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ងខ្ពស់នុំសម្រ**េសស**មញ្ញត្តួខត្តលាភារកម្ពសា

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

ងារូណាស្តុណទាសាខ្សេងស្នេងស្នើង

Office of the Co-Investigating Judges Bureau des Co-juges d'instruction សំណុំឡើឡាឡានស្នា

Criminal Case File /Dossier pénal

MB/No: 002/14-08-2006

Investigation

INIB/No: 002/19-09-2007-ECCC-OCLJ

អំណត់មេនុខែអាស្លាម៉ខម្លើយសាអ្សី Written Record of Witness Interview

On the twenty-fourth of March in the year two thousand and nine, at 1510 hours at Au Snguot អូវស្លុត Village, Ta Sanh តាសាញ Commune, Sâmlaut សំឡូត District, Battambang បាត់ដំបង Province,

We, CHAY Chandaravan ថាយ ច័ន្នតារាណ្ណ and Thomas KUEHNEL, Investigators of the Extraordinary Chambers, having been assigned by the Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating Judges dated 27 January 2009,

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

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

☑ With Mr. HAM Samnang, as sworn interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Recorded the statements of SÂ Siek to thijf, a witness, who provided the following information regarding her identity:

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា មានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៤ សង្កាត់ ចោមចៅ ខណ្ឌ ដង្កោ ក្រុង ភ្នំពេញ ប្រអប់សំបុត្រលេខ៧១ ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ +៨៥៥(០)៦៣ ២១៨៩៤១ ទូរសាលេខ +៨៥៥(០)៦៣ ២១៨៩៤១។

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	ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ នៃការបញ្ជាក់ (Certifined Date/Date de certification):
	មន្ត្រីមទូលបន្ទកសំណើរីដែ/Cose File Officer/L'agent charge

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SANN RADA



The undersigned SÂ Siek វា សៀក alias Sim ស៊ីម, born in 1956 at Trapeang Meanchey គ្រារាំង មានជ័យ Village, Teuk Thla ទីកដ្ឋា Commune, Prey Veng ព្រៃវែង District, Prey Veng ព្រៃវែង Province.

She is of Cambodian nationality, and is a farmer. Her father HÈM Chhie ហែម ឈើ is deceased, and her mother Sie ឃើ is deceased. Her current residence is at Au Snguot អូវស្លាត Village, Ta Sanh តាហេញ Commune, Sâmlaut សំឡាត District, Battambang បាត់ដំបង Province. Her husband SOTH Tha សុទ្ធ ថា is alive. She is the mother of 4 children.

The witness has no criminal record.

- ☑ The witness declared that she can read, write, and understand the Khmer language.
- ☑ The witness declared that she cannot read and write the foreign language. Therefore, the original of this Written Record is written in the Khmer language.
- ☑ We advised the witness that an audio or video recording was being made of this Interview.
- ☑ The witness told us that 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 her right against self-incrimination, in accordance with Rule 28 of the ECCC Internal Rules.

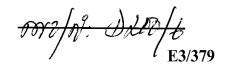
Question - Answer:

- Q: Would you describe your history prior to 1975?
- A: In 1972 I stayed at the birth village; but at that time they selected young artists; they had me work at district arts; I was about 15 to 16 years old.
- Q: Who selected the district artists?
- A: The District Com, Ta Cha Kaum ជាចាក្ដម.
- Q: In 1972 at that time, was Prey Veng District under the LON Nol regime, or was it a liberated zone?
- A: In 1970 was a coup d'état; and in 1972 my zone had already created a Khmer Rouge militia unit. Later on the Centre requested me from the district to go to the

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Centre to serve at a mobile broadcast radio. This mobile broadcast radio was situated in Steung Tràng ស្តីឯក្រង់ District. When the Centre came to do the selecting, Prey Veng District selected two persons, me and Chhieng ហេរ៉ាង, who played the trôsao ទ្រវេសា.

Q: For what purpose was the selection made?

A: To work on disseminating information in northern Steung Trang District.

O: Did this broadcast radio team have a code number?

A: I was at S-6 No located under the common office of B-20 UEO. B-20 was also in Steung Tràng District. The Centre was an office where the senior men stayed.

Q: When you were at S-6, what did you do?

A: They had me train and record songs there, such as music notes and songs for serving the radio work. I worked in the mobile broadcast radio station. At that time, there were two broadcast radio stations; one was a mobile radio station in Cambodia; the other one was in Hanoi, Vietnam, and was a fixed station. We recorded the songs here, sending the tapes to Hanoi and serving here as well.

Q: Who was the chairman of S-6?

A: Săo ini was the chairman.

Q: When entered Phnom Penh, did São come along?

A: When entering Phnom Penh, everyone came along. About 9 a.m. on 17 April 1975, we liberated the City of Phnom Penh; we prepared supplies and by departed to sleep at Phnom Ath Ros property for three nights until they evacuated all people; then they led us into Phnom Penh.

Q: How many years did you work at the S-6 radio station in Steung Trang?

A: I worked from 1973 until the liberation of the City of Phnom Penh in 1975.

Q: How did you know that they had evacuated the people from Phnom Penh?

A: At that time Mr. KHIEU Samphan, HOU Nim, and SON Sen travelled to meet each other in Phnom Ath Rõs. We went to Phnom Ath Rõs after them. They went to prepare to enter Phnom Penh as well. When I had rested at Phnom Ath Rõs for three days, they said that now we could enter; then we travelled by Chinese jeeps along National Road 4, coming to stay at the Olympic Stadium for one more

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- night. Upon our arrival, all the people had not yet been evacuated; there were many. My chairman told me.
- Q: When you were with those three, KHIEU Samphan ខៀវ សំផន, SON Sen សុន សេន, and HOU Nim ហ៊្វី នីម, what activities did you see them conducting?
- A: I saw nothing: their activities were normal, getting ready to enter and occupy the City of Phnom Penh.
- Q: At that time, what activities of the Phnom Penh people did you see?
- A: I saw some people pushing cars; some pushing moto-trailers; some had motorbikes. Most of the cars had no gasoline and were pushed from behind by hand. My chairman told me that those people had been evacuated in the wrong direction, departing through Prêk Kdam ¡¡¡¡¡¡¡¡¡¡¡¡; and that was not the birth district of most of them, so instead they were turned to Tumnub Kabsrauv ˈsiiniti;. When I entered, only one more line of people remained: those who had been evacuated in the wrong direction. They were comprised of Chinese and Khmer. That line of people consisted of tens of thousands of people.
- Q: When you arrived at the Olympic Stadium, what did you do next?
- A: Later on they had me come to stay at the radio station near Wat Phnom វត្តភ្នំ.
- Q: At that time, did you know that who had ordered the evacuation of the people?
- A: I did not know. I just knew that the Uncles had not yet allowed entry because the people had been evacuated in the wrong direction
- Q: Who were the Uncles?
- A: The three senior leaders who came along.
- Q: What is the meaning of in the wrong direction?
- A: It means that they had asked the city people that where their birth districts were; they had them go to those birth districts.
- Q: Were you sure that the Angkar had a plan to evacuate the people to their birth districts?
- A: Yes, that is what they said.
- Q: When the people went in the wrong direction, who was in control there?
- A: Only the army was seen; but I did not know which division. At that time, it was raining; it was drizzling rain and murky; the sky was dark; abandoned weapons

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- were scattered, bags, clothes, shoes; there were six dragonfly helicopters, armoured vehicles, trucks.
- Q: Who made the plan that the people were to be sent whatever district they were born in?
- A: I did not know. People at that time did not have the right; I want to say that when one wins, they are the one who manages. I would like to stress that when travelling to Phnom Penh, there was also TEAV OI 9140.
- Q: Who was Mr. TEAV O1?
- A: He was an intellectual, but he was in culture, arts; and his revolutionary name was Saom third. He was a person who edited the radio text; after HOU Nim, and São was chairman of the arts office.
- Q: Was it true that your chairman asked you to wait at Phnom Ath Ros until all people had been evacuated from Phnom Penh?
- A: Yes
- Q: When you were at Phnom Ath Ros, did you know that KHIEU Samphan, SON Sen, and HOU Nim had talked about the evacuation of the people?
- A: I did not know, because I was in the arts section, thinking about training myself, singing, recording, in order to taken to broadcast at the new location; but I just saw their cars.
- Q: Upon arriving at the Ministry of Propaganda in Phnom Penh, what did you do?
- A: When I arrived at the Ministry of Propaganda, the former artists had already been evacuated. They kept only six technicians to lead us to study, and tell us what Room 1, Room 2, were used for.
- Q: Did they prepare the studio before the entry into Phnom Penh?
- A: The studio was left by the old society.
- Q: When departing from Phnom Ath Ros, did you go to the Olympic Stadium right away?
- A: No, I went to sleep at one office whose name I do not remember. That office was in the middle of rice fields where there was a small thatched house; then approached Phnom Penh through Tumnub Kabsrauv.
- Q: With how many people did you leave the S-6 Office?
- A: About 40 people, the whole arts team.
- Q: How many teams did the arts team have?

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A: Those who served the arts were only one team.

- Q: When you arrived at the Olympic Stadium, were you still broadcast on the mobile radio?
- A: Yes, we were still broadcasting on the mobile radio; it was placed in a small truck.
- Q: Was there any radio broadcast when the people were being evacuated and were running up and down?
- A: When it was time, the mobile radio broadcast, starting from 7 a.m., speaking about the liberation of the cities and playing liberation songs.
- Q: Was there any announcement to the people to come out to welcome and greet the soldiers, and to lay down weapons?
- A: Yes, the content was that white flags had to be raised and weapons had to be laid down. The people placed white flags at their houses.
- Q: Do you remember what information was broadcast on the radio?
- A: At that time they said that our country had been liberated from LON Nol; and we called that the American imperialists; that is what was broadcast. The radio reader read in the truck and broadcast immediately; the transmitter and generator were carried together on the truck.
- Q: Did they tell the people to leave their homes on the radio or through the Khmer Rouge soldiers?
- A: I did not know.
- Q: How many lines of people were evacuated?
- A: They had evacuated them all; I saw just one line remaining. It took three days to evacuate them all.
- Q: Do you remember on what day you arrived in Phnom Penh City?
- A: On 17 April at 9 a.m., they shouted liberation; and we left Dei Krâhâm អឺក្រហម in Kampong Cham កំពង់ចាម to sleep at Phnom Ath Ros for three nights by crossing at Prêk Kdam. On the trip, there were two trucks transporting two readers, a broadcast person, a recordist, a generator operator, and a driver. The broadcast person meaning the person who operated the player; it was mainly tape. The broadcast person was not a reader; the reader was the speaker.
- Q: Did they broadcast all about the liberation since leaving Dei Krâhâm?
- A: Yes, the content they broadcast was all about the liberation.

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Q: Who wrote the content for reading? And did the chairman come along?

A: I did not know. The chairman came along; my chairman was in charge of the arts section.

Q: Who brought you to Phnom Penh?

- A: Coming along were Mr. TEAV OI, HOU Nim, SON Sen, KHIEU Samphan; I did not know what they were doing. They went to meet at Phnom Ath Ros. We met them at Phnom Ath Ros when we arrived there. They may have left only one or two hours before us.
- Q: Where did the three, KHIEU Samphan, SON Sen, and HOU Nim depart from?
- A: I did not know because their place was apart. In fact, they all were in northern Steung Tràng; but it was unknown where their office was located.
- Q: Were Mr. POL Pot, IENG Sary, and NUON Chea seen?
- A: They were not seen. But IENG Sary was at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at that time.
- Q: You had departed on 17 April. When did you arrive in Phnom Penh?
- A: It was approximately the 20th when I arrived in Phnom Pen, because we rested along the way.
- Q: Was the propaganda location their former radio broadcast station?
- A: Yes.
- Q: What was written on the signboard?
- A: I did not see the signboard. There was one loudspeaker in the front; upon arrival the former technicians there brought us to see the rooms; all the rooms were introduced to us: this room was for recording drama unit; this room was for recording chapei if; this room was for recording modern music; this room for reading; this room for broadcast; they just walked around and introduced like that. Later on they helped train on recording and editing until we knew fluently and served the work for three to five years.
- Q: Where was the main propaganda location?
- A: The main propaganda location was near Wat Phnom close to Lycée Descartes. When arrived there, the former technicians helped train us; they did not evacuate them. Later on we stayed there when there was a permanent house, a unit; as for the technicians they were allowed to bring their wives and children back from the district where they had been evacuated, so they could live together.

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Q: Would you describe about what Khmer Rouge were broadcasting when you arrived at the Ministry of Propaganda?

- A: At the time, we broadcast about the liberation, the country being independent, and having defeated the American imperialists.
- Q: How many people remained at the radio broadcast station?
- A: There were about six former old people. I do not remember the names and know whether they have died or are alive nowadays. They lived there until 1978 when I was removed.
- Q: (Investigator's comment: Five photographs are shown to the witness.) Please look at these photographs, do you remember this building?
- A: There is one pole right here where the loudspeaker was tied to (the witness pointed at by confirming on the photograph).
- Q: (Investigator's comment: The witness is pointing at by confirming on the photograph that has a building with a fence.) Is this location the Ministry of Propaganda in the Khmer Rouge time?
- A: Yes.
- Q: (Investigator's comment: The witness is pointing at by confirming on the photograph that has an entry gate.) Do you remember that entry gate?
- A: Yes, I typed right here. There were stairs leading up to the house of HOU Nim; his house was upstairs. Right here there was a pole to which a loudspeaker was tied. I want to say that since the Sangkum Reastr Niyum time our main radio station was right there.
- Q: At that entry gate, what stories did you type?
- A: At this entry gate, I typed news extracted from the international radio, text included earthquakes, the meetings of foreign delegations, and commercial news. As for the domestic news, the ministry published it.
- Q: Is this Ministry of Propaganda?
- A: Yes, this is the Ministry of Propaganda.
- O: Was it a ministry and a radio broadcast site?
- A: Yes, this was called Ministry of Propaganda; and the radio station was here too.
- Q: In this building, was there an administration, a technical section, all in one building?
- A: Yes, because Mr. HOU Nim controlled this ministry. The radio operators, technicians, radio recorders were in this location too.

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Q: Were there other radio broadcast stations in Phnom Penh City?

- Q: Was there only one radio station in the entire country in the Khmer Rouge time?
 A: In the Khmer Rouge time before the Phnom Penh liberation, there was one mobile radio station in Dei Krâhâm and a radio station in the Yuon country for broadcast to the whole of Asia. The mobile radio station could only be heard regionally.
- Q: Were the two radio stations mobile?
- A: There was only one mobile radio station; it was in Cambodia.
- Q: After the liberation 1975-1979, how many radio stations were there?
- A: When Phnom Penh was liberated, they stopped using the mobile radio station; they used the one station that was at the propaganda. Later on they prepared to build another station in Battambang; we just did test broadcasts, but did not yet operate it.
- Q: In a number of cities such as Preah Sihanouk ព្រះសីហនុ town and other towns, did they have radio stations?
- A: Yes, at Kampong Som ពំពង់ហេម they also had a plan; but there was no staff going to work.
- Q: From 1975, did they educate the people through radio broadcasts?
- A: Yes, they broadcast about the strengthening and intensifying in the cooperative, increasing of production. Like radio articles, news report, feature stories only praised the people in the cooperative, rural areas, and mainly about the dams, canals. There was world news extracted from other radios such as the delegates that had met here and there; it was normal.
- Q: Were there radio broadcasts about the Party line, army line, the organization's leadership and speeches of the Khmer Rouge leaders?
- A: There were such broadcasts; and there was Comrade Phēn (118) (it is unknown whether dead or alive) who did the reading; but I do not remember the substance of the speeches, and that of the army line, the Party line.

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Q: If there was a broadcast, would you give some examples, like what?

A: Like broadcast about the party line, that is building forces; when the lower forces were strong, the upper ones were not easily be shaken too; spoke about the construction of the canals, encouraging the people; but did not speak about the shortcoming.

Q: What internal security issues were broadcast?

A: There were broadcasts about the defence of the country.

Q: From what radio channels was the news extracted?

A: There were Chinese, Yuon, Lao, and Thai radio channels etc. That is to say, in all of Asia.

Q: Were there any restrictions on any news that was negative and criticized the Democratic Kampuchea regime?

A: I did not know clearly; but some negative news was broadcast, such as shortages of food, equipment, materials. There was some of it too; but there were no broadcast about the arrests, the detentions of people; and the displacements of people from one location to another. As for international news that criticized the Democratic Kampuchea regime, I do not remember. As for the health news, there were broadcasts such as about malaria, diarrhoea, and cholera, which urged the people to know how to protect against them.

Q: If there were restrictions, who had the right to do that?

A: I did not know.

Q: What was broadcast inside the country?

A: Inside the country, they broadcast about building the country, socialism.

Q: Were there any broadcasts relating to the war?

A: No. But concerning the Koh Tràl ini fini dispute, it said that the Yuon had invaded Koh Tràl and made the people suffer in order to seize back Koh Tràl.

Q: How did they treat the Vietnamese prisoners of war once captured?

A: Once captured, they were taken to be interviewed to make confessions which were translated into Khmer. Later on, the radio read them in Vietnamese. They did not bring the prisoners of war to be interviewed directly: they conducted the interviews on the battlefield and sent the tapes to be broadcast, that is to say that they kept the internal location unknown.

Q: Who sent in the tapes?

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- A: The capturing units reported; they were asked to conduct the interview and send back the tapes.
- Q: Were Vietnamese prisoners of war brought in and interrogated in Phnom Penh?
- A: There were broadcasts of the confessions of the prisoners of war; there were three persons who went to do interviews on the spot and bring in the tapes; but I did not know the location. There were two Vietnamese interpreters, Vai ii (male) who has died, and Sèh ifi (female) who was at the embassy before the integration. Vai and Sè worked as Vietnamese news readers at the Ministry of Propaganda while the country was strongly engaged in the war with Vietnam.
- Q: Did you know Office S-21 対型9?
- A: I heard of it when I was at S-6.
- Q: In your opinion, what kind of place was S-21?
- A: I thought it was clearly the place of the Uncles.
- Q: Afterwards, what did you think S-21 was? And where was S-21?
- A: I did not know. I thought it might be in the northern Steung Tràng district as well.
- Q: Were you aware of the Tuol Sleng **ទូលស្វែង** security office in Phnom Penh?
- A: When I worked in Phnom Penh, I never heard of Tuol Sleng prison.
- Q: Were there any radio broadcasts about traitors?
- A: When KOY Thuon new was arrested, they did not broadcast it; they just educated each other at the locations. They said KOY Thuon had served the C.I.A and they removed the artists close to KOY Thuon like female Mai Siii; she was removed to be tempered; but I don't know the location.
- Q: Who told you not to follow KOY Thuon?
- A: My chairman, Săo, told me at a meeting. Săo was in charge of the arts at the Ministry of Propaganda.
- Q: Were there any broadcasts about the arrests in the Zones?

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- A: There were no broadcasts; but I just heard that there had been a removal of East Zone Com. SAO Phim ហ៊ែ ភីម and the Zone 304 (former North) Com., KOY Thuon alias Thuch ជុំច.
- Q: Were there any information or reports about the cleansing [ការបោសវំអាត] in the Ministry of Propaganda?
- A: There were none; but there were calls to go to study and disappearances. The chairman told them to go; as for me, Comrade Chum Å, who was in charge of printing pictures, told me to go to study in 1978. More than 10 persons, most of them people from the East and the former North, were removed; and later on they brought in the Southwest Zone people to be in control: even youngsters could supervise. Such removals were unjust, because some had done nothing wrong. In the period under HOU Nim's à supervision, there had been no removals, but when YON Yat LÄS LÄN took control, people were removed.
- Q: Would you describe about the structure at the Ministry of Propaganda? Who was chairman and who was deputy chairman?
- A: Mr. HOU Nim was Chairman, TEAV Ol and the other person whose name I forget. At the Ministry of Propaganda, there was a mix: intellectuals and people of royal lineage also there like Prince Chakrâpong ព្រះអង្គម្ចាស់ចក្សព្រាង្ស, Prince Sautr, ព្រះអង្គម្ចាស់សុត្រ and Prince Pong ព្រះអង្គម្ចាស់ពង្ស; new names previously unknown, and staff members of the Ministry's Arts Office.
- Q: What was the code number of your office?
- A: My office, I forget the code number, but it was called the Ministry of Propaganda.
- Q: Is it possible that the code number of the Ministry of Propaganda was K-33 nm?
- A: Yes, perhaps it was K-33, that's right
- Q: Do you still remember what each room was used for?
- A: Studios No. 4 and No. 5 were for recording modern plays, bassac plays មន្ត្រី មេខាស់ , Chinese plays; Room No. 3 was for recording songs and news-reading; Room No. 1 was for recording chapei ជាប៊ី and disc. Besides that, there

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were: a technical room -- the Chinese came to teach there; a room a telegram printer for receiving news -- when it was the time, we switched it on, and it typed by itself the news received from China; a room to store the tapes; and a room to store documents.

- Q: You told me that there was a person named YON Yat. What did she do?
- A: Yat was the wife of SON Sen. She was in overall charge of printing.
- Q: How did you know that HOU Nim had been arrested?
- A: I knew that HOU Nim had been arrested because at 8 a.m. there was a meeting to edit the art texts, led by HOU Nim; the phone then rang, and he answered the phone saying, "Yes, yes, Brother, I will go right away." Then he told us to take a break for a while. He drove himself to the meeting, wearing a kramar around his neck and wearing sandals. At 3 o'clock, a military truck came to take his wife away. I did not know about what the soldiers told HOU Nim's wife. I saw her hand the key to the fabric warehouse to the garment workers there; then she got on the truck and left. I do not know the original name of HOU Nim's wife, know only her revolutionary name, Yiet III h. Her daughter's name was Yot II (female); there was another one named Rin is who studied Chinese, and Nit is saw that when she was called to get on the truck her facial expression looked normal.
- Q: On what day was his wife taken?
- A: I do not know; I just saw her being transported along the street in front of the Ministry of Propaganda.
- Q: At that time, how did the people in your unit feel?
- A: Worried. Two months later, one or two persons were removed by being told that to go to work the rice fields in Chey Udom IIII 251; they were never seen to return. Among them were Chhân III and Phēn, males who were both readers and singers, and on the women's side Mai, Khēng, and Sei II. São III was also removed; they removed both the husband and the wife. Hàn III an intellectual who come from study in the Soviet Union, was removed too. Those people were from Zone 304 (former North), the East, the Northwest. The bad people removed the good ones.
- Q: As for you, in what year were you removed?
- A: I was removed in 1978.

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Q: I would like to read some names. Do you remember them?

A: Âm Sokhon អំ សុខុន alias Kặt កាត់, BUN Chhean Sraul ប៊ុន ឈានស្រា alias Sal ហេស, I do not know them. But there was Phèn រ៉ែន, who extracted news from international radio; currently he is living in China. There was another radio station in China. I was named to go too.

Q: How did you know?

A: Because I was named to go too; but I met my uncle (husband); I no longer had to go.

Q: In what year were you and Phèn appointed to go to work in China?

A: In 1983.

Q: Did Morn #8, the writer, come from K-33?

A: I did not know. I knew only Mân ម៉ឺន who was a writer; his wife Khēng 184 was an artist that was arrested and taken away.

Q: Do you know Mi Chhieng មីលៀង alias Chhân ធន?

A: I already told you Chhân was a singer, Han was also an editor, Mân, Yên **YIIS**,

Phēn **YIS**.

Q: Do you know Chhây AU?

A: I knew Chhây; Chhây was arrested in approximately 1977; Chhây came from the Ministry of Education.

Q: What offices were under the Ministry of Propaganda?

A: There were none. There was only the radio station and the telegraph.

Q: Who was the chairman of the Steung Meanchey ស្ទឹងមានជ័យ radio station?

A: Kuoy គួយ was chairman of Steung Meanchey and the younger sibling of NUON

Chea's wife. Yat យ៉ាត់ was in printing. There was a photography and
cinematography section at the Soviet Technological School under the Ministry of
Propaganda. The chairman for broadcasting was under HOU Nim; Săo was the

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arts chairman; Hun 🐧 was in broadcasting techniques, repair, and cutting and editing. Mân and Han were scriptwriters and revisers. Yèm was typist; but in fact the songs were written down by hand.

- Q: At present, is Kuoy alive?
- A: Kuoy was chairman of Steung Meanchey; currently he is living in old Sâmlaut; but the location is unknown.
- Q: Of what was TEAV Ol responsible for?
- A: He was responsible for general affairs such as composing songs, editing radio scripts, texts, taking photographs.
- Q: In 1978, you were removed. What was the reason for the removal?
- A: I did not know; I was told to go to study at Office K-30.
- Q: Was SAO Phim arrested first, or HOU Nim?
- A: I do not remember.
- Q: How many times were meetings held per month at your Ministry of Propaganda?
- A: There were regular self-criticism meetings: that is, once a week or once in two weeks.
- Q: I would like to read to you the minutes of a meeting on propaganda work dated 1 June 1976 as below: "The minutes of the meeting on the propaganda work, dated 1 June 1976. The participants included: Comrade Secretary, Comrade Deputy Secretary, Comrade Phaos nhi, Comrade Kuoy; Comrade Song ni, Comrade

Touch **GE**". Who were Comrades Song and Touch? What did they do? To whom does Comrade Secretary and Comrade Deputy Secretary refer?

- A: I did not know Comrades Song and Touch. As for Comrade Secretary and Comrade Deputy Secretary, I do not know to whom that refers.
- Q: Who was Comrade Phoas?
- A: Phoas was the name of HOU Nim.
- Q: The foreign comrades in the minutes of that meeting, to whom does that refer?
- A: China.
- Q: In the minutes of the meeting on propaganda work dated 1 June 1976, point II states "Opinion and Instruction of the Standing [Committee]; and there was the

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- Comrade Deputy Secretary and the Comrade Secretary, who spoke in the meeting". What is your understanding of the minutes of this working meeting?
- A: I understand that perhaps other ministries came to the meeting, and each section made a report about their individual characteristics; it was not a meeting held at the Ministry of Propaganda.
- Q: Would you know how many times a year they met?
- A: I did not know because that was the Brothers' business.
- Q: I would like to confirm that I will attach the minutes of the meeting on propaganda work dated 1 June 1976 and the photographs of the building of the Ministry of Propaganda which were shown to you a moment ago to today's record of interview, do you agree?
- A: Yes, I agree.

(The interview paused at 1730 hours.) (The interview continued at 0700 hours on 26 March 2009)

- Q: Would you explain to us about the educational programs of Democratic Kampuchea?
- A: The educational programs only talked about building the cooperative to be progressive, making people work the rice fields three times in a year, producing three tons per hectare, urging them to work to change the livelihood.
- Q: Did you ever hear about a principle relating to one Khmer Rouge soldier countering 30 Yuon soldiers? Would you explain about this policy?
- A: I do not remember. According to my understanding, they were weaker than us in waging war.
- Q: Investigator's comment: the witness was read out Paragraph 5 of Page H2 and Paragraphs 1 to 3 of Page H3 of an article entitled (The Situation of the National Defence from April 1977 to April 1978), in Paragraph 5 "we have created the plan": to whom does the term "we" refer?
- Q: Was this paragraph the Party line?
- A: It was truly the line. According to my understanding, the term "we" refers to the senior leaders, among them POL Pot and his deputies.
- Q: What is the meaning of the term "smash"? According to your view, what is the meaning of this propaganda term?
- A: The term "smash" if it is for the people, it means to kill; if it is for material, it means to destroy.

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- Q: As far as you can remember, were all these political lines broadcast on the Democratic Kampuchea radio?
- A: I do not remember.
- Q: (Investigator's comment: the witness was shown a confession entitled "Report on the confession of Private Chiu Ly (Chiu Ly) in the SRV army who was assigned to be a secret agent, broadcast on 27 March 1978, and the confession of former South Vietnamese First Lieutenant Thach Van Thong of who was captured in Prey Veng Province on 14 February, broadcast on 10 March 1978. Are these examples of what you raised previously in relation to confessions?
- A: Yes, they really did that in order to let the people know that the Vietnamese soldiers had been actually captured.
- Q: Would you explain the preparation and writing of these confessions, whose first paragraphs appear to be news articles and whose subsequent paragraphs appear to be confessions?
- A: If it is a text, it has three sections: the Vietnamese policy, the summary of the confession, and playing of the confession tape; but when it was broadcast, they just said, *This is the confession of a Yuon prisoner of war captured on which date at which battlefield*, and then the original voice was played in its entirety.
- Q: Who wrote and edited these scripts?
- A: I do not know.
- Q: Was there a writing model for such scripts, starting with the Vietnamese policy, then proceeding to talk about Vietnamese spies, and lastly playing the confession?
- A: I did not know.
- Q: How were the tape sent in? From where were they sent? Who brought this tape to the radio station? Who copied the tape? Did you know whether these captured Vietnamese soldiers might have survived and be alive?
- A: The person who conducted the interview brought the tape. I did not know the person who recorded the tape. Captured Vietnamese soldiers did not survive, because even the Khmer themselves died.

☑ One copy of the written statement was provided to this witness. The interview ended at 0930 hours on the twenty-sixth day of March in the year two thousand and nine.

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា មានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៤ សង្កាត់ ចោមចៅ ខណ្ឌ័ អង្កោ ក្រុង ភ្នំពេញ ប្រអប់សំបុត្រលេខ៧១ 17 ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ +៨៥៥(០)៦៣ ២១៨៩៤១ ទូរសាលេខ +៨៥៥(០)៦៣ ២១៨៩៤១។

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☑ The Written Recorsigned it.	Vritten Record was read out to the witness; the witness had no objections and								
☐ The Written Recor	d was read out to the witness	s; the witness refused to sign it.							
Witness	Interpreter	Investigators							
[Thumbprint] SÂ Siek	[Signature]	[Signatures]							

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា មានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ ៤ សង្កាត់ ចោមចៅ ខណ្ឌ័ អង្កោ ក្រុង ភ្នំពេញ ប្រអប់សំបុត្រលេខ៧១ 18 ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ + ៤៥៥(០)៦៣ ២១៨៩៥១ ទូរសាលេខ + ៤៥៥(០)៦៣ ២១៨៩៥១។

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BUREAU DES CO-JUGES D'INSTRUCTION OFFICE OF THE -INVESTIGATING JUDGES

List of Attachments to OCIJ Interview

of SA SIEK

on 24-25/March/2009

Item #	Evidence Title_Erigitya	Evidence / Media Typo	Source	Date Document	Submitter [ECCC stoff member]	Ongmal Languarje	No. of Page	ERN
1	Caputred spy details Vietnams plans for Cambodia	FBIS document	zyfind	10/Mar/78	Keehnel / Chay	English	3	00169915-00169917
2	Confession of spy captured at Poulo Wai	FBIS document	zyfind	27/Mar/78	Kuehnel / Chay	English	1	00169967-00169967
3	Past Years national Defense Report Reviewed	FBIS document	zyfind	10/May/78	Kuehnel / Chay	English	6	em not visible
4	Minutes of meeting Standing Committee - June 76	document	zyfind	01/Jun/78	Kuehnel / Chay	Khmer	5	00000837-00000846
5	OCIJ photo depicting former DK Ministry of Propaganda	photo	ocii	24/Mar/09	Kuehnel / Chay	niit	1	MIL
6	OCIJ photo depicting former DK Ministry of Propaganda	photo	ocii	24/Mar/09	Kuehnel / Chay	nil	1	NIL
7	OCIJ photo depicting former DK Ministry of Propaganda - entrance		ocn	24/Mar/0B	Kuehnel / Chay	กล่	1	NiL

OCU Investigators

Thomas Kuennel

Chay Chandaravan

ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ +៨៥៥(០)៦៣ ៦១៨៩៤១ ទូរសាលេខ +៨៥៥(០)៦៣ ២១៨៩៤១។