



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

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

<p>Kingdom of Cambodia ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា Nation Religion King DOCUMENT RECEIVED/DOCUMENT REÇU</p> <p>ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ (Date of receipt/Date de réception): ២០ / ០១ / ២០០៩</p> <p>ម៉ោង (Time/Heure): ១០ : ៣០</p> <p>មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé du dossier: SANN RADA</p>
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កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់ប្រែយោបង់

Written Record of Interview of Witness

On the twenty-sixth day of November in the year two thousand and eight, at 1330 hours at Thnâl Kèng ថ្នល់កែង Village, Ânlung Vêng អន្លង់វែង Subdistrict, Ânlung Vêng អន្លង់វែង District, Uddor Mean Chey ឧត្តរមានជ័យ Province,

We, SIM Sorya សឹម សុរិយ៉ា, Investigator 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, sworn interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Recorded the statement of HAM Ânsi ហាំ អនស៊ី, a witness, who provided the following information regarding his identity:

The undersigned HAM Ânsi ហាំ អនស៊ី, age 70, was born at Koh Mayeul កោះម៉ាយើល Village, Peam Chimiet ពាមជីមៀត Subdistrict, Koh Nhêk កោះញ៉ែក District, Mondulkiri

Translated from the Khmer original: 00242411-00242415_KH

<p>ឯកសារបានចម្លងតាមទម្រង់ដើម CERTIFIED COPY/COPIE CERTIFIÉE CONFORME</p> <p>1</p> <p>ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ថ្ងៃការបញ្ជាក់ (Certified Date/Date de certification): ៣០ / ០១ / ២០០៩</p> <p>មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé du dossier: Ratanak</p>

មណ្ឌលគិរី Province. He is of Cambodian nationality and is a soldier (at Ânlung Vêng). His ethnic Lao father Hăm ហាំ is deceased, and his ethnic Tumpuon mother Lĩ លី is deceased. His current residence is at Thnâl Kèng ថ្នល់កែង Village, Ânlung Vêng អង្គជំរែង Subdistrict, Ânlung Vêng អង្គជំរែង District, Uddor Mean Chey ឧត្តរមានជ័យ Province. His wife KÈV Thaly កែវ ថាលី is living, and he has five children.

The witness has no criminal record.

- The witness declared that he can read, write and understand the Khmer language and can speak the Lao and the Pnorng languages.
- The witness declared that he cannot read and write any other foreign 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 history.

A: I was born at Koh Mayeul. My parents were rice farmers.

Q: Please describe your work during the Khmer Rouge era.

A: In 1970, I was a Khmer Liberation ខ្មែររំដោះ soldier in Au Rëang អូររាំង District. In 1973, I worked the rice fields at Srè Chhouk ស្រែឈូក, near Au Chbar អូរច្បារ in Nâng Khilik ណងឃីលិក Subdistrict, Koh Nhêk កោះញែក District. In 1976, I was a member of Koh Nhêk [Committee] along with Ra រ៉ា and Kèt កែត. At that time, Ta Laing តាឡាំង, my older brother, was Secretary of Sector 105. In 1977, I was a member of the Keo Seima កែវសីម៉ា District [Committee] along with Khăm ខាំ, the son of Khämpoun ខាំភួន and Chândae ចាន់ដៃ (died after 1979). At that time, Kasi កាស៊ី had already been withdrawn to be stationed with Khämpoun at Kâ 16 ក១៦ because he had been immoral and had caused the people to starve. I learned about this matter of Kasi through meetings at Sector 105. In approximately mid 1978, I went to live at Lămtik ឡាំទឹក, Nâng Khilik Subdistrict,

because all the people had been withdrawn from Keo Seima by Angkar for fear they would have contacts with the Yuon, and forces were assembled to fight the Yuon.

Q: What did you know about the arrests of the cadres in Sector 105?

A: One day during a Sector-level meeting with Ta Sophea តាសុភា and Ta Laing, I

learned that children who had been captured from the group in which Nhun ញុន had escaped said that Nhun had prepared plans to kill me at Keo Seima because Nhun wanted to persuade me to flee to Vietnam; if I did not go, I was to be killed at once, because I was the right-hand close to Ta Laing. I knew that the soldiers of Ta Sophea and Ta Lăn តាឡាន had followed and captured those children, but I did not know those children or the soldiers. From what I observed, Nhun probably had been frightened and had fled to Vietnam because in a meeting it had been brought up that Svay ស្វាយ had contacted Vietnam, and Svay was closely linked to Khămphoun and Nhun. Nhun was Ta Khămphoun’s Office Chairman. I also heard through meetings that Kasi កាសិ, the Keo Seima District Com គណៈក្រុម, like Svay ស្វាយ, the Koh Nhêk District Com, had been immoral and had accused the girls with whom they had been immoral of being witches អាប and pacifist agents សន្តិសម្ព័ន្ធ. As for the matter of Laing and Khămphoun dying in Phnom Penh, I learned from Ândeung អង្គីង or Deung ដឹង (died after 1979), who told me after 1979, that he had seen the bodies and had not seen much blood and did not believe that it had been a fight and shooting [between] themselves. Once when I was meeting with Ta Lork តាលក and Ta Sarun តាសារុន, they told me that Ta Sophea had been taken to study in Phnom Penh; I don’t clearly know anything other than that. I just know that Chănkim ចាន់គីម, Chhîn ឈិន, and Sây សាយ from Division 920 disappeared. I know that Ta San តាសាន, Saroeun’s សារឿន former Division 801 deputy, came to replace Chhîn. At Keo Seima, I personally saw Ta San arrest many soldiers of [Division] 920 and send them to the Center. I don’t believe that Sophea betrayed Angkar, because he never whispered the least thing at all to me. He was close to me, meaning after Ta Chhîn and Ta Sây had been called away by the Center to study and had disappeared and when Ta Laing had not yet been killed, Ta Sophea let me read confessions from the Center in which [soldiers of] Division 920 had implicated persons they knew and fellow soldiers. I don’t remember the names of the persons who made the confessions. I remember that one person they implicated was the chairman of a company based in Keo Seima District.

Q: What did you know of the fighting between the Khmer Rouge and Vietnamese troops at the Gasoline Pipeline Post ប៉ុស្តិ៍ទូរលាសាំង?

A: The area in the vicinity of the gasoline pipeline ឡើងភ្នំ ភ្នំលុំលេង was called Phnom Lumlel ភ្នំលុំលេង, east of Au Play អូរឡាយ and north of Bou Srar ប៊ូស្រាវ. This was the gasoline pipeline from China passing through Laos and Vietnam into Cambodia along the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The minorities called that mountain Koh Ânrok កោះអន្ររក, which means Bauk Kô ប៊ូកគោ in Khmer. My adopted son, a soldier in Division 920 who was captured/arrested, told me that many soldiers of Ta Sophea and Ta Lăn and Division 920 were killed. During one night, 100 were killed in a fight going up the mountain because of the many mines that had been laid by the Vietnamese at the foot of the mountain. I observed that the reason for the arrests of military commanders like Sophea, Ta Chhên, Ta Sây, and the others, probably arose from the failure to win that battle. This was because there were no shortages of rice in that Sector. After that, the mountain was permanently controlled by the Vietnamese. I know that there was a border demarcation post east of the mountain, but now it has been placed to the west instead. We are able to recognize the old border demarcation post that had been east of the mountain, because a memorial for the French killed by the Pnorn in 1931 is still there, and previously the border demarcation post and the memorial were close together, side-by-side. When I was in the monkhood as a child, I went to look at the old border demarcation post and the memorial.

Q: Did you ever see Center-level leaders come to Sector 105?
 A: I never saw those people come to meetings in Sector 105, but I know that Sector-level leaders went to meetings at the Center. Once every month, in meetings attended by the Sector Com, the Sector Army, and the District Coms, the Sector Com brought the word from the Center-level and explained [to us] to produce food and not let there be any shortages, to defend the border with Vietnam, and to track-down the imbedded enemies (who contacted the Vietnamese) and the enemy traitors. I don't know the names of the Center-level Angkar people who had sent down those instructions.

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

The interview ended at 1516 hours on the same day.

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

Witness	Interpreter	Investigators
[Thumbprint]		[Signature]
HAM Ânsi ហាំ អនសី		