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NATIONAL GENDARMERIE			
ILE DE FRANCE GENDARMERIE REGION Paris Investigations Section			
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<i>Unit Code</i>	<i>Interview No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Case file No.</i>
04978	00603	2009	

ROGATORY LETTER

WITNESS INTERVIEW

WITNESS

<i>Record No.</i>	<i>Page no.</i>
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On Thursday, 4 June 2009 at 14:00
 I, the undersigned, A/C GEROLD Patrick, Judicial Police Officer of the Paris Investigations Section (75)
 Noting articles 16 to 19 and 151 to 155 of the Code of Criminal Procedure;
 Noting Article 18(4) of the CCP, having notified the Seine Maritime gendarmerie commander of my travel
 to the named venue.
 Being in the offices of the investigation unit in Deville Les Rouen (76), report as follows:

Delegation: No. 1/09/046 of 31/03/2009
 DUTARTRE Nathalie Senior Investigating Judges PARIS
Investigations concerning: KAING Guek, NUON Chea, IENG Sary, IENG Thirith and KHIEU Samphan
For: Crimes against humanity - grave violations of the Geneva Conventions of 12/08/1949.
Transmission: See attached rogatory letter
Transmission: No. 41016/DEF/GEND/ of 31/03/2009
 TGIF/SR Paris
 Lieutenant Colonel GOSSET Eric commander of the Paris 75 Investigations Section,
 PARIS (75)
Assignment: See attached rogatory letter

In the presence of Bernard BRUN and NUON Pharat, investigators at the ECCC in Phnom Penh,
 summoned before us the witness named hereinafter, and have informed his of the charges in relation to
 which his statement is sought. --

<i>Surname</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Married name</i>			
THIOUNN	Mumm				
<i>Sex</i>	<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Postcode of place of birth</i>		
F	Married	18/12/1925	Phnom Penh, Cambodia		
<i>Parents</i>					
<i>Father:</i>		<i>Mother:</i>			
<i>Address</i>					
5, Parc de la Durdent					
<i>Municipal district and Postcode</i>		<i>Insee</i>	<i>Telephone no.</i>	<i>Profession</i>	<i>Nationality (if foreign)</i>
MONT SAINT AIGANT (76), France			02 35 74 25 13	Retired	France

Having taken the oath to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, the witness, who was interviewed
 separately from and in the absence of the Charged Person, made the following statement:

I have another address in France: 28, rue de Penthièvre, Sceaux (92).
 society.

Original FR: 00342210-00342213

ឯកសារទទួល DOCUMENT RECEIVED/DOCUMENT REÇU	
ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ (Date of receipt/date de reception):	
07 SEP 2009	
ម៉ោង (Time/Heure):	
16:00	
មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង / Case File Officer/L'agent chargé du dossier: CA. Juy	
មន្ត្រីចម្លងបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង / Case File Officer/L'agent chargé du dossier: CA. Juy	
ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ត្រឹមត្រូវ (Certified Date /Date de certification):	
08 SEP 2009	

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Question: Please tell us about background?

Answer: I arrived in France in 1946 with Prince Sihanouk on an official visit. I was a student then; I was among six other students who travelled with Prince Sihanouk. After that, I stayed behind to study Mathematics (*Math sup and Math Spe*) at Louis Legrand in Paris. I then joined the *Polytechnique* institute in 1948. In 1952, I studied engineering and telecommunications in Paris (13th arrondissement).

I got married in 1954 to Monique MICHELE. I have two children.

I returned to Cambodia in 1954 following the Paris Agreement. I attempted to launch a political career, but was unsuccessful. I returned to France in April 1955. In 1956/1957, I joined the French national centre for research (CNRS) – physics-mathematics section – in Paris. I was there until 1970, when Lon Nol launched his coup d'état.

At Prince Sihanouk's request, I joined him in Beijing in April 1970. He did not ask me to do anything in particular. However, I took it upon myself to coordinate the people around him. The building we were in was not attached to the embassy. I stayed with him until in 1975, when Cambodia was liberated. In September 1975, I travelled on the same plane with him when he returned to Cambodia.

I stayed in Cambodia until November 1979. I then left Cambodia and went to a refugee camp in Thailand; I stayed there for about one month. I was in danger of being killed by Vietnamese hired guns. People in the camp told me that individuals had been sent from Vietnam to kill me. The Thai then came [*missing segment?*] if I was prepared to go join the Khmer Rouge.

I lived in Thailand from late 1979 to late 1982. I was part of the Democratic Kampuchea government as head of the science and technology commission. Khieu Samphan was the head of the government.

In late 1982, I returned to France on a UNESCO visa, and was reunited with my family. I remained in France for good.

Question: Tell us about your political career before 1975.

Answer: Before 1970, the Khmer students' association (AEK) had set up house in the Indochina House. The association was dissolved around 1952/1953. Later, the Cambodian student's union (UEK) was formed and used to meet at my house, at rue Penthievre, in Sceaux. I was not the president of the association, I was only the first secretary of its steering committee for a couple of months. The aim of the association was to support Cambodian students in their studies.

I was never a member of the communist party. I used to attend caucus meetings to see how things were

Question: Did you consider yourself a supporter or a member of the communist party?

Answer: No, I considered myself a nationalist fighting for the independence of my country. I was not a communist, but I sought to understand what communism was about.

Question: While with Prince Sihanou from 1970 to 1975, were you involved in any political activity?

Answer: Yes, I was a member of the Sihanouk government. I managed the funds provided by China. These were the only duties assigned to me then. As from September 1974, all the ministerial functions were transferred to the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, with the exception of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Sarinn Chhak) and that the premiership (Pen Nouth

Question: Before 1975, what was your relationship with Pol Pot?

Answer: Nil. I met him for the first time in 1980 at the Thai border.

Question: What were your functions in Cambodia between 1975 and 1979?

Answer: First, I was sent to work for Vorn Vet at the Ministry of Industry. I was then in charge of a scientific chemical laboratory in Phnom Penh. I was aspiring to become independent, and this post gave me the opportunity to do so. I was director of the laboratory until September 1978. I did not hold any other posts concurrently between 1975 and 1975. I reported to Chum, battalion chief. It took me several months to put order, repair the equipment which has been completely disassembled. My main task was to address problems relating to chemistry.

From September 1978, on Vorn Vet's orders, I became a teacher at the then Soviet Institute in Phnom Penh. Three hundred children (the youngest ones were 9) were put under my care. We took care of them and taught them discipline and provided them with accommodation. These were Cambodian children, probably from the upper class. My first task was to build their character and teach them discipline. We did

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not have time to teach them formal lessons. Within three months, the Vietnamese invaded the city. The idea was to give these children an education. About 30 intellectuals (from the Red Soil re-education camp) used to come in and assist me in accomplishing this task. They included Pech Chhon, Tram Ievtek and Toth Xy (public works engineer).

On 7 January 1979, just hours before the Vietnamese invasion, I met someone who advised me to leave the city. I headed for the Cardamome mountains. I wandered about in the region for three months along with the 300 hundred children and 30 intellectuals. As there was no food, the children were put under the care of the Khmer Rouge. I then went into hiding in the countryside for eight months and was protected by the local people, and even by members of the FUNK, a party which enjoyed the support of the Vietnamese. I was fearing for my life. It was in the interest of the Vietnamese to eliminate intellectuals like me. I then sought asylum in Thailand.

Question: Do you know IENG Sary?

Answer: I have known him since 1951. He asked in Paris to head the Cambodian delegation to the World Youth Festival in East Berlin. IENG Sary is not my friend, but I have met several times since, for example, in Beijing in 1971. We attended a badminton game organised by Prince Sihanouk. We spoke about this and that, but we did not discuss politics. We never worked together. I have not seen IENG Sary since. I worked under Vorn Vet. However, my brother Prasith used to work with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, under IENG Sary.

Question: What about your other brother Thioeun? Was he with the Ministry of Health.

Answer: He was a doctor at the Khmer-Soviet hospital in Phnom Penh. There was no ministry of health. I did not know his supervisors. In the period from 1975 to 1979, non-military personnel could not hold managerial posts. Only people in the military were assigned such posts; this was based on the Chinese system devised by TAI PING. After conquering Nankin, TAI PING evacuated all its inhabitants.

Question: Like Cambodia where everywhere was expelled from the towns.

Answer: Yes, I heard this on the radio back then.

Question: Do you where the various Khmer government ministries were located?

Answer: Vorn Vet's ministry was located in a small villa near Central Market, somewhere between Norodom Boulevard and Central Market. I do not know where the other ministries were located.

Question: What was your relationship with Pol Pot between 1975 and 1979?

Answer: None. I had not relations with him or his close collaborators. I did not know them. Things were highly compartmentalised and very obscure. It may be that Vorn Vet was among his close collaborators. I made a conscious effort to stay keep my distance for my own safety.

Question: What were your relations with the five Charged Persons between 1975 and 1979?

Answer: I knew IENG Sary and his wife IENG Thirith before that. It was IENG Sary who introduced me to Vorn Vet. I saw him at the Thai border in 1979. KAING Guek is entirely unknown to me.

As for NUON Chea, I met him once at the airport around October/November 1978, as we were both leaving for Beijing. I received a personal invitation from the wife of ZOU EN LAY (her husband was Mao Tse Tung's foreign minister) to visit small factories in China. However, I do not know the purpose of NUON Chea's trip in China. We were not travelling in a delegation.

Finally, as for KHIEU Samphan, I never met him and neither did I work with him.

Question: Who decided the evacuation of Phnom Penh in April 1975?

Answer: You should put that question to the people who currently under investigation at the Court. It is beyond me.

Question: Who came up with idea of instituting collective labour (farming, dykes, etc.)?

Answer: I do not know.

Question: Is it true that you were accused of being a KGB agent?

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Answer: I was falsely accused of being an agent of the CIA and the KGB. This is mentioned, for example, in the confessions of Tauch Kham Douen. I have known this since 1966/1967. I have a copy of the confessions. I should mention that many people have put out false reports.

Question: Can you tell us about Office 870?

Answer: This does not ring a bell.

Question: While you were in charge of the scientific chemical laboratory in Phnom Penh in 1978, what were your relations with the Ministry of Social Sciences?

Answer: IENG Thirith was the Minister of Social Affairs. I did not know this until after events. I did not know it at the material time.

Question: Who appointed you director at UNESCO in 1979?

Answer: I was part of the new Democratic Kampuchea government as head of the science and technology commission, and held the rank of minister. In this capacity, I headed the Cambodian delegation at both ICMAS and UNESCO. The name THIOUNN conjured responsibility. It must have been used as a façade to represent the Khmer Rouge. I left the DK government in 1982, when the tripartite government was formed.

Question: Were you involved in the formation of the KR-Sihanouk-Son Sen tripartite government in 1982?

Answer: No, I only heard about it on the radio.

DONE in DEVILLE LES ROUEN (76), on this 4th day of June 2009 at 19:15. Having read the above statement, I declare that it is true and correct and have nothing to change, add or remove.

Witness

Judicial Police Officer

The *Procureur de la République* for Rouen is hereby notified of the result of our investigations

Judicial Police Officer