

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**

**ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

**Kingdom of Cambodia  
Nation Religion King**

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT/DOCUMENT ORIGINAL

ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ទទួល (Date of receipt/Date de reception):

.....17...../.....July...../.....2008.....

ម៉ោង (Time/Heure):.....15:30.....

មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé du dossier: .....U.C.H. ARUN.....

**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**

**Investigation**

**លេខ/No: 002/19-09-2007-ECCC-OCIJ**

**កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់ចម្លើយសាក្សី**

**Written Record of Interview of Witness**

The year two thousand eight, the month of January, the 21st day, at 10:20 hours in the morning.

We, Svay Samnang ស្វាយ សំណាង and Mike Dixon, Investigators of the Extraordinary Chambers, having been assigned by the Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating Judges dated 10 January 2008,

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

With Mr. Cheung Bunleng ធីង ប៊ុនឡេង, sworn interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers.

Have recorded the statements of KUNG Sokha គង់ សុខា, a witness, who provided the following information regarding his/her personal identity:

Last name: KUNG គង់

First name: Sokha សុខា

Alias: Chhēng ធីង

Born on 06 April 1959 in Tuol Tbèng ទួលត្បែង Village, Cheang Torng ជាងទង Subdistrict, Tram Kâk ត្រាំកក District, Takeo តាកែវ Province.

**ឯកសារនេះគឺជាចម្លងច្បាប់ដើម  
CERTIFIED COPY/COPIE CERTIFIÉE CONFORME**  
ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ត្រឹមត្រូវ (Certified Date/Date de certification):  
.....18...../.....07...../.....2008.....  
មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé du dossier: .....C.A. FRY.....

*Handwritten signature/initials*

Nationality: Cambodian

Occupation: Chairman of the Fisheries Office កិច្ចការប្រយោជន៍ប្រជាជន

Father's name: UK Sum អ៊ុក សុំ (alive)

Mother's name: NHIEN Hum ញ៉ែន ហ៊ុំ (deceased)

Present residence at House 92, Au Ta Puk Kraom អូរតាពុកក្រោម Village, Tuol Lovea ទួលល្វា Subdistrict, Pailin ប៉ៃលិន District, Pailin ប៉ៃលិន City.

Wife's name: PRUM Savy ព្រ៉ាំ សាវី (living)

Children: 5

Previous crimes: None

- This person declared that he/she could read, write, and understand Khmer.
- This person declared that he/she could not read and write any other languages. 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/she 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 Chambers.

**Question-Answer:**

SS: Where did you reside after 17 April 1975? And what did you do?

KS: During 75-76 I was in a mobile unit and was a hospital worker. Later I was transferred to the Center in Phnom Penh. I came to Phnom Penh during April 1976.

SS: What did they tell you before you were transferred to the Center in Phnom Penh? Who told you?

KS: I have forgotten the name. It was probably the hospital chairman who told me to go to the Center.

SS: When you first arrived in Phnom Penh, where did they have you go? And to do what?

KS: When I first arrived in Phnom Penh, they had me go to the Technical School which is now the Bāk Touk School សាលាបាក់ទូក. At that time they had me clean up the city. I was not there very long. After approximately one month, I was transferred to the Boeng Kēng Kāng Market ផ្សារបឹងកេងកង, still cleaning up the city. After about four months, I was transferred to Takhmao.

00204755  
19

They had me till the ground and plant crops. Later on they had me go to the area in front of the Royal Palace which in that era was called Office Kâ 7 កំណែ.

SS: What did they have you do there?

KS: They had me cross the river in a boat to plant vegetables on the opposite bank. During some weeks, they had me go to repair the Chinese Embassy, to work as a construction worker. Later, I left the front of the Royal Palace to go stay at Watt Botum វត្តបុត្រ. There they had me study the French language and telegrams.

SS: Who supervised the school while you studied there? And approximately how many people like you were studying there?

KS: Rim was the supervisor of the school. There were 30 to 40 people studying there.

SS: Do you know where they are now?

KS: It seems like I don't know.

SS: How long did you study at Watt Botum?

KS: I had not yet finished studying; it was only about three months. Then I transferred to Boeng Trabek បឹងត្របែក, still studying telegrams.

SS: Who was the supervisor there at Boeng Trabek?

KS: It was still Rim រឹម.

SS: Who was supervised or was above Rim?

KS: I can't remember clearly. I know it was under the Foreign Ministry.

SS: Who was leading the Foreign Ministry at that time?

KS: I did not know at first. I was still a child at the time. Later I learned that Mr. Ieng Sary supervised the Foreign Ministry. I was at Boeng Trabek about four months, and transferred to the old American Embassy, which at the time was called Kâ 18 ក១៨, and which is now the site of the Fishery Administration. Phok ហ៊ុក was chairman, and next [down] was Rim. I don't know where Rim is; Phok is still alive, but I don't know where he is, perhaps in Pailin or Phleung Chēs ភ្លើងឆេះ or Anlong Veng.

SS: How many personnel were at Kâ 18? What sections were there?

KS: There were many; I don't know how many. There was a domestic [inside the country] communications section and an external [outside the country] communications section, and a radio section.

SS: Who supervised the external section?

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

KS: Rim had the external section, and Oeun អៀន had the domestic [section].

SS: Do you know where both of them are now?

KS: I don't know.

SS: How many personnel were in the external section?

KS: The external communications section had about 20 to 30 persons, and the domestic section had approximately the same. I don't remember about the radio section. Also there was a radio and telegraph repair section.

SS: Approximately how many personnel were in the repair section?

KS: About ten.

SS: Do you know where they are now? And what names can remember?

KS: Those that I can remember are Thân ថន, living at Rothkraohchēs រថក្រោះឆេះ Village, Steung Käch ស្ទឹងកាច់ Subdistrict, and another one who worked with me was Uk Touch អ៊ុក ទូច. He lives at Bodin Neav បូឌិននាវ Village, Pailin Subdistrict, Pailin District, Pailin City.

SS: What section were you in while you were in Kâ 18?

KS: In the external communications section. I worked there until the Vietnamese attacked and entered Phnom Penh in 1979.

SS: What was your job at Office Kâ 18?

KS: I had no job; I was an ordinary worker. Mr. Uk Touch អ៊ុក ទូច, he would probably remember more than I do.

SS: What did they have you do at Office Kâ 18?

KS: I was just a document transmitter.

SS: What were those documents about in general, did you know?

KS: The documents they gave me were just symbols and code numbers.

SS: Who gave you the telegrams?

KS: [They came] by messenger, but I did not know the name. Those in charge probably know.

SS: Did you ever see that document sender?

KS: I saw that he rode a bicycle. I only saw one.

SS: Did you ever talk informally with him?

KS: I did. He was about my age. Yim Laing យ៉ឹម ឡាំង probably knows him.

SS: About how long did you study telegrams?

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា មានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៤ សង្កាត់ ចោមចៅ ខណ្ឌ ដង្កោ ក្រុង ភ្នំពេញ ប្រអប់សំបុត្រលេខ៧១ 4  
ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ +៨៥៥(០)២៣ ២១៨៩១៤ ទូរសារលេខ +៨៥៥(០)២៣ ២១៨៩៤១។

~~Handwritten signature~~

KS: In total, probably about six to seven months. I studied the symbols for letters and numbers. There were two alphabets, the international symbols A, B, C, and the Khmer letters.

SS: Was it only after you knew them well that they sent you to work?

KS: Yes.

SS: Is what you told me earlier correct, that you could not understand the content of the telegrams?

KS: That is true, because it came out in numbers. Only the de-coders would know.

SS: What you told me, that you studied the alphabet and languages?

KS: That was true.

SS: How were documents transmitted, if you did not know their code?

KS: We typed the code according to each code symbol. They took the letters like that, and they decrypted it. For example, the number 4 equaled the letter Kâ or whatever. In general, they did not let us know, out of fear we would change the text.

SS: While you were at Office Kâ 18, Mr. Ieng Sary was the Foreign Minister, is that correct?

KS: Yes.

SS: Did you ever see Mr. Ieng Sary at Office Kâ 18?

KS: I never saw Ieng Sary, but I did see Khieu Samphan.

SS: What did Mr. Khieu Samphan come to do?

KS: He came to get a rug, and he met with the leadership for a little while, and returned.

SS: While you worked at the Kâ 18 unit, were you ever called to political study sessions?

KS: There were just work meetings. Aside from that, there was just going down to the bases.

SS: Who was the chairman of the work meetings?

KS: They had us demonstrate our mistakes; then they criticized and corrected those mistakes.

SS: You worked in that office all the way until 1979, is that correct?

KS: That is correct.

SS: Was anyone else transferred out? What were their names, do you recall?

KS: There were just ten who were transferred to visitor reception at Borei Keila ប៊ុរីកឺឡា. Aside from them, there were none. One [among them] was a friend, I forget his name, but now I never meet him. Because I was poisoned and because of a car crash, I have little memory.

SS: In the unit, when someone violated the rules, what did they do?

KS: They were not punished. They were reeducated.

SS: Aside from the work you did in the office during that time, while you were living there from 17 April 1975 until 1979, did you do anything else?

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា មានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៤ សង្កាត់ ចោមចៅ ខណ្ឌ ដង្កោ ក្រុង ភ្នំពេញ ប្រអប់សំបុត្រលេខ៧១ 5

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

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

KS: No, but on some days I helped the cooperatives, and on some days I went down to the bases to transplant, to remove sheaves of rice, and to help pick up scrap iron.

SS: Did you meet the people at the bases then? How was their food, did you know?

KS: I met them. They ate communally in each of the cooperatives. We just went for two days. Every one or two weeks we went once, but to different places.

SS: What places did you go?

KS: Ta Lei តាឡើ, Chamkar Daung ចំការដូង, Prék Phneou ព្រែកភ្លើ, near Baset បាសិត.

SS: Did you ever hear the word "to betray" [ក្បត់] then?

KS: I heard it, but in my unit, that never happened to any of those personnel.

Mike Dixon questioned:

MD: Please describe the work you did in the hospital.

KS: I supplied food in the mornings, and in the afternoons I gave injections of medications to the patients. At night, I looked after the patients. I worked there about three months. There were not enough medications or medical supplies. The hospital was a major hospital which had patients of all types; some patients died while I worked there.

MD: Please describe the work you did at Office Kâ 7.

KS: I worked there for the shortest time, and during the days I worked on the other side of the river. I did not know the functions of the office. It had various sections for storing and issuing food supplies, fruit, for example.

MD: Please describe more about your work at Office Kâ 18.

KS: That office was located at the site of the former American Embassy. I worked in the three storey building, and there was another building in the rear. I lived outside the walls of the office, to the north. In the telegraph section there were small teams responsible for several countries, and my four to five person team was responsible for China and Korea. We made contact three times a day, but this does not mean that each time we transmitted or received any telegrams. We worked seven days a week, and the telegrams we transmitted were in code, brought in by messenger from Office Kâ 1, which was located near the new National Assembly. We transmitted those telegrams, and the telegrams we received were taken by messenger from Office Kâ 18 back to Office Kâ 1. The telegrams which were received were also in code. The telegram code section was located at Office Kâ 1. One person who worked with me, Uk Touch, may be able to explain further, since his job was like mine. Now he is deputy chairman of the Energy and Mining Office in Pailin. Yim Laing went back and forth between Offices Kâ 1 and Kâ 18, and may know more clearly about the name(s) of the messengers(s). He worked at Office Kâ 1 as a guard and driver for the leadership; his wife was in the section with me, but now she is dead. The telegrams were not kept at Office Kâ 18, but were sent to be kept at Office Kâ 1. I never saw Ieng Sary at Office Kâ 18. I saw Khieu Samphan once, when he came in a car when I was in my office. Sometimes I saw Khieu Samphan, Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, and Pol Pot riding in cars along the streets passing by my place of work. I never saw Ieng Thirith.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MD: Please explain further about the work meetings and the criticism meetings.

KS: We met every day to talk about the work. The self-criticism meetings were held every week, and every meeting was chaired by Rim. There were no arrests or disappearances in my section while I worked there. I was never disciplined. The food was sufficient. We wore black clothing up until mid 1978, and after that we wore sky blue.

MD: Can you tell us about others who may help us understand more about Office Kâ 18?

KS: Thân lives at Au Rothkroh Chēs Village, Steung Käch Subdistrict. He is a soldier. Phôk used to live at Anlong Veng **អង្គរវែង**, and is probably now living here in Pailin City.

- One 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.

Completed at 12:10 hours on the same date.

Witness	Interpreter	Investigators	
KUNG Sokha <b>គង់ សុខា</b>	Cheung Bunleng	Svay Samnang	Mike Dixon
[Thumbprint]			