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មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé
du dossier: Uch Arun

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

Kingdom of Cambodia

ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋកម្ពុជា

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

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា

Extraordinary Chambers in the
Courts of Cambodia

ការិយាល័យសហចៅក្រមស៊ើបអង្កេត

Office of the Co-Investigating Judges
Bureau des Co-juges d'instruction

សំណុំរឿងព្រហ្មទណ្ឌ

Criminal Case File /Dossier pénal

លេខ/No: 002/14-08-2006

Investigation

លេខ/No: 002/19-09-2007-ECCC-OCIJ

កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់ចម្លើយសាក្សី

Written Record of Interview of Witness

On the tenth day of September in the year two thousand and eight, at 9:35 a.m. at Thlok
Smäch ផ្ទុកស្នាម Village, Kôk Thlôk Leu គោកធ្លកលើ Subdistrict, Chikrèng ជីក្រែង
District, Siemreap សៀមរាប Province,

We, NGUON Im ងួន អ៊ឹម and Christian BAUDESSON, Investigators of the Extraordinary
Chambers, having been assigned by the Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating Judges
dated 26 May 2008,

Noting the Law on the Establishment of the Extraordinary Chambers, dated 27 October
2004,

Noting Rules 24, 28, and 60 of the Internal Rules of the Extraordinary Chambers,

☒ With Mr. CHEUNG Bunleng ជឹង ប៊ុនឡេង, sworn interpreter of the Extraordinary
Chambers,

Recorded the statement of TONG Hao តុង ហៅ, a witness, who provided the following
information regarding his identity:

~~002/01. 0125/125~~

The undersigned TONG Hao តុង ហោ, was born on 1 April 1947 at Toap Siem ទំពសៀម Village, Toap Siem ទំពសៀម Subdistrict, Chikrèng ជីក្រែង District, Siemreap សៀមរាប Province. He is of Cambodian nationality, and is a farmer. His father, SOKH Tong សុខ តុង, is deceased, and his mother, SOEU Phăt សៀ ផាត់, is deceased. His current address is Thlok Smäch ថ្លុកស្មាច់ Village, Kôk Thlôk Leu គោកធ្លុកលើ Subdistrict, Chikrèng ជីក្រែង District, Siemreap សៀមរាប Province. His wife, MĂO Nhâ ម៉ៅ ញ៉, is living, and he is the father of eleven children.

The witness has no criminal record.

- ☒ The witness declared that he can read, write and understand the Khmer language.
 - ☒ The witness declared that he cannot read or write any other languages.
- Therefore, the original of this Written Record is written in the Khmer language.
- ☒ We advised the witness that an audio or video recording was being made of this Interview.
 - ☒ The witness told us that he is not related to either the Charged Persons or to any of the Civil Parties.
 - ☒ The witness took an oath, in accordance with Rule 24 of the ECCC Internal Rules.
 - ☒ We notified the witness of his right against self-incrimination, in accordance with Rule 28 of the ECCC Internal Rules.

Question (Q) – Answer (A):

Q: Please describe your brief history before 1975. What did you do? Where were you?

A: In 1970, they had me act as chief of Thlôk Smäch Village; [this continued] until 1972. After ceasing to be village chief, I was assigned to the village militia, and later they sent me to the battlefield at Siemreap. In 1974, I fell ill with malaria and was treated at the district hospital. Later, in 1975, they assigned me to the Pôngrô Security Office មន្ទីរសន្តិសុខពង្រ, which was located at Boss Pôt បុស្សពោត; it was the main Security Office of Chikrèng District.

Q: What was your job when they sent you to work at the Pôngrô Security Office?

A: I was a guard. There were approximately more than ten guards at the Pôngrô Security Office. I do not remember their names.

Q: Can you clarify the composition of the prisoners at the Pôngrô Security Office, from where had they been arrested?

A: The prisoners at the Pôngrô Security Office were people they had arrested from the villages and subdistricts of Chikrèng District. While I was there, I observed that there were more than 100 prisoners. The prisoners were mixed, males, females, and children who had come with their parents.

~~007/01. 01/25/125~~

Q: What had the prisoners done wrong? And what were the detention conditions for prisoners held in that security office?

A: Some had been immoral, some had stolen rice to eat, and some were former government officials who had been arrested and brought to be held at the Pôngrô Security Office. When the prisoners initially arrived, they questioned them for their names and residences to make their summary biographies. Then they were shackled next to one another by both legs, connected together with a long iron rod inserted [through the shackles]. Their hands were not tied or cuffed, but they chained the prisoners together by their necks in pairs. About half a month of being held at the Pôngrô Security Office, if they had discovered that prisoners were serious offense prisoners, they would be sent to the Security Office at Siemreap Province. They had the light offense prisoners work outside digging up tree stumps, putting up paddy dikes, and transplanting. The prisoners were kept chained together in pairs while working outside, and they were guarded at all times.

Q: Did any of the light offense prisoners who worked outside ever escape?

A: Sometime prisoners sneaked away and fled, but guards tracked them down and shot them to death. Very seldom did a prisoner successfully escape. Ny ៩, a guard, had his weapon seized by a prisoner and was shot to death, and that prisoner did escape.

Q: How many hours a day did they have the prisoners work?

A: At about 6 a.m. they had the prisoners leave for work. They let them rest at 12 noon to eat their gruel. After the noon meal of gruel, they had the prisoners work from 1 until 5 p.m. They gave the prisoners two meals of gruel a day, once at noon and once in the afternoon. They did not have the prisoners work at night. When they returned to the site, the prisoners were once again shackled by their legs and chained by their necks. They had the female prisoners raise pigs and mill rice.

Q: Did you observe the conditions of the prisoners? Did prisoners die?

A: I observed that the majority of the prisoners were very skinny. Some died because of lack of food.

Q: Where did they interrogate the prisoners? During interrogations did they torture the prisoners?

A: They took the prisoners for interrogation to a place about ten meters from the detention site. The interrogation site was a building with a roof and surrounding screening walls. During interrogations, they beat the prisoners with whips or clubs. Serious offense prisoners were taken away and killed.

Q: Please describe the torture you saw.

A: They had some prisoners dig a pit by themselves, and they beat and interrogated them right there at the mouth of the pit. I saw some prisoners return from interrogation with marks and bruises on their bodies.

Q: What was the name of the chief of the Security Office at Pôngrô?

A: Kun គុណ was the security chief and was an interrogator. Sometimes Chikrèng

District Committee [Secretaries] Ta Sokh តាសុខ and Ta Sân តាសង participated in interrogations along with Kun. I knew and I heard them say that Sokh and Sân were cadres from the Southwest Zone. I don't know where those two are, or whether they are dead or alive. I knew Neath នាថ was the deputy chief and Pêchuy Chipsè ប៉េជួយ ជីបសៃ was the member. I don't know whether they are dead or alive now. I know that Pêchuy Chipsè was from Pôngrô Village.

Q: While you worked there, did you see them take prisoners and kill them?

A: I knew that the prisoners were killed about 20 meters from the detention office. When they killed them, they struck the prisoners with the back of a hoe and threw them into pits that had been dug in advance. I never dared to go near.

Q: What types of prisoners were sent to Siemreap?

A: Serious offense prisoners were sent to Siemreap; they were tied up and transported by truck. I often saw them transport prisoners to Siemreap Province.

Q: Were the prisoners held in the prison allowed to bathe?

A: I saw the prisoners bathe at a water jar near the detention site.

Q: While you worked there, did the supervisors hold meetings to give instructions to the guards?

A: They held meetings to tell us that if a prisoner escaped, they would shackle the guard or kill him. While I lived there, I knew that no prisoners escaped and none were captured and brought back to the prison.

Q: What level of leadership did you see come for meetings or to inspect the Pôngrô Security Office?

A: I just saw only the Chikrèng District Committee [Secretary] enter the place, and I never saw any others at leadership level come there.

Q: How many years did you work at that security office?

A: I worked there for approximately two years, from 1975 through 1977, when I requested to leave for health reasons because I was ill.

Q: Do you remember any prisoners who survived and are still living today?

A: Prisoners did return, but I do not remember their names.

Q: Are any of the Pôngrô Security Office guards still living?

A: I just remember Kun and Neath, but they are dead. Phôk ហ៊ុក was a guard; now he is living at Mkăk ម្កាក់ Village.

~~m/n: 0125/125~~

Q: Do you have any other information to add?

A: I have nothing to add.

☒ One copy of the written statement was provided to this witness.

The interview ended at 12:45 p.m. on the same day.

☒ The Written Record was read out to the witness; the witness had no objections and signed it.

Witness
[Thumbprint]
[Signature]

Interpreter
[Signature]

Investigators
[Signatures]

TONG Hao តុង ហៃ