



Zone Operations and Telegram Details: Continued Examination of Witness Suon Kanil
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Hearings in Case 002/1 at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) continued Monday, December 17, 2012, despite an unforeseen change in plans. The day's activities were curtailed due to a traffic accident involving and subsequent hospitalization the witness scheduled to testify in the afternoon session. The Witness Support Service searched throughout the morning session to find a suitable replacement but failed to do so, cutting the day's proceedings short and leaving the rest of the week's hearings in the balance. Before adjourning for this morning, Trial Chamber President Nil Nonn informed the parties that they will be notified tomorrow as to whether there will be further hearings this week.

The abridged morning session saw a continuation of the questioning of witness Suon Kanil, a Morse code operator working in a telegram communication hub in the Central Zone during the period of Democratic Kampuchea (DK). After Senior Co-Prosecutor Keith Raynor finished his line of questioning on the meetings of zone members and security office structure, the floor was handed to the civil party lawyers and defense teams to examine the witness. Through at times unclear and patchy testimony, Mr. Kanil informed the court about his time spent building the "January 1 dam" and the way in which the work was allocated. He also testified as to his lack of

¹ Cambodia Tribunal Monitor's daily blog posts on the ECCC are written according to the personal observations of the writer and do not constitute a transcript of the proceedings. Official court transcripts for the ECCC's hearings may be accessed at <http://www.eccc.gov.kh/en/case/topic/2>.

knowledge concerning the forced movement of the Cham community and the forced transfer of population in general.

Court Informed of Absence of Scheduled Witness and Judge Lavergne

The morning session was attended by an audience of over 200 villagers from Takeo province who were seen to be excitedly bustling around the courtyard before proceedings started in anticipation of being allowed entry into the public gallery. President Nonn opened proceedings by running through the hearing schedule, indicating the court's intention to finish the testimony of Suon Kanil and then begin on the examination of a new witness TC620. The President then handed the floor to Greffier Se Kolvuthy to give an update on the current state of proceedings.

Ms. Kolvuthy reported that both Nuon Chea and Ieng Sary intended to watch proceedings from their holding cell due to health concerns. She informed the court that there would be a slight change to proceedings, as witness TC620 who had been summoned to give testimony today was involved in a traffic accident and would not be able to give his testimony as scheduled; she informed the court that there is no reserve witness. Ms. Kolvuthy also reported that Judge Jean-Marc Lavergne would not be able to attend the day's hearing due to medical concerns. She informed the court that Trial Chamber International Reserve Judge Claudia Fenz would take his place throughout his absence, pursuant to Internal Rule 99 sub-paragraph 4.

Thanking Ms. Kolvuthy, the president gave the floor to Counsel for Nuon Chea Son Arun who explained to the court the deterioration of his client's health, detailing a diagnosis of elevated blood pressure. Mr. Arun relayed the message, "He feels very weak. He is not able to observe proceedings and asked that he may be excused and observe the proceedings in his holding cell. The President granted the request and informed the court that Mr. Chea has expressly waived his right to be in the courtroom.

Prosecutor Explores Nature of Meetings

Having cleared up the court's housekeeping matters, President Nonn invited Senior Assistant Co-Prosecutor Keith Raynor to begin the day's proceedings in earnest with the continuation of his questioning of the witness Suon Kanil.² Mr. Raynor first turned his line of inquiry to meetings that the witness had knowledge of and which he attended.

Mr. Raynor read a passage from the witness's statement to the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges (OCIJ),³ in which Mr. Kanil had explained, "I attended a zone assembly meeting which has held once in every six months or a year. Meetings took place near the riverfront, which were open meetings. ... Meetings were attended by district, sector, and commune committees. They took place in 1976 and 1977." The witness verified this statement and expanded, "The meetings were convened on a monthly basis, which the zone committees would attend. Only members of the zone committees would attend these meetings, there were only five members of the central zone committees." Picking up on this point, Mr. Raynor asked the witness to describe the distinction between the private zone meetings and the open assembly zone meetings. Mr. Kanil

² Mr. Kanil began his testimony on December 14, 2012. Details of his testimony can be found here: <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/blog/2012/12/hearings-continue-focus-telegram-communication>.

³ This has the document number E3/411, and the relevant ERNs are 00373507 (in Khmer), 00390074-75 (in English), and 00424033 (in French).

elaborated, “The zone committee met separately, different to the big zone assembly meetings where the commune members attended, which were more open.” He confirmed that he attended the assembly meetings but not the private zone meetings, when only the five members of the committee would meet privately. When it came to the agenda of the meetings, however, the witness indicated that he was ill informed.

Exploring the nature of zone meetings further, Mr. Raynor asked the witness who presided over the zone meetings, to which the witness said they were chaired by the secretary of the zone. When asked whether this was Ke Pauk, the witness replied that it was. Mr. Raynor asked the witness whether anyone of more seniority than Ke Pauk attended the assembly meetings, to which the witness replied that they did not.

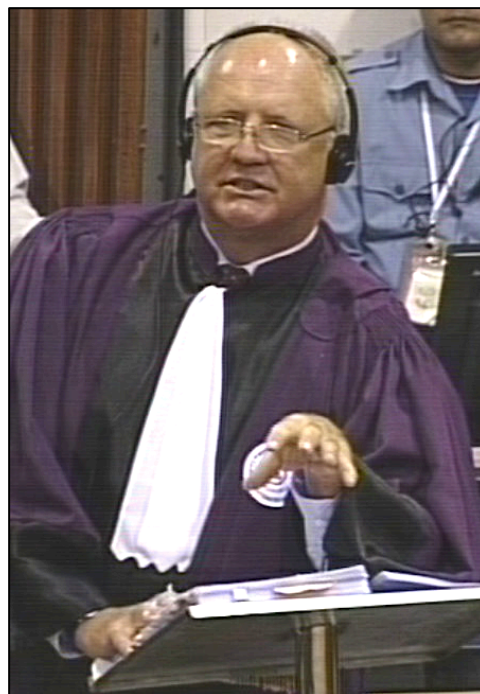
Dipping into a statement on the same page of the witness’s OCIJ interview, Mr. Raynor asked the witness about his knowledge of the four-fold slogan: “No know, no see, no hear, no talk.” The witness reported that he first encountered this slogan during the course of his work and further elaborated, “It means we had to mind our own business.”

The witness confirmed his statement to the OCIJ⁴ in which he described the location of the Central Zone security center as being near Kampong Cham provincial hall. He went on to elaborate that it was about half a kilometer from the provincial hall.

Mr. Raynor asked the witness whether he dealt with any telegrams that mentioned the security office. Mr. Kanil explained:

For the telegram and security section we had different functions. In the telegram section we were tasked with encoding and decoding telegram messages, where as the security dealt with different things. But I had some close friends in the security office. Although we did not exchange confidential aspects of the work, we would talk about work in very general terms.

When asked whether these friends gave the witness the information about the incident with Im,⁵ which he had mentioned in his testimony on Friday, Mr. Kanil said that he was informed of Im’s disappearance through the zone secretary.



⁴ This has the document number E3/344, and the relevant ERNs are 00373503 (in Khmer), 00384434 (in English), and 00426154 (in French).

⁵ The witness gave testimony on 14 December 2012 about a prison officer named Im who disappeared, which can be found: <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/blog/2012/12/hearings-continue-focus-telegram-communication>.

Mr. Raynor asked the witness whether sectors 41, 42, and 43 had their own respective security offices, to which the witness responded that there were separate offices for each sector but he did not inspect the offices personally.

Mr. Raynor asked for the court's leave to show the witness a telegram,⁶ which was projected onto a screen in the courtroom. The telegram contained the salutation, "Respectfully submitted to Comrade Brother Pol." Mr. Raynor asked the witness, "When you were at the telegram office, did you know where the telegram was being copied when you sent it?" The witness in a very circuitous way said he was not aware to whom telegrams were supposed to be copied. He continued, "When the telegram reached Office 870, it was up to the workers at 870 who would decide to whom the telegram would be copied." Clarifying the working procedure, the witness told the court that he was in charge of Morse code operations only. Asked how he would become aware of certain information, Mr. Kanil replied he sometimes carried the telegrams himself, and on occasion he would be informed of any important meetings.

Exploring the Movement of the Cham Population

The prosecutor turned his attention to the witness's knowledge of the Muslim Cham community in his area as at the end of 1975. Asked if he was aware of the movement of the Muslim Cham population in Kampong Cham province, the witness replied that he was not and said he would have been made aware of it if the zone level had been informed. Asked if he had seen the movement personally, the witness replied that he had not and elaborated, "The arrangement of Kampong Cham province had finished well before I moved to Kampong Cham." Attempting to provide an underlying timeline, Mr. Raynor inquired whether the witness resided in Kampong Cham in late April 1975, only weeks after the evacuation of Phnom Penh. Mr. Kanil said he was transferred to the Central Zone, but he did not recall the exact date. When asked whether he dealt with any telegrams on the topic of the movement of the Cham Muslim population, the witness said he was aware of the discussion of the Cham community and he was told the community was to remain there, also recalling that his friend went to Antong Sor⁷ and witnessed that members of the Cham community were still there.

Mr. Raynor attempted to inquire about other Muslim communities, but National Defense Counsel for Khieu Samphan Kong Sam Onn made an objection based on the premise that the prosecutor was inviting speculation by asking such an open-ended question. After the president dismissed the objection out of hand, he pressed the witness to answer the question. Mr. Kanil told the court he knew of another community in Baray district, Trapaing Chhouk village, who were not evacuated either. When asked if he knew of any communities that were evacuated, the witness responded that he was not aware of any and only knew of Muslim Cham communities living in the two villages previously mentioned.

Changing tack, Mr. Raynor produced a telegram,⁸ sent from Comrade Pauk, addressed to "Respectfully submitted to Brother Pol" and copied to Brother Nuon and Brother Khieu. The

⁶ This telegram has the document number E3/511.

⁷ Antong Sor is a provincial town in Kompong Cham district where the Muslim Cham community was known to have resided.

⁸ This telegram has the document number E3/1679.

subject of the telegram read: “The enemy situation, the situation on the masses, and production situation in the entire north zone.”

Mr. Raynor read aloud the details of the telegram numbering and specifically chose a line towards the end of the telegram that stated, “The enemies are former soldiers in combination with the Cham and former cooperative team chairman.”

Mr. Raynor finished his reading of the telegram by asking, “In your time at the telegram community did you receive any information that the Cham were perceived as enemies?” The witness answered, “I did not know anything about the situation about the Muslim Cham; it was up to the decoder of the telegrams who was aware of the content but not the Morse code operators. There was however a public protest in Chi Kreng district in Siem Reap by the Cham community.” When asked what happened to the protestors, Mr. Kanil replied that he did not know because he was not the one who decoded the telegrams.

Revisiting the witness’ previous testimony on Friday, the prosecutor inquired, “You knew about enemies and traitors being arrested⁹ and asked which classes of people were enemies of the Khmer Rouge.

Mr. Vercken, International Co-Lawyer for Khieu Samphan, interrupted the prosecutor’s flow to inform the court about issues with the translators, who could not keep up with Mr. Raynor’s rapid pace. Mr. Raynor repeated his question. Mr. Kanil, not quite latching on to the thrust of Mr. Raynor’s question, replied, “I was very young at this time and my responsibility was small, so I was not aware of the arrangement of the arrest of enemies, but to my knowledge in early 1976 arrests were not done that often. Yet in 1977 to 1978, mass arrests were taking place.”

Having finally exhausted his extensive questioning of the witness, Mr. Raynor ceded the floor to allow the other parties to examine Mr. Kanil. President Nonn then handed the floor over to International Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyer Elisabeth Simonneau Fort.

Classification of People as “Old” and “New”

Ms. Simonneau Fort took to her feet and stated the civil party lawyers’ intention to keep the questioning brief, immediately handing over to her colleague Kim Mengkhy, National Co-lawyer for the civil parties, to begin the examination of the witness.

Mr. Mengkhy began a somewhat fruitless line of questioning about the witness’ knowledge on the evacuation of Phnom Penh by firstly asking about the nature of the witness’s relationship with Ke Pauk. The witness described that although he had some



⁹ This is referring to the witness’ oral testimony on Friday, in which he described in detail about the arrests of the enemies of the revolution.

communication with Ke Pauk from 1975 onward, “our interactions were not intimate. During the early years we did not contact one another often, but he would call me when he needed me to work for him.”

Mr. Mengkhy managed to elicit from the witness that as a person who specialized in telegrams, Mr. Kanil received communications from the zone secretary, training was given under the supervision of the Central Committee office, and any problems would be fixed in Phnom Penh.

The counsel asked the witness, “Do you know anything about the evacuation of Phnom Penh and the classification of the old and the new people?” The witness responded that people were evacuated from Phnom Penh, but he did not know about the classification of old and new people, explaining, “Indeed people received different education at different levels and follow the four-fold slogan.” Mr. Mengkhy inquired whether Mr. Kanil had an opportunity to meet with any of the evacuees in his area. The witness responded, “I do not know anything about the evacuation.”

Regarding punishment if anyone failed to perform adequately at the work station of the witness, Mr. Kanil replied, “Everyone was well aware of the four-fold slogan; meetings were convened very frequently. ... No one wanted to put themselves in a place where they would be open to criticism. In our group if anyone had committed wrongdoing, they would be criticized in the meetings.”

Mr. Mengkhy asked whether the witness saw people being evacuated from the Eastern to the Central Zone, to which the witness replied, “Some were evacuated to Kompong Thmar,¹⁰ and some had returned home, indeed by the last minute before the fall of the Khmer Rouge.” Building on this, the civil party lawyer asked, “Did you know the reason behind the evacuation of the people to this area?” Before the witness could answer, however, Mr. Sam Onn objected on the basis of the unclear nature of the timeline: “Is Counsel talking about the first and second phases of the evacuation or the third one?” The President sustained the objection and warned the counsel to phrase his question clearly. With that sustained objection the national co-lawyer ended his line of questioning and ceded the floor to his colleague Ms. Simonneau Fort, who stated her intention to “add a few supplementary questions.”

Picking up on the witness’ testimony that he had never heard of the distinction between base people and new people, Ms. Simonneau Fort asked the witness, “Are you telling the court that in those three years and eight months [working as a Morse Code operator] you never heard of the notion of new people and base people? Is this correct?” The witness replied that this is indeed what he meant and elaborated further, “I did not understand much about how they were managed or what kind of treatment they would receive.”

Revisiting the Witness’s Knowledge on the Transfer of Population and January 1 Dam

¹⁰ This is a phonetic spelling based on the live English interpretation at the ECCC.



Ms. Simonneau Fort turned to Mr. Kanil's interview with the OCIJ,¹¹ reading back to the witness the following part of his statement: "The Cham were in charge of the January 1 dam,¹² and people from all over the country came to help build the dam." The witness agreed that the building of the dam was familiar to him, because his friend was in charge of its construction, and added, "The workers were brought in from various places; a lot of people were transferred to the work site." However, he could not recall the factual information about how many people were brought and where they came from. Ms. Simonneau Fort asked whether the workers were Phnom Penh evacuees. In contrast to his denying knowledge of the categories of old and new people, the witness replied that, to the best of his knowledge, there were "new" people and "base" people. Yet he insisted, in spite of this, "there was no discrimination against the people being made to build the dam."

Ms. Simonneau Fort began exploring a line of inquiry related to the working conditions of the dam, before National Counsel for Khieu Samphan Kong Sam Onn interjected by objecting that the building of the dam does not fall within the ambit of the current case and adding that he took issue with the repeated nature of the mention of the dam in his colleague's questioning. Ms. Simonneau Fort argued that in discussing the working conditions of the dam, she is pursuing a line of inquiry related to what the transferred population was doing in the aftermath of the transfer. The president, wishing to explore this matter further, asked the witness when the dam was built and when it was completed. The witness informed the court the starting year of construction was approximately 1976. Seemingly satisfied with this answer, the president announced that the objection was not sustained and instructed the witness to respond to the question. The witness stated:

There was a schedule relating to different shifts. Some people were asked to carry dirt. Some of those could handle two square meters of dirt and some could not, so there was a sentiment amongst the workers about fairness, because some could do more and some could do less. There was an investigation about how many people could handle the heavy tasks, and a discussion was made concerning the work quota. Although some people could work quickly, only very few people could work that hard.

The Movement of Population in General

Moving onto a different aspect of population transfer, Ms. Simonneau Fort asked the witness whether in 1975-1976 he was aware of any other mass transfers, besides that of the Cham

¹¹ This has the document number E3/344, and the relevant ERNs are 003504 (in Khmer), 00383334 (in English), and 00436154 (in French).

¹² Pronounced January 1st, the January 1 dam, was a large building project in Kampong Thom province.

community, from the Central Zone to other zones. The witness responded that he was not aware of such transfers taking place because the Central Zone was very big, but he was convinced that if evacuation occurred at all, it would be from cities to the rural areas, not from the Central Zone to other areas.

Ms. Simonneau Fort asked for the President's leave to read out a brief passage from a civil party who resided in Kompong Cham in late 1976¹³ in an attempt to trigger the memory of the witness regarding new people entering his zone. The statement was read as follows:

I was transferred from Kompong Cham province to Battambang province with my mother as well as myself along with other people to Svay Tamoan pagoda. Then we continued the journey by train; one week later we arrived at Battambang province. We spent one night in Battambang, and then several trucks transported people to various districts. Angkar assigned me to work in the Boys Mobile Unit. My mother worked in a cooperative.

The witness responded to this statement by questioning whether Svay Tamoan was in the Central Zone and suggesting the civil party may have mistaken the name of the village. Ms. Simonneau Fort was unable to verify the name of the village at that stage, so she thanked the witness for his time and instructed the court that she was finished with her questioning. The president concluded that this was an opportune time to adjourn proceedings for a brief recess.

Defense Teams Given Opportunity to Examine Witness

Upon resumption of proceedings, the defense teams were afforded the opportunity to examine the witness. However before the President handed the floor to the Defense teams to put questions to Mr. Kanil, he informed the court that during today's session Judge You Ottara had developed "grave health concerns" and therefore could not preside over the rest of the day's proceedings. The president informed the court that National Reserve Judge Thou Mony will act as Judge Ottara's replacement pursuant to Internal Rule 99(4). The President then invited the Defense team for Nuon Chea to examine the witness.

Mr. Son Arun, National Co-Lawyer for Nuon Chea, began questioning on the topic of the witness's time spent working at the printing house. He inquired whether the witness ever saw the *Revolutionary Flag* magazine¹⁴ while working at the printing house in 1973, to which the witness replied that he did along with the *United Front* magazine. Upon prompting, the witness said he was not able to read the *Revolutionary Flag* magazine but could read the *United Front* magazine, adding that "*Revolutionary Flag* was printed solely for the upper echelons."

Turning to Mr. Kanil's interview before the OCIJ¹⁵ Mr. Arun asked the witness whether he stood by his statement that "Ke Pauk never used his authority to arrest people on his own; this was decided by the Central Committee." The witness replied that this was indeed accurate. When

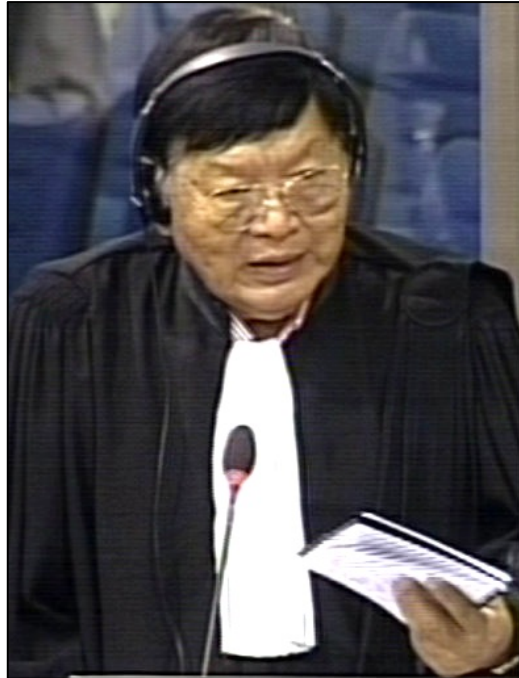
¹³ This has the document number d22/3451, and the relevant ERNs are 00565834 (in Khmer), and 00849874 (in French). (The English translation was missing).

¹⁴ For details of the magazine please see Mr. Kanil's testimony as described in the blog dated 14 December 2012.

¹⁵ This has the document number E3/411, and the relevant ERNs are 00373516 (in Khmer), 0390032 (in English), and 00424043 (in French).

asked how he knew this, the witness responded, “When the arrests were made the decisions were made from the Central Committee. There must always be a decision before an arrest was made. For this knowledge I rely on the messages I received from the messengers who brought documents relating to this.”

Mr. Arun put to the witness that he said in his statement that the senior-level people were arrested by orders from the Central Committee in Phnom Penh. When the witness verified this, the counsel asked what happened in the arrests of lower-level people. Mr. Kanil responded, “These decisions came from the zone, where they were sent to after being arrested.” He went on



to describe how the circumstances of the arrest depended on the role and responsibility of the person, but in the end, he denied understanding much about these arrests, stating, “The section in which I worked dealt with the military rather than civilians, so I do not have a lot of information about civilians.”

Mr. Arun reminded the witness about his testimony on how the Central Committee ordered arrests, and asked how he learned all this, whether it was only through the telegrams he received from the Central Committee or through other means. Mr. Kanil replied that he learned this information only through telegrams and that he was not privy to information in closed letters, which were strictly confidential. Mr. Arun probed the witness on why there were strictly confidential letters and why there were open telegrams. Mr. Kanil replied that this was because telegrams and letters were classified in two subcategories and letters were

generally more private than telegrams. He went on to say that he gathered some information through the messengers responsible for the delivery of closed letters who would share information with him “when something went wrong.”

The defense counsel turned his questioning to the topics of the zone meetings chaired by Ke Pauk, asking the witness to give an example of one of those meetings and how important they were to the witness. Mr. Kanil described the meetings in very general terms, recounting, “During the meetings they talked about the regime changing, wanting to modernize traditional agriculture techniques. This topic would dominate meetings, it was a very important topic.” When asked whether there was any other topic as important as agriculture discussed in the meetings, Mr. Kanil stated there was but this would be discussed in secret meetings that he was not allowed to attend.

Mr. Arun then inquired into other skills the witness had aside from those relating to Morse code operation. The witness replied that he was provided training on Morse code operations but was never assigned to decode telegrams. However, he continued, during that time he picked up some basic knowledge about how telegrams were decoded.

An Exploration of Addressees

Moving on, Mr. Arun invited the witness to shed light on the addressees of telegrams and people copied in on those messages, in particular the phraseology of “Brother, Beloved and so on and so forth.” He asked the witness why people were copied on the letters. The witness responded:

If there was only one addressee on the letter, due to the possible risk of criticism, they did not want to risk sending the letter to just one person, because then the addressee would be the only person that knew about the letter. Copying in other people would ensure that facts relating to the letter would not be misconstrued.

When asked who implemented the telegrams, the witness replied, “The Central Committee. If the letter was addressed to Om Pol, Angkar Pol, as the President, he would have to copy to other people. All together these people were the implementers.” Building on this response, Mr. Arun asked the witness to clarify that there was no distinction between those copied and those to whom the letter was addressed in terms of implementation. Mr. Kanil replied that this was indeed the case.

After a muddled attempt to read the witness part of a telegram¹⁶ addressed to the committee 870 along with a list of names to whom it was also copied, Mr. Arun asked the witness to expand on the meaning of committee 870. Specifically, he inquired, “Was 870 committee a person or an object; if not a person why was it addressed in this way?” Mr. Kanil responded that when the letter was addressing 870, it was addressing everyone in that committee, not just one person. He continued, “The term ‘870 committee’ refers to a group of individuals, so people would not waste their time referring to everyone’s names individually. If someone wanted to send a letter limited to certain persons, then they would write the names individually.”

Revisiting Subject of Construction of the January 1 Dam

Referring to Mr. Kanil’s earlier testimony about the building of the January 1 dam, Mr. Son Arun asked the witness about who made the decision about the scheduling of work. The witness replied that he was involved in the work himself and that there was the team leader and the overall leader who scheduled the work, explaining, “Following work, in team meetings they would discuss the outcome of the work for that day, and report on the way in which the work should be allocated for the next day.” He continued, “The work expectation was huge; we could not achieve the work plan. I could not complete much of the work myself.”

When asked about the authority of the dam construction site, Mr. Kanil described in detail how the decisions were made on the basis of the “collective spirit” and that there was a monitoring system in place that would help with the lessons learned.

Mr. Arun, seeming frustrated that the witness failed to get the point of his questions and answer sufficiently, moved onto his final question about when Mr. Kanil joined the revolution. Answering somewhat off-topic again, Mr. Kanil stated, “At the time I joined the revolution I was not a telegram operator because there was no equipment. I did this until 1979; I was involved in managing the telegram technicality. There were team leaders and support members.”

¹⁶ This has the document number E3/932.



Having completed his examination, Mr. Son Arun ceded the floor to the other defense teams. National Counsel for Ieng Sary Ang Udom proceeded to put questions to the witness. Mr. Udom's first question related to the witness's knowledge of Office 870 during the time he worked as a telegrams operator. The witness in response said, "I had nothing to do with 870; the zone committee would have direct contact with the office." When asked whether he had any knowledge about the operation of Office 870 whatsoever, the witness replied, "I never had any knowledge of Office 870. People had to mind their own business at the zone level and people at the center had to do the same."

Mr. Udom brought his brief line of questioning to an end and Mr. Sam Onn, National Co-Lawyer for Khieu Samphan, proceeded to take the floor posing a question about Mr. Kanil's capacity and knowledge relating to Morse operation. When asked how long

he received Morse training, the witness replied that he studied for only three months. Mr. Sam Onn then asked the witness whether he had any other training in any other area of operations. Mr. Kanil replied that he did not and that the skills he learned were very specific to Morse operations. Invited to expand on this, the witness replied, "There were short numbers and long numbers. There was competition for studying in the team. Some were asked to work as pilots or to work in the Navy."

Mr. Sam Onn asked whether the witness only received code in number form, and not letter form because they were coded. The witness replied, "Morse was typed all in numbers, not in letters at all." Satisfied with the witness' response Mr. Sam Onn brought his questioning to a close.

With no other party to the proceedings left to question the witness and no other observations made, the president informed Mr. Kanil that his testimony had come to an end and thanked him for "making every effort to respond to the questions and help the Chamber."

President Nonn reminded the parties that scheduled witness TCW620 could not attend court due to a traffic accident and hospitalization. The president informed the court that he had instructed the Witness Support Service (WSS) to find a suitable replacement witness who is close to the ECCC, but they were unsuccessful in doing so. The judges then huddled in deliberation, before the president stated, "Due to an unexpected change in the circumstances following the accident, the WSS is making every effort to find a witness to testify this week. If the Witness Support Section cannot find a suitable replacement, hearings will not take place this week." The President then adjourned the hearing and stated the Chamber's intention to notify the relevant parties as soon as possible as to when the proceedings will resume.