

T07-417

កម្មវិធី/No: D91/14



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

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

DOCUMENT RECEIVED/DOCUMENT REÇU

ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ (Date of receipt/Date de réception):

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មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé

du dossier: ..... SANN RADA .....

កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់ចម្លើយសាក្សី

Written Record of Interview of Witness

The year two thousand seven, the month of December, the 11th day, at 08:16 hours in the morning at Village 93, Malai ម៉ាឡៃ Subdistrict, Malai ម៉ាឡៃ District, Banteay Mean Chey បន្ទាយមានជ័យ Province.

We, NGUON Im (NI) and Christian BAUDESSON (CB), Investigators of the Extraordinary Chambers, having been assigned by 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

With the presence NIL Samorn, sworn interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers

Have recorded the statements of SALOTH Ban សាឡុត បាង, a witness, who provided the following information regarding his personal identity:

Last name: **LOTH ឡុត**

First name: **Nitya និត្យា**

Alias: **SO Hong សួរ ហុង.**

ឯកសារបានថតចម្លងត្រឹមត្រូវតាមច្បាប់ដើម  
CERTIFIED COPY/COPIE CERTIFIÉE CONFORME  
ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ នៃការបញ្ជាក់ (Certified Date/Date de certification):  
..... 10 / 09 / 2008 .....

មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé  
du dossier: ..... SANN RADA .....

T07-417

~~IPS/No: D91/14~~

Born on 9 December 1951 in Prêk Sbauv ព្រែកស្បូវ Village, Steung Sèn ស្ទឹងសែន Subdistrict, Steung Sèn ស្ទឹងសែន District, Kampong Thom កំពង់ធំ Province.

Nationality: Cambodian

Occupation: Advisor to the Ministry of Defense

Father's name: SALOTH Sēng សាលត្រ សេង (deceased)

Mother's name: LIM Hoem លីម ហឹម (deceased)

Present residence at Village 93, Malai ម៉ាឡៃ Subdistrict, Malai ម៉ាឡៃ District, Banteay

Mean Chey បន្ទាយមានជ័យ Province.

Wife's name: CHOUR Chhēng ជួរ ឆេង (living)

Children: 5, one son and four daughters.

Previous crimes: None

- This person declared that he/she could read, write, and understand the Khmer language.
- 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:**

NI: Were you connected with the leader of the Democratic Kampuchea regime? And the others?

SH: I am the nephew of Pol Pot; as for the others there is no [connection].

NI: Please briefly describe your personal history prior to 1995 [ sic 1975]. At what schools did you study? In what year did you complete your studies? What did you do after completing your studies? In what year did you join the Khmer Rouge revolution?

SH: When I was a child I studied at Doudard De Lagré ដូដាដឺឡាគ្រែ School. Later I transferred to Preahâng Ēng ព្រះអង្គអេង School. Next I studied at the Sotântaprey Chea

Entr សុតន្តប្រិយជាត្រី School. Later I studied at the Lycee Kampucheabotr in Phnom Penh in 1966. During that time I participated in spreading anti-American leaflets and was arrested and imprisoned for ten days, and was released by Samdech Au. In 1967, I was in the underground movement making a living by pedaling a cyclo. In late 1967, I left Phnom Penh and went to Svay Chreah ស្វាយជ្រៃ Subdistrict, Svay Chreah District, Kratie

T07-417

កម្មវិធី/No: D91/14

Province. At that time I changed my name to Bien ហៀន or Phat ផាត. I was able to live there based on a Sângkum Reastrniyum ID card. Since my parents were poor, I had lived with Pol Pot from the time I was 13 years old. So I had joined the Khmer Rouge revolution since the age of 13, working as a messenger in Phnom Penh.

NI: What functions did you have from the time you joined the revolution until 1975?

SH: In 1968, for one year I remained in Kratie. In 1969, Angkar had me go to Ratanakiri. At that time I was an ordinary combatant. There I met with Uncle (Pol Pot), and Ieng Sary and Son Sèn សុន សែន [sic] were there too. There Pol Pot instructed me to study the document entitled Solidarity of the Minorities under the Revolutionary Flag សាមគ្គីជនជាតិក្រោមទង់បដិវត្តន៍ (This was a handwritten document). At that time the office called Office 102 was a mobile office. In 1970, this Office of the Center moved to set up on the border between Kampong Thom and Kampong Cham Province next to the Steung Chinit ស្ទឹងជីនិត [where it remained] up until early 1975 when it relocated to Kampong Chhnang Province near Udong ឧត្តុង្គ, [at a place] called Taing Khmăo តាំងខ្មៅ Village, Peam ពាម Subdistrict, Udong District to facilitate command of the attack on Phnom Penh. At that time, [I] had the position of team chairman, as Pol Pot's personal bodyguard, motorcycle driver, cook, and the person who gave him injections of medicine, and stayed with him until the fall of Phnom Penh. So we could say that I lived with him 24 hours a day.

NI: After the liberation of Phnom Penh on 17 April 1975, when did you go to work at the Foreign Ministry? What was your function? What was the name of the minister at that time?

SH: After 17 April 1975, I did not live very close to Pol Pot anymore. I entered Phnom Penh after them, one or two months after liberation. I entered Phnom Penh to prepare to clean up the sites to be used as the Foreign Ministry (now the Office of the Council of Ministers) including the Ministry of National Defense as well. At the time, Ieng Sary was in charge of the Foreign Ministry. I was General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry, in charge of the Foreign Ministry cadre and personnel framework. At the time, I supervised about 1,000 children who were the children of revolutionary cadres who had been sent in to study technology together there. I also supervised intellectuals who had returned from France and the United States and some others inside the country. As for the children, later they were sent to study at the Kampuchea-Soviet Polytechnic School (now Preah Kosameak ព្រះកុសមៈ Polytechnic School. At the time, Thiounn Mumm ផ្លួន ម៉ុំ was the supervisor. I remember that Pol Pot asked Thiounn Mumm if, in a period of ten years, he could teach all those children and transform them into scholars. Mumm answered that he could. Later some of those children became electricians. As for the Foreign Ministry at the time, it taught French, Chinese and English to those children, and it seems that the wife of Suong Sykoeun ស្នួង ស៊ីកៀន taught French too. As for the intellectuals, they were put to work in the Foreign Ministry.

T07-417

្រែង/No: D91/14

CB: All those intellectuals who had come from overseas, did they include former diplomatic officials as well? And those officials, before they went to work, were they given training first, or did they go straight to work?

SH: As for all those intellectuals, there was no training before they went to work, but Ieng Sary gave some instructions to them about knowing how to live on their own without having anyone as servants. The ministry provided them with rice and fish sauce to live on temporarily. A number of intellectuals were sent to be teachers for the children at the Polytechnic School managed by Thiounn Mumm.

NI: Please explain the administrative structure of the Foreign Ministry at the time. How many departments or offices was it divided into? What were the unit designations? What were their jobs? Were there other units subordinate to the Foreign Ministry?

SH: Initially there was no major creation of any units, it just had the name of the Foreign Ministry, it had not yet been divided into departments. As I knew it, it was divided into one group concerned with Asia, another group concerned with Europe, and another group concerned with the United Nations. As for me, I did not get deeply into those affairs; Ieng Sary was in charge. My work was to be responsible for ideology, food and water, and economics. At that time Keat Chhuon ភាត ឈន្ទ៍ worked there as well.

The interview of the witness paused at 12 noon and continued at 1:45 in the afternoon.

NI: Please examine the structure in this table entitled Foreign Ministry called B-1.

SH: Some points in this table are correct; some are incorrect. There are some names I know. There are some names I do not know. (Specific remarks were written there upon, and it was signed and thumb printed on 11 December 2007.)

CB: What kind of person did you understand Ieng Sary in terms of relationships inside the ministry? And how was the relationship between you and Ieng Sary?

SH: I had lived with and known Ieng Sary since I was 13 years old, because I lived with my uncle (Pol Pot) and they lived together in the same house. Since I lived with them as family, I respected and loved both of them equally. So there were not any problems between us. After I came to work at the Foreign Ministry, I broke off personal work with my uncle. I remember when Ieng Sary met with a child who was studying at the Foreign Ministry and showed him a picture of Pol Pot, and he explained to that child, you must respect him, he is Pol Pot. I want to explain that Pol Pot himself never told anyone to respect him.

CB: Was Ieng Sary pleasant and intimate with ministry personnel?

SH: Ordinarily he was pleasant and intimate with ministry personnel, but at times he was demonstrative as well. This point was different from my uncle, who, no matter how angry he was, he always smiled and was receptive to both the leadership level or to the combatants.

NI: What Democratic Kampuchea policy instructions did Ieng Sary give to personnel in the ministry?

SH: As for detailed foreign policy, I don't remember clearly. Some of what I do remember: First, he instructed to have Vietnam clearly recognize the territorial integrity of Kampuchea. Second, there were not many problems with Thailand, and with Laos there were not many problems either. We had to do whatever we could to not permit war

T07-417

~~1652/No. D91/14~~

to continue. In late 1978, I remember one point, when the Party leaders and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea traveled by aircraft to Hanoi to negotiate with Vietnam, among them Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Nuon Chea, and Sun Sen [sic]. They returned without any results at all. Simultaneous with the negotiations with Vietnam, there were discussions on the issue of how to quickly become a member of ASEAN. To the contrary, the results were that relations with Vietnam were unsuccessful and they were unsuccessful with ASEAN as well. In general, the policy of Ieng Sary was national defense and national construction.

NI: Did you recognize that cadres and staff in the Foreign Ministry had disappeared? Who ordered the arrests? When they arrested them and took them away, did Ieng Sary know?

SH: I did know that cadres and personnel had disappeared because my relatives had disappeared as well, but I did not know where they had been taken. I was worried. Once I accompanied visitors to Siem Reap Province, and I saw that the people faced serious difficulties. At that time I met my father in Kampong Thom, and he faced difficulties as well. When I returned, I reported to Ieng Sary about the sorrows of the people, and Ieng Sary reported to the Center. After that, the Party Center prepared a new policy designating that any cadre who had the people eat gruel was a cadre who was a traitor to the people. The decision to kill one of the people could only be made after decisions from the village, subdistrict, district, sector, zone, and three persons in the Party Central Committee. My understanding is that if this principle had been implemented two or three months earlier, Vietnam could not have attacked victoriously. But this principle was only issued for implementation about seven days before the Vietnamese attacked and entered Phnom Penh. As for the person who came to take people, his name was Pâng ប៉ង. When ministry cadres and staff disappeared, Ieng Sary knew about it, but he said nothing. He himself was afraid. I was afraid too. For example, the older sister of Khieu Thirith named Khieu Thiräth ខៀវ ធីរ៉ាត់, an intellectual from France whom Angkar had sent to rest at Takhmao. She subsequently died with marks of strangulation on her neck while she was under the supervision of Pâng at Takhmao. Later Thiounn Thioeunn ធីន ធីន went to examine the body and saw that she had died due to strangulation.

- 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.

This task was completed at 5:00 hours on the same date, and will be continued tomorrow.

Witness  
SO Hong

Interpreter  
Nil Samorn

Investigators  
C. Baudesson, Nguon Im