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អន្តខំសុំ៩ទ្រះទសាមញ្ញតួខត្តលាភារកម្ពុជា

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

សរុណាភ្នំភាពស្រួនស្នេងស្និត

Office of the Co-Investigating Judges

Criminal Case File/Dossier penal No: 002/14-08-2006

លេខស្មើរស្វ/Investigation/Instruction

102/No: 002/19-09-2007-ECCC-OCLJ

<u>មិះរស្វាយា១ដែងគឺស្វ</u>

ខាង សេសនា ព្រះមហាត្បត្រ

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Written Record of Witness Interview

On the twelfth of November two thousand and nine, at 11.52 a.m. at Chroy Banteay (ជ្រោយបន្ទាយ) Village, (ជ្រោយបន្ទាយ) Commune, Prek Prasap (ព្រែកប្រសព្វ) District, Kratie (ក្រហេះ) province,

នំណន់៖

I, Paolo Pastore Stocchi, Investigator of the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (the "ECCC"), 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 in the Courts of Cambodia, dated 27 October 2004,

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

☑ With CHHIN Nith, as sworn Interpreter of Extraordinary Chambers,

Recorded the statements of YUN Kim (**Uß HU**), a witness, who provided the following information regarding his personal identity:

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អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា មានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៤ សង្កាត់ ចោមចៅ ខណ្ឌ័ ដង្<u>នោ ក្រុង ភ្នំពេញ ប្រអប់សំប្បុតលេខ៧១</u>

ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ +៨៥៥(០)២៣ ២១៨៩៤១ ទូរសាលេខ +៨៥៥(០)២៣ ២១៨៩៤១។

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, National Road 4, Choam Chao, Dangko Mail Po Box 71, Phnom Penh Tel:+855(0)23 218914 Fax: +855(0) 23 218941. Chambres extraordinaires au sein des tribunaux cambodgiens, Route nationale 4, Choam Ch Boite postale 71, Phnom Penh. Tel: +855(0)23 218914 Fax: +855(0) 23 218941.

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it is in immumin (Certiffied Date/Date de certification):

The undersigned YUN Kim, alias: TA Kham (តាខាំ), born on 9 April 1942 in Roka Kandal (រកាកណ្តាល) village, Roka Kandal (រកាកណ្តាល) commune, Kratie (ក្រចេះ) district, Kratie (ក្រចេះ) province. He is of Cambodian nationality. He is a commune chief. His father, YUN Hak (យុន ហាក់), is deceased, and his mother, THAM Chri (បាម ប្រើ), is deceased. His present address: Voathanak (វឌ្ឍនៈ) village, Voathanak (វឌ្ឍនៈ) commune, Sambo (សំបូរ) district, Kratie (ក្រចេះ) province. He is married to Lunn Eng Sien (លន់ អេងសៀន), alive, and is father of 7 children.

The witness has no criminal record.

\boxtimes	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. erefore, the original of this Written Record is written in the Khmer language.
\boxtimes	We advised the witness that an audio or video recording was being made of this Interview.
\boxtimes	The witness told me 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. I notified the witness of his right against self-incrimination, in accordance with Rule 28 of the ECCC Internal Rules.

Questions and answers:

Personal history before 1975 and after the Khmer Rouge Regime was established

- **Q.** What were you doing before 1975?
- A. I was a farmer in Vaothanak commune
- Q. Do you remember in what period the Khmer Rouge took power in Cambodia? What happened to you?
- A. Kratie province was different from other areas. The Khmer Rouge took power in 1970, few months after the Coup d'état.
- Q. Between 1970 and 1975, did you hold any official position in Kratie province? A. Since the 4th of March 1971 until late 1976, I was the chief of Vaothanak commune.

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Q. Did you hold any other positions from late 1976 to the end of the Khmer Rouge Regime in 1979?

A. From January 1977 to late February 1977, I went to have treatment in the hospital in Phnom Penh and from late February 1977 to late 1977, I was the chief of Sambo commune. Sambo commune was divided into two co-operatives: Sambo and Sre Khoeun. From late 1977 to 11 June 1978, I was the chief of Sre Khoeun co-operative. From 11 June 1978 to about 4 January 1979, I was the chief of a Youth Group in Sre Rong, known as B3 (UM) Area which was used to host cardre prisoners from mid 1977 to mid 1978.

When the Youth Group arrived in the area, there were no prisoners anymore and the Youth Group was under the control of the Military Authority, namely under the control of Sarin (th) is) whom I do not know were he is now.

Q. What was the rank of Sarin and which division did he belonge to? A. Sarin might have been a captain but I do not know his division.

2. Period 4th of March 1971 until late 1976

- Q. Who appointed you as the chief of Voathanak commune?
- A. District Party Committee, CHHOEM Young (ឈឹម យ៉ុង), alias Cheth (បេត្រ) appointed me as the commune chief.
- Q. When you refer to District Party Committee, do you mean the Communist Party of Kampuchea –CPK at the district level?
- A. Yes, and this person had more authority than the district chief.
- Q. Is Chet alive?
- A. He was arrested in Kratie in 1976 and disappeared. I do not know whether he was executed after he committed several rapes against women within his unit. Concerning his disappearance, I have not witnessed that but in that period, people from the districts were gradually disappearing and being executed.
- Q. As the chief of Vaothanak commune, what was your task?
- A. The key role was to lead the people to be engaged in production.
- Q. Was this done in accordance with the policy of the Khmer Rouge Regime?

A. Yes, because we had weekly meetings at the district level with Cheth and if Cheth was not present, he had the replacement. Sometimes Ny (§) replaced Cheth in meetings. NY was also arrested and disappeared early 1978 in Sambo and at that time, the area was under the control of military.

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- Q. What was discussed during these meetings?
- A. Firstly, the enemy situation, secondly, production, and health of the people.
- Q. When you talk about enemy situation, what do you mean?
- A. I refer to the people in the village who had any activity against the revolution.
- O. Who attended the meetings?
- A. All the commune chiefs in Sambo district and the district representatives who were sent to work in each Commune did. The district representatives were usually those who were most trusted by the District Party Chief and therefore sent to work in the communes.
- Q. Were the arrest and the killing of enemies decided during these meetings?
- A. No decision was made in the meeting but if a person in the village was identified as an enemy the district men came to arrest that person in the Commune. Through the reports of enemies, many people disappeared and chiefs of some communes wanted to show that there were a lot of enemies in their communes, they considered a person as an enemy, only the person accidentally bended a small straw of rice while planting.
- Q. How many reports were necessary to consider a person as an enemy?
- A. I do not know how many cases but for me I never produced any reports on enemies. I heard about the reports from other communes.
- Q. What was the role of Cheth or the role of his replacement during these meetings?
- A. Cheth or his replacement chaired the meetings and at the end of the meetings, they made recommendations and set plans for the participants for further implementation.
- Q. Would they also make recommendations in relation to those people to be arrested?
- A. The recommendation for the security was that we had to be vigilant and in relation to production the recommendation was that we had to improve it.
- Q. Who was tasked to report to the Party Centre?
- A. I do not that. I only know the commune sent the reports to the district and then the district to the province.
- O. What was the code of Kratie Sector?
- A. Kratie was Sector 505 and the Sector was autonomous but I do not know when it became autonomous.
- Q. What was the difference between an autonomous sector and a sector that was not autonomous?
- A. Autonomous means that it did not communicate with the Zone but it did directly with Phnom Penh.

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Q. When you refer to Phnom Penh, do you mean Office 870?

A. Maybe but I am not quite sure of that. At that time, maybe NOUN Chea was responsible for Kratie province because he often came to Kratie while the others were not known to me. I heard of POL Pot, IENG Sary, IENG Thirith and KHIEU Samphan only by the names but I never saw their faces.

Q. Do you know what Office 870 was?

A. No I do not know that.

Q. When you say that the Kratie autonomous Sector reported directly to Phnom Penh, you mean it had to report to the Central Committee of the CPK?

A. Yes, the reports had to be sent to the Centre.

Q. Who decided that the reports had to be sent to the Centre?

A. I do not know that.

3. Propaganda and Party Guidelines

Q. Did you know magazines called Revolutionary Flag Magazine and Youth Revolutionary Magazine?

A. Yes, I saw these magazines

Q. How did you see that they were distributed by the Party?

A.Cheth distributed these magazines to each commune.

Q. As the commune chief, what were you requested to do when you received the magazines?

A. The youth could read Revolutionary Youth magazines and when I refer to youth, I have to say that we had two categories of youth: those who were party members and those who were not. The contents of the magazines were supposed to be followed by the communes. If any commune followed the contents lineally, many people would be killed because the guidelines in the magazines were illustrated in a very sharp way and if a person would not adapt himself or herself to that, then this person automatically would be considered as an enemy. People were asked to work in exchange labour with one another in rice transplanting one month while the following month people were asked to work collectively, another month people were asked to eat collectively. The guidelines, changed rapidly and those who could not follow were enemies and therefore people were made to disappear and killed.

Q. Did you call meetings in which you illustrated to the people in your Commune the guidelines stated in the revolutionary magazines?

A. In my area, we had the Revolutionary Flag Magazine and the youth would use that but we did not apply all the guidelines because they were too strict. In some areas, they

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implemented all the guidelines of the magazines while in my area we only selected some of them to be implemented.

4. NUON Chea (នួន ជា)

Q. Did you meet NUON Chea?

A. I met him in Da Village, in Kratie in 1974 in a gathering during which NUON Chea advised the participants on how to set up co-operatives.

Q. Did you personally speak to him?

A. I was asked to speak in the meeting. More than 50 participants attended the gathering. They were all from provincial and district committees and commune chiefs. At that time, there were only three districts: Sambo, Snuol and Kratie.

Q. Do you remember what NUON Chea said in that gathering?

A. His main messages were that the area where there were difficult people, the concept of labour exchange should be practiced. While in an area where people were not so difficult, the low-level co-operative were introduced. In an area where the people were easy, the high-level co-operatives were practiced. The collective eating was not permitted yet.

Q. What does it mean when you refer to low-level co-operative or high-level co-operative?

A. The low-level co-operative had to follow labour exchange concept which means they had to put part of the resources together. In the high-level co-operative, all resources had to put together and shared the benefits. This is what NOUN Chea said in the gathering in 1974 in Da Village, Kratie. NOUN Chea also said that the yields had to be distributed based on the contribution to the co-operatives. NOUN Chea did not encourage people to set up communities and in this case the community refers to all the resources to be put together and implement the concept of eating collectively.

Q. Did NUON Chea talk about how to treat the enemy?

A. I did not hear that. He talked about the organization of the co-operatives.

O. Did NUON Chea come back after 1974?

A. I never met him again.

5. Security Centre

Q. From 1971 to 1976 during which you were the commune chief, was there any Security Centre in Sambo District?

A. There was a Security Centre in Kok Kduoch.

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Q. When was the Kok Kduoch SC opened?

A. When I was in Voathanak, I did not know of the existence of Kok Kduoch Security. Only when I moved to Sambo commune in 1977, I found out existence of Kok Kduoch. Another Security Centre was in Prasral which is located about 10 kilometers from Kok Kduoch. Prasral was a working site where people were punished, they were asked to work in rice farming and to build dike. They were made to perform forced labour.

Q. What did you find out about the Security Centre?

A. I did not enter the Security Centre myself but I heard information from villagers that people were killed in the Security as they heard screaming at night time. Even UNG Samun (អ៊ីង សាមុន) who is the person who came to replace me in Voathanak commune was sent to B3 (ប្រា) early 1978 and disappeared there. UNG Samun was replaced by Chorn (ជំន). Chorn and his deputy, Chhin (ឈឺន), held the position as chiefs for a short period of time. They, later on, were arrested and killed in Kok Kduoch in 1978.

Q. What was the authority in charge of Kok Kduoch Security Centre?

A. I do not know much about the security but I heard that a man known as Saroeun (知道8) was the chief. The authority above Saroeun was the district security chief named Phoeun (項影) who was also arrested in 1978 and never returned. Phoeun was arrested together with TA Ny (幻影).

Q. What kind of people who were detained in the security centre?

A. People from other communes who were accused of being enemy were held at the security centre.

Q. What about the New People (17 April)? Were they detained at the SC?

A. In Sambo District, people were not categorized as being New People and many of the New People survived in Sambo District if we compare with those in other Districts who were did not survive during the Khmer Rouge Regime. THUN Saray (IS INTEL) also was a New Person in my area and if he lived in a different area, he would be killed. THUN Saray is now the Director of ADHOC Human Rights Organization.

Q. What else do you know about the Kok Kduoch Security Centre? Do you know those who worked there?

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A. BE Meng An (III IIIII) used to be the Secretary of the Kok Kduoch Security Centre but after 1979 he went to Phnom Penh and I never met him again. I do not know any others who worked at Kok Kduoch Security Centre.

- Q. Did you know BE Meng An well?
- A. Yes, I knew him very well because he worked in Voathanak Commune with me.
- Q. Did he ever speak to you about Kok Kduoch Security Centre?
- A. He left Voathanak commune to work in Kok Kduoch Security Centre and then we never met each other.
- Q. Was this area also part of Kok Kduoch Security Centre?
- A. This area was under the control of the Central Zone but Voathanak was part of the security centre.

6. Communication Channels

- Q. How did the Sector communicate with the Centre?
- A. I do not know but in my opinion the Centre invited Sector leaders for weekly meetings. I only assume so because the commune people were invited for weekly meetings with the district and the district was invited to attend weekly meetings with the province.
- Q. In terms of communication channels, did they utilize messengers, telegrams, or letters?
- A. At the end of the meeting, we would set plan for the next meeting but if it was an urgent matter, a letter would be sent via messengers.
- Q. Do you know any of the Sector messengers who are still alive? A. I do not know any.

7. Questions pertinent to other persons

- Q. Do you know a person named PHAN Suor (ជាន់ សូរ)?
- A. A person named PHAN Suor lived in Voathanak but that person died about 10 years ago and I do not know his role in the KR Regime.
- Q. Do you know a person named DUK Suor (ጀክ ស្ត្រា)?

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- A. No, I do not know this person.
- Q. Do you know a person called TANN Srin (តន់ ស្រីន)?
- A. I do not know the surname but I feel that Srin is the one who used to be the Security in Kok Kduoch.
- Q. Do you know if he is alive? How do you know that he was a Security in the security centre?
- A. I do not know if he is alive. I was told by people that Srin worked at the security centre.
- Q. Do you know a person called SENG Soeun (សេង ស៊ឿន)?
- A. No I do not know this person.
- Q. Do you know a person called NAO Sareth (ណោ សារ៉េត)?
- A. Yes, I know him he was a former prisoner at Kok Kduoch Security Centre and later on after 1979, he was the chief of commune Sambo. He lives now in Koh Sam Village in Sambo Commune on the West Bank of the river.
- Q. Do you know a person called Khon (28)?
- A. No I do not know this name.
- O. Do you know a person called Phnen (SIS)?
- A. Phen was responsible for supervising the Security Section at commune level and when the Commune was split, Phen became chief of Sambo co-operative.

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8. Further Questions of Purge Policies

Q. You mentioned earlier that local cadres in Kratie were arrested, was this a policy from the centre or were they isolated cases?

A. I do not know whether this was a Party policy but in late 1977, cadres from the three districts in Kratie province were sent to B3. Some of them died but I did not know who killed whom. At that time, the area was under control of military and some people who were sent to B3 disappeared while others returned to their villages. Most of them disappeared.

9. B3

Q. What was your task at B3?

A. I was the chief of the Youth Group. On 11 June 1978, our group was asked to clear 100 hectares of land. After we cleared about 40 hectares of land, I managed to obtain 12 elephants to clear the area. We utilized elephants as bulldozers.

Q. Was B3 a re-education centre?

A. It was a Security Centre for cadres before I arrived there and it, later on, was used only the Youth Group in Sambo district. This means that when the co-operatives needed manpower, we would send people from the Youth Group to help them.

Q How were people treated in the Youth Group?

A. At the beginning, it was hard because there was not enough food but later on we had food and the youth could have dessert once every ten days like those in the co-operatives. When the youth had enough food to eat it was easy to use them for work.

Q. Were the youth free to leave the group or did they have to stay?

A. We had a principle that for those who lived near B3, they could visit their families two or three days every three or four months but those who were far away from B3 were allowed to have four to five days to visit their families and the youth in the B3 were happy with that.

Q. Did you have detention facilities at B3?

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- A. No, we did not have.
- Q. What type of youth you hosted at B3: young cadres or normal people?
- A. The youth came from all the communes in Sambo and they were normal young people. For instance, if there were 10 youth in a village, then seven of them were sent to B3.
- Q. Who supervised B3?
- A. One district committee was above me and that was Chhuok (Nyñ) who passed away in 1998.
- Q. What was the age of the youth at B3?
- A. The age varied from 18 to 25.
- Q. Were there also women at B3?
- A. Yes, half of them at B3 were women.
- Q. What was the number of the people at B3?
- A. 450. At one point, about 250 youth from Tramuong Commune (ត្រម្លង), Memot district, Kampong Cham were sent to B3 and later on these youth were sent away but I did not know where.

10. Forced Marriage

- Q. During the Khmer Rouge Regime, did you organize weddings?
- A. In other places, there would be forced marriages but in my area I never arranged forced marriages. We married no more than two couples per time and the couples loved each other.
- Q. What do you know about forced marriages?

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A. I used to attend the weddings in Chroy Banteay when couples from my village were invited to get married in that commune.

Q. Was there any policy for the forced marriages?

A. I never heard of any policy for that but I heard when the weddings were made, there should be more couples to avoid any waste of resources.

11. Sambo District

Q. Do you know any Sambo District Party Secretaries?

A. Cheth, the District Party Chief, was in charge of the overall management and Soth (ស្ត្រា) was responsible for the Military Section and UNG Samon (អ៊ីង សាមុន) was the chief of security of Sambo district.

Q. Do you know Phoeun (ភឿន)?

A. He worked at the Security Section in Sambo District. He was the responsible for the Security Centres and supervising prisoners. Phoeun was also arrested with *TA* Ny early 1978.

Q. Who was NY Phan (នីជាន)?

A. I know Phan (知名). I do not NY Phan. The Phan I know was the chief of Sambo District and later on in mid 1977 was sent to be work as the chief of Kratie District.

Q. Do you remember what happened to Phan? Is he alive?

A. Phan later on was sent to B3 together with other cadres when B3 was still a Security Centre. Phan was the first man to be arrested there.

Q. Who was KHOUN Khy (ខ្លួន គឺ)?

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A. I am not sure with his surname but Khy used to be the chief of Sambo district but I do not know in which year. He died of natural causes during the Khmer Rouge Regime in Kratie area. That could be between 1970 and 1979.

Q. Who was Voeun (भ्रीक्ष)?

A. He was the Sambo district chief late 1977 and early 1978. Voeun is till alive and lives in Anlong Veng, Odar Meanchey Province and he is disabled on one leg.

12. Sector 505

Q. Who were the leaders of Sector 505?

A. TA Yem (តាម៉ែម), alias Sun (ស៊ុន) was the Sector Chief from 1971 to 1976 and later on

TA Yi (តាឃុឺ) became the chief of the Sector and after TA Yi, Moeun (មឿន) and Khon

(28) were in the Sector in 1978. I heard that they were there but I did not know who was the chief.

Q. Did Yi have the alias of Nan (MMS)?

A. I do not know that.

Q. Who was in charge of security?

A. During TA Yem time, Kâng (\mathfrak{h}) was responsible for security and Kuon (\mathfrak{h} 8) was responsible for military.

Q. What happened to Moeun and Khon?

A. I do not know but these people ran away in 1979 after Vietnamese entered.

Q. Beside being responsible for military, was Kuon also the deputy secretary or only the member of Sector 505?

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- A. He was responsible for military but I am not quite sure of other functions he had in the Sector 505.
- Q. Do you know Kâng?
- A. Yes, I know him. He was the security chief for Sector 505 from 1970 to about 1977 and then disappeared during the purge period.
- Q. Did you have contacts with the Sector?
- A. Only when I was invited to attend training or meetings
- Q. What kind of training was it?
- A. It was about policy. I sometimes spent one month for it.
- Q. Who gave the training?
- A. The district committee, sometimes TA Yem, TA Yi, Kuon chaired the training.
- Q. What type of meetings did you attend?
- A. Not at Sector level. I only attended training at the district level as the Sector had meetings at sector level.
- Q. Did sector and district meet?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you ever attend any of the meetings?
- A. Never.
- Q. Do you know if a (CPK) party representative from Phnom Penh was working in the Sector?
- A. I do not know this.

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The Written Record was signed it.	Record was provided to the wiread out to the witness; the was read out to the witness, the	witness had no objections and				
End of the interview: 15.10 p.m. on 12 November 2009.						
The reading back interrupted at 17.45 p.m. on 12 November 2009 due to logistic problems and continued on 13 November 2009 at 8.20 a.m.						
The reading back ended at 9.40 a.m. on 13 November 2009.						
Witness	Interpreter	Investigator				
[Thumbprint]	[Signature]	[Signature]				

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