



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
Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation-Religion-King

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

កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់ចម្លើយសាក្សី
Written Record of Witness Interview

On the twenty-first of August, two thousand and nine, at 9:30 a.m. at Inchhea (អ៊ិនឃើ) Village, Srae Sdok (ស្រែស្តុក) Commune, Kandieng (កណ្តើង) District, Pursat (ពោធិ៍សាត់) Province,

We **NGUON Im (ឈួន អ៊ឹម)**, Investigator of the Extraordinary Chambers, being assigned by the Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating Judges, dated 24 July 2009,

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

Noting Rules 24, 28 and 60 of the ECCC Internal Rules,

With as sworn Interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Recorded the statements of **UNG Chhät (អ៊ុង ឆាត់)**, a witness, who provided the following information regarding his personal identity:

The undersigned UNG Chhät (អ៊ឹង ឆាត់), alias/revolutionary name (none), was born in 1952 in Inchhea (អ៊ិនឆា) Village, Srae Sdok (ស្រែស្តុក) (formerly Phteah Sdok ផ្ទះស្តុក) Commune, Kandieng (កណ្តៀង) (formerly Bakan បាកាន) District, Pursat (ពោធិ៍សាត់) Province. He is of Cambodian nationality, and is a farmer and a staff assistant to the commune advisory council.

His father, MĀO Chhăt (ម៉ៅ ឈិត), is deceased, and his mother, TAN Buon (តាន បួន), is living. His current residence is at Inchhea (អ៊ិនឆា) Village, Srae Sdok (ស្រែស្តុក) Commune, Kandieng (កណ្តៀង) District, Pursat (ពោធិ៍សាត់) Province.

His wife, MĪTT Səm (មិត្ត សែម), is living, and he is the father of five 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.

Questions and answers:

Q: Which cooperative was Tuol Pou Chrey (ទួលពោធិ៍ជ្រៃ) governed by during the Khmer Rouge era?

A: I do not know which structure the village belonged to, but I know that the cooperative was governed by the Pou (ពោធិ៍) Village Cooperative, Srae Sdok Commune, District 22 (lower Bakan District). I do not know the chairman of the Pou Village Cooperative, because the cooperative chairmen were changed many times. Pou Village is about 1.5 kilometers from my village.

Q: Can you please clarify the story related to the Lon Nol soldiers that were taken to Tuol Pou Chrey and killed: Were they all soldiers, or were there also government officials?

A: I cannot make a conclusion, because at that time all those people were dressed in civilian clothing. Most may have been Lon Nol soldiers and there may have been some government officials as well, because when they came to the meeting at the provincial headquarters there were many vehicles, both large and small, civilian vehicles.

Q: Before the Lon Nol soldiers were assembled at the meeting at the provincial headquarters, were you perhaps able to learn if the Khmer Rouge leadership, for example POL Pot, NUON Chea, KHIEU Samphan, IENG Sary, or Ta Mok, had previously come to meet with district level or sector level in that area?

A: I do not know. They would not let these affairs become known.

Q: At Tuol Pou Chrey, aside from the killing of Lon Nol soldiers, do you know if any of the people were killed in the rice fields near there?

A: That did occur, both distant from Tuol Pou Chrey, and nearby as well. I saw in a reed bush (ព្រៃត្រែង) bodies tied together by their hands in a line of 10 to 20 persons; this was when I was walking to go fishing. And others also saw bodies in many other locations while tending cattle, and we told one another. I did not see bodies in every location: they saw some, and I saw some, during late 1978 after the killings of the evacuees from the East Zone at Veal Bak Chenhching (វាលបាក់ជញ្ជឹង).

Q: Regarding the evacuees from Svay Rieng Province and Prey Veng province in the East Zone, did many of them live in the Phla Ampil (ផ្កាអំពិល) Cooperative?

A: At that time, they combined three or four villages into one cooperative. The place where I lived was called the Phla Ampil Cooperative. A number of the evacuees from Svay Rieng Province came to live in that cooperative. At that time, I had been demobilized from the army since mid 1975 and had come to live in that cooperative. The evacuees from the East Zone used the blue scarves that *Angkar* had issued to them. Hundreds of families from Svay Rieng Province lived in that cooperative and they arrived there in 1978.

Q: In the cooperative, did they separate out the evacuees from the East Zone, or what?

A: They did not separate out the East Zone evacuees. They ate communally together with the base area people, and the cooperative had many dining halls.

Q: Were the evacuees from the East Zone taken away and killed after they arrived at the cooperative?

A: After they arrived, they were not gathered up and taken away to be killed. However, several months later, when information was heard that Vietnamese troops were close to attacking and arriving, all of a sudden they rounded up the people who had been evacuated from Svay Rieng Province and transported them away in carts at night after telling them they were going to help harvest rice at another cooperative. Only later was it learned that the people from the East Zone that were at the various other cooperatives had been taken away and killed at the rice fields near Tuol Pou Chrey. Those killings were not just people from the East Zone: even the people in the cooperatives that had been detained in the security offices were taken away and killed at that time. This was because of the situation at that time, when the people in the cooperatives were in panic and confusion. According to estimates, the people killed near Tuol Pou Chrey probably numbered in the thousands.

Q: Who was the District 22 committee secretary at that time?

A: The District 22 committee secretary was Năn (ណាន់) (female), who had come from Kampong Chhnang to govern the district in approximately late 1977. At that time, the former district committee secretaries were arrested and some committed suicide. The cooperative committee was changed often; most of those who came to replace them were females, all from Kampong Chhnang. As for the former cooperative committees, some were sent to Ta Lou (តាលូ) and Sam San (សំសាន់) (Bakan District).

Q: Do you have anything you want to add?

A: I do not.

- One copy of the Written Record was provided to the witness.
- The Written Record was read out to the witness; the witness had no objections and signed it. [Thumbprint/Signature]
- After the Written Record was read out to the witness, the witness refused to sign it.

End of the interview: 1:10 p.m. on the same date.

Witness

Interpreter

Investigator

[Thumbprint]

[Signature]

UNG Chhăt (អ៊ុង ឆាត់)

NGUON Im (ហ្នួន អ៊ឹម)