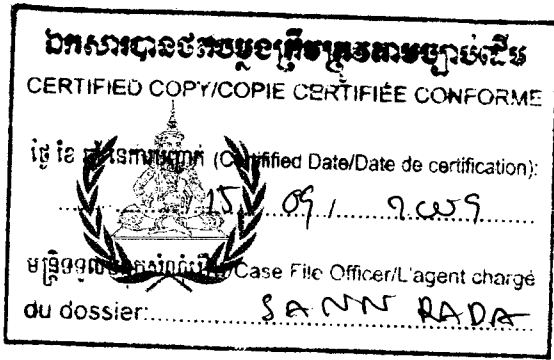


Handwritten signature and date: ១៥/០៩/០៩



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation-Religion-King

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា
Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
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: 002/19-09-2007

កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់ចម្លើយសាក្សី
Written Record of Interview of Witness
Procès-verbal d'audition de témoin

On the eleventh of March, two thousand and nine, at 10:05 hours, at the Kandal (កណ្តាល) village, Malai (ម៉ាលៃ) sub-district, Malai (ម៉ាលៃ) district, Banteay Meanchey (បន្ទាយមានជ័យ) province;

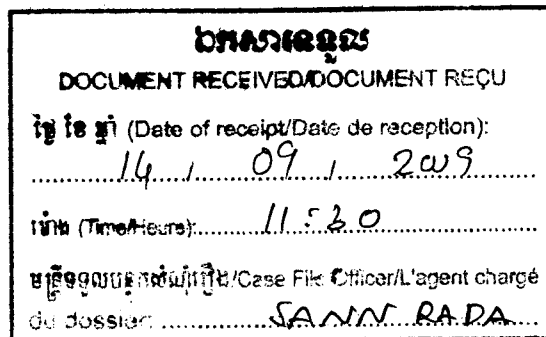
We, EM Hoy (ឯម ហ៊ុយ) and Philip CAINE, Investigators of the Extraordinary Chambers, being assigned by the Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating Judges, dated 27 January 2009;

Noting the Law on the Establishment of the Extraordinary Chambers, dated 27 October 2004;

Noting Rules 24, 28 and 60 of the ECCC Internal Rules;

With Mr. Samorn NIL (សាម៉ន នីល), as sworn Interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers;

Original KH: 00287710-00287719



Recorded the statements of PHAN Sovannhan (ផាន សុវណ្ណហាន), a witness, who provided the following information regarding her personal identity:

The undersigned, PHAN Sovannhan alias Bophan (បូផាន), 52 years olds, born in Peam Chimiet (ពាមជីមៀត) village, Peam Chimiet (ពាមជីមៀត) sub-district, Koh Nhèk (កោះញ៉ែក) district, Mondulkiri (មណ្ឌលគីរី) province.

She is Laotian of Khmer nationality; and her current occupation is a farmer.

Her father, Laing (ឡាំង) alias Hâm (ហៃម) is “deceased”, and her mother, KHÂM Kân (ខាំ កន), is “deceased”.

Her present address is in Thnâl Kéng (ថ្នល់កែង) 105 village, Pha-ao (ផ្កាវ) sub-district, Trapeang Prasat (ត្រពាំងប្រាសាទ) district, Odor Meanchey (ឧត្តរមានជ័យ) province.

She is married to HONG Riem (ហុង រៀម), “alive”, and is the mother of 7 children.

The witness has no criminal record.

The witness declared that she can read, write and understand the Khmer language.

The witness declared that she can speak Laotian language a little. Therefore, the original of this Written Record is written in the Khmer language.

We advised the witness that an audio or video recording was being made of this Interview.

The witness told us that she is not related to either the Charged Persons or to any of the Civil Parties.

The witness took an oath, in accordance with Rule 24 of the ECCC Internal Rules.

We notified the witness of her right against self-incrimination, in accordance with Rule 28 of the ECCC Internal Rules.

Question -Answer:

Q: Please brief us about your background before 17 April 1975, where did you live? And what did you do?

A: Before 1960 my father went into the jungle, and later in 1960 he came to take me to join him in the jungle also. In around 1966 I met Uncle POL Pot (ប៉ុល ពត), IENG Sary (អៀង សារី), SON Sen (សុន សែន), and NUON Chea (នួន ជា) in the jungle. In 1970 I went with IENG Sary and IENG Thirith (អៀង ធីរិទ្ធ), their two body guards, and two boys and my self, a girl, to Hanoi. I was a signer in the children group whose songs were aired in the radio. When I was in Hanoi I met with Ta Sot (តា សុត) and Yeay Mach (យាយម៉ាច) who both were the Ayăy (អាឃីយ៉ៃ) signers and radio announcers. In 1972 they sent me to China. There were 7 persons, all women, in China. I can recall sister Anh (អញ្ច), Mary (ម៉ារី), Nary (ណារី), Ha (ហា), Sa (សា), and Sroan (ស្រាន់). When I was there I studied Chinese language and medical theory for 5 months. In 1974 I returned to Cambodia, and went on to stay at K-17, K-18, and S-91 which were the Offices of Uncles of the upper ranks and also the places for the returnees from oversea. Those Offices located in Kampong Cham (កំពង់ចាម) province. At that time I was the chairperson of the children unit. Chim (ជឹម) was in charge of K-17. Chim is now living in Koh Kong (កោះកុង). Chhoeun (ចេឃ្លួន), SO Hong's (សូ ហុង) wife, was also at K-17 (SO Hong is now living in Malai). Comrade Chuon (ជួន) (female, I do not know if she died or still alive) was also a chairperson of the children unit with me. In that same year my father took me to Mondulkiri province (Â-4 Kroam (អ-៤ ក្រោម) Sector 105). Later my father had me work for him as a typist.

Q: What types of documents did you type?

A: Most of the documents talked about how to do the rice paddy in order to receive three tons per hectare. Later, in mid 1975, my father had me go to study how to translate secret documents in Phnom Penh. Uncle Thē (ថៃ) (deceased) was my teacher. Thē worked in Ta Pâng's (ប៉ង) office. Pâng (deceased) was POL Pot secretary. I studied in Phnom Penh for one week before I went back to work in Mondulkiri.

Q: Where did the documents you translated come from?

A: Most of the documents I translated had come from POL Pot and NUON Chea (Brother Number One and Brother Number Two).

Q: What did those documents talk about?

A: Most documents talked about food production, and some were the letters calling the leaders of divisions, regiments, and district levels to work at the Centre (study).

Q: Did any of those documents talk about the purge?

A: I never saw any of them. But in 1977 I saw they arrested Ta Mei (តា ម៉ី) and his wife, and then took both of them away on the road to Kratie (ក្រាំងចិន). They said they took them to kill. I do not know what wrong with Ta Mei, but I heard that he had been in the CIA network. Ta Mei was a deputy of Sector 105 under my father (Ta Laing (តា ឡាំង)). I did not know who arrested Ta Mei; and my father did not tell me about that either. I was a message translator, so I only did my work.

Q: How many people working at the telegram office?

A: There were Bunchăn (ប៊ុន ចាន់) a translator, and another person (the name is not remembered) a telegram transmitter, and others who were typists. The transmitter could not come to the translator work place, but the translator could go to see the transmitter place. Bunchăn (is now living in Anlung Veng (អន្លង់វង់)) took that job after I moved to teach children.

Q: How was the translation work done?

A: They had a formula table which contained letters and numbers. At that time they used six numbers to represent one word.

Q: Did your younger brother work in the same office with you?

A: My brother, Van (វ៉ាន), was not the telegram translator during the time I worked there. Van was my father driver.

Q: In what year did you begin working in the telegram office?

A: I worked in the telegram office from 1974 to 1976.

Q: How many telegram translation offices were there in Phnom Kraol (ភ្នំក្រាវ)?

A: There was only one office.

Q: When you worked at the telegram office, did you understand the work of the telegram?

A: I understood. I gave the substances of those messages to my father after I had translated them with my hand writing.

Q: Where were those telegrams sent from?

A: I knew that they had been sent from Ta POL Pot and Ta NUON Chea.

Q: At that time did you see any telegrams related to the security matters?

A: I did not remember them all at that time; and I never saw any documents talking about the security either. I saw only documents calling the upper ranks to go to study at the

Centre. In those telegram documents, I never saw any communication from the Center to the districts level, but saw only communication from the Centre to the sectors.

Q: Did you see any telegrams related to the purge of the Cham people or the Vietnamese?

A: At that time I never saw any documents related to the Cham people or the Vietnamese; but I saw the instructions to instruct the minority people to wear the proper dresses like the Khmer did. The ban of the minority clothes was announced during the general meeting.

Q: In those telegrams, did you see any instructions about food rations?

A: In my sector foods and clothes were distributed sufficiently. But there were not enough foods in Kratie province, and clothes transported from the Centre were doused with the acid by them in order to destroy them. In my Sector there were enough food to eat; and if any shortages ever happened, they affected only two to three meals per year. The instructions on food rations may be coming from the Centre. In my Sector people were instructed to work the rice paddy to get 3 tons of rice crops per hectare. If we were not able to reach that target this year, we must try hard to accomplish it next year. But I did not know what happened with other districts which were far away.

Q: Did any purges take place in your sector?

A: At that time there were purges; for example, Kasy (កាស៊ី), the secretary of Pich Chenda (ព្រះចិន្តា) district was arrested and killed because he had been accused of violating the moral codes. Ta Svay (តា ស្វាយ), Ta Nhon (តា ញ៉ុង), and Ta Khăm (តា ខាំ) (Ta Khăm Phoun's (ខាំ ភួន) son) were accused of feeding the Yuon. Because of that reason, they called Ta Khăm Phoun with my father to Phnom Penh, and there, he died along with my father. Khăm Phoun was a deputy of Sector 105 in charge of Economics of the Sector. Ta Mei (តាម៉ឺ), another deputy of my father, was also arrested.

Q: Besides those, did any other arrests take place?

A: They arrested Ta Sen (តា សែន) and Ta Sây (តា សាយ) who were the commanders of division 920. Later Ta San (តា សាន) (deceased) who was a deputy took over.

Q: Were there any telegrams about the arrest of Ta Mei?

A: I did not see them. Ta Mei used to be a capitalist in the previous regime. He liked those who were clean and rich visiting his house, but he did not like the poor and dirty visitors.

Q: Where was your telegram office?

A: I worked at A-4 Kroam, and after that moved to work at Phnom Kroal. Phnom Kroal was the Office of Sector 105. In late 1977 I was appointed to be the chairperson of the

women military unit in charge of a battalion along the Vietnamese border (at Pich Chenda). I taught politics to the chairpersons of the subunits. At that time I did not yet move my unit to the border because I had a personal problem. My father died in Phnom Penh, so at that time I went to Phnom Penh.

Q: In which year did they call your father to Phnom Penh?

A: They called my father to Phnom Penh in October 1977. After my father died, Ta San called me to Phnom Penh. In Phnom Penh I met wit Ta Pâng, Ta Thê (តា ថៃ), and Van (វ៉ាន) (my younger brother). At that time they told me that my father had died. Ta Pâng told me that Khâm Phoun was my father killer who stroke him with a car spring leaf and then shot him twice.

Q: Where later on did they send you to?

A: After I arrived in Phnom Penh, they took me and my younger brother, Van, to the Assembly Office where they left us for one week. Later a driver of IENG Thirith (alias Phea (ផា)) informed my sister who was then working at K-2 about us. At that time my sister, Thih (ធី), went to ask IENG Thirith to move my younger brother and me to stay at K-2, the Social Affairs, which was the Office of IENG Thirith. After I arrived at K-2 for a few days, IENG Thirith appointed me to be the chairperson of the P-4 Hospital. Later they moved the P-4 Hospital to P-6 near Wât Phnom (វត្តភ្នំ).

Q: What did you do as the chairperson of the Hospital?

A: I managed the hospital and was in charge of the economics. There was a medic named Pov (ពៅ) (a doctor and was my deputy), and Phy (ផី) (a member) (where about is not known) who were in charge of technicality. Pov is now living in Pailin (ប៉ៃលិន). He is THIUON Thioeun's (ធួន ថ្លឺន) son in law. Pov's wife is Hoeun (ហៀន) (now in Phnom Penh). When they needed some things, Pov and Phy submitted their request to me; I then forwarded that request to the upper rank, who was IENG Thirith, requesting those needed materials and equipments.

Q: So, did IENG Thirith manage materials to be distributed to the hospitals?

A: Yes, they were IENG Thirith and Aunt Sou.

Q: Were there enough equipments and materials at the Hospital during the time you were the manager?

A: I cannot confirm on the equipments because Pov was the one in charge. Other than Pov and Phy there were new medical personnel who came from the Southwest Zone.

Q: Were there many patients at the P-6 Hospital?

A: There were many patients at the P-6 Hospital. They were mostly wounded people sent from the borders.

Q: Did you witness any personnel being arrested during the time you worked at the P-4 and P-6 Hospitals?

A: I never saw them arresting people. I only saw them removing all personnel (about 50 to 60 persons) who were the people from the East Zone. That removal was done followed the order of the upper rank, who was IENG Thirith (Yeay Phea). Later they transported people in trucks from the Southwest Zone to work in the Hospital under my control. Those new personnel were all women and untrained. The technical chairperson was the one who provided them on the job training. No theoretical training was provided. The upper rank gave instruction in the meeting to remove the East Zone personnel from the Hospital after SAO Phim (ស្រី ភីម) had been accused of being a traitor. Sometimes IENG Thirith told me directly about this matter. I did not know where they took those East Zone people to? May be they took them to kill. It would be better if they took them back to their birth place. After that I have never met any of those people any more.

Q: What were the conditions of the patients in the Hospital?

A: Some patients in the Hospital were recovered but some dead.

Q: How old were you at that time?

A: At that time I was about 22 or 23 years old.

Q: Did you think that you were qualified to manage it?

A: I was not qualified to do it, but I must follow the order of the upper rank. I was the supervisor of the Hospital personnel. At the Hospital there were sufficient medicines and pharmaceutical equipments, for example, the surgery tools had been brought from China.

Q: Were surgeries operated at the Hospital?

A: There were surgeries. They operated surgery on wounds. If there were serious problems, patients were sent to the Russia Hospital.

Q: How did they do when blood transfusion was needed?

A: I did not know because I did not go to see them on site. I did not do practical work.

Q: Who were those patients?

A: At first there were just civilian patients, but later there some soldier coming. Cadres did not come to my place, they were sent to the Russia Hospital.

Q: Did Phy still work at the Hospital when you left it for Mondulkiri?

A: Yes, he still worked there.

Q: Do you think IENG Thirith was the one who had removed the East Zone people?

A: I think she probably reported to POL Pot about this purge.

Q: Did IENG Thirith ever visit your Hospital?

A: I saw her visiting it once or twice a month in order to monitor the office chairperson like my self. When she arrived at the Hospital, she also went to visit patients.

Q: How long did a medical training last?

A: I can not confirm the time because we did on the job training. At that time theory was not important, but practice was.

Q: Were those two doctors qualified?

A: I think Pov was fully qualified, but Phy was not. Pov had an older brother named Poeun (ព្រីន), who was a doctor and also a student of THUON Thioeun. Peoun was a skilled surgeon (working at the Russia Hospital (died)).

Q: Why did they transfer you to Mondulkiri province?

A: They did not transfer me. It was my brother in law, Sarun (សារុន), who called me back there because he was worried that I would be arrested. My husband had worked in the medicine production factory in Phnom Penh, but had left for Mondulkiri before I did. I had two children from the Southwest Zone to babysit my children when I went to work. I did not have time to discuss work with my husband because we met only during the night.

Q: Where did you study medicine?

A: I used to study and be armed with hospital management skill and policy twice at Phâ-5(ផ្ទះ-៥). Aunt Sou was my teacher. The training took place for two days each time. I used to go to receive Chinese guests at the Po Chen Tong (ព្រៃចិនតុង) Airport twice. I went to receive them in mass. At that time each ministry and office's uniforms were in different colors. Aunt Sou was responsible for receiving guests.

Q: What did you do when you went to Mondulkiri?

A: I was in charge of artistic weaving.

Q: Did you know about the purge of K-2?

A: I found out about this from Mondulkiri. Pâk and Sou were arrested because the upper rank accused them of being in CIA network. Sou was a daughter of a police officer in Phnom Penh previously. Their goal was to eliminate all those who did not have a good political tendency. They wanted to keep only the poor children of the peasant. Sou told me about Pâk arrest, but she herself later was implicated and arrested. Sou told me that they had accused her of being a traitor. One day Sou told me "why IENG Sary and IENG Thirith accused me as a network of KGB and CIA?" "Because they were the ones who had placed me in the Youth League and the Party". Sou's former husband named Nhoeng (ញ៉ែង) and her late husband named Phân (ផាន), who is now living in Pailin province. Because I had been so close with Aunt Sou, they also accused me of being a

traitor. So, at that time I went directly to IENG Thirith and asked her “when some one join a KGB and CIA, did he/she have to take an oath in front of a flag?”. IENG Thirith responded “yes”. At that time I told her that “I never saw any flag other than that of the Communist Party of Kampuchea which contains the signs of sickle and hammer”. At that time I thought she trusted me and spared my life. Thép (ថៃប), a telephone operator, was monitoring me followed IENG Thirith order. Thép where about is not known now. Rith (រិទ្ធ) was also a telephone operator, but he did not report about me to IENG Thirith. Rith is now living in Kamreing (កំរឿង), Battambang (បាត់ដំបង) province.

Q: Did you ever make any written reports to IENG Thirith?

A: I used to make verbal reports to IENG Thirith. I did not do any reports in writing. Each time they held an educational session, we had to make a report about our work.

Q: Did you ever hear about them using a human or an animal for an experiment?

A: At the medicine production unit, they used rabbit for the experiment. When I was in charge of the Hospital, there was no experiment conducted. I was in charge of the Hospital for about three months. Then my younger brother, Van, wanted me to go back to Mondulkiri, so he used POL Pot name to scare me by saying “Grand Uncle wanted you to go back”.

One copy of the Written Record was provided to the witness.

The Written Record was read out to the witness; the witness had no objections and signed and thump printed on it.

After the Written Record was read out to the witness, the witness refused to sign it.

This interview ended at 17:30 minutes on the same date.

Witness

Interpreter

Investigators

[Signature/Thumbprint]

[Signature]

[Signatures]

PHAN Sovannhan