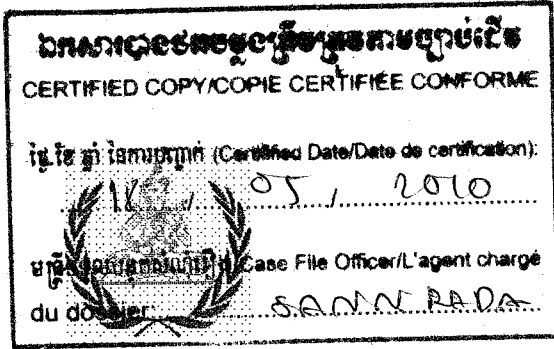


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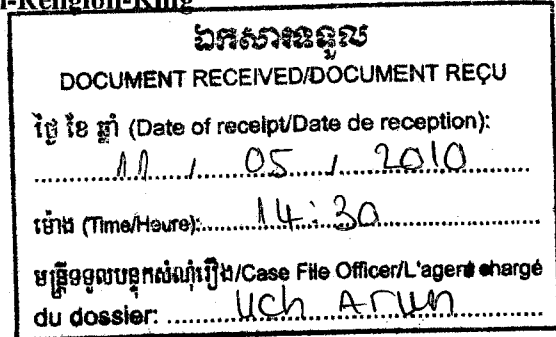


ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation-Religion-King

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា
Extraordinary Chambers in the
Courts of Cambodia

ការិយាល័យសហចៅក្រមស៊ើបអង្កេត
Office of the Co-Investigating Judges

Criminal Case File/Dossier penal
No: 002/14-08-2006
លេខស៊ើបអង្កេត/Investigation/Instruction
លេខ/No: 002/19-09-2007-ECCC-OCIJ



កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់បម្លើយសាក្សី
Written Record of Witness Interview

On the seventh of April, two thousand and ten, at 0855 hours, at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (in room 210 of the courtroom),

We, MEAS Bora, Investigators of the Extraordinary Chambers, being assigned by the Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating Judges, dated 25 February 2010,

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 [name of interpreter], as sworn Interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Recorded the statements of LOT Nitya [ឡុត និត្យា] (SALOT Ban [សាឡុត បាន]) a witness, who provided the following information regarding his personal identity:

The undersigned LOT Nitya [ឡុត និត្យា] (SALOT Ban [សាឡុត បាន]), alias/revolutionary name SO Hong [សូអុង ហុង], born on 9 December 1951, in Prek Sbov [ព្រែកស្បូវ] village,

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Stung Sen [ស្ទឹងសែន] commune, Stung Sen [ស្ទឹងសែន] district, Kampong Thom province. He is of Cambodian nationality [ខ្មែរ]. His father, SALOT Kheng [សាឡុត ខេង], is deceased, and his mother, LIM Him [លីម ហឹម], is deceased. Currently he is an advisor to the Ministry of National Defence. His present address is at village 63 [ភូមិ៦៣], Malay [ម៉ាឡេ] commune, Malay [ម៉ាឡេ] district, Banteay Meanchey province. He is married to CHOU Chheng [ជូ ឆេង], alive, and is 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 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 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: Where did you live before 1975?

A1: Before 17 April 1975 I lived in Udong [ឧតុង] district, Kampong Speu, which was the Central Office where a base was established to attack Phnom Penh.

Q: What is the code name of that Office?

A2: I have no recollection of it. At that time I was in Kräng Beng [ក្រាំងបេង] village, Kräng Khmao [ក្រាំងខ្មោ] commune, Kampong Speu before I moved to live in Udong [ឧតុង].

Q: Before the fall of 1975 was there any work meeting to disseminate information?

A3: I did not observe any significant meeting. I lived in a 10-by-10- metre complex. When there was a meeting of two or three people I would be tasked with guarding outside only.

Q: Who were the two or three people attending the meeting?

A4: Sometimes the East Zone, the South West Zone were called to the meeting. When they returned they would further disseminate the information. Not until the fall of Phnom Penh was a large-scale study session meeting convened.

Q: Were you aware of the substance of the meeting which was attended by those two or three people?

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- A5:** No, I was not. However I only knew that the meeting was about the attack of Phnom Penh; how the attack would be conducted and the management of the ammunition.
- Q:** How did you know that?
- A6:** I heard people say it.
- Q:** A witness stated that before the fall in 1975 there was a meeting on the evacuation plan where KHIEU Samphan was an attendant. Do you know about this?
- A7:** No, I do not. I remained in Kräng Beng [ក្រាំងបេង] during the evacuation.
- Q:** When did you enter Phnom Penh?
- A8:** I entered Phnom Penh two weeks or a month in the aftermath of the fall of Phnom Penh.
- Q:** Immediately upon arriving Phnom Penh did you go straight to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?
- A9:** Soon upon my arrival, I was asked to stay in a house adjacent to the Ministry. However, I was not yet assigned any task.
- Q:** During the vacant time, was there any meeting?
- A10:** No, there was not. We were tasked with cleaning the vicinity.
- Q:** When did B-1 operation commence?
- A11:** During that time its operation was not yet arranged to start immediately. Not until two or three months later after the place had been cleaned and kept in order did its operation begin.
- Q:** Had IENG Sary been working at B-1 when you started work at B-1?
- A12:** He had been working there. A month in the aftermath of the fall of Phnom Penh IENG Sary came to Phnom Penh.
- Q:** A witness testified that the Party asked that the S-71 force be gathered to enter Phnom Penh. Are you aware of this?
- A13:** I am not sure about this. I know that there was a meeting in which arrangements were made for people to work in various ministries including, for instance, who would be assigned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. People were recruited from the countryside according to their clean biographical records.
- Q:** Who was the Party referred?
- A14:** Leaders possibly people in the Centre or Sector.
- Q:** Who would be the composition of the leaders?
- A15:** Mr. IENG Sary was the leader of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Q:** You submitted that you came to B-1 two or three months in the aftermath of the fall of Phnom Penh in 1975. Had Mr. IENG Sary been the head of that location in the first place
- A16:** Yes, he had.
- Q:** Was there any audio-visual records of Mr. IENG Sary's voice during his speech regarding his work or his activities?
- A17:** No, there was not.
- Q:** Are you aware of the existence of the Kampong Chhnang airport construction worksite?
- A18:** I know that there was a plan to build an airport in Kampong Chhnang though I have never been to the site.
- Q:** Do you know of what kind of people who would be sent to work there?

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- A19:** No, I do not.
- Q:** Was there anyone sent from B-1 to work there?
- A20:** It was most unlikely.
- Q:** Some witnesses indicated that people were sent from B-1 to work there. What do you think about this?
- A21:** It is possible that people were sent out. However I have no idea as to where they could have been sent to. As I indicated, at B-1 people whose biographies were not clear were kept for while. After an investigation was completed, they would be sent out.
- Q:** Who sent people to be kept at B-1?
- A22:** Pàng [ប៉ង].
- Q:** What kind of people who were sent to be kept at B-1?
- A23:** The majority of them were rural people. Some were intellectuals. Commonly intellectuals were made to stay in Phnom Penh, for instance, Hong [ហុង] (his alias) my brother in law, was sent to be kept at the ministry. I knew that he must have had some trouble in the rural area and as a result he was sent to be kept there. Later I learnt that he was sent to S-21.
- Q:** How did you know that he was accused?
- A24:** Because I knew that KOY Thuon [កាយ ថួន] had some trouble. I saw him upon his arrival. I recognized him and felt sure that he could have had the trouble.
- Q:** Why did Pàng [ប៉ង] have to send people to be kept at B-1?
- A25:** Because it was an unarmed location. It was the Foreign Relations Ministry.
- Q:** When did you get to know S-21?
- A26:** After 1979.
- Q:** Regarding the work at B-1, who was in place of Mr. IENG Sary when he went abroad?
- A27:** The replacement was classified into two: the Foreign Affairs section and the internal one. As to me, I was in the internal section. People in the Foreign Affairs section were Mr. Thiounn Prasith [ថ្លួន ប្រសិទ្ធ] and KEAT Chhon [គាត ឈង់].
- Q:** Did Mr. KHIEU Samphan ever assist Mr. IENG Sary with his work?
- A28:** Yes, he occasionally did. Sometimes Mr. Thiounn Prasith did. When Mr. Thiounn Prasith was abroad with IENG Sary, his subordinates would be at his disposal.
- Q:** In what section did you work then?
- A29:** I worked in the section of the Secretary General of the ministry in charge of ideology and food.
- Q:** When Mr. KHIEU Samphan had to work as a replacement, what did he do?
- A30:** He came to search for information and asked about what kind of issue to be raised when giving speech.
- Q:** Did Mr. KHIEU Samphan meet face to face with Mr. IENG Sary?
- A31:** They met one another. Since all leaders stayed together, they all were aware of one another's work.
- Q:** Did you ever see Mr. KHIEU Samphan, IENG Sary and NUON Chea having meeting all together?

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- A32:** Yes, I did. They used to meet as such. The secret meeting would normally be convened at K-1 located near the river front, not at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Q:** Can you draw a location map of K-1 and those of other Ks?
- A33:** I am not sure I can do it for I only know K-1 location which was the place where the Centre worked and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Q:** What was 870?
- A34:** 870 was the Centre name while K-1 was the place where the Centre lived.
- Q:** What about S-71?
- A35:** I do not know.
- Q:** Who worked in Office 870? Were they the Standing Committee?
- A36:** They were the Centre Party Committee which comprised of over twenty people including Zone chairmen.
- Q:** Was Mr. KHIEU Samphan a member of the Standing Committee?
- A37:** No, he was not. There were only two or three people in the Standing Committee such as POL Pot, NUON Chea, IENG Sary and Ta Mok.
- Q:** It is supported by documents that Mr. KHIEU Samphan was the Standing Committee member. What do you think about this?
- A38:** No, he was not. I think he was more like a clerk of the Standing Committee.
- Q:** What was KHIEU Samphan's role in Office 870?
- A39:** So far as I know, he was the member of the Party Centre. However I have no idea when exactly he became [a member of] the Standing Committee. He was in charge of the Front affairs and collecting forces. Upon having seen him during work, I assumed that Mr. KHIEU Samphan were the head of Office 870 responsible for logistics as the successor of SOEU Vasy [ស៊ី វ៉ាស៊ី] alias Doeun [ធួន] who had been arrested earlier. Initially when he went into the jungle he worked in an office called the Front Office, not the Centre Office. However he was seen coming and going to the Centre office. Eventually, with the passage of time he became the State Presidium and then he came to stay in the Centre office.
- Q:** What was the power of the State Presidium?
- A40:** Like in the Front, he had no power.
- Q:** Did Pàng [ប៉ង] ever become the head of Office 870?
- A41:** Yes, he did. He was also the head. However he was rather mobile for he oversaw external affairs while Mr. KHIEU Samphan dealt only with internal ones.
- Q:** When was 870 established?
- A42:** It was created even when [we were] in the jungle and it was the Party's code name.
- Q:** Who was the head of 870 when it was established in the first place in the jungle?
- A43:** Initially SON Sen was, then Pàng [ប៉ង]. At that time there was a management committee comprised of SON Sen and Pàng.
- Q:** Apart from Pàng who else was the head?

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- A44:** Doeun [ឌៀន] also used to be the head of 870. He dealt with external affairs while Mr. KHIEU Samphan handled the internal ones. Before the fall of Phnom Penh in 1975, Doeun had been in the Zone.
- Q:** Did you believe that Mr. KHIEU Samphan was the head of Office 870?
- A45:** Yes, I did and I only saw him distributing salt and *prahok* (fish paste) here and there.
- Q:** According to your belief, when do you think Mr. KHIEU Samphan became the head of 870?
- A46:** Perhaps in 1976 or 1977, in the aftermath of Doeun's arrest. At the beginning they both worked together. However when Doeun was arrested he was left alone. He must, therefore, have been the head then.
- Q:** Some witnesses stated that Cheam [ធាម] was the driver who drove prisoners to S-21. What do you think about this?
- A47:** Regarding this, whenever Pàng issued order to anyone he/she had to execute it. We could not call such order into question. Besides this, I did not know anything at all.
- Q:** Do you confirm that prisoners were loaded on a truck and transported away?
- A48:** Yes.
- Q:** Was Mr. IENG Sary perhaps aware of this situation?
- A49:** Mr. IENG Sary must have been aware of this though he could not say anything.
- Q:** How could he be aware of it?
- A50:** He could be aware of it for people were sent to be kept with him. However he would not have known to where these people were taken.
- Q:** Some witnesses stated that Mr. IENG Sary sent telegrams to intellectuals abroad calling for their return. Are you aware of this?
- A51:** No, I am not. I only knew that some people wanted to return to Cambodia.
- Q:** According to the Foreign Affairs record (D2675/1.1.25) OEN 00427826, the leadership board comprised of Van [វ៉ាន់], Hong [ហុង], Roth [រ៉ត], Ban [ប៉ាន] and Muth [ម៉ុត]. Can you confirm whether that is a correct composition?
- A52:** Yes, it is. Such arrangement existed. As I indicated I was in the General Secretary section. Roth was in charge of work management in relation to Lao. Ban (female) was responsible for work relating to Lao, and Vietnam while Muth was in charge of documentation.
- Q:** On the same page of the document, there was mention of the term "Office". What was the function of that office?
- A53:** The Office was envisaged to take overall charge of the work, receive guests and solve disputes etc.
- Q:** Can it be said that the office was the secretariat of the Ministry?
- A54:** Yes.
- Q:** According to B-1 related documents, there was a classification of the masses, a kind of whom was classified as non-correctable. How was this type of people treated? Are you aware of this?

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- A55:** According to my knowledge before I entered the Ministry there had been a job screening for B-1 recruitment. Senior people were quick to be offered the job while young people were put on training for future work. I have no idea whether such classification existed.
- Q:** Can you show the names of those who were recruited to work at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?
- A56:** Yes, I can. As I already indicated my in-law was taken to work at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he has disappeared ever since. He was affiliated with KOY Thuon [ក្រុម គុយ].
- Q:** On 10 July 1976, there was a congress in which names of traitors were denounced and investigation was required to be conducted at all ministries including the review of B-1 staff biographies. Are you knowledgeable about this?
- A57:** The methods of work at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would include a daily meeting followed by an in-depth weekly meeting and a monthly life-view meeting. This method of work and meeting had been followed from the ones which were used since in the jungle. I don't really remember the full event of 10 July though I know that there were many arrests back then. I have no recollection of whether the meeting was held at B-1. Whenever there was a big issue, a meeting had to be convened.
- Q:** Can you give us an example of a big meeting?
- A58:** For example, a quarterly meeting or a meeting about the enemy who provoked antagonism among us from within. In such a big meeting, Mr. IENG Sary would be present.
- Q:** Was there any meeting to disseminate the Party policy?
- A59:** Yes, there was.
- Q:** What is exactly a life-view?
- A60:** Life-view is a meeting. We joined the revolution at will. We brought up the patriotic principle. If one possessed hesitancy he/she was destined to be unsuccessful. If one was not embedded with patriotism he/she was obliged to have it rid of. The enemy would never make us live peacefully. Biography making meeting would consume a month to complete. It was in this meeting that we built one another's self. It was instructed by the Centre that such meeting be conducted in every unit. In the framework of B-1, Mr. IENG Sary was the person who led the life-view meeting.
- Q:** Regarding this life-view meeting, we would like to refer to document D267/5/1.1.25, OEN00427859 in which comrade Sim's [ស៊ីម] life-view was mentioned. Who was Sim?
- A61:** Sim was a cook who was under my supervision. Currently he lives in Siem Reap.
- Q:** Do you recognize whose writing it is in this document?
- A62:** No, I do not.
- Q:** According to the document, B-1 work was classified into seven sections: Education, Growing Crops, Office, Politics, Protocol, Secretary and Civil Aviation. Is this description correct? Who was in charge of each section?

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A63: Yes, it is. Cheam [ជាម] was the head of the Growing Crops section (he was also tasked with overseeing security matters). I was in charge of Education section. Intellectuals including Thiounn Prasith [ថ្មី ប្រសិទ្ធ], KEAT CHHON [គាត់ ឈន់] were tasked with supervising the Office section. The joint committee was in charge of the Politics section. Protocol and the Secretary group were administered by intellectuals. The Civil Aviation section was meant for loading luggage and catering people on board the planes only.

Q: Where was the place to grow crops?

A64: Early on the backyard of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and another place at the residential unit by the river near Wat Phnom were used for growing crops.

Q: According to D267/5/1.125, OEN00427849, the leaders of the Ministry include Van [វ៉ាន់] as the Secretary, Hong [ហុង] as Deputy Secretary, Roenun [រ៉ូនុន], Ven [វ៉ែន] and Cheam [ជាម] as members. Do you believe that the structure is correct? Who was in charge of what?

A65: Yes, I do. But it was the old structure

Q: What does a Ministry Branch Committee mean?

A66: Given the passage of time, it is impossible for me to elaborate on this.

Q: Document D267/5/11.25, OEN00427928 indicates that at Chräng Chamreh [ច្រាំងចំរេះ], there were a total number of 118 people including 8 children and people from the Front. What do you think about this assertion?

A67: It seems the figure was not that many. The number might be that high during the initial gathering.

Q: Under the supervision of B-1 there were Marketing Committee under Roenun [រ៉ូនុន], Thy [ថី] and Cheat [ជាតិ] and Production Committee under Sim [ស៊ីម], In [ឌីន] and Chhay [គាយ]. There were three production locations: at Ta Khmao [តាខ្មៅ], Office 21 and another unidentified unit. Do you know that B-1 had such sections as Marketing and Production?

A68: Yes, I do. They were at Ta Khmao, Office 21 and another nearby location.

Q: In which part of Ta Khmao was it located?

A69: I have never been there. However I heard that it was next to the Car Tyre Factory. Cheam [ជាម] used to go there to fetch vegetables for guests. Office 21 (located in Pailin Hotel [សណ្ឋាគារប៉ៃលិន]) was a noodle market where Chinese noodles and cake were sold to guests.

Q: It is indicated in a document that there were enemies inside the office. If the enemies were stubborn the Ministry would refer them to the security to be suppressed. What do you think about this assertion?

A70: Such a thing was nonexistent. In the Ministry people would be recruited among those whose biography was clean. There was no such instruction. If there were it would have been done secretly which was not known to me. Education was conducted on a daily basis.

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- Q:** It is stated in a document that at B-1 there was a convention in which the following statement was made that "we have smashed the enemies who are CIA, KGB and the Yuon [Vietnamese]. Yet the enemies have not been fully rid of from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We shall continue the purges". Do you know who said it?
- A71:** Such a thing was unlikely. Refreshment was done daily and monthly. We were told that if we had anything to report, we had to do right away. If waiting until being accused we could be in big trouble. Accusation was mostly made from the outside and Pàng [ប៉ាង] was the one who came to conduct the arrest.
- Q:** [B-1 was] classified into B-30, B-31 and B-32. Are you aware of this?
- A72:** Boeng Trabek [បឹងត្របែក] was overseen by Pàng, and Mr. HAO Nam Hong [ហ៊ាវណាំអុង ណាំហុង] was also there. After Pàng had been in trouble, it was left to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to administer for a month or two then the Yuon [Vietnamese] approached. However a week before the Yuon's incursion I had been there to teach.
- Q:** You said that Mr. IENG Sary used to teach there. Did you ever accompany him?
- A73:** Yes, I did.
- Q:** Some witnesses stated that Mr. IENG Sary used to teach there frequently after 1975. What do you think about this?
- A74:** No, he did not. He used to teach there only twice, perhaps one in 1978 and another in 1979, when he set out plan to address the situation when the Youn was coming near. Mr. IENG Sary instructed HING Un [ហ៊ីង ឃុន] to teach at Boeng Trabek when Pàng's trouble was gaining momentum. The teaching took place before Boeng Trabek was returned to B-1.
- Q:** Can we say that Pàng was also in overall charge of B-1 at Boeng Trabek from 1975 due to the fact that there were intellectuals in there?
- A75:** There was some cooperation in managing the vicinities though Pàng was fully in charge of that place.
- Q:** Why was Boeng Trabek returned B-1?
- A76:** Because intellectuals lived there and had to come to work at B-1.
- Q:** When was Boeng Trabek created?
- A77:** It was created in 1976 or 1977.
- Q:** Can you identify its location?
- A78:** It was made of approximately two kilometres square. The Office of Boeng Trabek was off street 271, one of its parts was next to the Boeng Trabek Tauch [បឹងត្របែកតាច]. The Boeng Trabek complex did not stretch all the way to cover the Boeng Trabek High School. [Investigator's note:] (We have asked the witness to draw the map depicting the Boeng Trabek location on which he signed. This document will become an annex to this record).
- Q:** What kinds of buildings were inside the compound?
- A79:** There were some old houses and there was no fence.
- Q:** How was the vicinity controlled without any fence?
- A80:** Merely soldiers were seen living in the surrounding areas. There was a management committee which set the movement limits to the occupants.

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- Q:** Do you know when was Chrang Chamreh created?
- A81:** Initially it did not belong to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; it belonged to the Zone under the supervision of KOY Thuon, alias Thuch [ធុច]. Later he handed it over to B-1 because it could supply fish and turtles to the foreign guests; and there were fields for growing crops. Perhaps in late 1976 it was returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. So far as I can recollect, rice was harvested there for two consecutive seasons before the fall of 1979.
- Q:** Did KOY Thuon enter Chrang Chamreh since the fall of 1975?
- A82:** Yes, he did.
- Q:** Was the Chraing Chamreh complex which was under KOY Thuon's supervision bigger than when it was handed over to B-1?
- A83:** Yes. It was bigger because some parts were handed over to the sector or other districts.
- Q:** Do you remember the location of Chrang Chamreh Office?
- A84:** I did not stay there long enough to clearly remember the details of it. [Investigator's note:] (We asked the witness to draw the location of the Chrang Chamreh complex which was under the supervision of B-1. This sketch is included as an annex to this record.)
- Q:** When KOY Thuon handed over Chrang Chamreh to B-1, was there any change to its name?
- A85:** I seem to have no recollection of it at all.
- Q:** Have you ever heard of B-60 or K-10?
- A86:** I have never heard of them; it was possible that the names were in existence.
- Q:** Can you confirm which parts were handed over to the sector?
- A87:** Some parts were given to Udong [ឧដុង្គ] district and some remained under continuous supervision by KOY Thuon's Office of Commerce. Mr. IENG Sary made a request for some and he was given them accordingly.
- Q:** According to a document, B-1 took control of Chrang Chamreh. You were the one who had direct supervision there. What does direct supervision mean?
- A88:** Direct supervision means taking overall charge. Cheam was the one who came to inspect Chrang Chamreh and I had transplanted rice seedlings two times there.
- Q:** Did you go there alone or with intellectuals?
- A89:** Intellectuals rarely went there. Those who went there were merely stewards.
- Q:** Some witnesses stated that intellectuals including Mr. Thiounn Prasith used to go there. What do you think about this?
- A90:** Yes, there were some.
- Q:** Was Mr. IENG Sary the one who made the decision to send you to oversee Chrang Chamreh?
- A91:** Yes, he was. There was a meeting in which IENG Sary was the decision maker. I had to be accountable to him.
- Q:** At Chrang Chamreh, who were under your supervision?
- A92:** Cheam was my deputy. Ta (grandpa) Cheang [តា ធុង] was regularly on duty there.
- Q:** A witness submitted that Kheng [ខេង] and Sim [ស៊ីម] were the chiefs there. What do you think about this assertion?

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- A93:** Kheng and Sim were not the chiefs. They were staff members who were regularly on duty there.
- Q:** Did Mr. IENG Sary ever go there?
- A94:** Yes, he did. He stopped over in there when he took the guests on a trip. He was not there to attend any meeting. He took the guests there to have some meals and baked turtles at KOY Thuon's Office.
- Q:** When did Ta Cheang enter M-1?
- A95:** He entered M-1 during KOY Thuon's time. Ta Cheang was not B-1 staff. He only became B-1 staff later. However he never came to work at B-1. Ta Cheang was a carpenter who made carts, tables and cupboards.
- Q:** What is Ta Cheang's wife's name?
- A96:** His wife's name was Sae [សែ].
- Q:** Was there any fence surrounding Chrang Chamreh when it was under B-1 control?
- A97:** No, there was not. It was the same as when it was under KOY Thuon's control. B-1 did not make any modification to it.
- Q:** What types of people were at Chrang Chamreh?
- A98:** 'Old [base] People'.
- Q:** Some witnesses asserted that some intellectuals oversaw that place and VAN Piny [វ៉ាន់ ប៊ីនី] was the head of Chrang Chamreh. Is it right?
- A99:** No, it is not.
- Q:** What kinds of tasks were assigned to people at M-1?
- A100:** They raised fish, turtles, grew rice and did some woodwork.
- Q:** Where were the people of M-1 sent from?
- A101:** They were the same people who had worked with KOY Thuon.
- Q:** Some witnesses submitted that M-1 was meant to house people whose stance was ambiguous, maybe friends or enemies. What do you think about this?
- A102:** It was not the case. They were merely ordinary people.
- Q:** What time did people at Chrang Chamreh start work? And when did they leave work? Was freedom of movement allowed?
- A103:** They were not allowed to roam out freely. They had to work in the position where they were assigned to be. If they went outside they would be suspected. Working hours were just like those of the peasants'. However there was more free time.
- Q:** What about eating?
- A104:** We had rice with corns, sometimes bread.
- Q:** When someone got sick was there any medic?
- A105:** There was medic and locally produced medicines.
- Q:** For those who committed a wrongdoing, would they be punished?
- A106:** During that time there were daily meetings. When something out of the ordinary happened the head of the office would report to Mr. IENG Sary. However people were not punished for their having committed the wrongdoing. The out of the ordinary thing here refers to the situation when any of the Chrang Chamreh people was externally accused of having been affiliated with the enemy network.
- Q:** Did you ever attend a meeting at B-1 on an external allegation that someone at Chrang Chamreh had an affiliation to the enemy?

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A107: Yes, I did. I attended B-1 meetings and used to call people at Chrang Chamreh to the meetings.

Q: Can you give us a practical example of such event?

A108: For example, KOY Thuon was accused. To that effect, his subordinates had to be questioned to see if KOY Thuon could have ordered them to do something or what he could have done.

Q: After the meeting to review the documents, was any person concerned ever arrested?

A109: During the meeting there was no finding regarding any one who was involved with KOY Thoun.

Q: During the meeting when the alleged document was reviewed was Mr. IENG Sary present?

A110: No, he was not. He did not attend the meeting. I reported to him on the meeting. In the report to him I indicated that those people were ignorant; they only followed their leader.

Q: Was there any political and biography meetings?

A111: Biography meeting was chaired by me. This biography meeting was held together with the life-view meeting. Such meeting would be held every three months, six months and 12 months.

Q: According to statement by SVAY Borei [ស្វាយ ប៊ុរី] who submitted that he went to Chrang Chamreh and VAN Piny used to go there too. What do you think about this?

A112: I do not know.

Q: Were the products which were produced at Chrang Chamreh taken to the State Market?

A113: Yes, they were. Good products were taken to the State Market as for the no-good ones were kept for own consumption.

Q: A witness revealed the name of the former ambassadors who used to be at Chrang Chamreh such as NORODOM Phourisara [នរោត្តម ភូរិសារ៉ា], SARIN Chhat [សារិន ឆាត], CHAO Seng [ចៅ សេង], CHEA Săn [ជា សាន់] etc. Do you know that these people were sent to Chrang Chamreh?

A114: No, I do not. I only know Brother SARIN Chhat. He used to come and go to Chrang Chamreh with Mr. IENG Sary. However he did not work and live there.

Q: According to the S-21 prisoner's list, Mr. HUOT Sambath [ហួត សម្បត្តិ], the former Cambodian ambassador to Yugoslavia and YI Subkunthy [យី ស៊ុបកុងត្តិ], the former Cambodian ambassador to Sweden, were arrested from Chrang Chamreh in September 1976. What do you think about this assertion?

A115: I have no idea.

Q: Could there be any intellectuals at Chrang Chamreh before B-1 was in charge of the location?

A116: Yes, perhaps it could; but I did not know. People might be sent there so that they could be kept at the Zone Committee at Chrang Chamreh.

~~07/09/20~~

- 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 1555 hours on the same date.

Witness

Interpreter

Investigators

[Thumbprint]

[Signature]

[Signature]

SEK Sam At

LIM Sokuntha