



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation-Religion-King

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

Chambres Extraordinaires au sein des Tribunaux Cambodgiens

ឯកសារបកប្រែ
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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

លេខស៊ើបអង្កេត/Investigation/Instruction

លេខ/No: 002/19-09-2007

កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់បម្លើយសាក្សី

Written Record of Interview of Witness

Procès-verbal d’audition de témoin

On the 18th August, two thousand and nine, at 10:18 hours, at the Chhouk (ឈ្លូក) village, Pralay (ប្រឡាយ) commune, Staung (ស្ទោង) district, Kampong Thom (កំពង់ធំ) province;

We, Chay Chan Daravan (ថាយ ច័ន្ទតារាវណ្ណ) and Thomas KUEHNEL, Investigators 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 Mr. Samorn NIL (សាម៉ុន នីល), as a sworn Interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers;

Recorded the statements of SUON Kanil (ស្ទួន កានីល), a witness, who provided the following information regarding his personal identity:

The undersigned, SUON Kanil, revolutionary name was Neang (នាង), was born on 29 March 1953 in Chhouk village, Prâlay commune, Staung district, Kampong Thom province.

He is of Khmer nationality and is a peasant.

His father, SUON Sin (ស្រីន ស៊ីន), is “deceased”, and his mother, CHĂN Kim Huot (ចាន់ គីមហ្វុត), is “deceased”.

His present address is in Chhouk village, Prâlay commune, Staung district, Kampong Thom province.

He is married to CHIV Ny (ជីវ នី), “alive”, and is the father of 06 children, including 02 sons and 04 daughters.

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-Answer:

Q: Can you describe your background, when you joined the Revolution before 17 April 1975, what did you do? And where did you live?

A: I joined the Revolution on 11 November 1971. I can recall this date well because I wrote it in my notebook. Because it was a long time ago, I have lost my notebook, but I still remember the date well. I joined the Revolution in Khla Khmum (ខ្លាម្នុំ) village, Torp

Siem (ទំព័រសៀម) commune, Chikrèng (ជីក្រែង) district, Siem Reap (សៀមរាប) province.
At that time I was about 16 years-old.

Q: Why did you join the Revolution?

A: The reason was, at that time, the commune chief named Ny (នី) called me to join the Revolution. During the first 6 months when I joined the Revolution, they selected the youths in the village and organized them as the youth group. I was later selected from the group to study telegram. They told me that the reason that I joined the Revolution was to liberate the nation from the LON Nol (លន់ នល់) regime.

Q: Was your village at that time in the liberated zone or what zone?

A: My village was in the liberated zone. After I joined the Revolution, they took me to do the propaganda work with the people in a village called Krâbey Real (ក្របីរាណ) village. Six months after I joined the Revolution, they recruited me to learn telegram in a forest called To-8 (ទ-៨), which located next to a village called Tuol Sâmbuor (ទួលសំបួរ); but I was not sure if that village was in Kratie (ក្រចេះ) or Kampong Cham (កំពង់ចាម) province.

Q: What level of the Revolution did To-8 belong to?

A: The Office To-8 was an Office of the Centre level.

Q: Was there only To-8 in that forest or there were other offices there?

A: In that forest there were also other offices which located about 10 kilometers away from each other.

Q: Do you still remember the name of the telegram teacher?

A: When I first started my learning, there was a teacher named Noeun (នឿន) (dead). I want to specify that Noeun was a MORSE teacher. He was from the North Zone. His colleague, who was a good student and was selected to teach a class with him, named Son (សុន), (but he was dead).

Q: What was the curriculum of the course at the beginning?

A: At the beginning of the course, they taught us the definition of the telegram, for example, what the telegram was and what they used it for. They taught us that the telegram was used for communication between the infantry, navy and the air force. They divided up the class into two sections, one of which was the MORSE operating section and another was the repairing section. The MORSE operating course lasted for three and a half months and the repairing course lasted for six months.

Q: Can you specify again, if To-8 belonged to the Centre, were there any other offices under To-8?

A: Under To-8 there was no other office.

Q: Can you specify again when you went to study at To-8, what did “To” stand for?

A: “To” stood for telegram, but I did not know what number 8 stood for. The chairman of To-8 named Yoeun (យ៉ៃន). He was dead, but I did not know in what year, it might be before 1979. I found out that he was dead because at that time I asked some friends, who used to know Yoeun before, to tell me if they found him alive. But they told me that he was dead. I heard about his death through other people, I did not see it with my own eyes.

Q: After Yoeun was dead who replaced him?

A: At that time I could not grasp it because I stayed there for just a short time.

Q: Were there any other levels above To-8?

A: “To-8” was under the Centre unit, and the Centre unit located far away from the Office T-8. I was not sure about that [structure], but I knew the history of [Office] 870 which originally came from that place in that forest. When I studied there, I was told by the teacher named Noeun that the To-8 unit was under the Centre unit. At that time I did not know who the Centre committee was because the person name was not revealed.

Q: How many students were sent to study at To-8?

A: There were 33 students including my self who were sent to study at To-8. Those students came from Sector 35 in Siem Reap (សៀមរាប) and Odor Mean Chey (ឧត្តរមានជ័យ) provinces and from Sectors 32 or 31. I might be confused with the numbers of those Sectors because it has been a long time ago. Some [students] came from the area on bank of the [Mekong (មេគង្គ)] River called Peam Chikâng (ពាមជីកង់). There were also some messengers from the old North Zone coming to study there, for example, one of KOY Thuon (កុយ ធ្នូន) messengers named Sok (សុខ), but the was dead. Other students came from Prèk Prâsâb (ព្រែកប្រសប់) district.

Q: At that time did you know Phâng (ផង់)?

A: I did not know.

Q: Did KHIEU Samphan (ខៀវ សំផន) or NUON Chea (នួន ជា) ever visit To-8?

A: No.

Q: Did you complete the MORSE operating course?

A: I completed the MORSE operating course. After I left the training, I did not have anything to do. They sent me to the old North Zone office at the Kilometer number 13 in

Kampong Cham province in the Dei Krâhâm (ដើក្រហម) area. The Kilometer number 13 was the Zone military headquarter where the commander stayed. They did not let anyone know about that place. When we first arrived in the Zone, Sok brought with him a MORSE machine to work with his leader. At that time because I did not get along well with Sok, they did not let me work. Later on when they had a shortage of workers, they sent me to work at the printing house of the Zone. There were only two persons, whom I knew, who were the secretaries of the old North Zone. They were KOY Thuon, who was the secretary, and KÈ Pauk who was the deputy. KÈ Pauk was the person who was overall in charge of the Zone general staffs. After 17 April 1975, KOY Thuon was removed and sent to work in Kampong Som (កំពង់ស្ពឺ) in charge of workers there, and they replaced him with KÈ Pauk.

Q: You said that you were the chief of the telegram group, when was it?

A: In about 1973 they sent me from the printing house to the military unit in Kampong Thom where I stayed until they sent me a MORSE machine. At that time they put me to work in the telegram unit where I became the chief of the telegram group of the old North Zone general staffs. Those who worked under me were Nang (ណង) and Sâ (ស័ន), but they both were dead.

Q: After 17 April 1975 where were you? And what did you do?

A: After 17 April 1975, when the war ended, they sent only the telegram group to work with KÈ Pauk who was then the secretary of the Zone. The old North Zone sent me along with a group of 10 persons, included 5 persons from the telegram unit, 2 messengers, and 3 persons from the [Zone] office, to the new North Zone. In that group there were messengers, guards, and a photographer named Im (ឃឹម). We were sent to work in the new North Zone to help KÈ Pauk at his new North Zone headquarter in Kampong Cham town. That happened after the end of the war, which might be on 25 or 26 April 1975. The headquarter of the old North Zone general staffs at that time was in Sector 35 in Siem Reap province. I stayed with KÈ Pauk in Kampong Thom province since 1973 until the time they moved the Zone general staffs to fight in Siem Reap. The old North Zone was ended after the war was over on 17 April 1975. Then the Central Zone was created as a result of work sharing between KOY Thuon and KÈ Pauk. They divided up the works because the territory of the old North Zone was too large, and the upper echelon promoted KOY Thuon to take charge of the Ministry of Commerce in Phnom Penh. KOY Thuon and KÈ Pauk at that time did not have any conflict with each other. I knew about the division of the Zone a long time ago through SÂMRET Son (សំរិត សុន), who was the person in charge of drawing the maps of the new North Zone and the Central Zone. He is still alive now, but I do not know his whereabouts. I also found out about the division from a stamp carver of the new North Zone, but I forgot his name. Presently, this stamp carver is living at the Thnâl Bâmbèk Speu (ថ្នល់បំបែកស្នើ), in Châmkar Leu (ចំការលើ) [district]. Previously I took note about [these events], but, 34 years has been a long time,

I have lost my notebook. I thought the new North Zone and the Central Zone were created as a result of the division of the old North Zone. I assumed that the new North Zone and the Central Zone were created in 1975, just about two or three months after 17 April 1975. The secretary of the new North Zone named Sè (ស៊ែ), and the secretary of the Central Zone was still KÈ Pauk.

Q: In what year did you become the chief of the telegram group?

A: I became the chief of the telegram group in 1975 and then followed KÈ Pauk to his office. At that time the people in the Central Zone were not yet purged. I was the chief of the telegram group working with KÈ Pauk. There were 5 members in my group, who included Nang, Bol (បុល), Thàng (ថង) and my self who were in charge of operating MORSE [machine], and Sân (ស័ន) who was in charge of repairing. Another person was Chhean (ឈ័ន) who was the telegram translator and also the chairman of KÈ Pauk central office. At present Chhean and all the members of my group are dead. I knew that those persons were dead, but, for Thàng, I was not sure if he was sent to the cooperative then. At that time I was in charge of operating the MORSE machine and also grasping general work.

Q: Can you describe the work and procedure of the telegram transmission?

A: The outgoing and incoming telegrams to and from the Central Zone were mostly sent to the Sectors under the Zone. The telegram to be sent out was brought to my group by KÈ Pauk messenger with KÈ Pauk signature on it. The reason I knew that the telegram was that of KÈ Pauk because every outgoing and incoming telegram must be delivered to KÈ Pauk. That telegram was still in code numbers when it was sent to me before I personally delivered to KÈ Pauk. After that, KÈ Pauk gave the telegram to Chhean to translate.

Q: How often did you receive the telegrams from the Sectors each day?

A: The telegrams coming from the Sectors were not on a regular basis. They sent them [to the Zone] unless there were important matters. Each day I received only one telegram from one Sector. But in 1978 the telegrams were sent [to us] more often. I could not confirm the exact numbers, there could be two telegrams or more. I did not know the substance of those telegrams because they came in code numbers for me to copy. Then I delivered those coded telegrams to KÈ Pauk.

Q: Can you specify how many Sectors were under the Central Zone?

A: The Central Zone consisted of 3 Sectors, included Sector 41, Sector 42, and Sector 43. Sector 41 composed of Kampong Siem (កំពង់សៀម) district, Prey Chhor (ប្រៃសណីយ៍), and Kâng Meas (កងមាស) districts which situated along the bank of the [Mekong (មេគង្គ)] River. The secretary of Sector 41 named Srêng (ស្រែង), but after he died, Ta An (តា អាន)

took over it. Sector 42 composed of Steung Trâng (ស្ទឹងត្រង់), Châmkar Leu (ចំការលើ), Baray (បារាយណ៍) (Kampong Thom province), and Prèk Pràsâb (ព្រែកប្រសប់) districts (Kratie province). The secretary of the Sector was Tol (តុល), but after he died, Ta Oeun (តា អឿន) (KÈ Pauk brother in law) took over it. Sector 43 composed of Staung, Kampong Svay (កំពង់ស្វាយ), Sândân (សណ្តាន់), and Sântuk (សន្ទុក) districts. The secretary of the Sector was Chên (ចិន). After he died, Ngin (ឃីន), who was from the Central Zone, replaced him.

Q: You said that Ta An is still alive, how is about Yeay Yut (យាយ យុត)?

A: Ta An was in charge of Sector 41, and Yeay Yut alias Yeay Ma'lou (យាយម៉ូ) was the secretary of Kampong Siem district which was under Sector 41. I do not recall the names of the secretaries of Sântuk and Baray districts. I remember the secretary of Steung Trâng district was Oeun who took over it after [its former secretary] named Tol had been arrested. I recall that one commune committee in Baray district named Phoeuk (ផ្កើក) (female) was very cruel, now she was dead.

Q: did you ever hear about the Baray Choan Dèk Security Center (បារាយណ៍ជាន់ដេក)?

A: I did not grasp that.

Q: Who was the deputy secretary of the Central Zone?

A: The secretary of the Central Zone was KÈ Pauk, and the deputy named Srēng. Srēng disappeared, but I did not know in what year. After Srēng disappeared they sent a cadre from the Southwest Zone named Ta An to replace him.

Q: Was it true that after you received the telegrams from the Sector, you personally delivered them to the secretary of the Zone?

A: Yes, it was true. I was the person who received the incoming telegrams (in code numbers) and personally delivered them to KÈ Pauk.

Q: Why didn't you take the telegram to the translator directly?

A: That was the work rule, and because it was the confidential work.

Q: In order to make it into the record, I would like to show you a minutes of the Standing Committee meeting. Regarding to the rule you just mentioned just now, can you read page 4 here in which a paragraph of the minutes of that meeting in October 1975 talked about the procedure of the telegram work. How did this paragraph relate to your work? Was this the directive or the rule?

A: Yes, I agree to read it. After I read this document, I can understand each part of it. However, I want to discuss only the work of the telegram which was the responsibility of my telegram group. I bring this up because the ability to manage of the Zone secretary was different from one Zone to another. That depended on the knowledge of each Zone secretary. As for KÈ Pauk, he was a pure peasant, so, he followed whatever the instruction given to him. Then instructed us in the same way. They instructed the MORSE operator and the telegram translator to remain unaware of each other's work.

Q: Do you agree that KÈ Pauk just followed the instruction as what was said in the document which I showed you just now?

A: Yes, I agree. This directive specified that my telegram group had to master our work. I followed KÈ Pauk instruction. I was told to deliver the telegram personally to him (KÈ Pauk), and must not send it to the translator. I received this type of instruction from KÈ Pauk during the whole period I worked with him. I received his instruction during the general meeting in the office. This instruction/[directive] was not the order which came from the Centre, but it was that of KÈ Pauk who gave it to us personally.

Q: Did you deliver this telegram to KÈ Pauk or could you also use your subordinate to deliver it?

A: I delivered this telegram to KÈ Pauk, but occasionally when I was away from the office, my subordinates could also do it.

Q: So far you have explained to us about how to send and receive the telegrams between the Zone and the Sectors. Can you explain about how to send the telegram to and from the Zone to the Centre?

A: I can describe this work for you. They followed the chain of command in which they sent it from the Centre level down to the Zone, and from the Zone down to the Sector. I used to receive the telegrams from the Centre also. Every telegram, related to the Sectors, which was sent to the Central Zone, had to go through my place.

Q: How did you know those telegrams were sent from the Centre?

A: I could know that those telegrams were sent from the Centre because they followed the schedule in the time table, which [we had set] with the Centre. And more importantly, telegram was considered as the blood vessel of each unit. Each telegram usually talked about the situation of its own unit that needed to be sent to a specific destination. For example, something that needed to be sent from the Center to the Zone and from the Zone to the Sector. And it was the same procedure for sending the report. That was the chain [of command] that the Centre sent something to the Zone, and then the zone sent it the Sector for disseminating. Most of those telegrams were the directives.

Q: How did you know that the telegrams were sent from the Centre? Was there a schedule table to tell when the telegram was sent from the Centre? Did you have a log book to record the outgoing and incoming telegrams?

A: Yes, there were telegrams sending from the Centre. There was a schedule table telling us the times to make contacts with the Centre. There was also a schedule for the Central Zone to send the telegram to the Centre. That schedule was set by the Centre level. The

Zone level just followed the schedule set by the Centre. They fixed the times for us to make contacts. For example, each day the telegrams were sent out twice, one was sent at 5am and another was sent at 6pm. When it was time, we tuned on the telegram machine and left it on for 30 minutes in order to communicate with the Centre. This was how I knew which telegram came from the Centre. As for the case of the telegram to be sent from the Zone to the Sectors, the Zone developed the contact schedule for the Sectors. That was how I could know if any telegrams came from the Sectors even I did not know the substance of the telegram. Because we had the schedule table ready, we were able to avoid time overlapping when sending or receiving the telegrams to or from the Centre or the Sectors.

Q: Usually when a telegram was transmitted, it was done in code numbers, how did they communicate with each other before and after the transmission was done? Did they use an open text or a coded text to ask each other questions before and after a telegram was transmitted?

A: Yes, before and after they transmitted a telegram, they asked each other whether or not the other end of the line had received it. This was done before and after they sent the coded text. Based on what I learned, they had the words which they used to communicate with each other before the telegram was transmitted. Let me give an example of the number that represented the telegram sender. For example, they used HL02 as a [code name for someone]. They used the MORSE signals to transmit this code name.

Q: Do you remember what the code number of KÈ Pauk was?

A: I did not know the code number of KÈ Pauk previously. But after the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime in 1979 I knew it. For example, they used three different code numbers, like numbers 18, 25, and 35 to represent KÈ Pauk signature. I became a telegram translator after 1979. I did not know about the translation work until later on.

Q: Could the Zone communicate with each other without going through the Centre?

A: No, absolutely not. The communication between one Zone to another without going through the Centre could not be done. That was because they did not want us to communicate with each other directly.

Q: How did you know that they did not want you to do so?

A: Because there was no translation table for translating the code numbers of the telegram from the other Zones, how could we do it. Also, there was no schedule table for sending that type of telegram. Moreover, if we received an unscheduled telegram and gave it to them, we would be scolded. We could not do anything without an approval from the upper echelon. We would not be able to do it unless they sent us the telegram translation table and the schedule table. Why I said that because I want to give an example of an event that took place in the old North Zone, in which a messenger was traveling without a permission paper from the Zone, but he had the permission from the unit. When he entered another Zone, that Zone secretary arrested him and asked him where he got his permission paper from? Then they found out that the permission paper was issued by a unit of the Zone not by the Zone its self. At that time the North Zone did not report the incident to the Central Zone, but they reported it to the Centre 870 instead.

Subsequently, 870 asked the Central Zone and scolded them why they let a messenger travel in the North Zone without a Zone permission paper. The Central Zone then apologized to the Centre that they [had made a mistake] by issuing the permission paper with only the unit seal and not the Zone secretary seal. After that, the Centre told the North Zone to release that messenger. That messenger belonged to the Commerce Unit of the Central Zone. This was the matter between the two Zones when a messenger of the Central Zone entered the old North Zone. The communication between one Zone to another must be stamped with the Zone seal, otherwise it was not acceptable. But if it related to the telegram, it must go through the Centre first.

Q: You received the telegram from the Centre, did you know what the substance of the telegram was about?

A: I did not understand the substance of the telegram because it arrived in code numbers only.

Q: Do you remember in what year that you received more telegrams than usual?

A: Mostly they sent the short text message by the telegram and the long text by mail. For example, if there was a long text message that needed to be sent to the Zone, the Centre would order the Central Zone to send its messenger to pick it up. The Zone messenger at that time named Hèn (ហែន) (Hèn wife named Long (ឡុង)), who usually went to pick up the [hard copy] message from the Centre. In late 1978 I received more telegrams than usual each day. At the Centre, at that time, they installed a special telegraph at their place which was turned on from 6am to 12 o'clock at night. With that machine, the Centre was able to receive call from the Zones, but they could not call out to the Zones. The communication with the Centre increased more than usual in 1978.

Q: Have you ever met with Hèn?

A: I last met him in late 1993 in Ânlung Veng (អង្គរវែង), in the Prèk Chik (ព្រែកជីក) area, Ânlung Veng district near the border. He might be still alive.

Q: You gave an example about the relation between the Zones when a messenger was arrested. Based on this example, the communication between the Zones could not be made without the approval of the Centre level. In relating to this matter, I want you to read this document with ERN 00001092, then tell me who signed this document?

A: After I read this document, I can understand that this story is the same as that I gave you in the example earlier. Traveling without permission paper from one Zone to another was different from telegram communication. Any telegram sent from the Central Zone to the Centre must have KĒ Pauk signature. [In this story], when the Centre received this telegram, the Centre had to ask Mr. Mēt (ម៉ែត), who was the chairman of the airport, [to clarify it]. If they confirmed that this combatant really belonged to the airport, the Centre would tell the Central Zone to release that combatant.

Q: Can you specify the reason why at that time the Central Zone did not contact the airport directly? Why did the Central Zone need to contact the Centre first?

A: As I told you earlier, first, there was no contact schedule table, and second, there was no translation table for translating the code numbers [in the telegram].

Q: Was such a communication system created in order to prevent direct communication from one Zone to another or what? Can you read this document with ERN 00001092, which is telegram number 32, and then explain to us about it?

A: This message specified that the telegram unit of [Office] 870 received it at 11 o'clock at night. Based on what I read in this telegram number 32, it reminds me that there were two types of telegrams at that time, one of which was a special telegram, and another was a regular telegram. If there was a special telegram to be transmitted, the Centre would consider whether or not it was important, and if it was, it could be transmitted first. Sometimes, when there were two messages to be transmitted at the same time, they would change the schedule accordingly to their real situation, meaning the special telegram had to be transmitted first. As for sending the regular telegram, the Centre fixed the schedule [for us] twice a day to follow, one was at 6 o'clock in the morning and another was at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. If it was a special telegram, it could be transmitted at any time between 6 am and midnight; that was why this telegram was received at 11pm.

This interview paused at 13:29 hours on the same date.

This interview resumed at 15:25 hours on the same date.

Q: When KÈ Pauk wanted to send out a telegram, how did he do?

A: As I knew it, KÈ Pauk secretary named Chhean who was the telegram translator [helped him to do it]. And Chhăm (អាំង) who was Chhean deputy also helped with sending the telegram occasionally. Chhăm was also KÈ Pauk driver. KÈ Pauk would call his secretary, Chhean, to first write the text and coded with the numbers, and then sent it to my section to transmit by MORSE signals. In that [message] he specified that, [for example], to be sent to (P-15) for the Centre or to (P-20) for the Sector. The work [code] of the Sector was prepared by the Zone. For example, T-41 (ត២-៤១) meant Sector 41. In my MORSE operating team, there were three operators who took turn to work at different shift. At that time there was a log book for recording the outgoing and incoming telegrams. Furthermore, the sender and the receiver had to sign the logbook also.

Q: How could you know that the other end of the line had received your telegram?

A: Before and after the transmission of a telegram was done, the sender sent the signals by the MORSE asking whether or not the other side had received it. I did not know about the substance of the telegram. And now let me give you one example. One day there was a telegram sent out by the Centre Committee telling the Zone that there would be some guests coming to visit the Central Zone at 6 o'clock in the [next] morning. At that time I did not receive that telegram they had sent to inform us because of bad weather. In the next morning the guests arrived in the Zone. That surprised KÈ Pauk because he had not received the information in advance. After that the Centre reprimanded me about that, and resent that telegram to KÈ Pauk again to read for me to listen. Subsequently, at 8:30,

KÈ Pauk called me to see him and reprimanded me about that. I told him that I had not received [that telegram] and Ol (អុល) (KÈ Pauk brother in law) was my witness who knew about what had happened. I advocated my stance and explained to the Centre that because of the technical problem and bad weather, I was not able to hear the telegram [signal] sent from the Centre. Ol is still alive, and at present is living in Anlung Veng.

Q: Did you know the name of the telegram receiver at the Office 870?

A: I did not know the name of the telegram receiver at the Centre. But I was able to know if the receiver was an expert or a novice based on his skill and speed of his writing during the transmission. In my group there was a person named Sēng, who was KÈ Pauk brother in law, working with me. Sēng became KÈ Pauk driver in about late 1978. Sēng is still alive today, and now is working with the governor of Pailin (ប៉ៃលិន) named Y Chhean (អ៊ី ឈាន). But I do not know what his function is. Another person is Chhoeun (ឈឿន) who is still alive today. He was also a former telegram operator. At present he lives in Arak Thnoat (អារក្សត្នោត) village in Kampong Cham province, which was the place when I first went to study telegram. I met him once, and I also have Chhoeun phone number [if we want] to contact him.

Q: Was Ta Phos (តា ផុស) the secretary of what district?

A: Based on what I knew, Ta Phos was the secretary of Krauch Chhar (ក្រូចឆ្មារ) district since 1975. I did not know if he was transferred to somewhere else later on. Ta Poch (តា ប៊ុច) was the secretary of Baray district, but I did not recall who Ta Poch predecessor because many district secretaries were changed during that time. The district secretaries who were removed might be later arrested. I did not know [the reason] for the disappearance of those district secretaries because the communication related to the arrest was not made by the telegram, but by letter through the messenger. Chhăm was a close messenger of KÈ Pauk since 1971 or 1972. Later on, in late 1977, Chhăm worked at the Zone Public Work section. At that time another person named Chhoeun, who used to live with KÈ Pauk wife, was sent to study telegram with me.

Q: Did you know when the 1 January Dam was constructed?

A: I forgot the year in which the 1 January Dam was built. Chhăm was the person in charge of building the 1 January Dam, which stretched from Kampong Thmâ (កំពង់ធ្ម) to Chinit River (ស្ទឹងជិនិត). There were many people coming from different Sectors to build the 1 January Dam.

Q: What was the name of the Central Zone Security Center?

A: The Central Zone Security Center located near the Kampong Cham provincial hall. I knew that Ta IM (តា អ៊ឹម) was the chief of that Security Center. Im was previously the photographer of the Central Zone. He died in 1977.

Q: Did you know where did the Baray Choan Dèk Security Center locate?

A: I did not know this Baray Choan Dèk Security Center.

Q: Did you know about the killing of people at Phnom Pros Phnom Srey (ភ្នំប្រុស ភ្នំស្រី) in Kampong Cham province?

A: My friends told me in early 1977 that Phnom Pros Phnom Srey was a place for killing people. The people who had been taken to be killed there were the people in the Central Zone. I knew Ta Im, who was the chief of the Central Zone Security Center, in late 1977, but I did not know the cause of his death. I personally did not see they killed people at Phnom Pros Phnom Srey, but later I saw many [human] bones there. Before 1977 there was no killing at Phnom Pros Phnom Srey. The killings happened more in 1978 in that place.

Q: I want you to refresh your memory about that telegram that KÈ Pauk sent out, which dated 4 April 1976. On the paper of that telegram, KÈ Pauk [wrote] that it was to be sent to the North Zone. Please refresh your memory again about the time that you said the North Zone was divided up into two [Zones], which were the Central Zone and the new North Zone. Why was it divided into two parts?

A: I could grasp about the division of [the old North Zone into] the North Zone and the Central Zone. At that time they divided up this Zone into two [Zones]. At the beginning KÂNG Chap (កង ចាប) alias Sè (ស៊ែ) did not totally control the North Zone. KÈ Pauk was still in charge of both Zones. But, later on, they had Sè take total control of the North Zone, and let KÈ Pauk control the Central Zone. Sè was also arrested later, but I did not know the motive behind his arrest.

Q: Can you take a look at the document with ERN 00008494 which is also a telegram. Did you read the whole substance in the telegram which I just gave you? And can you describe your memory?

A: Yes, I have read it. This telegram dated 31 November 1975. This telegram was signed by Chhon (ឆ័ន) and it related to the issues of the Islamic people. As I knew it, not all the Cham people in the North Zone and the Central Zone were affected. For example, the Cham people in the Central Zone at Ântung Sâr (អង្គ្រងស័រ) were not touched. I did not know about the evacuation of the Cham people to Prèk Prâsâb and Steung Trâng. Regarding to the story of the Cham people in this document, I had no knowledge about it because this report was sent to other section.

Q: In this telegram the Cham people had been sent to Prèk Prâsâb and Steung Trâng districts. Can you specify if these two districts were in the Central Zone? Did you know about the evacuation of people from one Zone to another?

A: Yes, these two districts were in the Central Zone. I could not know about the evacuation of the Cham people from one Zone to another because the place, where it happened, was far away from where I stayed.

Q: Why was this telegram sent to POL Pot (ប៉ូត ពត) if its content talked about KÈ Pauk?

What was the connection?

A: First, it was the technical work of the East Zone that they had to send the report from the Zone to POL Pot of the Centre level first, and then waited for POL Pot instruction. KÈ Pauk received the telegram about this matter from the Centre, not directly from the East Zone.

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.

After the Written Record was read out to the witness, the witness refused to sign it.

This interview ended at 16:45 minutes on the same date.

Witness

Interpreter

Investigators

[Signature/Thumbprint]

[Signature]

[Signatures]

SUON Kanil