

**ឯកសារទទួល**  
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du dossier: **SANN PADA**

**ព្រះនាយកដ្ឋានព្រហ្មទណ្ឌកម្ពុជា**

**ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

**Kingdom of Cambodia**

**ឯកសារច្បាប់ដែលបានបញ្ជាក់តាមច្បាប់ដើម**  
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du dossier: **Uch Arun**

**កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់ប្រយោជន៍សាក្សី**

**Written Record of Witness Interview**

**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**

On the twenty-second of July, two thousand and nine, at 0845 hours at 93 (៩៣) Village,  
Malai (ម៉ាលៃ) Commune, Malai (ម៉ាលៃ) District, Banteay Meanchey (បន្ទាយមានជ័យ)  
Province,

I, **NGUON Im (ងួន អ៊ឹម)**, Investigator of the Extraordinary Chambers, having been  
assigned by the Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating Judges dated 8 July 2009,

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

Noting Rules 24, 28, and 60 of the Internal Rules of the Extraordinary Chambers,

With Mr. ...., as sworn interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Recorded the statements of **SALOT Ban (សាឡុក បាណ)**, a witness, who provided the  
following information regarding his identity:

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា មានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៤ សង្កាត់ ចោមចៅ ខណ្ឌ ដង្កោ ក្រុង ភ្នំពេញ ប្រអប់សំបុត្រលេខ៧១ 1  
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Original KH: 00357525-00357534

The undersigned **LOT Nitya** (**ឡុត និត្យា**) alias/revolutionary name SAU Hong (**ស្វរ ហុង**) born on 9 December 1951 at Preaek Sbov (**ព្រែកស្បូវ**) Village, Stueng Saen (**ស្ទឹងសែន**) Commune, Stueng Saen (**ស្ទឹងសែន**) District, Kampong Thom (**កំពង់ធំ**) Province. He is of Cambodian nationality and is an advisor to the Ministry of National Defence. His father SALOT Sēng (**សាឡុត សេង**) is “deceased”, and his mother LIM Him (**លីម ហឹម**) is “deceased”. His current residence is at 93 (**៩៣**) Village, Malai (**ម៉ាលៃ**) Commune, Malai (**ម៉ាលៃ**) District, Banteay Meanchey (**បន្ទាយមានជ័យ**) Province. His wife CHOU Chhēng (**ជូ ឆេង**) is “alive”. He is the father of five children.

The witness has no criminal record.

- The witness declared that he can read, write and understand the Khmer language.
- The witness declared that he cannot read and write the foreign language. 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 he 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 his right against self-incrimination, in accordance with Rule 28 of the ECCC Internal Rules.

Questions and answers:

Q: After 17 April 1975, what did you know about the meeting decision of the Communist Party of Kampuchea on the evacuation of people from Phnom Penh?

A: I did not know much about this story; at that time I was in Kampong Chhnang (**កំពង់ឆ្នាំង**), in Krang Doung (**ក្រាំងដូង**) Village. I did not know about the meeting decision; but I heard that American Intelligence had had intention to hide thousands of their spies; if not managed properly, in a week time they could launch attack and seize back. So, people had to be evacuated and sent to stay in the rural areas; when things were in order have the people return back. As for other sensitive issues, I did not know them clearly; thereafter I knew clearly that those people had to live with the rural farmers; and later on, the farmers were evacuated too. The upper Angkar (**អង្គការថ្នាក់លើ**) instructed that doing like this

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was not right. Later on, there was an issue of people's starvation; when I came down to the base I saw people living in very hard conditions; I reported to *Bàng* IENG Sary (អៀង សារី) and he then reported to *Pou* POL Pot (ពូប៉ូល ពត); and the Standing Committee took this story into account again, then adopted an order relating to the case that the persons involved in making the people starving had to solve it. As for Mr. IENG Sary, he did not know because he was abroad. As for Madam IENG Thirith (អៀង ធីរិទ្ធ), she did not know too and even S-21 (ស-២១). Even my family, the siblings disappeared too. My wife, whose brother was Khoem (ខឹម), Sector Committee, died and my younger sibling also died. I was also charged. As for the meeting decision on the civilian evacuation, I did not know; at that time, I was a messenger of *Pou* POL Pot by helping cook rice for him (as I already stated previously); at that time, the 870 Office chief was Pàng (ប៉ង់).

Q: Would you tell about the production unit in Chrang Chamreh (ច្រាំងចំរេះ)? What types of people worked there? Were there any other production units under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?

A: It seemed there was no other place else. In Phnom Penh, there was House No. 1 (ផ្ទះលេខ ១) near Wat Phnom (វត្តភ្នំ) (former Residence (រើស្សីដង់)); facing the river bank, there was a production place where vegetables were planted on the river bank, but it gave a little supply only. When the ministry encountered the shortage of vegetables, the communication was made with Mr. Pàng for help of additional supply. Most of the people, who lived in Chrang Chamreh, were old people such as *Ta* Cheang (តាជាង) etc. Those people did not commit any offence. Before this Chrang Chamreh, which was under control of Mr. KOY Thuon (កុយ ធ្មួន), was the place where fish, turtles, and etc. was raised. He returned it to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs approximately in 1976.

Q: Regarding Boeng Trâbèk (បឹងត្របែក), from what year did the Ministry of Foreign Affairs control?

A: Previously, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not control Boeng Trâbèk; it was Pàng who took the control; he was the chief of Office 870; and perhaps he became a candidate member of the central committee as well at that time. Boeng Trâbèk had been returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs approximately one month before the Vietnamese attacked through Phnom Penh. As far as I knew the

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reason why it was returned to the the Ministry of Foreign Affairs because at the time there was trouble with Vietnam as well as Mr. Pang, who had a problem concerning the betraying of the Party, was removed. On the other hand, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had Mr. IENG Sary and me who were suitable with the intellectuals as well. When it was returned, Mr. IENG Sary, who went to Boeng Trâbèk and introduced me to other people to know me, said I would take charge and substitute Mr. Pàng. The thing I would like to tell in deeper detail according to my understanding about some political reasons which I knew of is that they were the policies of the super power American imperialists and the Yuon (យួន) invaders; they cooperated with each other in a way that would overturn the POL Pot regime. So, the policy had to be re-developed; as I already said before such as the execution of people had to be decided at seven levels etc. and had to deal with those cadres who made the people starve. I would like to make additional confirmation about these seven-level decisions; they were the village, the commune, the district, the sector, the zone, and the Centre (three persons) levels. As for senior intellectuals like Mr. Duong Sâm Oi (ឌួង សំអុល), Samdech PÈN Nut (សម្តេចប៉ែន នុត), Mr. HOR Namhong (ហៀរ ណាំហុង), Lok Ta SARIN Chhak (លោកតា សារិន ឆាក), etc. were orderly made to live in the houses near the Independent Monument. When the Vietnamese entered, Mr. Chiem (ជឿម) had a duty to evacuate them. So, when Mr. Pàng disappeared, the intellectuals had to be properly organized. Like Mr. CHUON Mom (ជួន ម៉ុំ), he was asked to help train 1,000 children. He responded, "Yes". As I already stated before, I saw one intellectual KHUON David (ហួន ដេវីត); he was a professor that instructed the professors in France; later on, he disappeared when Mr. Paàng took control.

- Q: Did HING Un (ហឿង អ៊ុន) control Boeng Trâbèk before with Pàng? Or was there a separate place?
- A: Mr. HING Un was an intellectual; he also controlled Boeng Trâbèk with Pàng. As far as I knew, there was only one Boeng Trâbèk unit. Mr. HING Un reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; as for administration, Mr. Pàng reported to the Centre such as the issues of arrest, food, etc. Mr. HING Un did not have the right; he was just a liaison person, did not have either political or appointment rights.

Q: You said the Angkar had made KHIEU Thirat (ខៀវ ធីរ៉ាត់), an intellectual from France, rest in Ta Khmau (តាកែវ). Later on, he was strangled to death; was the unit in Ta Khmau under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?

A: As for the case of KHIEU Thirat, who was the elder sister of IENG Thirith, she was brought by Pàng to be placed in a plantation in Ta Khmau where Pàng controlled. As far as I knew there were two elder sisters of IENG Thirith who were kept in Ta Khmau with a child, one of whom I did not remember the name. First, they came to live in Phnom Penh, but it was unknown why they had gone to live in Ta Khmau instead.

Q: You used to say that “I have supervised about 1,000 children who belonged to the revolutionary cadres who sent them to study techniques”. What skills were those children trained on? Later on, where were they sent to?

A: Those children were trained to know the necessary skills for use in the cities such as electrical skill; mechanical skill; medical skill; medicine production skill and the medicinal substance was brought from China; agricultural skill; industrial skill; etc. Most of those children were farmers’; and the intellectuals staying in Boeng Trâbèk were organized to be the teachers with Mr. CHUON Mom as director. When fleeing from Phnom Penh, all children were transferred by train; thereafter, they split and went to their individual homes; and some of them also died.

Q: You used to say that “every major work in the ministry was decided by the Central Committee”. Would you confirm what the major plan works were? What affairs in the ministry did Mr. IENG Sary alone have the right to make the decision?

A: As far as I knew, it was very strict; every work of the ministry could not be decided by the individual; for example, Mr. IENG Sary would decide to take one person to be killed, it would be impossible. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs thought only about the foreign affairs. Other ministries also did the same too such as Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry; they would only make the decision based on their own expertises. As for the decision to execute the people, each ministry did not have the right to decide. If the individual made a secret decision concerning the execution, this could have happened; but I did not know.

Q: One witness said that Mr. KEAT Chhon (ភាត ឈន់) and Mr. THIOUN Prasith (ជួន ប្រសិទ្ធ) had been implicated by dozens of documents; but Mr. IENG Sary told POL Pot that if Mr. KEAT Chhon and CHUON Prasith were to be arrested, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would have to be abolished. Were you aware of

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this story? Was this the reason that Mr. KEAT Chhon and CHUON Prasith had [not] been arrested? Was it because Mr. IENG Sary had the influence that these two persons had not been arrested?

Q: I did not know about this issue too; I had a concern about myself too. But I did not know who had invented such story of accusation. These two persons were truly defended by Mr. IENG Sary. As far as I knew not only Mr. IENG Sary but also *Pou* POL Pot, he had also agreed because despite he was a superior, but if the meeting did not agree, he could not decide too. Based on my understanding, Mr. HOU Yun was an intellectual; there were many charges against him too; but *Pou* POL Pot helped intervene as well. When HOU Yun died, he (POL Pot) was charged too; but it was unknown that for what reason HOU Yun had been killed. As far as I knew, when HOU Yun was alive, Mr. Pàng always said that POL Pot had asked to take HOU Yun to stay close to him working as a secretary; but it was unknown why the Centre had not agreed. When HOU Yun disappeared, I thought that it would have been a reason. So, it meant that POL Pot could not make a decision alone. At that time as far as I knew it was POL Pot who was in charge of politics, and Brother NUON Chea was in charge of the appointment.

Q: You used to say that “Mr. IENG Sary had appealed to the intellectuals in overseas to return to help build the country. At that time I played a role as a person who received them at Pochentong; there were hundreds of students who had come back”. At what locations did the Ministry of Foreign Affairs manage those intellectual students to go to work?

A: As far as I knew, [they] had been taken to be placed in Boeng Trâbèk to be examined how to manage them to go to work at what locations such as education, etc. A number of others were sent to work at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, despite the work was important or not important, such as cleaning the city, the buildings. As for the number of people who came to work at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, whom Mr. IENG Sary had already met in China and whom he had known clearly he took directly to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; for the persons whom he did not know, he sent to Mr. Pàng to supervise. I would like to additionally clarify that the intellectuals who used to personally communicate with *Pou* POL Pot before and whom I knew such as Mr. HOU Yun, Mr. HOU Nim, EN Saukan (អ៊ិន ស៊ូកាន), TAUCH Kham Docun (តូច ខាំឡើន), TAUCH Phoeun (តូចហ្វឺន), etc., later on all were killed.

Q: There was a witness who said that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs used to receive the confessions sent from OfficeS-21, were you aware of this story?

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A: I knew too; someone had sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs some documents which were kept by Mr. SUONG Sikoeun (ស្នួង ស៊ីកៀន); but when fleeing, all were lost. According to my knowledge, many things were made up in these documents. I did not read the document of KOY Thuon and that of HOU Nim personally, but someone read for me. I understood that [for] these confessions I did not believe that those people had done such things.

Q: You have confirmed about the arrests of the officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs such as MEAK Touch (ម៉ាក ទូច) alias Kèm (កែម), TAUCH Kham Doeun, EN Lorn (អ៊ិន លន) alias Nat (ណាត), etc. Did Mr. Pàng have any letter to show or not? What was the arrest method?

A: At that time, there was no letter for show; Mr. Pàng just told them that they would be taken to study only. I heard that some arrested people had shouted that “Long live the Communist Party of Kampuchea”, “Long live POL Pot”; those people included Mr. HOU Nim, VORN Vét, KÈ Kim Huot, including my teacher, CHEA Huon (ជា ហ្នួន), too. I can conclude that not many of POL Pot’s and Mr. IENG Sary’s men were alive; as for Ta Mok’s men, most of them were.

Q: Some witnesses said that the report about the implications in the confessions Duch (ឌុច) had reported to Office 870; the Office 870 then had sent to Mr. IENG Sary; what is your understanding of this assertion? How did Mr. IENG Sary manage this issue?

A: I knew it too; Mr. IENG Sary convened a meeting and told the leaders of the ministry in the meeting of this issue; but I did not know about the decision of Mr. IENG Sary. Sometimes, he had a sad face; as far as I knew more deeply, it was the Centre that had appointed Mr. SON Sen (សុន សែន) to take charge of the security. So, it was SON Sen who managed this security, managing it in any possible way the sooner to avoid the passage of time.

Q: You said that later on for the arrest policy until there were decisions by the seven levels; were more people arrested at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs thereafter?

A: No more arrest. At that time, each could speak such as in a case that any location where people did not have rice; they spoke the truth.

Q: The witness confirmed that the person who was implicated three times in the documents would have been arrested; were you aware of this point?

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

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A: I was not aware of this case. Such as in a case of TAUCH Phoeun, he was a pal of *Pou* POL Pot; but S-21 said TAUCH Phoeun had betrayed; how necessarily POL Pot would bring him to work with.

Q: When you worked at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, did IENG Sary ever go down to the base?

A: Never; mostly, he went overseas. As for his wife, Madam IENG Thirith, she often used to go down to the base such as spraying mosquito repellants at the base because she was at the Ministry of Social Action.

Q: About the dissemination of the Vietnamese soldiers' confessions, was the Ministry of Foreign Affairs tasked to do this this kind of work or not?

A: It did not involve with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs just had the people who disseminated the news in Vietnamese language; but there was a request for the people who knew Vietnamese language to go to interpret once in a while only.

Q: There was a statement dated on 31 December 1977 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on a cut-off in diplomatic relation with Vietnam, were you aware of this story? Which unit prepared this statement?

A: It was the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that made the preparation upon the decision made by the Centre; based on my knowledge, the persons who wrote it were Mr. KEAT Chhon, Mr. SARIN Chhak, etc. As for Mr. IENG Sary, he was not the person who wrote it. The decision on a cut-off in this diplomacy with Vietnam was made after the high delegation of the Communist Party of Kampuchea had returned from their visit to Vietnam.

Q: You knew the leaders such as KHIEU Samphan (ខៀវ សំផន), IENG Sary, NUON Chea, IENG Thirith, etc; what was the attitude of each of those leaders?

A: I saw in those leaders; they had the same patriotism; that is, they did not want somebody to trample over their head and their people as well; and they did not want to trample on anyone and their people too. As for the attitude of each leader, it varied. But if compared with *Pou* POL Pot, he had more correct analysis; if that rapporteur made the correct report, he made the correct analysis because he did not have a bad temper in nature. There were only two places that problems never occurred: the autonomous sectors in Kratie and Preah Vihear; Mān (ម៉ាន) was sector secretary of Preah Vihear; he directly reported to POL Pot. *Tu* Mok did not do the analysis very much; anyone who was good at fighting, that person was number one.

Q: There was the information from the people who had returned from overseas saying that, upon their arrivals in Pochentong the passports and a number of

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

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materials were taken from them; would you explain about this case in your role of receiving them at Pochentong?

A: As far as I knew, it was not the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that did it; it was the army unit that controlled the airport and took the passports. I did not take their passports. But a number of materials such as suitcases, jackets, etc. were removed by the Ministry and placed in its care because those materials were not needed for use; and other people did not need to take others' things for use too. That warehouse was located in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The unit that was in charge of the airport was that of Mr. Mét (ម៉េត).

Q: When you went with Mr. IENG Sary to Boeng TrâbÈk, what living conditions of those intellectuals did you observe?

A: I did not know about the previous living conditions; when I went to that Boeng TrâbÈk, I saw the state of changing. Before I heard that the living conditions of the intellectuals were difficult by having the intellectuals go to take a bath and search for snails by hands, etc. When I went to supervise, I managed the intellectuals to have rice ration and sweet ration two or three times per week in accordance with the direction policy of the upper echelon.

Q: One witness asserted that there had been a telegram signed by Mr. IENG Sary who made the appeal to the intellectuals who lived outside the country to enter Cambodia; were you aware of this affair?

A: I was not aware of the telegram; but, in principle, there was an appeal voluntary participation; it was alright if someone did not volunteer to do so.

Q: One document of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs talked about the internal purges (ការបោសសំអាតផ្ទៃក្នុង). Did you ever attend the internal meeting with Mr. IENG Sary, where it talked about the internal purges? At the meeting, who took the minutes? Did you ever see Duch coming to the meeting with Mr. IENG Sary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?

A: There was a meeting on many sections. There was one meeting on the expertise section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and an internal meeting. As for the internal meeting, it was me who made the minutes. The internal meeting concerned the security, the country defence, and construction, preventing the enemy from burrowing from within. In the meeting, there was no charges against anybody; even Mr. IENG Sary he never brought charges against anyone as well in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Only the people from outside that made accusation against the Ministry of Foreign Affairs such as my teacher, Vanh (វ៉ាញ) (original name was CHEA Huon), who was the Northwest Zone committee and moved to work at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; later on, he was arrested

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

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and disappeared. Another person, Khoem (ខឹម), district secretary of Kratie Sector, elder brother of my wife, who had to come to work at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was arrested too. The same cases happened to MEAK Touch alias Kèm; the intellectuals such as Mr. TAUCH Phoeun (តូច ហៀន), TAUCH Kham Doeun (តូច ខាំឡើន), EN Saukan, etc. EN Saupheap (អ៊ិន ស្មុភាព) (alive), the younger brother of EN Saukan, works at the Battambang High School. Duch never came to personally contact or meet in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- One copy of the written statement was provided to this witness.
  - The Written Record was read out to the witness; the witness had no objections and signed it.
  - The Written Record was read out to the witness; the witness refused to sign it.
- The interview ended at 1715 hours on the same day.

Witness	Interpreter	Investigator
[Thumbprint] SAU Hong		[Signature] NGUON Im