



ឯកសារបញ្ជាក់ថាមានច្បាប់ដើម
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ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ត្រូវបញ្ជាក់ (Certified Date/Date de certification):

14 / July / 2008

មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé

du dossier: UCH ARUN

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

DOCUMENT RECEIVED/DOCUMENT REÇU

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du dossier: SANN RADA

កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់ប្រយ័ត្នសាក្សី

Written Record of Interview of Witness

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា

Extraordinary Chambers in the
Courts of Cambodia

ការិយាល័យសហចៅក្រមស៊ើបអង្កេត

Office of the Co-Investigating Judges
Bureau des Co-juges d'instruction

សំណុំរឿងព្រហ្មទណ្ឌ

Criminal Case File /Dossier pénal

លេខ/No: 002/14-08-2006

ការស៊ើបអង្កេត Investigation

No:002/19-09-2007-ECCC-OCIJ

The year two thousand seven, the month of December, the 5th day, at 8:30 hours at Au Chheu Krâm អូរឈើក្រម Village, Steung Kach ស្ទឹងកាច់ Subdistrict, Sala Krao សាលាក្រៅ District, Pailin ប៉ៃលិន City.

We, Chay Chandaravann ចាយ ច័ន្ទតារាវណ្ណ and Steven HEDER, Investigators of the Extraordinary Chambers, having been assigned by the Rogatory Letter of the Co- Investigating Judges, dated 27 November 2007,

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

Having seen Rules 24, 28, and 60 of the Internal Rules of the Extraordinary Chambers

Recorded the statements of **Sâ Vi វី**, a witness, who provided the following identifying information:

Last name: **Sâ ស**

First name: **Vi វី**

Revolutionary name: Song សុំងី

Born on 9 September 1960 at Prey Et ព្រៃឥដ្ឋ Village, Pô Ângkrông ពោរអង្រ្កង Subdistrict, Kung Pisei គងពិសី (now Bâset បសេធ) District, Kampong Speu កំពង់ស្ពឺ Province.

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា មានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៤ សង្កាត់ ចោមចៅ ខណ្ឌ ដង្កោ ក្រុង ភ្នំពេញ ប្រអប់សំបុត្រលេខ៧០ 1

ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ +៨៥៥(០)២៣ ២១៨៩១៤ ទូរសារលេខ +៨៥៥(០)២៣ ២១៨៩៤១

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Nationality: Cambodian

Occupation: Village chairman

Father's name: SÂ Kim សំ គីម (living)

Mother's name: SVAY Yun ស្វាយ យ៉ុន (living)

Present residence: Au Chheu Krâm អូរឈើក្រាម Village, Steung Kach ស្ទឹងកាច់ Subdistrict, Sala Krao សាលាក្រៅ District, Pailin ប៉ៃលិន City

Wife's name: NĀM Hon ណាំ ហុន (living)

Children: 4 (Two daughters, two sons)

Previous crimes: None

- This person declared that he could read, write, and understand the Khmer language.
- This person declared that he could not read and write any foreign language. Therefore, the original of this Written Record is written in the Khmer language.
- We advised this person that the taking of this statement is being audio or video recorded.
- This person told us that he had no relationship with the Charged Persons and Civil Parties.
- This person took an oath in accordance with the provisions of Rule 24 of the Internal Rules of the Extraordinary Chambers.
- We notified this person of the right against self-incrimination, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 28 of the Internal Rules of the Extraordinary Chamber and the right to a defense lawyer.

Question-Answer:

Daravan and Stephen: Where were you and what did you do before 1975?

S.V.: During 1974, I worked at the Pô Ângkrâng subdistrict office in the capacity of courier running letters from the subdistrict office to various villages in the subdistrict. This subdistrict was located in Kung Pisei district of Kampong Speu province, known as Sector 33. At that time, I was neither a member of the Party nor of the Youth League. I got this work via my uncle named Mân ម៉ាន in Prey Khla ព្រៃខ្លា village, who brought me into the revolution. I don't know whether he is alive or dead.

I worked as a courier until 1975, when I was sent to the army of Sâmraong សំរោង district, which at that time was located in southern Kampong Speu Province, called Sector 33. I was in the district army for four months, after which I was elevated into the Sector 33 army. In late 1975 or early 1976, having done this for almost a year, I was sent to work in Phnom Penh, in the K1 ក១ unit, an exterior defense unit. As Song ស៊ុន, I was

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា មានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៤ សង្កាត់ ចោមចៅ ខណ្ឌ ដង្កោ ក្រុង ភ្នំពេញ ប្រអប់សំបុត្រលេខ៧១ 2
ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ +៨៥៥(០)២៣ ២១៨៩១៤ ទូរសារលេខ +៨៥៥(០)២៣ ២១៨៩៤១។

among 50 combatants that the Sector 33 commander decided to so select. K1 provided protection for the Uncles, such as Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary. In K1, I was an ordinary combatant, with no other post.

Daravan and Stephen: Could you please clarify the organizational structure of K1?

S.V. This unit comprised three layers of protection teams. The first layer comprised perhaps ten guys who were on the inside personally with the Uncles. This first layer had a surrounding wall of planks and wire, inside of which I never entered. The second layer was for guard duty in four posts (towers) around the perimeter of the first layer. This team comprised maybe 50 to 60 persons. The third layer was protection units, namely the Yo-10 យូ១០ unit, located maybe two kilometers from K1. Yo-10 did exterior protection along the streets when the Uncles were exiting and entering along those streets. The Chairman of Yo-10 was Khămmi ខាំមី, who disappeared back in 1979. This team comprised perhaps a battalion (100 persons).

As for K1, the person who deployed and gave orders to its protection forces was its Chairman Tan តាន alias Khiev ខៀវ and Vice Chairman Sot សុត. The K1 perimeter covered perhaps three or four hectares.

K1 was located south of the old Entertainment Hall, south of the Palace along the waterfront, two or three kilometers from the Palace.

Daravan and Stephen: What were the K1 and K3 places for?

S.V. K1 and K3 were residences for the Uncles and places they went in and out of to do their work. I regularly saw the Brothers from the zones, sectors and districts coming to K1 for working meetings, such as study and learning sessions, which occurred frequently, once every three to six months, each lasting a week or more. However, I don't know what the contents of their studies were, nor do I know who presided over these gatherings, because I did not go in to do interior guard duty. The Brothers were accommodated inside the K1 internal perimeter.

In the K1 area, I saw Ieng Sary អៀង សារី, Nuon Chea នួន ជា, Khieu Samphan ខៀវ សំផន, Pol Pot ប៉ុល ពត and Vorn Vet វ៉ែត វ៉ែត coming and going frequently, but I never saw Koy Thuon កុយ ធ្មួន, Hu Nim ហ៊ុំ នឹម, Yun Yat យុន យ៉ាត alias At អាត or Ieng Thirith អៀង ធីរិទ្ធ alias Phea ភា coming and going, as I was not concerned with them. I also do not know whether the members of the Cabinet ever met at K1 or not. All I know who came for meetings were the sector, zone and district secretaries, I saw Khieu Samphan alias Hèm ហែម coming and going from and to K1 from K3, but I only know K1.

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ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ +៨៥៥(០)២៣ ២១៨៩១៤ ទូរសារលេខ +៨៥៥(០)២៣ ២១៨៩៤១។

Daravan and Stephen: Did you ever see the Uncles going down to the grassroots in the countryside? Were you ever assigned to accompany the Uncles to provide them with protection?

S.V. I saw the Uncles going down to the grassroots in the countryside occasionally, as with Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Nuon Chea. With Khieu Samphan, going to the provinces was less frequent. Tan តាន and Sot សុទ្ធី accompanied Pol Pot and Nuon Chea providing personal protection, and Nhim Lăng ញឹម ឡាំង drove for Pol Pot. I never went down to the provinces providing protection. The person who drove Khieu Samphan alias Hèm may have been Soeun សៀន, who was with Khieu Samphan at K1 and K3 and accompanied Brother Hèm on the latter's occasional trips to the countryside. Saut Toeung សូត្រ ទៀង was with Nuon Chea personally as his protection unit and also personally accompanied Nuon Chea both in Phnom Penh and in the provinces. As for Khămmi, he was only ever in Phnom Penh and never went to the provinces, to my knowledge. Nuon Chea had three or four in his personal protection unit, but I don't remember the names.

Daravan and Stephen: Who were the superiors of Tan alias Khiev and Sot?

S.V. Tan and Sot took their orders from Pol Pot and Nuon Chea, whereas Khieu Samphan did not arrange the tasks.

Daravan and Stephen: Could you please explicate the working methods of the K1 unit of organization? Also, did it have a re-education site for those who made mistakes?

S.V. There were meetings of two kinds: joint meetings and team meetings. Team meetings meant meetings of ten to twelve participants, held every three days. Joint meetings meant meetings of the second layer defense unit, held monthly. The content of what was said at the meetings was about making every effort to protect the leading apparatus and to conduct conscientious guard duty both day and night. As for those who made minor mistakes, like sleeping on guard duty, they were subjected to re-fashioning and re-education. As for those who made more serious mistakes, such as insubordination or wandering around freely for the fun of it, they were sent to work in the ministries, offices and factories in Phnom Penh and were never sent to prison or killed, because I often met them when I went to the New Year celebrations. There was never any tempering in the K1 unit of organization.

I never participated in Party branch meetings because I was neither a Party nor a Youth League member. The Party branch held separate meetings. Sot and Tan as well as Toeung were all Party members, so they should know more than me about political matters.

Daravan and Stephen: What did you know about the living standards of the people in the countryside?

S.V. I did not know about them because I never went out to the provinces. I never asked my boss for permission to visit my home in the district, even though I was homesick. I never heard that the people in the countryside were starved for rice or did not have enough to eat, because all I did was listen to the radio, which talked only about the good points, like the putting up of dams and the digging of feeder canals. However, I guessed that in the countryside, they were eating gruel, because even as a member of a defense unit, I sometimes ate gruel with phti ផ្លែ, so I guessed that the shortages in the countryside were worse than mine. However, I was completely unaware of any large-scale deaths due to starvation. It was only in 1978 that I had bread to eat, and there was still the same shortage of rice, whereas there was enough other food to go with the rice. I only knew later, in 1981-82, of the true situation in the countryside, via listening to radio Phnom Penh and USA radio and figuring out through my own analysis that the people had not had enough to eat and thus starved to death, that they had been worked beyond their strength, and that they had been killed.

Daravan and Stephen: To what extent did your superiors know about the people's standard of living at that time?

S.V. The Tan and Sot protection teams may not have been aware, as all they knew about was going all out to do protection, and I heard Tan, Sot and those returning from the provinces saying that the people in this and that province were eating well and sufficiently. As for those at echelons higher than Tan and Sot, I do not know to what extent they knew, because I never participated in meetings with them.

Daravan and Stephen: Do people disappear from your unit of organization, and were you ever afraid?

S.V. Quite a few people were removed from my unit of organization, and it was Tan and Sot who decided to remove people in instances when they made mistakes, and sent them to work in different locations, like in the factories and ministries. I frequently met a number of such persons who were removed. As for me, I myself never feared arrest.

Daravan and Stephen: Were you aware of the evacuation of people from Phnom Penh?

S.V. When I arrived in Phnom Penh in 1976, I saw there were no people in the city. Back in 1975, I saw that people were evacuated to the provinces and the countryside. In Phnom Penh, I saw only factory workers, cadre of ministries and offices and the army residing.

Daravan and Stephen: Did you ever hear of a security office or Office S21 when you were in Phnom Penh?

S.V. I might have heard of Office S21, but I am not sure about this. However, I did hear that there was a security location in Phnom Penh, although I did not know whether it was

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ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ +៨៥៥(០)២៣ ២១៨៩១៤ ទូរសារលេខ +៨៥៥(០)២៣ ២១៨៩៤១។

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in the middle of the city or on its outskirts, and I did not know what this security location did, nor who its chairman was. Also, I was never aware that people were sent from my own unit of organization to this security location.

Daravan and Stephen: Did you ever hear of any arrests of persons accused of treason?

S.V. I did hear about this, but those accused of treason were mostly those with major positions, such as Sèm សែម, who was the chairman of K1 before Tan alias Khiev, who was also the person who announced that Sèm had committed treason. I heard people talking about this all over K1, and I guessed that maybe Sèm was dead, because I never met Sèm after he was taken away. I had met Sèm briefly when I first came to K1, but then he suddenly disappeared.

Daravan and Stephen: Did you ever perform any tasks other than protection when you were in Phnom Penh?

S.V. Other than my function in the defense unit, I was used to raise chickens and vegetables, but I never ran letters or delivered documents.

Daravan and Steve: Did you ever hear anything about any S71 or 870 units?

S.V. Maybe I heard of S71, but I am not sure about that. As for 870, I heard of Ministry 870, which was a ministry belonging to the Uncles for their work. The Chairman of Ministry 870 was Kèn កែន alias Lin លីន, who died of disease on the border and whose widow Sèm សែម is alive today. Kèn alias Lin was the supervisor above Tan and Sot and who was the responsible for K1 and K3.

Pâng held the post of Chairman of 870 before Kèn alias Lin. Then, Pâng ប៉ង was arrested and accused of treason just like Sèm. I did not know where they took him, but at the time I guessed that he was dead, because I never met him again. A pal of Pâng's named Yân យ៉ន was arrested and accused of treason not long after Pâng. Yân was located in the K1 interior protection team and was responsible for bringing the Uncles food and drink. I guessed that he was dead, too, as this is what I heard people saying. As for such matters, I feel that the Uncles, especially Pol Pot and Nuon Chea, were well aware of the arrests of these traitors. As for Khieu Samphan alias Hèm, I am not certain whether he knew or not, because he was very cautious about his work and also lived in fear.

Daravan and Stephen: Where were you, what did you do and what did you become aware of after January 1979?

S.V. At that time, I went into the jungle in Sâmlaut សំឡូត, near the Phnum Kravanh ភ្នំក្រវាញ. From then on, I was personally with the leadership echelon, namely Pol Pot, Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan in the Phnum Kravanh. For his part, Ieng Sary was at Phnum Malai ភ្នំម៉ាលី. At that time, the leadership echelon said that after the war was over, they would be pursuing a liberal policy, ceasing to make communism again. They also proclaimed the dissolution of the Party over the radio. I heard Pol Pot say that our leadership from 1975 through January 1979 had made mistakes, and that even if he had not ordered the killing of the people or their torture, we had to accept responsibility for this, because we were the leadership during that period. As for Khieu Samphan, I never heard him say anything, because he was busy with diplomatic tasks for the three parties. Nuon Chea also did not say anything.

Daravan and Steve: Could you please provide clarifications about all these names on this document ERN00021153 to 00021161 (a document in the Introductory Submission made by the Co-Prosecutors of the ECCC who asserted it is an internal Khmer Rouge document), specifying whether the persons named and the positions for them given in the K1 and K3 units of organization are accurate or not? Among those named, who is alive, and who is dead, and where are those who are alive?

S.V.: Those in the K1 list are as follows:

1. Lin លីន alias Kèn កែន, died at the border.
2. Tan តាន alias Khiev ខៀវ, is living in Samlaut, crippled in one leg.
3. Sen ស៊ិន, died at Samlaut in approximately 1981 after stepping on a mine.
4. Hân ហាន was not seen at the border, and it is unknown whether he is dead or alive.
5. Thēng ថេង alias Poul ពួល is now the chairman of the Pailin Tourism Office.
6. Chiv ជីវ is a soldier at Samlaut in the 18th Division.
7. Sâng សង់ is living at Anlong Veng អន្លង់វែង near Ta Mok's house.
8. Yân យ៉ាន was arrested and killed with Pâng ប៉ង.
9. Laing ឡាំង alias Nhim Laing ញឹម ឡាំង is alive and is the governor of Sala Krao District, Pailin City.
10. Mon ម៉ុន was not seen at the border.
11. Soeun សៀន, no news.
12. San សាន alias Meang San ម៉ាំង សាន is living at Au Chheu Krâm, working in the village medical network.

- 13. Naul ណូល, unknown.
- 14. Doem ដឹម, unknown.
- 15. Chhân ឆន, unknown.
- 16. Prin ព្រីន may be living at Anlong Veng, because I met him during the UNTAC era.

K3

- 1. Toeung ទៀង is living at Au Chheu Krâm.
- 2. Sot សុទ្ធ is living at Samlaut in the 18th Division.
- 3. Dan ដាន died at the border.
- 4. Rân រ៉ាន is alive and is the son in law of Ieng Sary and Ieng Thirith who married their daughter Ra រ៉ា.

- 1. Leun ឡើន, unknown.
- 2. Chăn ចាន់, unknown.
- 3. Chhean ឈាន is Y Chhean ឃី ឈាន, today the governor of Pailin City.

- 1. Torn ទន is living at Au Chheu Krâm. He lost one leg after stepping on a mine.
- 2. Hoeun ហៀន, unknown.
- 3. Soeun សៀន, unknown.

- 1. An អាន, unknown.
- 2. Khorn យន, unknown.
- 3. Van វ៉ាន, unknown.

Number 1 to Number 15:

- 1. Sami សាមី disappeared when the Vietnamese attacked in 1979.

Aside from that, I don't know except for number 13, Pèn ប៉ែន, who is at Au Chheu Krâm.

As for the names of those in K1 Outside, numbers 1 through 15, all news has been lost except for number 13, me, Song ស៊ុយ.

As for the K1 drivers for the Uncles:

1. Khèm ខែម, I don't know, but number 2, Thung ធ្នង់, is a soldier at Samlaut in the 18th Division. As for numbers 1 through 7, I know nothing at all except for Sit ស៊ីតិ who is also a soldier in the 18th Division.

Let me affirm that Chum Pheuy ជុំ ហើយ, the commander of the 18th Division, came from the government military. The deputy commander is a former resistance fighter.

Let me affirm that as far as I know, the information about K1 and K3 in the documents you have shown me is probably correct.

- The original or a copy of the written statement was provided to this witness.
- After it was read aloud, the witness had no objections and agreed to sign or emplace thumbprint.

This interview was completed at 13:30 hours on the same day, 5 December 2007.

Witness

Interpreter

Investigators

Sâ Vî ស វី

[Signatures]

Chay Chandaravann ចាយ ច័ន្ទតារាវណ្ណ
and Steven HEDER

[Thumbprint]

[Signature]