



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

Royaume du Cambodge  
Nation Religion Roi

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា

Chambres Extraordinaires au sein  
des Tribunaux Cambodgiens

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: 001/18-07-2007

ឯកសារបានចម្លងតាមប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងឯកសារ  
CERTIFIED COPY/COPIE CERTIFIÉE CONFORME  
ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ នៃការបញ្ជាក់ (Certified Date/Date de certification):  
09 / 08 / 2008  
មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé  
du dossier: UCH ARUN

កំណត់ហេតុនៃការសួរចម្លើយ

Written Record of Interview of Charged Person  
Procès-verbal d'interrogatoire

The year two thousand seven, the month of August, the 7<sup>th</sup> day, at 09:10 hours.

We, You Bunleng and Marcel Lemonde, Co-Investigative Judges of the Extraordinary Chambers, with Mr. Ham Hel and Mr. Ly Chantola as Greffiers,

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

Having seen Internal Rule 58 of the Extraordinary Chambers,

In the presence of Ouch Channora and Yuk Bunna, sworn interpreters of the Extraordinary Chambers.

The charged person identified below has appeared before us:

Name: Kaing Guek Eav កាំង ហ្គេក ភី អាវ Alias: Duch ឌុច Sex: Male

Date of birth: 17 November 1942 at Peou Veuy ពៅវើយ Village, Peam Bang ពាមបាង Subdistrict, Stong ស្តុង District, Kampong Thom កំពង់ធំ

Nationality: Khmer Occupation: Teacher

Father's name: Kaing Ky កាំង គី (deceased) Mother's name: Meas Kim Sieu ម៉ាស គីមសៀវ (alive)

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា មានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៤ សង្កាត់ ចោមចៅ ខណ្ឌ ដង្កោ ក្រុង ភ្នំពេញ ប្រអប់សំបុត្រលេខ៧១ ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ +៨៥៥(០)២៣ ២១៨១១៤ ទូរសារលេខ +៨៥៥(០)២៣ ២១៨៩៤១។

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, National Road 4, Choam Chao, Dangkoa Phnom Penh  
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 Chao, Dangkoa, Phnom Penh  
Boite postale 71, Phnom Penh. Tel: +855(0)23 218914 Fax: +855(0) 23 218941.

លេខ/ល: ០១១/១០  
០៨៦/៣

Wife's name: Chhim Sophal ឈឹម សុផល (deceased) Children: 04

Residence: Au Totim អូតូទឹម Village, Ta Sanh តាសាញ Subdistrict, Samlaut សំឡូត District, Battambang បាត់ដំបង Province.

Charged with crimes against humanity, an offense which appears in and is punishable by Article 5, Article 29 (New), and Article 39 (New) of the Law on the Establishment of the Extraordinary Chambers dated 27 October 2004.

The original of the record is written in the Khmer language.

Co-Prosecutors of the Extraordinary Chambers Robert Petit and Chea Leang have been properly advised of this interview.

Present:

Lawyers Kar Savuth and Francois Roux, Co-Lawyers for the charged person, were summoned by the summons dated 1 August 2007 on 2 August 2007, have had access to examine the case file since that time, and were both present.

Lawyer Kar Savuth noted that Francois Roux has received authorization from the Bar Association. We responded that we have decided to recognize him.

**Interview**

Question –Response:

R: Related to wanting to expose to and tell the world about S 21, about which I spoke at the conclusion of the previous Adversarial Hearing, this is a long story. Let me summarize. The crimes at S21 were serious, and secondly they were methodical and systematic. This is a summary.

R: It began on 15 August 1975, when Son Sen សុន សែន, Chief of the General Staff, called me and In Lorn ឥន លន alias Nath ណាត for work. The essence of the work was two things: The decision to create S 21 with Nath as Chairman and me as Deputy Chairman. Second, Son Sen ordered me to gather up forces from Am Leang អមលាំង to come to Phnom Penh, and requested Nath to finish work. In October, Teacher Son Sen called me to work again along with Nath, and presented the full complement of personnel. Nath was Chairman, I was Deputy Chairman, and there were two others, Khim Vak ឃឹម វ៉ាក់ alias Hor ហ៊ី and a second, whose revolutionary name was Huy ហ៊ុយ. The true work of S 21 began during that October. I'm finished.

R: Concretely, at that time, there was no official letter.

R: There was no big ceremony, because Nath was already Chairman of the 703<sup>rd</sup> Division and I was already Chairman of Office 13 ម ១៣. We just told our subordinates, that was it.

R: I do not know the reason for its creation. There was just Son Sen who told me this in his capacity as the Supreme Commander.

R: The only one who came to meet with me was Teacher Son Sen, and he said he was the representative of the Organization. It was only later on that I learned that he was Number 7 in the Party.

R: He did not tell me very clearly about the objectives. Let me speak about a concrete matter. Probably during May 1975, I had requested to leave and go work at Industry since I did not want to be in the police because I was exhausted by and hated this work. On 15 August 1975, when we met, Son Sen told me to continue to work. Let me return to the question of Mr Marcel Lemonde. Son Sen was Number 7, so I believe that he did not decide this alone. The second level must respect Number 1, and so on down the line. In the Party, they respected it like that.

R: Yes, that was against my will. Let me raise another point, when Son Sen removed Nath from S 21 and appointed me as Chairman, I requested that he appoint Chhay Kim Hor ឆាយ គឹមហ៊ុំ as Chairman instead. At that time, he threatened me, not to object again.

R: I cannot respond, because I don't know what was in his mind.

R: I cannot remember the date I was officially appointed as Chairman of S 21, but it was during March 1976.

R: While Nath was Chairman, the structure was: I was the Deputy Chairman responsible for leading interrogation. Comrade Hor was the Member responsible for military affairs, meaning the work of receiving the victims they sent to S 21. As for the work of managing the victims imprisoned, Hor was responsible for that as well, as well as transporting them to be smashed at Cheung Ek ជើងពក. Regarding daily administrative work, that was Hor as well. As for Nath, he was the overall Chairman who decided all work. Huy was responsible for reeducating combatants at Prey Sâ ព្រៃសា.

R: As for interrogation work, there was no Chairman was ever selected, right though until the end of the regime. On the military side, there was a special unit under the supervision of Im Huy ឺម ហ៊ុយ.

R: As for those under my command, I have forgotten all that.

R: To continue with other names: as for the Chairman of the Defense Unit, which was equivalent to a company, at first Pauch ប៉ូច was Chairman, and later on Comrade Phâl ផាល was Chairman. This Special Unit I spoke about before had the following work: first, to receive the victims sent to S 21; second, to bring the victims to hand over to the Chairman of the Defense Unit; third, to intervene when some special untoward event occurred; fourth, exterior defense and intervention; fifth, there was one unit for the killing; sixth, when necessary, I used the Special Unit. Let me speak about me using the Special Unit: When interrogating Koy Thuon កុយ ធ្នូន, I received absolute orders not to torture, and I interrogated him personally. Out of fear he would commit suicide, I used two persons from the Special Unit, and placed a telephone nearby so they could keep me informed. Koy Thuon was an important person, a Full Rights Member of the Party Centre and Minister of Commerce. His response document clearly indicates the dates.

R: Why was Nath replaced? The official reason was he had to go supervise the Military Communications Unit, a nationwide task. He had no ability for interrogation work, but in military work he was strong, since he was a former Division Chairman. So, they replaced him. My abilities were in interrogation, and I had done this work since 1971. And Nath did not want to do interrogation work. My feeling was that although I still hated police work and interrogating, if I nevertheless did that work, I would do it better than Nath. And I had to do it, it was unavoidable, it was an order, I had to do it.

R: While Chairman, I did not dare change the structure, because my forces from Am Leang numbered only ten, and the forces of Nath numbered about 300. And in that era the military was the strong force. Aside from those two forces, there was another force of the underground resistance in the city. Originally, it had been under the supervision of Son Sen during the war, but later on when it was joined with S 21, there was no clear supervision. The Chairman had been Sok ស៊ុក. They numbered less than ten persons, and they were removed a few at a time through to the departure of Nath, by which time they were all gone.

R: In connection with the discrepancies in my responses related to organizational chart អង្គការលេខ, I understand the term organizational chart, for example, like this: I understand this term as meaning who was Chairman and how many people there were in the Interrogation Section or the Special Unit. I do not remember this, but I do remember the number of units which composed S 21, that's all.

R: Related to the beginning of operations, that was in October 1975, and the extant documents can confirm that. Related to the killings, they had occurred ever since one section was the 703<sup>rd</sup> Division Police. So, the killings continued from the beginning of operations at S 21 until twelve noon on 7 January 1979.

R: Differences in management which I can remember: Nath dared to make decisions about whether responses were correct or not. As for me, I did not dare do so, and I sent the confessions to the upper echelon, at least to Son Sen. When I began as Chairman, Son Sen had me read the confessions and summarize them for him. Every afternoon from about four to five o'clock, I had to report to him by telephone. It was a special telephone, and could not be listened in on by anyone along the line. When reporting, he was the person who instructed me before sending something to upper level. So, that is why there is my signature in red on the interrogation reports. This shows that I did not dare do anything subjectively. When Son Sen went to the battle field, I did not dare make any further annotations. So, in summary, Son Sen decided everything. This was the difference between myself and Nath. I never decided to kill anyone subjectively. When I was initially in the police at Am Leang, they, that is Vorn Vet វ៉ែន វេត, Number 6, gave me three words of advice. First, do not go and arrest anyone at all, wait to receive the people they send in. Second, don't touch war booty. Third, when interrogating females, you must be careful about morals, that is, do not rape the women during interrogations. Any violations and you will have your head cut off. So, I respected those three principles all along.

R: Related to the reporting system to the several high level persons, whether in writing or orally: First, I made contact and reported orally, that is, by telephone and when he called me to report in person. Written reports were not done on any individual victim. Each of my annotations on confessions was made as instructed over the telephone. Second, there were no reports to anyone other than Son Sen, that was a strict rule. When Son Sen was away on the battlefield, Nuon Chea នួន ជា came down in person, on about 15 August 1977. With Nuon Chea, it was different. He did not talk on the telephone, which had to be stowed away. Once every three days, or less, he had me go report at the Sala Puthika Vitiyalai Preah Soramarith

សាលាពុទ្ធិវិទ្យាល័យព្រះសុភាមរិត. Another point of difference was that he assigned two people to monitor me, one of whom was Chhim Sâm-aok ឈឹម សំអោក alias Pâng ប៉ង, who was an Assistant to the Party Center, Number 1 among the Assistants to the Party Center and Chairman of the Office of Pol Pot's Defense Unit: he came to give opinions to me. Later on, he was arrested at S 21 as well. In his confession, he talked about the words of Pol Pot related to Center affairs. He entered deeply into S 21. The second was Comrade Lin លីន, the Chairman of Pol Pot's Defense Unit. He had full rights to give orders to my Special Unit, because he was the messenger of Pol Pot or at least Nuon Chea. I respected Comrade Hor and Im Huy, respected them equally. This was a difference in the ways of Son Sen and Nuon Chea. Vorn Vet was the person who trained me. He was Number 6, the Minister of Industry. While working at Office 13, I was under the command of Vorn Vet. After 1975, I contacted him unofficially, and later on I completely lost contact.

R: Related to the seven important individuals in the Party: The First was Pol Pot, Secretary of the Party Center. Until 1979, the official name that the public called him by, I need not talk about that. In the Party, he was called Brother Pol បង ប៉ុល. After 1979 he was called Daung ដួង, called Big Uncle អ៊ុំ ធំ, and called Uncle Phem អ៊ុំ ភោម.

The Second was Nuon Chea. I do not know his birth name. Before 1979, he was called Brother Nuon បង នួន. He was First Deputy Secretary of the Party Center.

The Third was São Yăn សោ យ៉ាន់ alias Phim ភឹម, the Second Deputy Secretary responsible for the East Zone. Fourth was Ung Chooun អ៊ុង ជឿន alias Mok ម៉ុក, who was responsible for the Southwest Zone. The Fifth was Ieng Sary អឿង សារី, a Full Rights Member of the Standing Committee of the Party Center. The Sixth was Vorn Vet, a Candidate Member of the Standing Committee of the Party Center. The Seventh was Son Sen alias Khieu ខៀវ, a Candidate Member of the Standing Committee of the Center.

R: Among the seven, only one came to inspect S 21, Son Sen. The first time he came to the front gate. The second and third times, he came only as far as my house. I changed houses a lot, but there were two in which I met him. The first was on the east to west street North of S 21, I have forgotten the street name. The house was near Monivong Boulevard. The second was on the street parallel to Monivong. The rest never came to S 21, but there were others, like Comrade Lin and the messengers of Son Sen, one named Phân ផាន and another named Noeun នឿន, and the messengers of Nuon Chea named Toeung ទឿង and Chiv ជីវ. This group came to my house. Only Pâng ever entered S 21, and he did so exactly once, on the orders of Nuon Chea. At that time, I was at the house of Nou Hach នូ ហាច. At that time, they brought the decision of the Party to arrest Pâng. I do not remember the date, but it is in the lists that Comrade Thy ធី controlled. Vorn Vet came to work for only a very short time. When he arrived, I invited him to sit. He scolded me, asking why I did not have him go the the house in front. I said my wife was in that house. Later on, he pulled out his Bic ballpoint pen and wrote in his own hand the name Pâng, saying the upper echelon has decided to arrest him, so you wait to

receive him. I think that Nuon Chea was the one who gave the order, because he was the person responsible for S 21 and was Number 2, above Vorn Vet.

R: Son Sen departed because the war with Vietnam was very strong and so he was sent to the battlefield.

**The Co-Prosecutor said that he had two or three questions:** First. When Son Sen was ordered to the battlefield, what year was that?

The charged person responded: As I recall it was 1977. Nuon Chea called me from S 21 to meet him on 15 August 1977 to receive some work at Puthika Soramarith. Only he and I were present. It was our first meeting. As I recall, he said Comrade Khieu has gone to the battlefield, and I am responsible in his place, and I am sending two youngsters to help do the work, Comrades Pâng and Lin, whom you already know. When Son Sen was still supervising, Pâng and Lin were already going to S 21. Related to character differences between the two before and after the departure of Son Sen: Pâng had come to S 21 and walked around with Nath unofficially, one time only. At that time, S 21 was at the Police General Directorate. I remember this because I wrote on a black board the names of persons who had been implicated. Pâng saw them and reported this to Son Sen, and when I went to meet Son Sen he spoke about it. I was afraid, and he calmed me by saying that Pâng was a good man. I was afraid because this meant that secrecy had been violated.

The Co-Prosecutor's second question: The charged person knew the names and ranks all all seven persons, how does he know that?

The charged person responded: First, Nath said this. Second, the oral confessions of Koy Thuon. Third, by asking and confirming this through Pâng.

Third, the Co-Prosecutors asked: Who else did you meet at places other than S 21?

The charged person responded: First, Son Sen. Until 1977 and after August 77 I just met Nuon Chea. Vorn Vet, I met him shortly after 1975, as a personal friend. I met Nuon Chea at two sites. First at Borei Keila បូរីកឺឡា. Second at Puthika Soramarith. Toeung, the messenger called me, sometimes by telephone. If I met him at Soramrith, they said the water's edge មាត់ទឹក, and if it was at Borei Keila. it was to meet at the hill ទួល. The reason for the meetings was that I was called to report and to receive instructions. In general, we met only once every three days.

Fourth, the Co-prosecutor asked: What all did you report about? What instructions did you receive, and were they oral or written? What punishment was there?

The charged person responded: First, general reports regarding S 21 and summaries of interrogations. On instructions, calling them orders would be better. This had to be done orally. I wrote them in my notebook, and disseminated them orally to lower level. He did give orders on punishment. For example, when he had them arrest Mr. Mil Kavın មីល កាវិន alias Kdat ក្កាតិ and had him taken to S 21, he said, "At first, Comrade, lie to Kdat and say that Hou Nim ហ៊ូ នីម has confessed all and has gone home. So, Kdat, you respond like he did and you will go home too." But since that was ineffective, he ordered torture. There were many stories like that, but I have forgotten them. And if someone important was implicated, permission had to be

~~002/01-D11/5~~  
026/3

requested first. When a victim implicated Měnh ម៉ីញ, the daughter of Ieng Sary, he saw I was frightened, and he laughed. Another instance was when Kuok Suy Chhinh ក្នុង ស៊ីយឈីញ implicated Kuoy ក្លយ, who was the youngest sibling of Nuon Chea's wife, he also laughed. Like with Chorn ជន from Chak Angrè ចាក់ អង្រែង Electricity who implicated Khieu Samphan ខៀវ សំផន alias Brother Hèm បង ហៃម, he threatened me saying that in all of Cambodia there are only two people whom they have not implicated, the first Pol Pot and the second, him. Comrade, the only thing left for you is to become a diplomat. Let me explain that this meant that a person would be arrested and smashed. So, when a victim implicated someone, his opinion had to be asked.

The Record of Interview paused at 1:15 PM.

We had the Greffiers read aloud this Record of Interview of Charged Person as recorded.

It having been read aloud and heard, the charged person had no objections and agreed to sign.

Charged person	Lawyers of Charged Person	Interpreters	Greffiers Judges	Co-Investigative
Thumbprint	Kar Savuth	Yuk Bunna		Signatures
Signature	Francoise Roux	Ouch Channora		
Eav				

At 2:35 PM on the same day

Q: This morning, you responded that S 21 was a site where serious, barbarous, and systematic crimes were committed. What does that mean, can you explain?

R: Barbarous crimes. If we just think of the orders to torture, this is already barbarous. The number of victims was large. The actual numbers are in the lists of S 21. It was systematic in that it was stipulated in the political line of the Party, the line stipulating that for those sent to S 21, it had already been decided to smash them all. No one dared to arrest a person and send him to S 21 without a decision of the Party. At S 21 there was no right to release. Regarding those for whom it had been decided to arrest, if they had important status, they were monitored extremely closely before they were arrested. For example, when the Party decided to hand São Chhouk សៅ ឈួក, Secretary of East Zone Sector 24, over to S 21, Nuon Chea was the one who personally went to inspect and monitor at the Central Messenger Office north of the garden in front of the Royal Palace, for fear they would deceitfully release him by replacing him with someone else. Another systematic characteristic was the strict monitoring of the interrogations.

Q: Who monitored the interrogations?

R: By Son Sen, who was over me. Before sending Koy Thuon to S 21, Son Sen instructed me about every problem, because I had lived with Koy Thuon for a period of time in late 1967. I had a personal friendship

with him. Son Sen gave instructions beginning with the manner of talking to him, so there could be no emotional pressure placed upon me. When he arrived at S 21, he followed up again. When Koy Thuon began to write his confession, Son Sen ordered me to photocopy three to four pages at a time until the end, and he ordered his messenger to come and get them from me. This is a systematic characteristic which I can remember.

Q: Did the word line mean policy?

R: Policy was, in general terms, the political line, the long-term main ideas of the Party. The line here is the political line.

Q: Did other offices have this same political line, or not? Or was it just S 21?

R: Being called the political line means it was global, that is, for S 21, for the entire Party, the military, the state authority in the bases, and the Police Offices throughout the country, too.

Q: If the general line is global, how could you know at that time that it possessed the same character in other places?

R: A political line is disseminated throughout the country, it is taught and studied and implemented throughout the country. And the political line of the Communist Party of Kampuchea regarding those arrested was not implemented only with the birth of S 21, it began before Office 13 was even created.

Q: How do you define the Party political line?

R: Let's conclude this point for now. That is, it began before the creation of Office 13.

Q: Meaning it began before Office 13?

R: Yes.

S: How do you define the meaning of the Party political line? What was its content?

R: The Party political line regarding the enemy, let me use those words, was that they absolutely had to be smashed. This was not just in the content of studies, it was in the songs in Am Leang and Peam ព័រ Subdistrict, where they sang it too. These songs had short message, which I wish to extract and summarize: "Hey you, evil *kinh* [informer] ... you lowest of things ...you are an enemy lackey, and even if you are a relative, we are not deluded ... we take the strong stance of smashing every single one of you." This song was broadcast when they held rallies in the villages. People ten years younger than me may know this song. And another slogan they taught to stir up the people's anger was: Blood debts must be paid in blood. Use of this slogan only stopped in 1980. So, this is another systematic characteristic which they taught.

Q: This characteristic, this means that the prisoners in S 21 were tortured systematically as well?

R: Anyone taken for interrogation mostly could not avoid torture, except for special cases like the case of Koy Thuon, whom I had orders not to torture.



Q: The political line was not just prior to S 21, it was before the birth of Office 13, that is before 20 July 1971. Meaning that at that time the Communist Party had not yet liberated the totality of the country. So, you, before you came to S 21, you were in the police at Office 13. So, was there torture in Office 13 as well?

(The charged person responded: Yes.)

Q: Other Security Offices were created before Office 13 (20 July). Office 13 had torture like S 21. What did you do at Office 13?

R: I was Chairman of Office 13.

Q: This morning, you said that at S 21 you followed the orders and supervision of upper echelon, and if you had not, you would have had your head cut off, and you agreed on this point. So, in 1971, when Lon Nol governed territory, and you were Chairman of Office 13, you had the possibility of leaving liberated territory. Why did you refuse to leave such a barbarous place?

R: I wish to continue my response. After the Lon Nol coup, the Khmer Rouge had liberated territory. Am Leang was under liberated territory. Lon Nol troops were in Udong ឧត្តុង្គ, Kampong Speu កំពង់ស្ពឺ, Chbar Môn ច្បារម្រង. First, the distance from Am Leang to Udong was great. Second, there was the distance from Am Leang to Kampong Speu (Chbar Môn). Third, I was a new entrant. Fourth, I was someone whose face the Lon Nol regime recognized already. To be precise, I had been imprisoned on account of being a Khmer Rouge on 5 January 1968 and released on 3 April 1970.

Q: When you were imprisoned, it was because you opposed Samdech Sihanouk and were imprisoned in 1968. But on 18 March 1970 Lon Nol overthrew Samdech Sihanouk. Due to the policy of Lon Nol, they did not mistreat prisoners and they released them. So after Lon Nol had released you, why would they look for you again?

R: It was a problem for political reasons. The elements that General Lon Nol released were two, that is, the Khmer Rouge and his own people. His releasing them was to tell the world that he was not like Sihanouk, who just kept accusing people, saying they were blue or they were red, and then arresting and imprisoning them. He released like that to make the ordinary people rush over to support him even more strongly. But Lon Nol was a politician, he knew friend and foe. He promoted his people. He kept track of the Khmer Rouge. So, they knew my face and I did not dare enter their territory.

Q: Returning to S 21, can you say how many people were in S 21?

R: As I heard your question, you want to ask how many were smashed each time.

Q: The number imprisoned and killed at the same time, how many, and the total number detained at S 21, how many?

R: Let me tell you straight, I do not remember. There are the lists that they kept at S 21 which may show that. I do not remember.

Q: How many women? How many children?

~~002/N: D11/2~~  
~~D86/3~~

R: I do not know.

Q. but there were some?

R. yes.

Q. and were children killed too?

R. yes.

Q: Did they ever send in pregnant women?

R: I don't have a grasp on that.

Q: In early 1979, that is, on 7 January, someone else governed Phnom Penh. How did you leave? The documents and the prisoners, what did you do with them? Where did you go?

R: This matter is very difficult to summarize.

Q: We should hold this to talk about later. Related to the details of the killings, what method did they use in the killings?

R: I never personally killed anyone with my own hands, ever since I was Chairman at Office 13. I was terrified. And at S 21 the person who planned and gave the orders on this matter were Khim Vath alias Hor and the implementer was Chairman of my Special Unit, Im Huy.

Q: Did you ever see the killing?

R: My weak point was that I did not dare kill. The weak point of upper echelon was they feared S 21 would release prisoners. So, one day, Son Sen ordered me to watch the killings once at Cheung Ek. I went there and stayed for five minutes before I ran back home. He gave those orders because at S 21 two units were combined, and he wanted each unit to watch the other. Since I failed, because I only was there for five minutes and then I returned, he ordered the photographing of those killed, but just photographing the important ones and those close to people at S 21. For example, Vorn Vet, Chhay Kim Huor ឆាយ គីមហ្គួរ, In Lorn alias Nath, Ly Phèl លី ផែល, and the foreigners.

Q: Did they kill all of them inside S 21?

R: Yes. I received the photographs and sent them to Nuon Chea.

Q: Were there just four foreigners at S 21?

R: Yes, particularly the four foreigners, Nuon Chea ordered them to be burned to ashes using vehicle tires. I do not remember the names, but there was an Englishman, an American, maybe an Australian, and another nationality I cannot remember.

Q: Why did they arrest those foreigners? What had they come to do?

~~002/01-D11/1~~  
~~086/13~~

R: They had entered Cambodian waters, and the naval unit arrested them and sent them to Nuon Chea.

Q: The Co-Prosecutor asked: Were there any other foreigners, Cham, Vietnamese, or were there just those four?

R: By foreigners, I meant Caucasians. Let's hold this matter, I will inform you later.

We invited the lawyers for the charged person and notified the charged person and the Co-Prosecutor of the next interview on 23 August 2007 at 9:00 AM at the same place.

The original of photographic and voice recording was sealed in front of the charged person and his lawyers, and were signed by us, the Greffiers, the charged person, and his lawyers.

One original set of the photographic and voice recording was provided to the charged person.

At 5:00 PM we had the Greffiers read aloud this record of Interview of a Charged Person as recorded.

It having been read aloud and heard, the charged person had no objections and agreed to sign.

Charged person	Lawyers of Charged Person	Interpreters	Greffiers Judges	Co-Investigative
Thumbprint	Kar Savuth	Yuk Bunna		Signatures
Signature	Francoise Roux	Ouch Channora		
Eav				