

២២២/១៥



**ឯកសារដើម**  
 ORIGINAL DOCUMENT/DOCUMENT ORIGINAL  
 ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ទទួល (Date of receipt/Date de reception):  
 ..... 12 / FEB / 2008 .....  
 ម៉ោង (Time/Heure): ..... 16:00' .....  
 មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé  
 du dossier: NUP SOTHUN VICHET

**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**  
**ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

**Kingdom of Cambodia**  
**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**  
**Nation Religion King**  
 CERTIFIED COPY/COPIE CERTIFIÉE CONFORME  
 ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ នៃការបញ្ជាក់ (Certified Date/Date de certification):  
 ..... 12 / 02 / 2008 .....  
 មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé  
 du dossier: SA.N.N. R. & D.A.

**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: ០០១/១៤-០៨-២០០៦

លេខស៊ើបសួរ/Investigation/Instruction

លេខ/No: ០០១/១៨-០៧-២០០៧

**កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់បង្ហើយសាក្សី**

Written Record of Interview of Witness

The year two thousand and seven, the month of November, on the first, at nine o'clock at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia.

We, Sim Soriya សឹម សុរិយ៉ា (សស) and Fabienne Luco (FL), an Investigator of the Extraordinary Chambers, being assigned by Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating Judges, dated 05 October, 2007.

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,

In the presence of Heng Ham Kheng ហេង ហាំខេង a sworn Interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Have recorded the statements of Nhem En (NE) ញ៉ែម អេន, a witness, who provided the following information regarding to the following identity:

Last name: Nhem ញ៉ែម

First name: En អេន

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា មានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៤ សង្កាត់ ចោមចៅ ខណ្ឌ ដង្កោ ក្រុង ភ្នំពេញ ប្រអប់សំបុត្រលេខ៧១ 1

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

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, National Road 4, Choam Chao, Dangkoa 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, Dangkoa, Phnom Penh

Boite postale 71, Phnom Penh. Tel: +855(0)23 218914 Fax: +855(0) 23 218941.

Revolutionary name: None

Born on 9 November 1959 in Trapeang Meas ត្រពាំងមាស village, Tra-ngel ត្រពាំង

Subdistrict, Kampong Leng កំពង់លែង District, Kampong Chhnang កំពង់ឆ្នាំង Province.

Nationality: Khmer

Occupation: District Deputy Chief of Anlung Veng អង្គជំរែង District.

Name of Father: Nhem Meas ញឹម មាស (deceased)

Name of Mother: Huon Chea ហួន ជា (deceased)

Current address: House No.....Street No..... Thnal Keng ថ្នល់កែង Village, Anlung Veng អង្គជំរែង Subdistrict, Anlung Veng អង្គជំរែង District, Odar Meanchey ឧត្តរមានជ័យ Province.

Name of spouse: So Bunnary សូ ប៊ុនណារី (alive) with 01 child.

Previous crimes: None.

This person declared that he could read, write, and understand Khmer language.

This person declared that he 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 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. Would you like to describe your background before you arrived at S-21 please?  
NE. I would like to tell you that I will talk about [the period] from 17 April,1975 on, which was the time after the Kampuchea Front defeated Lon Nol លន់ នល់. I, as a leading child, in Kampong Leng កំពង់លែង district of Sector 31, was recruited by Angkar [to join Angkar] because I was a person who always worked hard. At that time Angkar recruited

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

children from every subdistrict, 7 children in each. There were about one thousand children recruited by Angkar then. Later Angkar sent us to stay at the Five Stories House near Kampong Chhnang Airport. It was in April. I also saw people, who were evacuated from Phnom Penh, walking on the streets through Kampong Chhnang.

FL. Did you say Kampong Chhnang Airport?

NE. It was an old airport. I stayed there around May or June 1975. Later, Angkar sent us to Phnom Penh by American GMC trucks. There were 10 trucks then. The road [to Phnom Penh] at that time was severed because bridges were collapsing, so the trip took the whole night before we arrived in Phnom Penh.

SS. How old were you at that time?

NE. I was 16 - 17 years-old. Later on, in Phnom Penh, Angkar sent me to stay in Boeung Tum Pun [area] **បឹងទំព័រ** in front of Russian Hospital.

SS. Who accompanied you to Phnom Penh?

NE. I don't remember. But perhaps it was the sector secretary [or] the district secretary who had received an order from Angkar to recruit good children to Phnom Penh. While staying in Boeung Tum Pun, I didn't have any work to do. They let us sleep in a house remained from the society [previous regime]. I guessed I arrived there in June or July 1975. I would like to specify that, regarding to the recruitment of the children, if there was not an order from the Party Central, this could not happen.

FL. What was the Sector Secretary's name?

NE. I forget [his/her] name. After I left Boeung Tum Pun, Angkar sent me to Ta Khmao **តាខ្មៅ**, to live in in Kra Peu Ha [village] **ក្រពើហែវ** which was along the bank of Prek Thnot **ព្រែកត្នោត** River. They put me in a technical training.

NF. Who was the chief in Ta Khmao at that time?

NE. At that time we had a Chief of General Staff, but I didn't know his name.

But there were Nath **ណាត** and Pin **ពិន**. Pin was the chief of division 703 in charge of technical training.

SS. What kind of technical training was it?

NE. They trained military techniques for infantry and air forces, for [use] on all kinds of battle fields.

FL. What did they call Takhmao at that time?

NE. At that time it was behind the Psychiatric Hospital, on the bank of Prek Thnot River.

FL. Were there any other training in that place besides technical training?

NE. No, there were not any other training. But if any children were lazy, they would be sent to work in the rice paddy or in the factory or in the military. At that time there were about 50-60 children who, after their biography had been examined, were considered as the leading children. They were later sent to study in China.

SS. So, did all 50 children go to China or just you alone?

NE. At that time 46 children were going there. At the same time Angkar also educated us. Then we had medical examination, and later went to Kampong Som កំពង់សោម in order to take a ship on to China.

SS. Who trained you before you left for China?

NE. All trainers were Khmer, no other nationals.

SS. Did they tell you what you were trained for at the time of training?

NE. Generally speaking, the purpose of Angkar was to train us with military [skills] for defending territory and society. That was what they educated us about.

SS. During the training, did they ever use words like fighting against Vietnamese?

NE. At that time they didn't say that. But it was important to strengthen the spirit and morale and to defend the territory integrity.

FL. While in training in Ta Khmao, did they ever talk about the enemy of the revolution?

NE. At that time, for our education, we didn't study anything else. The important things to be learnt then were about techniques to defend land and borders and to fight against the imperialist.

FL. During the training in Ta Khmao, did you ever see the upper rank visiting that place?

NE. As for the upper rank, I saw Ta Nath and Son Sen សុន សែន.

FL. When Son Sen visited Ta Khmao, did he say any thing?

NE. His advice was that children should try very hard to learn all techniques so that they would become the leading children.

FL. You talked about the Central Committee, did you know about it since that time or later on?

NE. At that time [ I ] heard about the Committee of the Party Central in the meeting.

SS. When did you arrive in China?

NE. I don't know the month or day. I knew that I rode a ship and then a car. After arriving in China, they tried to test us by making us sleep on a small bed. They did that in order to see whether we were good [well behave] children or not. They had us prepare and fold our blanket by our selves so that they could see whether we were serious or not. I was ranked first [for those works]. In general, for moral, I was ranked number one. At the beginning, [we were] trained to take general photograph and movie, show movie, draw map, and develop film negative. [We did] that for 6 months.

SS. Who taught you?

NE. The teacher was a Chinese, who could speak Khmer. But sometimes translation was needed.

SS. How long was the training?

NE. Studied for 6 months for all [subjects].

SS. Was it in Beijing?

NE. I don't know. They only said it was in China. But I knew that it was not in Beijing.

FL. How many people had gone to study photography with you?

NE. At first we traveled altogether. But after we arrived in China, they separated us and sent us to [our respective places]. Some people went to study chemistry, others went to study vessel, and some went to study biology. It was I alone who went to study photography.

FL. Who worked as the translator from Khmer to Chinese and from Chinese to Khmer?

NE. The translator was Khmer, but that Chinese [trainer] also knew some Khmer.

FL. Were there any students of other nationals studying [with you]?

NE. No, there was only me.

SS. Regarding to Khmer cadres, who accompanied you to China then?

NE. Ta Nath accompanied us to China, but he didn't travel by ship [with us]. I met him when I arrived in china.

SS. Who was Ta Nath?

NE. Ta Nath was from 703.

FL. Did Ta Nath also go to China?

NE. Yes, at that time he was the Chief of General Staff just next to Son Sen [in rank].

FL. Was he already there when you arrived in China? Does this means that Ta Nath was in china in 1-76 [January 1976]?

NE. Yes, he was an important person in the army. He was the former chief of division 12.

FL. Did you know when did Ta Nath return back to Cambodia?

NE. He returned at the same time with me, but I didn't take the plane.

SS. At that time did Ta Nath introduce you to any Chinese cadres or institutions?

NE. No, the important thing was that he instructed us to study hard and pay attention to our study, and don't be careless. I met the Chinese ambassador, Mr. Sun Hav, once in Cambodia and once in China.

SS. What was his purpose for meeting you?

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, Dangkoa 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, Dangkoa, Phnom Penh

Boite postale 71, Phnom Penh. Tel: +855(0)23 218914 Fax: +855(0) 23 218941.

NE. In 76 [1976] he met to praise [us as] the leading and good children. At that time they gave me a medal with Chairman Mao portrait in the center, but I have lost it.

FL. When did you return back to Cambodia?

NE. [After] I arrived in Phnom Penh, I didn't go yet to work at S-21. I was at the Office of the Chief of General Staff moving around to take photos. I arrived at the end of 76 or early 77.

SS. When Sun Hav visited you at the training, did any Khmer cadres accompany him?

NE. There were some Khmers in the delegation. I don't remember them but I have their picture.

FL. You talked about the photos from that period, can you let me see some of them?

NE. I don't bring them with me, but I have brought with me the book about my study in China and my photo at the training there.

FL. Can you let us make photocopy of these documents?

NE. If the court needs them, I will not refuse, but just wait as I will do it for you.

SS. Did you say that you still have the photos of the delegation visiting you in China?

NE. No, I don't have them. I only have photos of Ta Nath. I have 2,000 photos.

SS. What did you do after you arrived in Cambodia?

NE. I stayed at the General Staff of Phnom Penh in Monivong ម៉ូនីវង្ស Hospital.

FL. At that time what did they use Monivong Hospital for?

NE. At that time they called Hospital P-98, which was the hospital of the General Staff of the military.

FL. What did you do in that hospital?

NE. I did not stay in the hospital, but at a place near it.

FL. What did you do while you were staying near that hospital?

NE. At that time [ I ] started to set up a printing shop to publish newspaper and magazine.

FL. Who was your chief then?

NE. I had two chiefs, one was Ta Pâng តា ប៉ង់ who was a special agent of Pol Pot ប៉ុល ពត, and another person named Noeun នឿន who was closed with Son Sen. But I don't know their where about nowadays.

FL. What was Noeun's role?

NE. According to Angkar, they called him City Messenger.

FL. What was the work of the City Messenger?

NE. If we compare that to [the structure of current government] it is like Hing Bun Heang ហ៊ីង ប៊ុនហៀង, the chief of bodyguard unit of Hun Sen.

SS. Was Pâng a City Messenger like Noeun?

NE. Those were special people of Angkar, but Pâng's role was at that time higher than Noeun. Pâng was the one who saved my life so that I can live until today. At that time, in September 1977, the Communist Party of Kampuchea announced that it was the full right Communist Party in the world.

FL. What did you do then?

NE. My works then included taking photos of leadership meeting, assembly session, military meeting, and the visit of foreign delegation. I was the photographer.

FL. Did you ever go out of Phnom Penh to take any photos?

NE. I also took pictures in zones. I mostly went to Southwest, Northwest, North, and West zones.

FL. What kind of photo did you shoot? And what did you see there then?

NE. I took photos of the leaders when they were visiting dam and canal and evaluating whether or not there had been any progress.

FL. Who were the leaders whom you traveled with?

NE. Sometimes with uncle Pol Pot, Nuon Chea នួន ជា, and Son Sen, sometimes included Khieu Samphan ខៀវ សំផន, and sometimes I met with zone committee such as Ta Mok តាម៉ុក.

FL. Which province did you go to take photo when you met with Nuon Chea?

NE. I took the photo of Nuon Chea when he was visiting canal and dam in west zone. It was about in 1977.

FL. And where did you meet with Khieu Samphan?

NE. He rarely went to the countryside because he worked at the State Delegation. I seldom saw him in the countryside.

SS. So, did you take photo of Khieu Samphan in Phnom Penh?

NE. I took the photos of him twice, once in Borey Keila [ sport stadium] បូរីកីឡា and another time in the Chaktomuk Auditorium.

SS. What year did you take photo in Borey Keila? And what event was it?

NE. They were the 17 April Event or the anniversary ceremony of the Party.

FL. Did you ever meet Khieu Samphan in any provinces and take any photos of him?

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

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

NE. Yes, I did. I took so many photos of state leadership.

FL. Do you remember in what province?

NE. At that time there was a special meeting in Koh Thom កោះធំ។ I took a picture there then, in which Khieu Samphan was standing and Ieng Sary was sitting with a movie camera standing behind.

SS. What kind of event in Koh Thom?

NE. It was [an event] in the cooperative in 77 [and] early 78. At that time I worked in Tuol Sleng. But after my working hours at Tuol Sleng, I was [sometimes] invited to take photo at other events like when the Chinese delegation was making a visit.

SS. What year did you take photo at Borey Keila?

NE. Year 77.

SS. What year did you take photo at Chaktomuk? And what event?

NE. At that time may be the event to announce the Committee President of the State, I am not sure, I forget. I forget the event in that year.

SS. Besides the senior level, did you ever take any photos of any one else such as Ieng Sary អៀង សារី and Ieng Thirith អៀង ធីរិទ្ធ?

NE. Yes, I took photos of many others. If I see the photo, I will recognize [who they are]. Although I don't remember them all, I will recognize them.

FL. For example, did you ever take any photos of Ieng Sary during a meeting or [during his visit] to any provinces?

NE. With Ieng Sary, mostly when he was with the foreign delegation. But there were different photographers. The General Staff had their own photographers, and Ieng Sary had his own. But when they needed developing negative film, they sometimes asked me to do it. There were some works that they didn't want us to know.

FL. So, did you work as negative film developer [at the place near] the Military Hospital?

NE. Yes.

FL. Do you remember who took the photo of Ieng Sary?

NE. I don't remember. I was at the Office 62 K which was attached to Angkar. It was a section of Office 870, which was the biggest one. They composed of many other smaller Offices.

FL. Do you know who was the chief at 870?

NE. To talk conclusively, Ta Pol Pot was the chief, and Office 870 was the biggest one in Cambodia.

SS. Did you personally take the photo of Ieng Sary or did you just print his picture?

NE. I mostly printed his pictures.



១២២/១៥

SS. What was about Ieng Thirith?

NE. I used to print [her pictures also] but I didn't know her face well. I only knew Son Sen, Pol Pot, Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea, but I didn't know their wives. There were too many to remember.

SS. How many photographers were with you then?

NE. There were 6 photographers and 6 cameras. Whoever took the pictures had to develop negative and print them. Each photographer had different role.

SS. Can you please tell us the names of those photographers working with you?

NE. At the place near the Monivong Hospital then, there was only me alone.

FL. When did you move to S-21?

NE. I don't remember the date, but in early 77.

FL. Who assigned you to go there?

NE. At that time they were Son Sen and Ta Nath. Also when I went to China, Ta Nath and Son Sen who assigned me work to do there.

FL: Did you know why had they sent you to work at S-21?

NE: I didn't know. But that was the work of Angkar. There were two jobs for photographer at S-21, one was to take photo of prisoners at S-21, and another was to take pictures outside of it [S-21] during free time.

SS: While staying near Monivong Hospital, were there any one else besides Pâng and Noeun?

NE: No, there was only me alone.

SS: How many years did you stay near Monivong Hospital before moving to S-21?

NE: I don't remember, but I knew I moved to S-21 in early 77.

FL: How many months did you work near Monivong Hospital?

NE: Maybe only 3-4 months. It was the windy [season] at that time, so it was perhaps in November and December.

SS: Who was your leader after you came to S-21? Which building did you stay in?

NE: I stayed in a concrete house, which is presently the embassy of Hungary, and it is right in front of the Ministry of Planning.

FL: Who else stayed with you in that house?

NE: There were 6 persons living together; and all were photographers.

FL: Could you please describe daily work at S-21?

NE: There was a policy. In the morning at 6:30 we arrived at the communal eating hall to eat porridge. We started work at 7 o'clock, taking photo of newly arrived prisoners. We

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា មានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៤ សង្កាត់ ចោមចៅ ខណ្ឌ ដង្កោ ក្រុង ភ្នំពេញ ប្រអប់សំបុត្រលេខ៧១

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

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, National Road 4, Choam Chao, Dangkoa 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, Dangkoa, Phnom Penh

Boite postale 71, Phnom Penh. Tel: +855(0)23 218914 Fax: +855(0) 23 218941.

took a break at 11 o'clock, and left work at 5 o'clock. We didn't do anything after work, but we took time to grow cabbage for our selves.

FL: You said the main work began at 7 o'clock, what was that?

NE: We took the photos of prisoners, and when we returned home, we developed negatives and printed pictures we had taken by our selves.

FL: What time did prisoners arrive?

NE: No regular time, but the 6 photographers took turn to work.

FL: Did the prisoners arrive at S-21 every day during that time?

NE: The prisoners arrived every day, just more or less.

FL: You said there were 6 persons in your group, and who was the chief? And what was your rank?

NE: At that time Sreang was the group chief, and I was the team leader. Sreang grasped two persons, and I grasped two persons; so there were 6 persons altogether, but Sreang was the biggest chief.

FL: Who did you receive orders from?

NE: At that time from Son Sen, Ta Nath and Duch as well. He was the chief of S-21.

FL: Who directly gave you orders?

NE: Duch gave direct order, and he was in charge of everything in there.

FL: Do you remember what kind of orders Duch gave to you then?

NE: His order was very firm, and I must not make a mistake.

FL: Did you hear Duch use those words?

NE: Yes.

FL: You said that if Duch ordered to do any thing, one must complete it, and if a mistake was made, there would be a problem. What kind of problem was that?

NE: That problem was about life. The main concerns were first about life, and second caution. [We must] be very cautious at work, not to damage any thing.

FL: Was Duch's order like a threat to you?

NE: It was indeed. Many of those who came from Kampong Chhnang since 75 to work in S-21 had lost their life. Most of those killed were guards who fell asleep while on duty, like Chhn **ឃីន** for example. Another person [who was also killed] was Srun **ស្រុន**, who came along with me [from Kampong Chhnang]. His mistake was that he took cabbage with a smell of pesticide called Antrine to cook [for people]. The cabbage was saturated with that pesticide in order to keep pest away from it. Even though he washed cabbage [after he had picked it from the garden], it still had the pesticide smell because he didn't clean it thoroughly. They accused him of putting poison [in our foods], so they took him away to be killed.

FL: Based on your understanding, who was responsible for the death of those people?

NE: Briefly speaking, it was Ta Duch. That was because at S-21, many of my friends, who had come along with me from my home village, were disappeared.

FL: Based on what you say, Duch was responsible for that?

NE: As I know, that was his order because many people at S-21 were disappeared. There were 150 out of 400 people disappeared.

SS: Did Duch ever instruct you how to take photograph?

NE: No, but importantly, his instruction was not to damage [photograph]. After a photo [was developed], we had to send it to Thy ផ្លី. I rarely made a mistake because I was very careful.

SS: Where did you develop negatives?

NE: I did it in a place in front of the Ministry of Planning.

SS: Could you please describe about how a photograph was taken, beginning from the time a prisoner was taken in and how a tag was put on him/her?

NE: Prisoners were brought in by truck and blindfolded. The person who brought prisoners to us then unfolded the blindfold.

SS: Who unfolded that blindfold?

NE: The guards did it.

FL: Where was the place for taking picture?

NE: It was near the entrance to the present Tuol Sleng, but it was outside Tuol Sleng fence. The place for developing negative was near Ta Duch's house. Prisoners were taken photograph before they were sent into the prison.

FL: Did you know where were prisoners coming from?

NE: I don't know.

FL: Did the truck used for transporting prisoners belong to S-21?

NE: It is difficult to describe about this, but the truck bore the signs of West Zone or Northwest Zone. Sometimes the truck had no sign, so we didn't know [where they came from]. Sometimes prisoners were brought in by car. S-21 also had its own truck.

FL: Let's talk about S-21 truck. When a truck was sent to pick up prisoners, who went with it?

NE: We could not know this. There were many sections. I was the photographer, so I only did my own work.

FL: Did [you] ever see Duch come in the truck carrying prisoners?

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

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

NE: We didn't observe that.

SS: When taking a photograph, did they put a tag on a prisoner to make it easier for Thy to memorize?

NE: We want to say that each prisoner, who was being photographed, was given a tag marked with a number. Sometimes they used name-tag, but sometimes they just used number. Sometimes no number was used. A number assigned to a prisoner was changed from time to time, using the date on which that photo was taken. [For example], they used the date of a day as the number to be assigned to a prisoner.

SS: Were there anyone helping you to prepare name-tag and document?

NE: Sometimes I prepared them by my self; no one helped me with that.

SS: How could you keep track of all [prisoners]?

NE: It was not difficult because when 100 prisoners arrived, 100 photos would be taken. A number was assigned to each prisoner; for example, letter A for [prisoner] number 1 and letter B for [prisoner] number 2 and so on.

SS: Does it mean that the person who had brought you the prisoners didn't give you a [name] list?

NE: No, they gave the list to Thy directly.

FL: For all prisoners who were brought in, must they all be photographed?

NE: Most of them were photographed, just a few were not.

FL: Why not?

NE: Sometimes we worked too late at night and were not able to take any more photos. Sometimes they sent us to take photos of prisoners in the cell. It was very rare [that a prisoner was not photographed]; all of them must be photographed.

FL: Besides taking photos of prisoners, did you ever take any pictures of the compound of S-21?

NE: They didn't allow me to enter the prison compound.

FL: Did you ever take a picture of a prisoner after he/she had been killed?

NE: I never did it, but they had a special group [under a person] named Sroeu ស្រី [who did that]. He was in the special guard-unit. He took pictures of people after they dead.

FL: How often did they take picture of the dead person?

NE: It was often. After a picture of a dead person was taken, they told us to print itout. And we must not tell any one about that.

FL: Why did they take a picture of a dead person?

NE: As I know, they might just want to make sure that [that person was really dead]. Sroeu might be already dead. Ta Duch killed him. I know that his birth place was in Bati

បាទី District, Takeo តាកែវ Province, but I don't know the names of the village and commune.

FL: Who ordered [ a photographer] to take picture of the dead person?

NE: It was Duch only.

FL: Why did you assume that?

NE: [First] maybe the dead person didn't yet answer all the questions. Second, [the prisoner] was tortured because in the picture [we could see] blood stains.

FL: Did you know who gave Duch any orders?

NE: It was primarily Son Sen. I knew this when I attended a meeting to learn about Angkar line. This was based on what I saw by my own eyes; or [based on what he said] when he came to attend the assembly at S-21. Besides Son Sen there was no one else coming to [that assembly].

FL: In terms of the relation between Duch and Son Sen, did Duch ask Son Sen for an order? Or did Son Sen give an order to Duch?

NE: Duch's decision and Son Sen's order were alike; they were like a current [which ran forth and back]. In conclusion, these two men were the same. If Duch didn't make a report, Son Sen, Pol Pot, and Nuon Chea ឆ្លុន ធា could not know anything. All documents were with Duch. Duch was very important. Duch was the one who made a decision on who would be killed. He was the one who gave a green light to Son Sen and Pol Pot.

SS: Did you take pictures of the important prisoners like Koy Thuon កុយ ធួន and Hou Nim ហ៊ុំ នីម?

NE: I didn't take their pictures. Sroeu was the one who took them. The special prisons were concrete buildings, which located outside S-21 compound, were used to put prisoners of sector level. I never went in there.

FL: What was Nuon Chea's role?

NE: He was the president of the parliament. But this didn't mean that he didn't know anything. He knew about it because people at the zone and sector level, who had been arrested, were very important persons in the Democratic Kampuchea.

FL: Regarding to security issue, besides Son Sen, what was Nuon Chea's role?

NE: I don't know. But Son Sen came to S-21 once a week.

FL: Have you ever heard any people said about what was Nuon Chea's role with S-21?

NE: I heard Ta Duch said "sending to Brother Number One or Brother Number Two". I knew that Brother Number One was Pol Pot and Brother Number Two was Nuon Chea. S-21 was the important security office in the nation. Son Sen talked with Duch during the

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា មានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៤ សង្កាត់ ចោមចៅ ខណ្ឌ ដង្កោ ក្រុង ភ្នំពេញ ប្រអប់សំបុត្រលេខ៧១

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

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, National Road 4, Choam Chao, Dangkoa 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, Dangkoa, Phnom Penh

Boite postale 71, Phnom Penh. Tel: +855(0)23 218914 Fax: +855(0) 23 218941.

meeting that S-21 was the important soul of the nation. Nuon Chea and Pol Pot never came [to S-21], but Son Sen came regularly.

FL: You said that at S-21, besides Duch, there was Son Sen who came to S-21 almost every week. Did he come regularly until 79?

NE: Son Sen came regularly until the Vietnamese arrived. As I know, in 78, S-21 received only one or two persons [each day]. In 77 many prisoners were brought in there. They arrived 24 hours [a day].

SS: Did you ever take pictures of any people of other nationalities besides Khmer?

NE: I did once. There were two people of other nationalities brought in from the sea. They were not Vietnamese. I didn't know whether they were French or American.

SS: What was the hair color of those two people?

NE: I only knew that they were big, had sharp nose and brown hair.

SS: After being photographed, where they were taken to?

NE: They had hairy chest and beard. I didn't know where they were taken to. It was in 77.

SS: Did you remember their names?

NE: I don't remember.

SS: Do you remember the names of other photographers at S-21?

NE: 1-Sreang ស្រីហ៊ាង, 2-Song សុំដី, 3-Nith និក, 4-Sâm សំប៉, 5-Ry រី, 6-me.

SS: Do you know if any of them are still alive?

NE: I know that three of us, Ry, Sâm and Song, are dead, but I don't know where about of the other two.

SS: Is Nith still alive?

NE: He was alive when the Vietnamese came in. Those three died after the Vietnamese came in.

SS: Did you ever take pictures of the Phnong or Vietnamese?

NE: There were pictures of the Vietnamese because at that time Vietnamese attacked and came in Cambodia in areas along the borders. I am sorry that I have lost all video cassette about Vietnamese. The Vietnamese translator at that time was Mam Nay who is currently living in Malay.

SS: Were those Vietnamese soldiers in uniform [when they were brought in]?

NE: Yes.

SS: As for spy [who were arrested], how did you know that they were Vietnamese?

NE: Because they spoke Vietnamese.

SS: There were stories that Khmer Rouge were dressing uniform of the Vietnamese soldier, do you think that was true?

NE: No, not at all. Khmer Rouge didn't like to fake; Khmer Rouge wanted to do only the real thing.

SS: You said that you had video about Vietnamese soldier, what type of video was it?

NE: Vietnamese soldiers whom I captured in Siem Reap after 79.

SS: How many Vietnamese soldiers were photographed by you?

NE: There were about 20 persons.

FL: Did Duch ever come to watch while you were taking photographs?

NE: He came, but rarely. He also came to see communal eating.

FL: When Duch came, did he say anything to you?

NE: He said that I must be very careful [with my work]. Don't damage the photos because they are very important for making biography and identification card.

FL: Were there any problems when a photo had been damaged or not clear? And did you ever encounter with this problem?

NE: If a photo was damaged, I would not be spared, but dead. Sometimes I took a photo of a person with closing eyes. If that happened, I had to take a photo of that person again.

SS: For example, if that photo was defective, who would decide on the arrest [of the person who was responsible]?

NE: Ta Duch, Ta Hor តា ហ៊ី and Ta Chan តា ចាន់ (Mam Nay ម៉ម ណៃ).

FL: Why did you say that? And what supported your saying?

NE: This was the true. Those three persons were the decision makers. There was an incident when I printed out Uncle Pol Pot's picture. At that time the negative was defective, showing [a scar] on the eye of the portrait. I and Ry knew about that defect. At that time Ta Hor, Ta Chan and Ta Duch telephoned me [to ask about the defect]. I then held a meeting with all photographers and reported [to them ] that the picture of Uncle Number One, which I had printed out, was damaged. Comrade Ry also knew about that. At that time Ry said that he didn't know when comrade En printed that picture. Then they removed me from the group and sent me to a different unit to raise rabbits. Later Chhen, who was Duch's messenger, told me that Duch once asked Pâng about that film. Pâng said one film was defective, so [they knew that was not my mistake] then they called me back to work [at the old Place].

SS: Is Chhen still alive?

NE: I don't know whether Chhen is still alive or dead.

SS: Was his birth place in Kompong Chhnang also?

NE: He was either in Kompong Chhnang or Kompong Speu កំពង់ស្ពឺ.

SS: Did you see if Chhen was still alive when the Vietnamese came in?  
NE: Yes.

SS: You said that you had gone back to work as a photographer, where did you [mostly] go to take pictures then?  
NE: Taken it [photo] again immediately when I found out that the eyes were closed.

SS: Did you ever go to take any pictures at Prey Sar ព្រៃសរ?  
NE: I used to go to Prey Sar. But Prey Sar was not a prison. It was a place for re-education; and Huy Sre ហ៊ុយ ស្រែ [rice paddy] was the chief at Prey Sar.

SS: What number did they call for Prey Sar?  
NE: [ I ] forget.

SS: You said that Prey Sar was not a place to keep prisoners, so why did you go to take pictures there?  
NE: To take photo for making biography. Prey Sar also belonged to the General Staff.

SS: Were the photos from Prey Sar ever shown at S-21?  
NE: No, never.

SS: Was there another Chan working with Mam Nay?  
NE: No, there was only one Chan. He had [skin disease called] pumpkin-leprosy.

Taking break from interviewing witness at 12 o'clock at noon on the same date.

Resumed interviewing witness at 1:30 o'clock on the same date.

FL: Who was the leader of Tuol Sleng? What was his rank and role?  
NE: The biggest leader was Ta Duch. He was in charge of general [operation]. Ta Hor was the deputy chief in charge of military; and Ta Chan was the member in charge of translation. It was called S-21 committee.

SS: Was Huy Sre a member of S-21?  
NE: No.

FL: Who really controlled your unit? And who gave direct order to the photographer unit?  
NE: Under the direct control of the three men [mentioned above], but Chan was directly in charge.

FL: Did you communicate with Duch directly?



NE: Yes, I used to do it when he called me to take photos of his family and party.

FL: How did Chan give order?

NE: As mentioned before, his order was firm.

SS: Sometimes you went to take photo outside, how often did you do it? And what kinds of photo did you take?

NE: Not often, just once or twice a month like when the Chinese [delegation] visited the petroleum factory, industry, agriculture, Angkor Wat, and irrigation system. Sometimes they called me to take pictures of the top leadership.

SS: Do you remember the time you took those photos?

NE: As I described this morning already that I had gone with the delegation and Uncle Nuon when we visited cooperatives. There were 6 photographers in my group, and we made roatatio.

SS: Does it mean that Nuon Chea and senior leadership made field visit?

NE: They did it together, but sometimes more people and sometimes less. I am not sure.

SS: How were the conditions of the population that you saw during field visit?

NE: There were enough foods to eat when we met sector committee. But after 79 there were news about starvation.

SS: In S-21, did you ever see Duch was interrogating [prisoner]?

NE: [I] used to see him doing it once in 77 when prisoners were brought in. As I know he wanted to get the confession to send to Angkar.

FL: How many times did you eye-witness that?

NE: [I] saw it once. At that time he came by a motorcycle. I was riding a bicycle and saw him beating up [prisoner] in front of Tuol Sleng. My work place was also in that same area, so I saw that.

FL: What kind of house was it? And in which section did it locate?

NE: A tiled [roof] house in the southern part.

FL: Whose house was it?

NE: I don't remember. At that time I could see that because the house had no walls, and the interrogation took place on the ground floor.

FL: Did you see any water containers in the house?

NE: I don't know.

FL: How did he do during the interrogation?

NE: [He] tortured [prisoners] by beating them up with rattan stick.

SS: Did you stop your bike there to watch or just ride by and saw it?

NE: [I] I rode by and saw that.

FL: What was about the kitchen-worker [cook] named Srun ស្រុន ?

NE: As I was walked in, Srun asked me to help him while he was being taken out for interrogation.

FL: What happened to the prisoners after the interrogation?

NE: Those prisoners would not be returned, rarely. We saw by our own eyes. We saw truck coming to take prisoners away to be beaten up [killed] because my place was near the prisoners' place. But I don't know where they took the prisoners to be killed. It was in 95, after the integration, that [we] saw [the graves] in Cheung Ek.

FL: Was Sroeu also a photographer?

NE: I taught Sroeu how to take photograph.

FL: Was there any paramedic at S-21?

NE: There was one named Por ប៉ៅ, but he was also killed.

FL: While you were staying near Monivong Hospital, did you ever see S-21 [staff drew] blood [from prisoners] to give to the Hospital?

NE: I never saw that.

SS: Did Duch ever arrest and imprison any photographers from your group?

NE: Never.

SS: As you described, who in your group who are now dead?

NE: Those who came along with me in 75 were Srun, the cook, and Chăn ចាន់, the guard. Srun was arrested in 77 because he had been accused of attempting to poison the collectivity. Duch was the one who ordered that arrest. I knew about the killing of these 2 persons because they were from my hometown.

FL: You said that the committee of S-21 was composed of Duch, Hor and Chăn, did these 3 persons get along well?

NE: They got along well because leadership decision could not be made by Duch alone. They must first hold a meeting [to discuss on any decision].

FL: Was it for special matter only?

NE: Like my case, it was a special one.

FL: After these 3 persons had made a decision, who was then supposed to give an order [based on that decision]?

NE: They gave order in writing, signed by Ta Duch and Son Sen, to various sections for implementation. There were 10,000 who died at S-21. If Chăn, Duch and Hor didn't make a decision on that, these deaths would not be happened.

FL: At that time did you know the specific role of Son Sen?

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា មានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៤ សង្កាត់ ចោមចៅ ខណ្ឌ ដង្កោ ក្រុង ភ្នំពេញ ប្រអប់សំបុត្រលេខ៧១ 18  
ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ +៨៥៥(០)២៣ ២១៨៩១៤ ទូរសារលេខ +៨៥៥(០)២៣ ២១៨៩៤១។

NE: I knew at that time he was the Minister of National Defense in charge of security.

SS: You knew Pâng and Noeun, so did you ever meet with them again?

NE: I met with them when they came to pick up documents for Pol Pot.

SS: What kind of documents?

NE: Those documents were the biography and confession. I knew about this matter very well. They usually came with a Jeep. Pâng died later in 1978 in Phnom Penh.

FL: Where did Noeun and Pâng come to [pick up documents] from?

NE: [They] came to Ta Duch's house, located on the opposite side of the Ministry of Planning, which is currently the Hungary embassy. My house was also near that place.

FL: Did you ever go into Ta Duch's house? And did you ever see Ta Duch torture [prisoner] in his house?

NE: [I] used to go in there when he called me to take photos of his wife, but never saw him torturing [prisoner] in his house.

FL: The square in the center is the compound of S-21, can you mark on it the locations of all the interrogation places?

NE: Generally speaking, there were about 10 interrogation places locating all over that area in many blocks. Some blocks were closed to keep people from entering.

SS: Were there any other City Messengers besides Pâng and Noeun?

NE: [I] never saw any other persons.

SS: Do you still remember the face of those two persons?

NE: [I] don't remember.

FL: How long had you been at S-21?

NE: [I was there] until the Vietnamese came in. After I returned back to work there for about 6 months, which was in mid 78, they assigned me to a different work. My new work then was to draw map of the battle fields of the Vietnamese. I didn't take any photograph any more after that.

FL: During the last period [of the regime], did you ever see they brought in more prisoners?

NE: [They] still brought them in but very few.

FL: Did you know at that time if there were any prisoners brought to S-21 were being killed without interrogating?

NE: [I] don't know.

FL: Do you know if there were some prisoners left over?

NE: I don't know.

FL: Shortly before 7 January 1979, did you see any senior leaders arrive there [S-21]?

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

NE: Son Sen called up a meeting there. At that time they told us to prepare our selves to dig trenches. Son Sen ordered us to draw map. At that time the Vietnamese already arrived in Kratic.

FL: How did you find out that the Vietnamese arrived in this and that places?

NE: The commanders of all targets reported to Son Sen, and then Son Sen told us about it. There were 12 people in my group, and 3 of us were photographers.

SS: Did Son Sen come to hold a meeting with all S-21 personnel?

NE: Yes, he held a meeting with all S-21 personnel, and instructed us to prepare for an attack against the Vietnamese army.

SS: At that time, on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1979, did they say anything about how to do with the prisoners of S-21?

NE: I only knew [what happened there] in 1977, but knew nothing about it later. All S-21 forces escaped through Tuol Tapoung ត្នោតតាព្យុង, the Chinese embassy, and Kantuot កង្វាត with Duch, Chăn and Chhèn. Those forces were dispersed in Kantuot because there were tanks stationing there. I joined with the forces that went to Kampong Speu.

FL: Where did Duch go then?

NE: I don't know. [I] was separated from him in February 1979 in Thmâr Kup ថ្មគុប, Anlung Chrey អង្គឃុំជ្រៃ, and have never heard from him at all since then.

FL: During that time, did you know if they kept any prisoners for doing various works?

NE: I don't know.

FL: Was Ta Nath a prisoner or a painter?

NE: He was a prisoner.

One copy of the written record was provided to this witness.

Concluded the hearing of the statement at four o'clock and twelve minutes in the same date.

Witness has provided us three photographs and a text book [which he used] during his study in China about the techniques for taking photograph.

After being read aloud, the witness had no objections and agreed to sign and give thumb print.

Witness  
Nhem En

ញ៉ែម អេន

[Signature]

[Thumbprint]

Interpreter

Heng Ham Kheng

ហេង ហាំ ខេង

[Signature]

Investigators

Sim Sorya / Fabienne Luco

សឹម សុរិយ៉ា

[Signatures]