



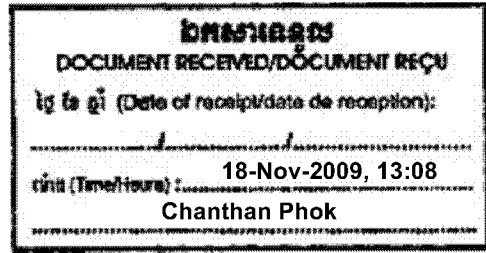
**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**

**ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

**Kingdom of Cambodia  
Nation-Religion-King**

**អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសេសវិសេសសាលាដំបូងកម្ពុជា**

**Extraordinary Chambers in the  
Courts of Cambodia**



**ការិយាល័យសហចៅក្រមស៊ើបអង្កេត**

**Office of the Co-Investigating Judges**

**Criminal Case File/Dossier penal  
No: 002/14-08-2006**

**លេខស៊ើបសួរ/Investigation/Instruction**

**លេខ/No: 002/19-09-2007-ECCC-OCIJ**

**កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់បង្វើយសាក្សី**

**Written Record of Witness Interview**

On the twenty eighth of October, two thousand and nine, at 12.10 p.m., at the command of Brigade 53 in Kamprang (កាប្រង់) village Takrei (តាក្រី) commune Kamrieng (កំរឿង) district Battambang (បាត់ដំបង) province,

We, LIM Sokuntha (លីម សុគន្ធា) and Herbert KARUGABA, Investigators of the Extraordinary Chambers, being assigned by the Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating Judges, dated 8<sup>th</sup> July 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. SUNG Vinttik, as sworn Interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Recorded the statements of NAM Chè (ណាំ ថៃ), a witness, who provided the following information regarding his personal identity:

Original KH: 00399070-00399075



The undersigned NAM Chè was born on March 1951 in Chaet (ចៃត) village, Chheung (ឈឿង) commune, Bar Kaev (ប្រកែវ) district, Ratanak Kiri (រតនគិរី) province. He is of Cambodian nationality, and is deputy commander of Brigade 53.

His father, Nam (ណាំ), is deceased, and his mother, Deut (ដឺត), is deceased.

He is married to PHI Saophea (ភី សោភា) and is father of six children. His current address is Dei Sa (ដឺស) village Stueng Trang (ស្ទឹងត្រង់) commune Sala Krau (សាលាក្រៅ) district Pailin (ប៉ៃលិន) province.

The witness has no criminal record.

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

The witness declared that he/she cannot read or write any other languages.

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/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 his/her right against self-incrimination, in accordance with Rule 28 of the ECCC Internal Rules.

We enquired additional information to his written record dated twenty fourth of July, two thousand and nine of the Office of the Co-Investigation Judges.

### **Questions and answers:**

Q: Who led you into the revolution? For whom and for what, did you join the revolution?

A1: I entered the revolution through my cousin named Hut (ហ៊ុត) who is currently living in Chaet (ចៃត) village Seung (សឿង) commune Bar Kaev ((ប្រកែវ) district Ratanak Kiri province. I joined the revolution in order to fight the imperialist Americans so that [Cambodia] was not under the foreign control.

Q: What was the office of Mr. HOU Nim (ហ៊ូ នីម) called? Who was HOU Nim?

A2: I knew Mr. HOU Nim in late 1973. At that time, he was fighting in the jungle and stationed in Stueng Trang (ស្ទឹងត្រង់) district, Kampong Cham (កំពង់ចាម) province. His office was called Office 100 (មន្ទីរ១០០) which was the working office for all fighters. I did not know about HOU Nim's position, I just only knew that he was a leader.

Q: Did you realize about any events when the Khmer Rouge took control of Phnom Penh in 17 April 1975?

A3: I did not see the event with my own eyes because I was in Bet Thnou (ប៊ែតថ្ម) commune Stueng Trang district Kampong Cham province at that time. In late April 1975, HOU Nim returned back to the office one hundred and announced to all of us that Phnom Penh was liberated, so let's celebrate [the victory]. HOU Nim assigned all people in the office one hundred to go to work in Phnom Penh. Upon arrival there, we were assigned to Propaganda Unit which was located on the west side of Wat Phnom (វត្តភ្នំ). Soon after that he assigned me to work with TOUCH Phoeun (តូច ហៀន) alias Phin (ភិន). TOUCH Phoeun was a specialist in construction and he was the head of Public Work Unit. Public Work Unit at that time was under the supervision of Ministry of Industry in which Mr. VORN Vet (វ៉ែនវ៉ែត) was the minister. Propaganda Unit located at the present-day Ministry of Public Works.

Q: You did mention that Propaganda Unit was the information disseminator, so what kinds of information were disseminated and who was the head of Propaganda Unit.

A4: Propaganda Unit disseminated the following information: the strengthening of revolutionary vigilance to build the country all together and the study meetings on the frameworks and plans.

Q: What was required in order to strengthen the revolutionary vigilance? Through what was dissemination done? Were they published in magazine or announced through the loudspeakers?

A5: In order to strengthen the revolutionary vigilance, we were asked to work everyday with no attempt to go against revolution and avoid being disciplinary misconduct and [we] had to routinely report to the supervisor. The dissemination was done through study meeting.

Q: You mentioned that Propaganda Office was the publisher of Revolutionary Flag magazine and Mr. TOUCH Phoeun was the one among the others who wrote this magazine. Who else beside Phoeun were the writers of the Revolutionary Flag magazine? What did you know regarding the contents of this magazine? Why did all people have to follow and abide by the contents of this magazine? What happened if someone did not abide by the content?

A6: I saw HOU Nim, TOUCH Phoeun and other people that I did not know started to write Revolutionary Flag magazine with one flag called Front Flag since the fighting in the forest. For other magazines I did not know who the writers were. The contents of this one flag magazine were about the participation with the front to fight against imperialist Lon Nol. People had to follow because their roles were to defeat imperialists. Some people abided by these while the other just did not follow and those who did not follow would be criticized and reeducated.

Q: There was one decision statement dated 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> of April 1976 of the Standing Committee regarding the commissions to be under the supervision of Office 870 (មន្ទីរ៨៧០). Among those, you were assigned to be the member of Public Work Commission. Do you have any knowledge about the relationship between Office 870 and other commissions? Who was the head of Office 870 and what were the roles of Office 870?

A7: At that time, I did not see this decision statement and I did not know I was the member of this Public Work Committee because there was no formal announcement. I did not have any knowledge concerning the relationship between office 870 and other commissions. What I knew was that the head of Public Work [Committee] joined meetings with VORN Vet at the Ministry of Industry to receive the plans and to report the achieved works. I ever participated in the meeting with VORN Vet at the Ministry of Industry. Sometimes, there were presences of CHENG Orn (ចេង អ៊ុន) and Say (សាយ), the members of the Industry Office. Their current whereabouts are unknown. I did not know what the Office 870 was and I did not know who the head [of this office] was.

Q: Please state the reason of TOUCH Phoeun's disappearance.

A8: In the early 1977 I heard that TOUCH Phoeun drove his Jeep away and from that time on I have never seen him. I heard from CHENG Orn that TOUCH Phoeun was transferred to other workplace.

Q: You did mention that Central Committee was the top leader of the party. Could you describe, in your own knowledge, about the members of the Central Committee?

A9: I did not know who the members of Central Committee were.

Q: Would you please clarify about your roles in Propaganda Committee? Was propaganda the commission or ministry after 17 April 1975?

A10: After entering the Phnom Penh in July 1975 I heard from radio that it was Ministry of Propaganda in which HOU Nim was the minister. As I mentioned earlier, I was no longer working with HOU Nim from that time on. I started to work with TOUCH Phoeun in July 1975. I did not clearly know about the organizational structure of the Ministry of Propaganda. I just only knew that HOU Nim was the minister.

[Q]: Please, in your knowledge, state the relation between Ministry of Propaganda and other ministries, Standing Committee, Central Committee, Office 870 as well as other offices.

[A11]: I was not aware of the relationship between the Ministry of Propaganda and other ministries or agencies because I was in the Public Work Committee so I was not allowed to know anything besides my work.

[Q]: To what extent did you realize about the purges at Ministry of Propaganda and Public Work Committee?

[A12]: I did not know about the arrest or disappearance of people in these two institutions. What I knew was that people were sent to farm at Talei village in Stoeng Mean Chey.

[Q]: Was Public Work Office responsible for transportation?

[A13]: No, this office was not responsible for transportation. Land Transportation Committee was responsible for transport, like transporting goods from [sea] port to the inland. The head of the Land Transportation [Committee] was Khon (ខ្មែន) and his current whereabouts is unknown. The Land Transportation Section had many trucks and I was not aware whether this commission was responsible for conveying people to other places.

[Q]: What were the main roles of Public Works Commission?

[A14]: The main roles of this commission were: buildings and houses construction, hydropower plants at Kirirom, electricity generator repairing, water supply, etc.

[Q]: Do you know anything about NUON Chea, KHIEU Samphan, IENG Sary and IENG Thirith during the Khmer Rouge regime?

[A15]: I heard from public broadcast of radio that NUON Chea was the [head] of assembly, IENG Sary was responsible for foreign affairs, KHIEU Samphan was the head of state and IENG Thirith was the minister of Social Affairs.

- 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 it. [Signature/Thumbprint]
- After the Written Record was read out to the witness, the witness refused to sign it.

End of the interview: at 2.5 p.m. on the same date.

Witness

Interpreter

Investigators

[Signature/Thumbprint]

Signature

Signatures

NAM Ché

SUNG Vinntik

Herbert KARUGABA  
LIM Sokuntha