes I was blamed that because  
18 I think of the Khmer Rouge past a lot that's why I am now more  
19 forgetful.

20 MR. PRESIDENT:

21 Judges of the Bench, do you have any questions you wish to put to  
22 this civil party?

23 I would now like to give the floor to the Co-Prosecutors. If you  
24 have questions to put to the civil party, you have 30 minutes to  
25 do so. The floor is yours.

95

1 MR. SENG BUNKHEANG:

2 Thank you, Mr. President.

3 [15.48.01]

4 MR. PRESIDENT:

5 Please wait.

6 Judge Lavergne, I notice your presence. You can take the floor.

7 JUDGE LAVERGNE:

8 In fact it might be useful -- before we continue with the  
9 questioning, it might be useful to display the photograph and the  
10 biography to the accused in order to see if he recognizes these  
11 documents and if he can identify these documents as coming from  
12 S-21 or not.

13 MR. PRESIDENT:

14 AV official, can you display two documents again? It's document  
15 -- in the Khmer language -- 00343199 and 00343200.

16 The accused, can you look at this photograph? This is a  
17 photograph of a female teenager. What is your observation on the  
18 photograph? Was this photograph taken from S-21?

19 THE ACCUSED:

20 Mr. President, this photo is in fact from S-24, Prey Sar.

21 MR. PRESIDENT:

22 The AV unit, can you display another photo with the personal  
23 biography, document ER Number 00343200?

24 The accused, you can look at this brief biography. It's a brief  
25 biography of Met with the attached photograph.

96

1 [15.50.54]

2 Is this document arriving from S-21 or not?

3 THE ACCUSED:

4 Mr. President, this document is in fact an S-21 document from the  
5 Prey Sar office. On the left-hand side, the top corner, under  
6 the ER number there is a word "S-21 Office" and, second point,  
7 this is the format that Comrade Huy used for those people who  
8 were sent for re-education at Prey Sar, and this document clearly  
9 states that the former unit was 450, so Division 450, and the  
10 current unit is Unit 17.

11 Towards the end, the lower part of the document, it clearly  
12 states that Comrade Met arrived on the 12th of October '77. I  
13 fully acknowledge this document. And I would like to further add  
14 that when I read the complaints of Comrade Met I clearly made  
15 annotation that the document actually are from S-21, and I do not  
16 object to the discrepancies in the names Khoem Met or Chin Met.  
17 I acknowledge fully to the document.

18 MR. PRESIDENT:

19 Now you acknowledge the document. And there is another matter  
20 that I would like a comment from the accused.

21 As Chin Met stated, she had been detained for 15 days and nights  
22 at a location and she claimed it was the S-21 or Tuol Sleng  
23 location, but she cannot state clearly the name of the detention  
24 location, as a result that she was transferred to Prey Sar and  
25 that you acknowledge that she was in Prey Sar.

97

1 What is your observation of the claim that she was detained for  
2 15 days and night?

3 THE ACCUSED:

4 I would like not to make any comments on this matter but, if the  
5 President already asked, I would give my response.

6 I would like to make a conclusion that Comrade Met was detained  
7 at a location belonging to Division 450. The confession of  
8 Comrade Suong who was a former secretary of Division 450 that he  
9 confessed he arrested people from the Division 450 and detained  
10 at that location and that the sick people were forced to dig the  
11 soil, yes.

12 But because I also prepared another document to show that the  
13 Division at that time had their own detention facility; so my  
14 letter dated the 6th of June '77 clearly states that fact.

15 [15.55.0]

16 The ERN number of that document in the Khmer language is  
17 00173329. In English, 00226100. In French, 00233327. The  
18 bottom paragraph, Sou Met wrote these names. The three people  
19 mentioned about had been detained for quite a while but their  
20 confessions were not clear, made on the 1st of June '77.

21 So, in summary, I believed Comrade Met, Chin Met suffered at the  
22 detention facility of Division 450. This doesn't mean I deny my  
23 criminal responsibility but the fact is, if she was transferred  
24 to S-21, she wouldn't be there. She could not be let out. I  
25 think she went from Division 450 to Prey Sar, not to S-21.

98

1 I do not deny my criminal responsibility but that was the  
2 practice at that time. If people were transferred from a  
3 division to S-21, they would be smashed. That is my feedback,  
4 Mr. President.

5 MR. PRESIDENT:

6 Thank you.

7 AV unit, can you now display the document 00173329 on the screen?

8 Can you scroll to the bottom? Stop there.

9 AV unit, you can now return to the normal view.

10 Now, I would like to give the floor to the co-prosecutor to  
11 commence their questions to the civil party Chin Met. The floor  
12 is yours.

13 I think there is a misunderstanding. So Judge of the Bench, you  
14 take the floor.

15 JUDGE LAVERGNE:

16 Thank you, Mr. President.

17 BY JUDGE LAVERGNE:

18 Q.Thank you for your testimony. I do have a few questions to  
19 put to you to try to clarify a certain number of points.

20 You explained to us that you were part of the Division 450 and,  
21 more specifically, of the female unit of Division 450. Can you  
22 tell us if it was a large unit and how many women were part of  
23 this unit?

24 And you told to us as well that you noticed that, little by  
25 little, people had disappeared. Can you give us a few more

99

1 details about this?

2 A.When I lived in Division 450, there were Suong, Yann, the  
3 Chairman of the Division and the female unit was formed as the  
4 name of the female unit were taken after the name of the Division  
5 itself.

6 Q.Do you have an idea of the number of women who were working in  
7 this Division? Were there about 50 or about 10 or about 20 or  
8 more?

9 [16.01.28]

10 A.There were a lot of women. There were three big units, in  
11 each unit there were more than 100 people including the cooks,  
12 the people who were part of the inventory. So all together there  
13 were about 400 people, more or less.

14 Q.Do you recall the date as of which you noticed that people had  
15 been arrested or people were disappearing from your units?

16 A.I don't remember when they were disappearing, it was in 1977.  
17 There were three locations we'd been assigned to work. The first  
18 company was assigned to the Japanese bridge and another company  
19 was assigned Anglong Kngan behind the 100 houses village.  
20 And later on, after the same year, in 1977, the Chief of the  
21 company or regiment disappeared and then my chief of the unit  
22 disappeared until, at one point, I was called to be educated or  
23 refashioned and I was about to commit suicide in 1977.

24 Q.What was being said regarding these disappearances? Did  
25 people know that people were being led to one place or to

100

1 another? Were you told that these people were being reeducated  
2 or that they were being arrested? What was being said about  
3 this?

4 A. When those people disappeared, we, in the Unit, kept asking  
5 the new people about the previous chiefs. They told us not to  
6 worry about them, because they were taken to be educated in the  
7 new place.

8 Q. The size of these disappearances, were there many people who  
9 were disappearing or only a few people who were disappearing, as  
10 far as you can recall?

11 [16.05.05]

12 A. Fifty percent of the women disappeared. They never returned;  
13 maybe more than fifty percent.

14 Q. So it is sure that in the prisoners' list that was established  
15 by the co-prosecutors, we can find a great number of people who  
16 had come from Division 450, and we also find a lot of female  
17 fighters or female soldiers in this list.

18 And this morning, you provided to us names of people who were  
19 people you knew well, who were close to you, and you said to us  
20 that you were unable to provide us with their last names. Is  
21 this still the case?

22 For example, you spoke about Yat, about Chhoeun, about Sem or  
23 Psen, about Nam.

24 So I would like to reiterate that in the co-prosecutors' list, we  
25 can find names, first names that resemble these, and we can find

101

1 either an official first name or an alias as a revolutionary  
2 name. So I would like to put the question to you again.  
3 Are you able to recall the family names or is this something that  
4 is impossible for you?

5 A. In my female unit, people did not know their family names.  
6 There were chief of the company or the platoon or regiment. I  
7 had no reason to know their family names. I knew Sister Yat who  
8 was the head of the female unit. Then I would call her Sister  
9 Yat and I never knew their family. I knew where they were from  
10 -- from Sandan, Santuk, Kampong Svay district, for example -- but  
11 we never knew their family names.

12 [16.08.15]

13 Q. When you returned with DC-Cam to Tuol Sleng, you stated that  
14 you recognized a certain number of women on the photographs. Did  
15 these photographs carry numbers or were they photographs such as  
16 the one that regards you? Do you understand my question?

17 Was there a number on the photographs that could have been the  
18 prisoner's number or were there no numbers at all, as far as you  
19 remember? If you do not remember just... you can tell us.

20 A. The photographs of the sisters I saw at S-21, people from that  
21 Division 450 carried no numbers. They were just the plain  
22 photograph like mine.

23 Q. Again, as far as you can remember, do you remember if, during  
24 the interrogations, if the interrogators called each other by  
25 their names? Do you remember maybe the names of these



102

1 interrogators?

2 A.I did not hear them calling their names. They would just  
3 address one another by "Brother" or "Comrade A", "Comrade B".  
4 They never called the names straight away or maybe they said,  
5 "Comrade, you come here and you need to do this and that"; not  
6 their real name.

7 Q.Again, when you returned to Tuol Sleng, you visited the  
8 different buildings. Did you recognize a place that might have  
9 resembled your cell or the cell where you were interrogated; the  
10 cell where you were detained or the cell where you were  
11 interrogated?

12 [16.11.28]

13 A.I cannot remember where I was interrogated because I was  
14 blindfolded at that time. But I can remember that that building  
15 was lying from the east to the west, in that direction, and I  
16 cannot remember because I was blindfolded during that time.

17 Q.And as far as the cell where you were detained, is there  
18 anywhere during this visit that reminded you of this? Don't you  
19 have any more specific recollections of this place?

20 A.The cell I was detained was like a square cell with windows  
21 and metal bars, and concrete floor with tiles... concrete tiles. I  
22 can't remember that it would have been the location I would be  
23 detained during the visit.

24 JUDGE LAVERGNE:

25 Thank you very much for these clarifications.

103

1 I no longer have any further questions to ask the Civil Party.

2 MR. PRESIDENT:

3 Thank you very much, Mrs. Chin Met.

4 We do appreciate your testimony and we understand the difficulty  
5 of yours who come to testify before the Court. And these facts  
6 are much related to your sufferings in the past, and it has been  
7 more than 30 years ago for you to recall what could happen to you  
8 back then.

9 We have not yet finished putting questions to you yet, so we  
10 would like to invite you to come back to given testimony to the  
11 Court tomorrow by 9 a.m.

12 The Court official is now instructed to co-ordinate with her and  
13 the WESU unit to make sure she can have a good rest and will  
14 return to the Court tomorrow.

15 Soon it is time to take and adjournment. The Chamber is  
16 adjourned and it is resumed tomorrow by 9 a.m.

17 The parties to the proceedings are invited to return to the  
18 session tomorrow and we are going to continue hearing the  
19 testimony of Chin Met and another civil party reserved to be  
20 ready to testify tomorrow if times allow.

21 The security guards, please take the accused to the detention  
22 facility and bring him back to the courtroom before 9 a.m.

23 The Court is adjourned.

24 (Judges exit courtroom)

25 (Court is adjourned at 1615H)