



អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា
Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
Chambres Extraordinaires au sein des Tribunaux Cambodgiens

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King
Royaume du Cambodge
Nation Religion Roi

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះសាលាដំបូង
Trial Chamber
Chambre de première instance

ឯកសារដើម
ORIGINAL/ORIGINAL
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Uch Arun
CMS/CFO:

TRANSCRIPT OF TRIAL PROCEEDINGS
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Case File N° 002/19-09-2007-ECCC/TC

22 November 2011
Trial Day 2

Before the Judges: NIL Nonn, Presiding
Silvia CARTWRIGHT
YA Sokhan
Jean-Marc LAVERGNE
YOU Ottara
THOU Mony (Reserve)
Claudia FENZ (Reserve)

The Accused: NUON Chea
IENG Sary
KHIEU Samphan

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Nushin SARKARATI

For Court Management Section:
UCH Arun

List of Speakers:

Language used unless specified otherwise in the transcript

Speaker	Language
MR. ANG UDOM	Khmer
JUDGE CARTWRIGHT	English
MR. CAYLEY	English
MR. KARNAVAS	English
MR. KONG SAM ONN	Khmer
MR. NUON CHEA	Khmer
MR. PESTMAN	English
MR. PICH ANG	Khmer
THE PRESIDENT (Nil Nonn, Presiding)	Khmer

1

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 (Court opens at 0901H)

3 (Judges enter courtroom)

4 MR. PRESIDENT:

5 Please be seated.

6 The Trial Chamber is now back in session.

7 We would again like to give the floor to the Co-Prosecutor to

8 continue with his brief opening statement.

9 MR. KARNAVAS:

10 Excuse me, Mr. President, Your Honours, I have an application to

11 make. We attempted to make it yesterday, I will make it again --

12 I will try to make it today.

13 It concerns my clients and it concerns you, Mr. President,

14 violating his human rights by forcing him to be here yesterday

15 when he was unable to participate. He had a headache all

16 afternoon, he took off the headsets, he was unable to listen, he

17 was in pain, he waived his presence, yet you forced him to be

18 here claiming that this is an indispensable part of the

19 proceedings.

20 Opening statements are not evidence, never have been, never will

21 be, however theatrical they -- opening statements may be. So it

22 is not an indispensable part of the proceedings. What is

23 indispensable, I would say, are the rights of every accused as

24 well as the rights of all other parties.

25 [09.02.40]

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1 Mr. Ieng Sary wishes to participate but he cannot do so if he
2 cannot listen to the proceedings here in Court. He wishes to
3 participate downstairs. He's willing to do that, but he -- to
4 force him to be here, where he has to take off the headsets,
5 effectively turns this trial into a sham trial, a show trial, and
6 nothing more. His presence here becomes a mockery; he cannot
7 participate and he cannot advise his lawyers.

8 Therefore, I would urge you, Mr. President, along with your
9 colleagues, to deliberate on this issue and come to a resolution,
10 because this is going to be a continuing problem.

11 If you wish for the world to see that this is a model tribunal
12 and that this is a court that is going to dispense justice as the
13 Prosecution yesterday suggested, invoking Justice Jackson's
14 words, then I suggest that we do everything that we can to ensure
15 that the proceedings go as smoothly as possible and that the
16 Accused can participate in their defence.

17 [09.03.52]

18 In none -- in none of the international tribunals or
19 internationalized tribunals are accused forced to be in Court -
20 none: The International Criminal Court for the Former Yugoslavia,
21 or for Rwanda, or Sierra Leone, or Lebanon, or the ICC. We
22 briefed the issue, we filed observations because we were
23 concerned that some members of the Bench were not fully aware of
24 or appreciated the fair trial rights of the Accused, one of which
25 is to waive his presence. That's why we did so.

3

1 So we urge you, Mr. President, with the deepest respect, to
2 please consider -- or reconsider your decision, allow Mr. Ieng
3 Sary to go downstairs and watch the proceedings so later on he
4 can advise his clients and give instructions to his clients. He
5 is not withdrawing from this proceeding, he is participating, he
6 wishes to participate. Please allow him to participate, by
7 ensuring that his fair trial rights are respected throughout the
8 proceedings.

9 Thank you.

10 [09.05.15]

11 MR. PRESIDENT:

12 The prosecutor, you may proceed.

13 MR. CAYLEY:

14 (Microphone not activated) - could I just make some brief
15 observations on what Mr. Karnavas has said?

16 Ieng Sary's defence briefed the Court on this issue. I think
17 those observations were rejected.

18 [09.05.35]

19 Our position, which we didn't file in the end because the Ieng
20 Sary observations were not considered by the Court, is that
21 fundamentally -- allow me to finish, Mr. Karnavas, allow me to
22 finish -- fundamentally, our position is that the Accused should
23 be present in Court for the proceedings. That is the bottom line
24 for the prosecution.

25 However, however, if the Court is minded -- if the Court is

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1 minded to allow Mr. Ieng Sary to follow the proceedings
2 downstairs -- and frankly, I find it extraordinary, Mr. Karnavas
3 is saying his client can't give him instructions in Court; how on
4 earth his client can give him instructions from downstairs defies
5 belief. Nevertheless, if -- if you were minded to allow Mr. Ieng
6 Sary to follow the proceedings from downstairs, then we would
7 require exactly what Mr. Karnavas has said himself, which is a
8 written waiver, a written waiver signed by the Accused.
9 And the reason that we say that is because what we don't want is,
10 in appeal proceedings, that the Accused essentially says: Well,
11 actually, I wasn't present during the proceedings, so the trial
12 proceedings were defective. So we would agree with Mr. Karnavas
13 that, if the Court were minded to allow Mr. Ieng Sary to follow
14 the proceedings from downstairs, then he execute a written waiver
15 in accordance with what Mr. Karnavas has advised the Court
16 himself.

17 [09.07.01]

18 MR. KARNAVAS:

19 Let me just correct the record, Mr. President, because there are
20 some half-truths here.
21 First of all, our observations were not rejected. Second of all,
22 the prosecution did indeed file something; perhaps Mr. Cayley was
23 not in country at the time, but they did file something, and if
24 you look at it very carefully, their position is slightly
25 different than the one that he takes today.

1 [09.07.25]

2 Second of all, when we filed our observations those observations
3 were filed on the basis of what happened during the initial
4 hearing. Along with the observations, we filed a model waiver to
5 be executed by the -- by Mr. Ieng Sary or any accused who wished
6 not to be present. So this is not something novel.

7 Secondly, I should say, now it appears that the prosecution is
8 saying that, if the Accused is not present, he certainly cannot
9 really participate downstairs, after spending all of the millions
10 of dollars of taxpayers' money to ensure that they can monitor
11 the proceedings from down there. It is a ridiculous suggestion.

12 Thirdly, even if Mr. Ieng Sary wanted to stay in his cell, he has
13 a fundamental right to do so. That is -- those are the
14 international standards. We've always said that he would waive by
15 signing a waiver, we have never backed down from that. In fact,
16 it was our suggestion.

17 So for Mr. Cayley to sit here today and make these demands when
18 in fact we've offered them already, to me, you know, seems
19 somewhat short and economical with the truth.

20 We are prepared to participate, and the Trial Chamber tested
21 those cells down there so that the Accused can monitor, and then
22 we could go and get instructions.

23 [09.08.56]

24 The Accused are not going to be giving instructions moment to
25 moment. Even in The Hague or ICTY, the Accused are far away from

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1 the lawyers and they don't have access to the clients in Court.
2 The instructions are going to be given during the breaks, after
3 hours. But the client cannot give instructions if he cannot
4 participate. Yesterday, he sat for an hour and a half, basically
5 watching the prosecutor, listening but not being able to hear or
6 understand what exactly was being said, because he couldn't
7 follow the proceedings.

8 And what we're saying is we have mechanisms, because of their
9 advanced age, to cure that.

10 [09.09.38]

11 We're not suggesting that you show sympathy. Because the
12 prosecutor, yesterday, when he was saying "make sure not to show
13 sympathy", if I understood him correctly, it wasn't, when it
14 comes to these individuals, as far as assessing the facts. That's
15 what he was warning you: assess the facts as any court would do,
16 anywhere in the world, honestly, fairly. And that's what --
17 exactly what we want you to do.

18 But an accused is not participating if he's present but his mind
19 is not involved, is not engaged. That is a fact and that's one of
20 the reasons why one of the accused is not here today.

21 Thank you.

22 MR. PRESIDENT:

23 It seems like now they are taking turns to take a stand. It's
24 submit that you request to take the floor only after the
25 conclusion of the observation by the prosecutor and, finally, by

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1 the defence counsel. If you now would like to take the floor,
2 then there is a need for the defence counsel to respond.

3 [09.11.02]

4 If the exchange is going to be like this for this whole morning,
5 it's a waste of time for the actual proceedings, and it's going
6 to take months in order to go into the substantive.

7 I would therefore advise all parties: you take your stand only
8 after the observation is made by the prosecutor, so that the
9 defence counsel can take the final stands to respond to both, to
10 the lead co-lawyer and the prosecutor.

11 You may now proceed.

12 MR. PICH ANG:

13 Thank you, Mr. President.

14 Actually, I wanted to make my observation after the conclusion of
15 the remark made by the International Co-Prosecutor, but then,
16 just after his observation is finished, Mr. Karnavas interrupted,
17 so I did not have the opportunity to make my observation.

18 [09.12.12]

19 It is not my intention to delay the proceeding, Mr. President. We
20 just wish to express the intention of the civil parties. It is
21 absolutely necessary for the civil parties to have Mr. Ieng Sary
22 present in the courtroom. They have been waiting for more than 30
23 years to see the happening in this Court, and for them it is
24 important and imperative for Mr. Ieng Sary to hear the charges
25 against him for those crimes and it also show -- to indicate Mr.

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1 Ieng Sary's willingness to participate and listen to the charges,
2 and it's also show his attempt to participate.

3 That is all our intention, Mr. President. Thank you.

4 (Judges deliberate)

5 [09.14.06]

6 MR. PRESIDENT:

7 After having heard the request made by the Accused through his
8 counsel not to directly participate in the hearing and to follow
9 the proceedings downstairs through audiovisual communication and
10 also after having heard the observation made by the prosecution
11 as well as the lead co-lawyer for civil parties, the Trial
12 Chamber is of the opinion that, at this stage, it is the opening
13 statement presenting the charges against the Accused and also to
14 show to the parties and the public and that the Accused shall
15 hear all the charges against them.

16 For the above reasons, the Trial Chamber rejects the request made
17 by the Accused. The Accused is therefore required to be in this
18 courtroom to follow the proceedings.

19 The floor is now given to the international Co-Prosecutor.

20 [09.15.34]

21 MR. CAYLEY:

22 May it please the Court, just one observation about time, Your
23 Honours.

24 I think we've used, over the last two days, 45 minutes yesterday
25 and then 15 minutes today concerning procedural matters so I'd

1 like that to be taken into consideration in terms of the time
2 available to me for the rest of today.

3 Next, I will move to an issue identified in your Order of June of
4 this year that you wished to be addressed in the opening
5 statements, and that is the organizational structure of the
6 Communist Party of Kampuchea and Democratic Kampuchea.

7 If the next chart can be shown?

8 The organizational chart that you see in front of you
9 demonstrates that the leaders of the CPK exercised control
10 through three key sets of entities: first of all, regional
11 organizations; second, military divisions that formed the RAK;
12 and thirdly, government ministries, each of which reported up to
13 the Standing Committee, or Central Committee.

14 [09.17.05]

15 Regionally, Democratic Kampuchea was divided into seven zones and
16 two autonomous sectors, each of which reported directly to the
17 Standing Committee. And as shown in this map from the DK period,
18 the seven zones were the Northwest, the West, the Southwest,
19 East, Northeast, Central and North zones, and the two autonomous
20 sectors were Mondolkiri Province, known as Sector 105, and Kratie
21 Province, known as Sector 505.

22 The Central and North zones were originally one region, but in
23 mid-1977, Preah Vihear and Siem Reap provinces, known as Sectors
24 103 and 106, became the new North Zone, while Kompong Thom and
25 the western half of Kompong Cham province became the central

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1 zone.

2 Each zone was divided into a number of sectors and each sector
3 into a number of districts. The districts were divided into
4 communes or sub-districts and as shown in this chart these
5 entities formed a hierarchical organization through which
6 information was reported from the bottom to the top, and orders
7 and policies were sent down from the top to the cadres on the
8 ground.

9 Each zone, sector, district and commune was overseen by a party
10 committee consisting of a secretary, deputy and member, two zone
11 leaders, Southwest Zone Secretary Ta Mok, and East Zone Secretary
12 Sou Phim were on the CPK Standing Committee and each zone or
13 autonomous sector usually had at least two representatives on the
14 Central Committee.

15 [09.19.07]

16 As you will hear from the guards and drivers who worked for the
17 party leaders at K-1 and K-3, the Accused had regular meetings in
18 Phnom Penh with zone and sector leaders and also travelled to the
19 provinces for conferences with regional cadres. Every year
20 district leaders were required to come to Phnom Penh for a month
21 of political education conducted by Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan.
22 The evidence will show that the Accused and other party leaders
23 in Phnom Penh were fully informed on the implementation of CPK
24 policy in the provinces. A compulsory system mandating regular
25 reporting by the regions was put in place in early 1976 and that

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1 policy you will find set forth in the CPK statute. That statute
2 required each echelon in the organizational hierarchy to report
3 to the echelon above on its situation and the implementation of
4 party plans.

5 In 8 March 1976, standing committee meeting, the proposed weekly
6 reporting from the zones and sectors, so that the standing
7 committee knows the situation in order to provide timely
8 instructions.

9 [09.20.35]

10 And lastly, the policy on this is set forth in a 30th March 1976,
11 decision of the central committee that established a regime of
12 weekly reporting to Office 870.

13 The Chamber will hear from telegram operators who worked in zone
14 or sector offices who will describe sending daily telegrams to
15 the leaders in Phnom Penh and receiving responses in return.

16 Witnesses from the Sector 105 office will testify that telegrams
17 relating to enemy situations were to be sent to Nuon Chea, and
18 the former sector secretary has confirmed that the telegrams he
19 sent were always responded to, usually by Pol Pot or Nuon Chea.

20 Your Honours will also hear from a cadre responsible for the
21 office in Phnom Penh at which telegrams were received, translated
22 from code, and then sent to the party leaders at K-1. He will
23 explain how the distribution lists for these telegrams were added
24 by the heads of that office pursuant to instructions received by
25 the party leaders.

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1 [09.21.54]

2 This example before you reflects the standard distribution list,
3 which included each member of the standing committee located in
4 Phnom Penh. Pol Pot, usually simply referred to as Uncle, Nuon
5 Chea, usually listed as Uncle Nuon, Ieng Sary referred to his
6 alias Van, Son Sen listed by his alias Khieu and Vorn Vet or
7 Brother Vorn.

8 As part of their standard practice, copies of these telegrams
9 were also routinely sent to office and documentation.

10 The same witness will explain that the office copy was delivered
11 to Khieu Samphan at Office 870, while the documentation or
12 archived copy was kept and filed at the telegram office. Carbon
13 paper was used to type multiple copies of each telegram, and
14 telegrams were delivered to K-1 two or three times a day.

15 [09.22.56]

16 The reports received from zones followed a standard format. They
17 would typically report first on the enemy situation, both
18 external and internal.

19 The external section would describe problems at the borders with
20 Thailand and Vietnam and incidents of armed conflict. The
21 internal enemy section would describe problems with cadres and
22 new or base people, seek instructions from the party centre on
23 measures to be taken, and report on arrests, interrogations and
24 executions of enemies.

25 A 15 June 1977 telegram from the Northeast Zone secretary copied

1 to Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan through Office 870,
2 detailed how Division 801 had captured and detained 209 Jarai
3 soldiers from Vietnam and requested orders on what action to take
4 after the prisoners were interrogated.

5 [09.24.00]

6 In the period following the telegram, a large group of Jarai
7 prisoners captured from Vietnam were executed at Au Kanseng
8 security centre in Ratanakiri pursuant to orders conveyed from
9 the Northeast Zone office, as you will hear from the prison
10 chief, deputy and surviving prisoners.

11 [09.24.21]

12 A 10 January 1978 telegram from North Zone secretary Kang Chap,
13 alias Se, copied to Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan
14 through Office 870, states that enemies had infiltrated from the
15 sector district to the commune and indicates that Se planned to
16 go to Sector 103 to search for enemies and send more crocodiles
17 to the organization.

18 Two months later, the same zone secretary reported that they had
19 systematically purged enemies associated with former policemen,
20 soldiers and government officials and new people and that they
21 planned to arrest more people.

22 The regular reports sent to Phnom Penh also included sections
23 describing the status of agricultural production, the
24 construction of dams and canals and the health of the local
25 people, specifically informing the party leaders of the existence

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1 of food shortages and outbreaks of disease.

2 [09.25.28]

3 This diagram in front of you demonstrates the reporting
4 structures within the RAK. There were nine military divisions and
5 a number of independent regiments that reported to the party
6 leaders through the general staff office in Phnom Penh.

7 The military forces under the control of the party centre
8 included Naval Division 164 based in Kompong Som, Air Force
9 Division 502, a number of divisions based in or around Phnom Penh
10 responsible for defending and protecting the CPK leadership and
11 divisions based in Mondolkiri, 920, and Ratanakiri, 801.

12 [09.26.14]

13 Division leaders participated in regular meetings with general
14 staff chairman Son Sen, a member of the standing committee who
15 lived with the accused at K-3 and worked with them on a daily
16 basis at K-1. Minutes of those division meetings reveal how CPK
17 policy was implemented in military organizations, particularly in
18 regards to the identification and elimination or smashing of
19 enemies within the ranks.

20 Military divisions were subject to the same reporting
21 requirements as zones and submitted regular reports to Son Sen
22 describing the enemy situation and status of agricultural
23 production and work sites.

24 [09.27.05]

25 Your Honours will hear testimony from the communications officer

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1 at the general staff, who has stated that the information
2 received from the divisions was reported by Son Sen to other
3 party leaders.

4 You will also see a number of examples of division reports that
5 contain handwritten notes from Son Sen forwarding reports to
6 Angkar or Office 870. Government ministries also reported
7 regularly and directly to the CPK leaders.

8 [09.27.39]

9 As the various ministries were located in Phnom Penh, their
10 reports were often made in person, either at standing committee
11 meetings or at monthly meetings of the Council of Ministers
12 attended by Pol Pot.

13 Thus, Your Honours, the accused cannot credibly claim that they
14 did not know and had no control over the crimes that occurred
15 throughout Democratic Kampuchea between April 1975 and January
16 1979. Quite to the contrary. The control exercised by CPK leaders
17 over all aspects of Cambodian society was frightening, pervasive
18 and complete.

19 [09.28.17]

20 Your Honours can see this knowledge and control simply by reading
21 the detailed reports and telegrams that were regularly sent to
22 the party leaders in Phnom Penh. If a villager in Ratanakiri had
23 an affair, his moral offense would be included in the weekly
24 reports sent to the party leaders.

25 The accused were informed of everything, from the number of

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1 couples married each month, to how much it rained, to the
2 identity of persons who complained about the party's cooperative
3 program and lack of food.

4 If the accused wanted an orange from Pursat, it would be picked
5 and delivered to them. But if a parent sought to pick some fruit
6 or catch a fish for a starving child, they would be arrested,
7 reported to Angkar and sent for re-education.

8 [09.29.12]

9 Death might come swiftly, but not swiftly enough to spare the
10 torture. In Democratic Kampuchea, every act of disobedience was
11 viewed as a threat and treated as enemy subversion to be reported
12 to the organization and dealt with by appropriate measures.

13 Your Honours, as I have emphasized throughout my opening remarks,
14 the crimes that occurred during the Democratic Kampuchea regime
15 were not random events attributable to rogue cadres. They also
16 cannot be blamed solely on Pol Pot, as some of the accused may
17 try in this trial.

18 [09.29.56]

19 These crimes were the result of organized plans developed by the
20 accused and other CPK leaders and systematically implemented
21 through the regional, military and government bodies they
22 controlled.

23 The sad truth is that it took hundreds, even thousands of willing
24 participants fully in agreement with the CPK agenda to run a
25 regime that lasted over three years, enslaved an entire nation

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1 and killed over a million people.

2 Such atrocities, Your Honours, cannot possibly be the
3 responsibility of one man acting alone. Rather, in this trial the
4 Co-Prosecutors will prove beyond reasonable doubt that the crimes
5 for which the Accused have been indicted were committed pursuant
6 to a common criminal plan or joint criminal enterprise in which
7 Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan were knowing and wilful
8 participants.

9 And now I will address each one of those criminal policies within
10 the joint criminal enterprise, starting first with the forcible
11 movement of the population from cities and rural areas.

12 Millions of people were forced to abandon their homes in Phnom
13 Penh and other towns and cities throughout the country. Their
14 schools, temples and markets were closed. Whatever you were on
15 the 16th of April, whether a teacher or a student, a lawyer or a
16 doctor or a Monk or a policemen or the owner of a family
17 business, on the 17th of April your life now belongs to the
18 Communist Party of Kampuchea.

19 [09.31.53]

20 What happened in Phnom Penh and other cities on the 17th of April
21 1975 was not a novel or new policy of the CPK, nor was it a
22 response to immediate events or circumstances, rather, it was a
23 carefully planned policy that had been developed and implemented
24 by the Accused and other CPK leaders for years in the previous
25 territories they occupied and controlled.

18

1 It was, in 1971, during the Chenla 2 battle that the CPK
2 pioneered a tactic they called "Seizing the People". This
3 involved capturing and evacuating the population of entire
4 cities, then killing anyone amongst the population deemed to be a
5 class enemy.

6 This tactic was implemented in Kratie, in Banam, in Kompong Cham
7 during 1973. In Kompong Cham the CPK evacuated 15,000 people
8 after temporarily overrunning the city and then killed 10,000
9 enemies. The same tactic was executed by the Accused in Oudong in
10 1974.

11 This is Philip Short's description of events that followed the
12 capture of the town of Oudong in late March 1974 and I quote:

13 "The population of the town, some 20,000 people was rounded up
14 and marched through the forests of Palhel before being resettled
15 in cooperatives in the special zone and southwest. Officials and
16 uniformed soldiers were separated from the rest, led away and
17 killed."

18 [09.33.48]

19 As commander-in-chief of the National Liberation on Forces, Khieu
20 Samphan was one of the CPK leaders actively directing the
21 strategy. In a speech given in North Korea in April 1974, also
22 attended by Ieng Sary and Ieng Thirith he bragged how one month
23 earlier Khmer Rouge troops had annihilated Oudong, eliminating
24 5,000 enemies.

25 About two weeks before the fall of Phnom Penh in 1975, a meeting

1 was held at Pol Pot's headquarters near Oudong to give the final
2 orders to the military, relating to the evacuation of Cambodia
3 cities.

4 A guard present at that meeting who later became the Security
5 Chairman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will testify that
6 both Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan attended that meeting and agreed
7 with the plan to evacuate Cambodia's cities. Khieu Samphan admits
8 that he was at this location with the other CPK leaders during
9 this period.

10 Ieng Sary was in Beijing when the final orders were given to the
11 military but was part of the CPK leadership that developed the
12 evacuation strategy during the 1970s. In particular, Ieng Sary
13 attended the party's central committee meeting in June 1974 that
14 planned the liberation of Phnom Penh and admits having discussed
15 the evacuation plan with Pol Pot.

16 The purpose of the evacuations of Phnom Penh and other Cambodian
17 cities in 1973, 1974 and 1975 was not to protect the people. It
18 was not a reaction to food supply problems, it was not, as was
19 announced to the residents of Phnom Penh when they were ordered
20 to leave the city on 17 April 1975, to move civilians from areas
21 that faced threats to bombing by the U.S. military, none of this.
22 The evacuations were a strategy derived from the CPK leader's
23 belief that urban areas were the nerve centre of the party's
24 class enemies. It was designed to remove those enemies from their
25 base so that they could be identified, separated and killed.

1 The criminal intent or purpose behind the evacuations is
2 reflected in a number of statements made by the Accused and other
3 party leaders.

4 [09.36.21]

5 In a January 1977 speech to CPK cadres Nuon Chea described the
6 1973 and 1974 evacuations as a very important strategic line of
7 the party that cut off the heads and the tail of the enemy by
8 controlling and seizing the people.

9 In July 1978 Nuon Chea described how in the pre-liberation period
10 there were few enemies in rural areas but many enemies in the
11 cities and that the evacuation of the cities was done in order to
12 move to the countryside and smash enemy agents.

13 [09.37.03]

14 Khieu Samphan has acknowledged that the evacuation of Phnom Penh
15 was the result of the collective decision in which he
16 participated and defended that decision quoting the party line
17 that the countryside is an important foundation for the
18 revolution, whilst the city is the apparatus of the power-holding
19 classes and the imperialists, the location where the enemies of
20 the revolution may assemble their forces to smash us.

21 Revolutionary Flag, the publication of the CPK leadership,
22 distributed only to party members, described the evacuation of
23 the cities as "class struggle".

24 And during a press conference in Beijing on 3 October 1977, with
25 Ieng Sary standing by his side, Pol Pot admitted that the

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1 evacuation of city residents to the countryside was done in order
2 to scatter the enemy into cooperatives where they could be
3 crushed.

4 You have heard yesterday from Madam Chea Leang about the horrific
5 crimes that took place on 17 April 1975 and the ensuing days as
6 the city of Phnom Penh was cleared out, millions of people forced
7 to abandon, not only their homes and belongings, but their entire
8 lives, their job or their business, their place of worship, and
9 in many cases their families and loved ones.

10 [09.38.36]

11 The crime sights for which the Accused have been indicted also
12 include Tuol Po Chrey, a killing site in Pursat province where
13 thousands of soldiers and officials from the Lon Nol government
14 were gathered and executed over a one-week period. And a district
15 in Kampong Chhang that was a long-time base of the CPK where
16 evacuees who arrived from Phnom Penh and other locations --

17 MR. KONG SAM ONN:

18 Mr. President, could you advise the Co-Prosecutor to slow down a
19 bit for record.

20 MR. PRESIDENT:

21 Thank you, Counsel.

22 Co-Prosecutor, could you slow down a bit?

23 Thank you.

24 MR. CAYLEY:

25 Thank you, Mr. President.

1 [09.39.32]

2 Let me just repeat, if that was lost.

3 The crime sites for which the Accused have been indicted also
4 include Tuol Po Chrey, a killing site in Pursat province where
5 thousands of soldiers and officials from the Lon Nol government
6 were gathered and executed over a one-week period and a district
7 in Kompong Chhang that was a long-time base of the CPK where
8 evacuees who arrived from Phnom Penh and other locations were
9 screened and persons who were identified as Lon Nol soldiers or
10 officials, landowners, business owners or other class enemies
11 were taken away and executed.

12 The accused directly decided and ordered the mass killings of
13 officials and soldiers from the Lon Nol government. A resolution
14 of the Second National Fund Congress signed by Khieu Samphan in
15 late February 1975 expressly called for the execution of seven
16 leaders of the Lon Nol regime, who the Khmer Rouge called the
17 "super traitors".

18 Two of those seven individuals, Prime Minister Long Boret and
19 Prince Sirik Matak chose not to flee the country as Khmer Rouge
20 forces approached and took over Phnom Penh.

21 [09.41.22]

22 Long Boret surrendered himself to the CPK on 17 April 1975. Sirik
23 Matak sought refuge at the French embassy in Phnom Penh, but with
24 CPK forces surrounding and threatening to attack the embassy, he
25 and hundreds of other Khmer nationals were forced to leave the

1 embassy grounds on 20 April 1975 and he was taken into custody by
2 CPK military leaders.

3 The execution of Sirik Matak and Long Boret were officially
4 announced to the world by Ieng Sary at a press conference in
5 Bangkok in early November 1975.

6 [09.42.15]

7 These crimes committed by the CPK at the very outset of their
8 regime were just the beginning.

9 I'll now turn to the second policy that was part of the joint
10 criminal enterprise of which the accused had been charged, which
11 is the establishment of cooperatives and work sites at which the
12 Cambodian population was enslaved.

13 Once the inhabitants of cities had been evacuated, those who
14 survived were moved into rural cooperatives and forced to work
15 under grueling conditions with starvation rations. As was the
16 case with forced movements, the establishment of cooperatives was
17 a CPK policy that was initially developed by the leaders of the
18 party prior to April '75.

19 In May 1972, the CPK central committee approved plans for the
20 collectivization of agriculture. Cooperatives were officially
21 imposed in the regions controlled by the Khmer Rouge one year
22 later, on 20 May 1973, a day commemorated by the CPK as the birth
23 of the peasant cooperative organization.

24 The collectivization of Cambodian society meant the elimination
25 of markets, currency and private property and the dismantling of

24

1 the existing means of agricultural production. Peasants who had
2 been low-paid workers for feudalist landowners became unpaid
3 slaves, working for the CPK leaders.

4 [09.44.25]

5 When implemented throughout the entire country after the CPK took
6 power on 17 April 1975, all of Cambodia would become a prison
7 without walls. As proclaimed by Ieng Sary in early 1976, the
8 entire country was now a vast work site.

9 The accused and other party leaders provided instructions to
10 cadre on how to organize cooperatives, both through written
11 publications such as "Revolutionary Flag" and political education
12 and training conducted by the leaders in person.

13 The Chamber will hear testimony from a former commune secretary
14 from Kratie describing a speech given by Nuon Chea to sector,
15 district and commune cadres in 1973 or 1974 explaining how to set
16 up cooperatives.

17 [09.45.36]

18 The implementation of agricultural cooperatives was not optional.
19 You are not free to opt out of party cooperatives and grow your
20 own fruit and vegetables. You are not even free to criticize the
21 party's policy. This was made very clear in a speech given by
22 Nuon Chea at the annual West Zone Conference in July 1977 and
23 published the following month in "Revolutionary Flag".

24 In that speech, Nuon Chea describes how one West Zone cadre,
25 later discovered to be an enemy embedded inside our party, had

25

1 criticized collectivization in his presence at the prior zone
2 conference, claiming that private property cattle are fatter than
3 collective property cattle. That cadre was Ou Pin, alias Ham, the
4 deputy secretary of Sector 32 of the West Zone.

5 [09.46.52]

6 Earlier, in 1977, he had been arrested, taken to S-21, and
7 interrogated for months until he signed multiple, lengthy
8 confessions. He served as a clear example of the consequences for
9 those who questioned the party's policies.

10 Your Honours, the Co-Prosecutors will prove that all aspects of
11 the cooperative program were determined by the CPK leaders on the
12 standing and central committees, from the quotas establishing the
13 amount of rice to be produced to the rations that each person was
14 allowed to consume, to the number of people allocated to work in
15 each region.

16 In August 1975, the standing committee visited the Northwest Zone
17 and concluded that the zone required an additional 400,000 to
18 500,000 workers in order to fully exploit the fertile farmland in
19 that region. By the following month, the party leaders had
20 decided to forcibly transfer an additional half million people
21 from other zones to the Northwest, which decision was
22 communicated in a party circular dated 19 September 1975.

23 [09.48.33]

24 This decision was made despite the CPK leaders knowing, as
25 reflected in their own documents, that the previous evacuees (or

1 new people) who had been sent to the Northwest Zone from Phnom
2 Penh and other cities earlier that year lacked both food and
3 medicine. For the evacuees who survived this second forced
4 transfer of the DK regime, a worse fate awaited them. Half a
5 million Cambodians were moved to a region that did not have the
6 necessary food and shelter to support them. Over the next two
7 years, tens of thousands of people would die from starvation in
8 the Northwest Zone.

9 As reported by Sector 5 of the Northwest Zone, in one district
10 alone in 1976, 20,000 people died of starvation.

11 It was the accused and other party leaders who determined both
12 the amount of rice rationed for each person to eat and the amount
13 of rice that was expected to be produced. These issues were
14 discussed by the leaders at party conferences on economic issues,
15 and their decisions incorporated into planning documents and
16 communicated to cadres throughout the country.

17 [09.50.16]

18 At the first nationwide party economic conference held in
19 November 1975, the party centre approved a three tonnes per
20 hectare quota for rice harvesting in 1976, which was published
21 and communicated to cadre parties in that month's issue of
22 "Revolutionary Flag".

23 Three tonnes per hectare became a slogan that was endlessly
24 repeated by CPK leaders in meetings and in speeches and in
25 publications like "Revolutionary Flag" and stressed as essential

1 to both national defence and the ongoing class struggle.

2 The fact that in many places the soils of Cambodia were not rich
3 enough to yield three tonnes was irrelevant. The fact that the
4 rains may have failed to come in some places was irrelevant. The
5 fact that there may have been rats or insects or plough disease
6 or not enough seed was totally irrelevant.

7 [09.51.40]

8 The fact that the people may have been too exhausted from
9 overwork, too weak from lack of food, too sick from disease to
10 work in the fields was irrelevant. The fact that the new people
11 had absolutely no idea how to cultivate rice was irrelevant.

12 If you did not achieve the three tonnes policy, you risked being
13 accused of failure or treason and branded an enemy of the party.

14 [09.52.18]

15 As part of this same policy of the establishment of cooperatives
16 and work sites, the accused also decreed that massive waterworks
17 projects were to be built across the nation.

18 In May 1975, Nuon Chea informed party cadres of the decision to
19 build irrigation dams and canals throughout the country, starting
20 in 1976.

21 The four-year plan of the party prepared in 1976 called for a
22 network of dykes and canals, and the second nationwide economic
23 conference in November 1976 emphasized the need to increase water
24 supply by being two to three times stronger in comparison to 1976
25 and building more dams, canals and reservoirs.

1 Two of the party's biggest irrigation projects were the first
2 January dam in Kompong Thom province and the Trapeang Thma dam in
3 Banteay Meanchey.

4 [09.53.44]

5 These were massive work sites at which tens of thousands of
6 workers were assigned.

7 The first January dam was so large that it can be seen from outer
8 space, as shown by this satellite photograph from Google Earth.

9 While the size of these projects was enormous, the time periods
10 established by the party leaders for their completion were
11 irrationally short. For example, the chairman of the first
12 January dam worksite was told that the party leadership was
13 expected to complete the 60-kilometre long dam in no more than
14 one year.

15 The unrealistic directives set by the CPK leaders as part of
16 their great leap forward resulted in the workers at these sites
17 having to work night and day under the worst conditions
18 imaginable.

19 They were often expected to work from 5:00 in the morning until
20 10:00 at night. The food that they were provided was
21 insufficient, the medical care substandard, and many workers
22 became sick and died of overwork, starvation or disease.

23 The construction of these massive dams was done primarily by
24 hand, as you can see in this CPK propaganda film.

25 (Short pause)

1 [09.55.50]

2 MR. CAYLEY:

3 The accused were well aware of the inhumane conditions at these
4 work sites to which they were subjecting the Cambodian people. In
5 1976, the standing committee determined to spend as much as
6 one-half of their time inspecting the bases and overseeing the
7 implementation of their production policies.

8 The accused thus frequently travelled to the provinces to inspect
9 the dams and other major work sites, as you will hear from both
10 their drivers and the workers located at those sites.

11 One of those drivers has described taking Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary
12 and Khieu Samphan to visit such sites, noting the hardship of the
13 people and destitute conditions were readily apparent and could
14 easily be observed by the accused.

15 [09.56.46]

16 That same driver states that he went to all of the provinces and
17 that Nuon Chea went down to see the dam sites very often, about
18 five to six times per month, during which trips he would meet
19 with local cadres to discuss increase of the production and dam
20 buildings.

21 Some of the visits by the accused were reported in DK state radio
22 broadcasts that were monitored, transcribed and published in the
23 foreign broadcast information service, or BBC summary of world
24 broadcasts, such as Ieng Sary's March 1976 tour of work sites in
25 Siem Reap province, at which 20 to 25,000 people worked.

1 Witnesses recall Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea visiting
2 the first January dam, and the following film clip shows one of
3 Nuon Chea's visits during the inauguration ceremony for that dam.
4 (Audio-visual presentation)

5 [09.58.19]

6 The Accused also visited Trapeang Thma dam and Kompong Cham
7 airport construction site, a work site that was established in
8 1976 standing committee meetings attended by Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary
9 and Khieu Samphan and used for punishment by Ieng Sary for
10 Ministry of Foreign Affairs workers who committed minor
11 wrongdoing, such as being sick too much or not working hard
12 enough.

13 In addition to their visits in person, the accused also received
14 regular reports from the zones on the status and conditions of
15 these projects.

16 At an 8 March 1976 meeting of the standing committee attended by
17 Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, the Secretary of the Siem Reap
18 Sector 106 reported that many people were sick and that there had
19 been outbreaks of cholera and chickenpox, resulting in a loss of
20 40 percent of the labour force.

21 On 2nd April 1976, Central Zone Secretary, Ke Pauk, reported that
22 people were vigorously on the offensive, building the new rice
23 field dyke system according to the goals set by Angkar, though
24 there was widespread fever and diarrhoea due to people working
25 and overheating.

1 [09.59.51]

2 You will hear statements made by the accused themselves which
3 reflects their knowledge of the conditions that prevailed at
4 worksites and cooperatives in Democratic Kampuchea.

5 Despite their knowledge of the suffering of the Cambodian people,
6 the Accused continued to push the rapid construction of more dams
7 and canals, and in 1978 increased rice-production quotas to the
8 3.5 tonnes per hectare and directed that two-crop land be
9 doubled.

10 Even worse, knowing that people were dying from starvation in
11 many areas, the accused directed that large amounts of rice and
12 other foodstuffs be taken from the people's cooperatives and used
13 for export.

14 [10.00.51]

15 In the cruellest of ironies, the leaders of the CPK found that
16 although they had rid the country of capitalism and capitalists,
17 they still needed capital. And because they had abolished
18 currency, the only thing they could use to pay for capital was
19 rice and other foodstuffs. And so in their four-year plan, they
20 calculated for every 100,000 tonnes of rice they exported, they
21 could get \$20 million in cash. And based on their capital needs,
22 they determined how much rice they needed from each region.

23 Each year, pursuant to this plan, rice was taken out of the
24 hands of starving workers and peasants and used by the party
25 leaders to buy machines, gasoline, and other supplies.

1 This, Your Honours, was the final legacy of the CPK's
2 collectivization policy. Lives of exploited workers, human
3 beings traded for capital.

4 [10.02.24]

5 I'll now move to the third policy of the joint criminal
6 enterprise; the re-education of so-called bad elements and
7 killing of enemies.

8 Of all the crimes committed by the CPK none will be remembered
9 and mourned more so in this country than the unlawful arrest,
10 detention, torture, and execution of hundreds of thousands of
11 Cambodians at a nationwide network of security or re-education
12 offices.

13 Earlier today I submitted how Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, and the other
14 founders of the CPK adopted a policy or party line in September
15 1960 to use armed violence to defeat the feudalists, capitalists,
16 and reactionaries they considered their enemies. This political
17 line was fundamental to the accused's agenda and something to
18 which all individuals who joined the CPK had to confirm their
19 agreement.

20 As Khieu Samphan has written:

21 "All members were required to resubmit their applications to join
22 the party following the adoption of these new party lines in
23 1960."

24 The CPK leaders believed that they had discovered the secret to
25 waging a communist revolution; a secret that had eluded the grasp

1 of their communist forbearers. The accused believed that previous
2 communist revolutions had failed because class enemies had
3 infiltrated and corrupted those revolutions. The solution the
4 accused seized upon was simply to liquidate all class enemies in
5 their entirety. And while the decision to use violence against
6 political enemies may have started in the 1960s as a means to win
7 power in a civil insurgency, that policy continued after the
8 accused came into power in April 1975, at which time it became a
9 means to protect the power now held by CPK leaders against all
10 Cambodians who actually or potentially opposed, disagreed or
11 failed to comply with their political agenda.

12 [10.05.42]

13 To this day, Nuon Chea insists that the people they murdered
14 during the DK regime were all enemies or traitors.

15 (Audio-visual presentation)

16 [10.07.43]

17 One might ask: Who were all of these purported traitors? Who were
18 the accused talking about when they instructed party cadres to
19 smash or sweep cleanly away all enemies? The truth, Your Honours,
20 is that the persons the Accused considered to be enemies of the
21 CPK were an ever-evolving and ever-expanding group.

22 [10.08.15]

23 Initially, the enemies to be eliminated were the feudalists,
24 capitalists, and reactionaries. In secret publications provided
25 only to party members, the CPK leaders specified who was included

1 in these groups of class enemies.

2 Feudalists included landowners, as well as the King, and
3 high-ranking officials, such as ministers, provincial and
4 district governors, down to the commune chief.

5 Capitalists were principally those who used the national, natural
6 resources, means, and labour forces, meaning workers for
7 production, and those who collect or other crops to sell to other
8 countries.

9 However, this group was extended by the CPK leaders to also
10 include intellectual capitalists defined as students and civil
11 servants who mainly used their intelligence for a living. As a
12 result of this decision, students, teachers, doctors, lawyers,
13 and other professionals became class enemies targeted for
14 execution by the CPK.

15 [10.09.41]

16 The list of enemies to be killed by the CPK grew to include the
17 soldiers and officials of the prior regimes whom the Khmer Rouge
18 had fought; both the Lon Nol or Khmer Republic government and the
19 Sangkum Reastr Niyum.

20 Also suspect were the residents of Phnom Penh and other cities
21 who'd been evacuated to the countryside when the CPK took power;
22 persons who became referred to as 17 April or 'new people'.

23 And as the DK regime progressed and the paranoid leaders of the
24 CPK convinced themselves that their failures must be due to the
25 CIA, KGB, or Vietnamese agents, the focus of their enemy

1 witch-hunt shifted from class enemies to internal enemies who had
2 infiltrated the ranks of the party.

3 [10.10.45]

4 These purges started with the arrests of a few soldiers following
5 a grenade explosion at the Royal Palace, but quickly spread to
6 the commanders of their divisions and, eventually, to the cadres
7 in all zones, ministries, and military divisions throughout the
8 country implicated in confessions obtained at the Standing
9 Committee's Security Office which you now know as S-21.

10 In the final year of the regime with the escalation of the armed
11 conflict between Vietnam and Democratic Kampuchea, it was the
12 Vietnamese who became the number one enemy focussed on by CPK
13 leaders.

14 This wave of killings extended to anyone with a connection to, or
15 relation, in Vietnam, including the residents of the East Zone
16 who were guilty of living too close to the Vietnam border, and
17 the Khmer Krom community, ethnic Khmers whose ancestors had lived
18 in Vietnamese territory. Such persons were accused of having a
19 Khmer body with a Vietnamese head.

20 [10.12.09]

21 The CPK leadership also determined that the Cham people were
22 enemies of the state and carried out mass executions of the
23 remaining Cham population in their historic base along the Mekong
24 River in Kompong Cham province.

25 And it was not just the persons who fell into one of these

36

1 targeted groups whom the party leaders declared to be traitors or
2 enemies, but also anyone related or connected to them. "Pull out
3 the grass by the roots" was the CPK slogan. Guilt in the Khmer
4 Rouge world view was somehow genetic, so they did not merely kill
5 enemies, they often exterminated the entire family of anyone
6 defined as the enemy; wives, children and, in many cases, parents
7 and siblings, all either arrested or considered suspect and
8 closely monitored for signs of enemy activity.

9 [10.13.26]

10 The party lines regarding enemies established by the accused and
11 other CPK leaders were communicated to party cadre by a number of
12 means. Regular political education or training of cadre was
13 conducted by Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphan, and Ieng Sary at locations
14 in Phnom Penh such as this: Borei Keila, or the Olympic Stadium
15 which would be attended by cadres from districts, sectors, zones,
16 and military divisions across the country.

17 This shows, that photo that you just -- shown, shows one of the
18 conferences led by Khieu Samphan, Ieng Sary, Son Sen, and Hu Nim;
19 and this video that you're about to see shows Pol Pot and Nuon
20 Chea leading a mass meeting of cadres.

21 (Audio-visual presentation)

22 [10.14.38]

23 Ieng Sary also provided political education at the Ministry of
24 Foreign Affairs and the Boeung Trabek re-education site used for
25 returning intellectuals or students and former diplomats as you

1 will hear from a number of witnesses from those sites.

2 A document from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs records one
3 example of such instruction. At a 10 July 1976 Ministry Congress,
4 cadres were told that 1 to 5 percent of the country were traitors
5 boaring from within, and instructed to investigate biographies,
6 carry out self-criticism, monitor all activities of personnel,
7 and handle pests buried deep inside, so that spies cannot
8 infiltrate into "our Ministry".

9 [10.15.41]

10 The other principal means by which party lines were transmitted
11 to cadre was through circulars from Office 870 and the monthly
12 party journal "Revolutionary Flag", which was distributed
13 throughout the country and required reading for all party
14 members.

15 In those publications, one consistent message was repeated again
16 and again, month after month. That message was the necessity to
17 identify and smash enemies of the party.

18 Your Honours, the second annex of the Co-Prosecutor's Trial
19 Document List identifies 86 such publications, circulars, and
20 directives that were issued by the CPK leadership to their cadres
21 primarily between April 1975 and January 1979. In those 86 CPK
22 publications the word "enemy", "enemies", or "traitor" appear at
23 least 4,707 times; on average, twice every page.

24 The consequences of these incessant instructions to cleanse the
25 country of enemies was the arrest, detention, interrogation,

1 torture, and execution of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians at
2 S-21 and at 200 other security offices spread throughout this
3 country.

4 [10.17.44]

5 This can be directly seen in the telegrams or reports sent from
6 the zones to the party centre from which it's clear beyond any
7 doubt that it was the Accuseds' enemy policy that was responsible
8 for the widespread arrests and executions that plagued Democratic
9 Kampuchea that my fellow Co-Prosecutor described to you
10 yesterday.

11 In addition to their roles forming the CPK enemy policy, as
12 members of the Standing and Central Committee, each of the
13 accused also directly participated in the implementation of this
14 plan, both collectively as a group and as individuals.

15 [10.18.47]

16 Collectively, Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan
17 participated in decisions on arrests at the Standing Committee
18 meetings they attended. For example, at a meeting held on 8 March
19 1976 the deputy secretary of the North Zone reported on enemy
20 activities and the arrests of various persons in his region, and
21 requested instructions on what to do with a group of people who
22 had attempted to flee to Vietnam. In response, the Standing
23 Committee instructed that those persons were to be detained and
24 interrogated and the results reported to upper echelon along with
25 a case file.

1 A key witness in these proceedings regarding the role of the
2 Standing Committee, an individual accused in the arrests of
3 high-level cadre, will be S-21 chairman Comrade Duch.
4 One such cadre whose fate was decided by the accused was Central
5 Committee Member, Suos Neou, alias Chhouk, the Secretary of
6 Sector 24 of the East Zone. Chhouk had been implicated as an
7 enemy by Division 170 Secretary Chan Chakrei, and other cadres
8 arrested and interrogated at S-21 in mid-1976. Duch will describe
9 how he was requested to provide seven copies of the confession
10 excerpts implicating Chhouk, one for each member of the Standing
11 Committee. He will also testify how the committee decided to
12 arrest Chhouk in August 1976.

13 [10.21.05]

14 Nuon Chea personally went to the K-7 messenger office on the
15 riverside to observe Chhouk's arrest.

16 Another high-ranking cadre under the suspicion at this time was
17 Koy Thuon, alias Thuch, a long-time member of the Central
18 Committee, who had originally served as Secretary of the North
19 Zone and later as the Minister of Commerce.

20 Here you see a photograph of Koy Thuon at S-21. After his arrest
21 was ordered by the Standing Committee in April 1976, Koy Thuon
22 was held in a house on the grounds of K-1 for over nine months; a
23 site visited by each of the accused on an almost daily basis.
24 You will hear testimony from one of the guards who worked at K-1
25 and delivered food to Koy Thuon at that house. The facts

1 regarding Koy Thuon's arrest have also been confirmed by Khieu
2 Samphan in one of his books.

3 [10.22.24]

4 Koy Thuon was transferred from K-1 to S-21 on 25 January 1977
5 where he was personally interrogated by Duch. Later, he was
6 subjected to severe torture on orders provided by Standing
7 Committee Member Son Sen.

8 The confessions of Koy Thuon and Chhouk would shake the party to
9 its core. Each implicated a vast network of traitors in an
10 anti-party conspiracy that included leading cadres from zones,
11 military divisions, and ministries across all of Democratic
12 Kampuchea. The internal purges that ensued spread across the
13 entire apparatus of the CPK and would result in the arrest and
14 execution of tens of thousands of party cadre as reflected in the
15 chart you are about to see.

16 Minister of Propaganda, Hu Nim, was number 13 on Koy Thuon's list
17 of purported traitors. On 10 April 1977 he was arrested and taken
18 to S-21. Hu Nim's immediate response was to write a letter to the
19 people responsible for his arrest denying any betrayal of the
20 party. As a government Minister and part of the leadership
21 located in Phnom Penh, Hu Nim certainly understood who the party
22 leaders were who controlled and would decide his fate.

23 So it is very telling indeed, Your Honours, that his plea of
24 innocence was addressed to Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Vorn
25 Vet, Son Sen, and Khieu Samphan. Moreover, as members of the CPK

41

1 Central Committee, Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan
2 authorized killings inside and outside the ranks of the CPK in a
3 30 March 1976 decision.

4 [10.25.21]

5 In this decision the accused provided authority to the zone
6 committees to conduct executions in the bases. The Central Office
7 Committee, a reference to Office 870, was authorized to smash
8 surrounding the centre office. Executions in independent or
9 autonomous sectors were to be decided by the Standing Committee
10 and the general staff, the Central Military Headquarters led by
11 Son Sen was given authority to smash within the party's centre
12 military.

13 The decision of the accused to provide broad authority to CPK
14 leaders to carry out the party policy on enemies resulted in
15 countless deaths and is clear evidence, in my submission, of
16 their intent to kill.

17 [10.26.25]

18 In addition to their collective actions and intent as members of
19 the Standing and Central Committees, the Co-Prosecutors will also
20 prove beyond a reasonable doubt the individual participation,
21 knowledge, and intent of each of the accused.

22 I'll briefly set out the specific roles of each of the accused in
23 relation to the arrest, detention, and execution of perceived
24 enemies.

25 I don't know whether you wish to take a break at this point, Mr.

42

1 President, I'm being indicated that it may be appropriate. I can
2 continue if you wish.

3 MR. PRESIDENT:

4 Thank you, International Co-Prosecutor.

5 The time right now is now appropriate for a break. We shall have
6 a 20-minute break, and we shall resume after that.

7 (Court recesses from 1027H to 1054H)

8 THE GREFFIER:

9 All rise.

10 (Judges enter courtroom)

11 MR. PRESIDENT:

12 Please be seated. The Court is now back in session.

13 The international Co-Prosecutor, you may now continue with your
14 brief opening statement.

15 MR. CAYLEY:

16 Thank you, Mr. President.

17 [10.54.45]

18 Before the break, I indicated that I would set out briefly the
19 roles of each of the three Accused in relation to the arrest,
20 detention, interrogation and execution of perceived enemies.

21 First of all, dealing with Ieng Sary. Ieng Sary, as Minister of
22 Foreign Affairs, was responsible for identifying enemies within
23 that organization and determining the Ministry cadres who would
24 be sent to worksites for tempering and those who would be
25 arrested and sent to S-21.

1 [10.55.38]

2 His participation in these matters will be proven by both witness
3 testimony and documentary evidence.

4 As S-21 Chairman, Duch has explained each organization head was
5 involved when cadre from their organization were implicated as
6 potential traitors in confessions obtained by S-21 interrogators.
7 Duch would first send such confessions to Son Sen or Nuon Chea
8 and they would forward a copy of the confession or list of the
9 implicated cadre to the relevant organization heads.

10 [10.56.39]

11 A joint decision on the persons to be arrested would then be made
12 by Nuon Chea, Son Sen and the standing committee together with
13 the respective organization head.

14 Pursuant to this standing operating procedure, confessions that
15 implicated Ministry of Foreign Affairs cadre, former diplomats or
16 other persons that fell under Ieng Sary's responsibility such as
17 returning intellectuals were routinely sent to Ieng Sary for his
18 review and advice.

19 Ieng Sary's receipt of S-21 confessions has been confirmed by
20 trial witness TCW-564.

21 [10.57.36]

22 This testimony is corroborated by a number of S-21 confessions
23 that contain handwritten annotations indicating they were sent to
24 Comrade Van, Ieng Sary's alias, such as this confession of the
25 former DK ambassador to Laos, Meak Touch. He entered S-21 on 20

1 November 1977 and was executed four months later, on 31st March
2 1978.

3 Other former cadre from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will also
4 implicate Ieng Sary in this process.

5 The Chamber will hear from at least two such witnesses who were
6 accused of being traitors and directed by Ieng Sary to write
7 biographies. The biography of one of those cadres, trial witness
8 TCW-724, starts with the statement:

9 "Our comrade in charge has reported that our class enemy has
10 brought accusations on me."

11 The Co-Prosecutors will offer into evidence a copy of that
12 biography as tangible evidence of Ieng Sary's participation in
13 matters that determined life or death of his cadre.

14 [10.59.23]

15 You will also hear how in a few select cases Ieng Sary protected
16 members of his staff from arrest, persons who were his friends or
17 whom he had known since his days as a student in France. If you
18 accept that Ieng Sary tried to save lives, that is a matter for
19 which he should be given credit, but ultimately, the real
20 significance of this evidence is that it proves that Ieng Sary
21 did have authority and the power to control who could be arrested
22 and who would not be arrested. This fact removes any doubt that
23 he bears criminal responsibility for the 200 other former
24 employees, diplomats, returning intellectuals and family members
25 who were arrested and smashed at S-21.

1 [11.00.36]

2 Ieng Sary's implementation of the CPK enemy policy at his
3 Ministry also included political education meetings where he
4 instructed his cadre that internal purges were needed because
5 secret agents of the enemy were inside, and monthly lifestyle
6 meetings and self-criticism sessions that he led and which were
7 used to identify suspect cadre within the Ministry.

8 An internal document from September 1977 Ministry Conference
9 notes that they had smashed and swept cleanly away the enemies
10 who were CIA, KGB and Yuon territory swallows and calls for
11 continued efforts to sweep cleanly away the remaining enemies
12 within the Ministry.

13 Your Honours will also hear how Ieng Sary's responsibility
14 extended to suspect cadres throughout the country who were
15 reassigned to work at the Foreign Ministry as a way station en
16 route to S-21.

17 [11.02.07]

18 Ieng Sary has admitted that he was aware the Ministry was used as
19 a holding centre for suspect cadre. Because of this role, the
20 Ministry of Foreign Affairs was called the anti-chamber of death
21 by one former cadre. And as you will hear from Duch, this
22 practice was sufficiently prevalent that Nuon Chea used the
23 expression "to be sent as a diplomat" to signify the arrest and
24 execution of a cadre.

25 Ieng Sary's knowledge of arrests and execution is also reflected

1 in a number of other statements. For example, during a speech for
2 members of the diplomatic community on 17 April 1977, he
3 announced that the Cambodian people and revolutionary army have
4 smashed all the enemies' tricks and crushed their spy network.
5 And in an April 1978 interview with a representative of the US
6 Communist movement, Ieng Sary described how Vietnamese and KGB
7 agents in Phnom Penh had been arrested in April and September
8 1976 who were plotting to organize a coup d'état against us and
9 how CIA agents disguised as revolutionaries had been arrested in
10 1977.

11 [11.03.54]

12 Your Honours, you will also hear how the CPK's highest
13 representative to the international community would repeatedly
14 defend and deny the killings and mass human rights abuses when
15 they were directly brought to his attention through official
16 international meetings and official correspondence.

17 One of those reports, issued on the 14th of August 1978 pursuant
18 to the 31st Session of the Human Rights Council Sub-Commission on
19 the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (of
20 the United Nations, of course) contained a request from the
21 Canadian government for the Human Rights Council to investigate
22 crimes occurring in Cambodia. They, the Canadians, said, I quote:

23 [11.05.12]

24 "Since the Khmer Rouge took absolute control of Cambodia, called
25 today the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea, the entire world has

1 been horrified on learning from many concurrent sources about the
2 terrible genocide committed on two million babies, children,
3 women and men, about the deportation of all living souls from the
4 capital of Phnom Penh and every other city, with no exception
5 made for dying persons confined to hospitals, and about the fact
6 that the government, calling itself the Communist Party of
7 Democratic Kampuchea, has used children to shoot those who were
8 executed.

9 For these reasons, all members of the Canadian Parliament
10 express their horror at that genocide, which is one of the worst
11 crimes in the history of mankind, and urge the Government of
12 Democratic Kampuchea to stop that inconceivable bloodbath and the
13 Prime Minister, Pol Pot, to accede immediately to the resolutions
14 voted with the support of Canada on March 8th 1978 at the fifth
15 session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights sitting
16 in Geneva and, finally, ask all Parliamentarians and governments
17 which maintain relations with our country to protest against that
18 slaughter, which has astounded the entire world."

19 [11.07.12]

20 In response, a month after this report was produced on 16
21 September 1978, Ieng Sary sent an official telegram stating, I
22 quote:

23 "We reject the Sub-Commission decision as impudent interference
24 in internal affairs of Democratic Kampuchea. By that decision,
25 Sub-Commission supports the activities of traitors to their

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1 country and the manoeuvres of American imperialists and their
2 partisans who, after committing immeasurable crimes against the
3 people of Kampuchea, more than a million inhabitants of Kampuchea
4 and destroying 80 percent of Kampuchea, continue to defame
5 Democratic Kampuchea to whitewash their crimes. As in the past,
6 people and government of Democratic Kampuchea will make mincemeat
7 of any criminal manoeuvres of the imperialists and their
8 partisans. They will not tolerate any affront to the sovereignty
9 of Kampuchea."

10 [11.08.42]

11 Earlier on, 13 June 1978, Ieng Sary responded to similar damning
12 reports tabled at the 31st Session of the Human Rights Council of
13 the United Nations regarding human rights abuses in Cambodia.

14 In a note which Ieng Sary sent to the United Nations Secretary
15 General, which was disseminated to the UN and all member states,
16 he stated, I quote:

17 "The propaganda machine of the imperialists, expansionists and
18 annexationists has raised what it calls the human rights issue in
19 its slander and denigration of Democratic Kampuchea. The infamous
20 calumny against the people of Kampuchea is no new development and
21 did not take by surprise the people and government of Democratic
22 Kampuchea."

23 [11.09.46]

24 Your Honours, by this and many other statements made by Ieng Sary
25 to the international community during the period of Democratic

1 Kampuchea, it is clear that he was well aware of the crimes that
2 were being committed in this country. Next I will move on to
3 specifically address Khieu Samphan.

4 While virtually every other person who lived in Democratic
5 Kampuchea was aware of the constant arrests and disappearance of
6 people around them, Khieu Samphan has claimed in his statements
7 to the Co-Investigating Judges that he was not aware of any
8 arrests during the Democratic Kampuchea period and only learned
9 of such matters after January 1979.

10 This, Your Honours, is a falsehood and it defies belief, and it's
11 refuted by overwhelming evidence to the contrary. Much of that
12 evidence I have already discussed. There are minutes of the 8
13 March 1976 standing committee meeting that record Khieu Samphan's
14 presence through a discussion regarding arrests of enemies in the
15 North Zone and the measures to be taken against those persons.
16 There are numerous telegrams and reports that were sent to Khieu
17 Samphan at Office 870 describing arrests, interrogations and
18 executions. But there is more.

19 Khieu Samphan has admitted that he and Sua Vasi, alias Doeun,
20 were the sole members of the political office of 870 also called
21 the Office 870 committee.

22 [11.12.00]

23 Like Khieu Samphan, Doeun was a regular attendee at standing
24 committee meetings. Their office's responsibility included
25 monitoring the implementation of CPK policy and the distribution

1 of goods and supplies to DK organizations throughout the country.
2 The central committee's 30th March 1976 decision also delegated
3 to this central office committee the authority to smash people
4 surrounding the centre office.

5 [11.12.45]

6 While Doeun was the original chairman of this office, he was
7 arrested in late 1976 or early 1977, leaving Khieu Samphan in
8 sole control.

9 Your Honours, it is absolutely inconceivable that Khieu Samphan
10 was not aware of the arrest and execution of his office mate,
11 Doeun.

12 When asked by the Co-Investigating Judges to account for Doeun's
13 disappearance during the final two years of the DK regime, the
14 only explanation Khieu Samphan could offer was that Doeun travels
15 quite a lot. And while Khieu Samphan suggests that Doeun's
16 replacement may have been a senior cadre named Chhim Sam Aok,
17 alias Pang, the evidence shows that Pang himself was arrested and
18 killed at S-21 as part of the internal purges ordered by the
19 party centre.

20 Your Honours, not only was Khieu Samphan aware of these arrests,
21 but a witness has described how he informed cadre during a
22 political indoctrination session that Pang had been arrested for
23 being a Vietnamese spy.

24 [11.14.17]

25 Upon Doeun's removal, Khieu Samphan assumed a supervisory role in

1 relation to the Ministry of Commerce, an organization that was
2 severely purged, with hundreds of cadre sent to S-21. Khieu
3 Samphan's involvement and knowledge of such arrests is beyond
4 doubt. You will see evidence of his active supervision of the
5 Ministry of Commerce and his regular visits to Ministry sites.
6 A Ministry of Commerce cadre who worked at the Tuol Tumpung
7 warehouse in Phnom Penh has stated that, in January 1979, Khieu
8 Samphan, Nuon Chea and Minister of Commerce Van Rith came to his
9 warehouse and announced the cessation of calls for study sessions
10 which were known by all to be the primary method by which cadre
11 were called away for arrest.

12 As evidence of Khieu Samphan's active involvement in the
13 implementation of CPK enemy policies, the Chamber will also hear
14 evidence from trial witness TCW-428, who will describe being
15 instructed to report directly to Khieu Samphan regarding the
16 security situation in his sector, including arrests and
17 imprisonment of enemies.

18 On one occasion, that witness informed Khieu Samphan that his
19 brother and sister-in-law had been arrested and detained at the
20 North Zone security office. Khieu Samphan not only had knowledge
21 of the arrests, but also of his own relatives. He also had the
22 power and authority to intervene and procure their release.

23 [11.16.31]

24 Khieu Samphan publicly endorsed and disseminated the CPK's enemy
25 policy on numerous occasions. As early as September 1976, at the

1 Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Colombo, when questioned
2 by journalists regarding the evidence of deaths of hundreds of
3 thousands of people in Cambodia, he confirmed the executions of
4 traitors, adding, "It's incredible how concerned you Westerners
5 are about war criminals".

6 In a 1980 interview, Khieu Samphan expressed his full support for
7 the decision to purge members of the standing committee and the
8 central committee, stating that there were Khmer people who were
9 Yuon undercover agents in our authority lines and held important
10 positions, adding that they had dealt with those people
11 completely in 1977 and 1978. And in a 1977 speech to a mass rally
12 celebrating the second anniversary of the 17 April victory, Khieu
13 Samphan implored the listeners to continue.

14 [11.18.04]

15 I quote, "Resolutely suppressing all categories of enemies,
16 preventing them from committing aggression, interference or
17 subversion against us. We must wipe out the enemy in our
18 capacities as masters of the situation. Everything must be done
19 neatly and thoroughly."

20 "We must wipe out the enemy", insisted Khieu Samphan. Neatly and
21 thoroughly.

22 Like his fellow party leaders, he saw those enemies everywhere,
23 even amongst long-term friends like Hu Nim who, only a few days
24 earlier, had been sent to S-21 as a traitor.

25 Next I will address Nuon Chea.

1 [11.19.01]

2 Nuon Chea's participation in the arrests and executions of
3 enemies is also established beyond any question from an abundance
4 of evidence that will be presented to this Chamber.

5 As the CPK leader responsible for party affairs, Nuon Chea was
6 directly involved in the discipline and purges of party cadres.

7 As a member of the party's military committee, he was involved in
8 security issues throughout the country. The role played by Nuon
9 Chea at S-21 will be central to this case.

10 Ieng Thirith has made clear in statements to this Court who she
11 considered responsible for the torture and execution of students
12 from her Ministry.

13 (Audio-visual presentation)

14 [11.21.14]

15 And just to be clear, this statement, Your Honours, was made in
16 February 2009. Eight months later, she was declared fit by the
17 two experts, Dr. Brinded and Dr. Ka.

18 Nuon Chea's role at S-21 will be testified to in-depth by its
19 former Chairman, Duch. He will describe orders provided by Nuon
20 Chea relating to arrests, interrogations and executions at S-21.
21 Specific orders from Nuon Chea that Duch recalls include the mass
22 execution of 300 prisoners from the east side. The execution of
23 fellow Standing Committee Member, Vorn Vet, and the execution of
24 a group of foreigners held at S-21 whom Nuon Chea ordered to be
25 burned to death using car tires.

1 Duch operated pursuant to a general order that all persons sent
2 to S-21 were to be killed after they had been interrogated and
3 confessed.

4 [11.22.40]

5 Duch will also testify as to how Nuon Chea became the immediate
6 superior to whom he reported in the latter part of 1977, after
7 Son Sen had been assigned to the battlefield in the escalating
8 military conflict with Vietnam.

9 From that date until the end of the DK regime Duch would meet
10 with Nuon Chea every three to five days to report on S-21
11 operations and receive orders.

12 Duch has described how the most significant function of S-21 was
13 to provide confessions to the Standing Committee, which were then
14 used to make decisions on the arrests of persons implicated in
15 those documents.

16 Duch will testify that he would send such confessions to Nuon
17 Chea who in turn would forward them to the heads of the
18 organization of the implicated cadres, after which a joint
19 decision would be made on who was to be arrested.

20 Duch's testimony regarding these procedures will be corroborated
21 by the testimony of other witnesses, as well as by the
22 confessions themselves.

23 Trial witness TCW-617 has confirmed to the Co-Investigating
24 Judges that he came to Duch's house to receive S-21 confessions
25 and would then deliver those documents to Nuon Chea.

1 [11.24.35]

2 The Co-Prosecutors will introduce into evidence a total of over
3 50 confessions that contain an annotation by Son Sen or Duch,
4 indicating that the document had been sent to Nuon Chea or that
5 contained Nuon Chea's handwriting.

6 As you will hear in the following video clip, the accused himself
7 has admitted receiving so many confessions that he was unable to
8 read them all.

9 (Audio-visual presentation)

10 [11.27.00]

11 Your Honours will also see on the cover pages of the confessions
12 to which I've referred, annotations reflecting how copies were
13 sent to the heads of the organizations of the cadre who'd been
14 implicated in the confession.

15 Those annotations will show such confessions being sent to zones,
16 sectors, military divisions and ministries throughout the
17 country. And you will hear testimony from a number of the
18 regional cadre who confirmed that they received confessions from
19 the party centre and that they were used to arrest local cadre in
20 their areas.

21 Nuon Chea's knowledge and intent relating to the CPK enemy policy
22 is evidenced by many statements he's made during and since the DK
23 period. For example, in a July 1978 speech to a visiting
24 delegation from the Communist Party of Denmark, Nuon Chea
25 revealed the efforts of the CPK leaders to deal with internal

1 enemies, and I quote:

2 "Since liberation our experience relates to anti-party activities
3 organized inside our party. They usually involve CIA, Vietnamese
4 and KGB agents. Our experiences in this area are very recent but
5 it appears from what we've been able to learn that CIA,
6 Vietnamese, and KGB agents have been working inside the party for
7 a long time. Although we say plans have been crushed, we do not
8 mean the enemy has given up. We have to continue to build and to
9 defend our party and our leadership and to apprehend the people
10 who have infiltrated our party."

11 [11.29.08]

12 In a 2005 interview Nuon Chea stated that, I quote: "We killed
13 only the bad people", end quote. And that the reason the purge
14 you started was that some of the people in charge of districts
15 and provinces were our enemies, these traitors didn't follow our
16 policies.

17 (Audio-visual presentation)

18 [11.30.00]

19 And at his initial appearance before this Court, Nuon Chea stated
20 that "there were American CIA and Soviet KGB agents, the Free
21 Khmers and Vietnamese secret agents who were hiding within the
22 party, among the population, and in our cooperatives, and it was
23 these persons that caused the party line to be raw and burnt and
24 then destroyed the country, party, and people".

25 Thus, Your Honours, you can see that each of the accused played

1 an integral role in the misguided and tragic policy of the CPK
2 towards perceived enemies that resulted in the execution of
3 hundreds of thousands of Cambodians, and this of course is the
4 principle reason that this Court was formed and why we are here
5 today.

6 If I could now move to the next policy, Policy Number 4 within
7 the Joint Criminal Enterprise: the targeting of the Cham,
8 Vietnamese and Buddhists. At the beginning of 1975, Your Honours,
9 Cambodian society was complex and culturally rich and diverse.
10 According to the CPK analysis, Cambodia was comprised of
11 different classes of people including feudalists, bourgeoisies,
12 capitalists, civil servants, Buddhist Monks, intellectuals such
13 as teachers and students, Lon Nol military officers and soldiers,
14 workers, rich peasants, middle peasants, poor peasants and
15 national minorities such as the Hill Tribes, Lao, Thai, Chinese,
16 Chams and Vietnamese.

17 [11.32.17]

18 The accused decided that they would bring this rich diversity to
19 a sudden end. Their perfect, pure society would have only one
20 kind of person, the worker peasants. The CPK's initial policies
21 on religion and ethnic minorities were developed by the accused
22 and other senior party leaders in intensive meetings held
23 following their arrival in Phnom Penh in April and May 1975 at
24 locations such as the railway station and the Preah Kev Temple,
25 also known as the Silver Pagoda. Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary and Khieu

1 Samphan, were each present for those policy meetings, with Nuon
2 Chea serving as the leader of the discussion groups.

3 [11.33.26]

4 As Madame Chea Leang stated yesterday, the decisions made by the
5 accused at those meetings were communicated to zone, sector,
6 district and military leaders from throughout the country at a
7 mass meeting that started on the 20th of May 1975 and continued
8 for six days. Pol Pot and Nuon Chea presented the party policies
9 that were to be implemented, with Nuon Chea doing most of the
10 presentations.

11 In addition to the policies on cooperatives and enemies that I've
12 already discussed, the CPK leaders provided specific
13 instructions, both on religion and the treatment of the
14 minorities in this country.

15 With respect to the Buddhist religion, Pol Pot and Nuon Chea
16 instructed the party cadre that they were to close all Pagodas
17 and defrock all Monks. They stated that Monks were a special
18 class that were to be wiped out and that warts would not be
19 allowed. Following the meeting, district and sector secretaries
20 returned to their respective regions and informed local cadre and
21 Monks of the party policy requiring the Monks to disrobe and
22 leave their Pagodas.

23 [11.35.10]

24 Your Honours, those Monks who refused were killed. Buddhism was
25 reviewed by CPK leaders as archaic superstition, contrary to

1 party ideology and policies. The CPK branded Buddhist Monks as
2 leeches, blood sucking parasitic worms and feudalists who sucked
3 the blood of the people.

4 And to ensure that there was no doubt that Buddhism was to be
5 eradicated from Cambodia, the CPK leaders converted temples,
6 places of peace and worship and contemplation to security offices
7 used for torture and execution.

8 For many centuries, Buddhism has been the foundation of Cambodian
9 society, providing everything from the ethical rules by which the
10 Cambodian people live, together with the temples at which they
11 gather for religious and family celebration. As you've heard from
12 my colleague, the CPK leaders destroyed this unifying threat in
13 Khmer culture, yet another victim of their programme to erase and
14 eliminate the old society.

15 [11.37.00]

16 At the 20th to the 25th May 1975 mass meeting, the party leaders
17 also provided instruction on the treatment of ethnic minorities.

18 CPK cadre were instructed that all Vietnamese were to be
19 deported, including Vietnamese wives of Khmer husbands.

20 As a direct result of this directive from the CPK leaders, an
21 estimated 150,000 to 200,000 Vietnamese were deported from
22 Cambodia by September 1975.

23 Also, at the May 1975 or later meetings, Pol Pot told the cadre
24 that the Cham were to be barred from their religion, forced to
25 raise pigs and eat pork and that anyone who resisted was to be

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1 killed.

2 You have already heard from Madame Chea Leang regarding the
3 horrific crimes that ensued against the Cham and Vietnamese
4 during the DK period and the evidence that this was part of a
5 systematic plan of genocide formed by the CPK leaders. Incitement
6 used by the party leaders in issues, in 1978 issues of
7 "Revolutionary Flag" to direct the elimination of the remaining
8 Vietnamese in the country, commending the quick burning flames of
9 national and class hatred that had been transformed into a great
10 mass movement. To smash and sweep cleanly away Yuon enemies who
11 stink to high heaven and are degradingly despised as nothing.

12 [11.39.14]

13 I will add some further remarks here regarding these crimes of
14 genocide.

15 First, I would direct Your Honours' attention to two
16 contemporaneous documents from the DK period that prove beyond
17 any doubt that it was the party centre leaders who controlled and
18 directed the actions taken against the Cham and Vietnamese
19 groups.

20 [11.39.46]

21 First is the 30 November 1975 telegram sent by the secretary of
22 the East Zone to Pol Pot, copied to Nuon Chea regarding the
23 removal of 50,000 Cham from the East Zone. It specifically
24 references the instructions of the organization that had been
25 provided at a previous meeting.

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1 Let me quote:

2 "The view decided at the meeting stipulated that Islamic brothers
3 and sisters were not to be sent into Kratie whereas the Northwest
4 and the North had to accept them in order to split up Islamic
5 people and separate them from the length of the Mekong River so
6 as to ameliorate the atmosphere some. In principle, their removal
7 was to break them up in accordance with your views in your
8 discussions with us already." End quote.

9 Similarly, in this 17 May 1978 report to Office 870, the
10 secretary of the Northwest Zone asks what Angkor 870 has decided
11 to do with Yuon elements who have Cambodian husbands, the
12 Cambodians who have Yuon wives, and the mixed race Yuon children.
13 [11.41.25]

14 You heard earlier today about the implementation of a specific
15 CPK policy in Svay Rieng and Prey Veng provinces in relation to
16 the executions of ethnically mixed families.

17 Also, in 1978 the CPK leaders began to incite RAK troops with a
18 30 Against One slogan. At first, this policy was disseminated in
19 private, directly to RAK soldiers, then the CPK began to
20 broadcast it publically on their national radio station. The
21 following is a quote from one of those broadcasts, and I quote:

22 [11.42.15]

23 "In terms of numbers, one of us had to kill 30 Vietnamese. For
24 this reason, two million troops should be more than enough to
25 fight the Vietnamese because Vietnam only has 50 million

1 inhabitants. We do not need eight million people. We need only
2 two million troops to crush 50 million Vietnamese."

3 Simply put, Your Honours, that statement was a public declaration
4 of the CPK plan to exterminate all the Vietnamese people.

5 Khieu Samphan also used his speeches to incite genocide against
6 the Vietnamese, describing them as ruthless, savage
7 internationalized enemies and calling for national hatred.

8 [11.43.14]

9 Some have questioned whether the mass executions of the
10 Vietnamese and Cham communities were genocide or part of the
11 broader plan of the CPK leaders to eliminate all enemies. The
12 answer, Your Honours, is that they were both. For example, the
13 mass execution of the remaining Cham people in Kang Meas district
14 in 1977 occurred as part of the purge of the entire Central Zone
15 by CPK forces from the Southwest.

16 The following year, when Southwest forces moved on to purge and
17 cleanse the East Zone of its enemies, the Cham people in Kroch
18 Chhmar district were subject to mass killings.

19 Central Zone cadre have described how those executions were
20 carried out, in part by a special Intervention unit of the Party
21 Centre under the command of Standing Committee Member Son Sen.

22 But there can be no question that during these purges the Cham
23 were not treated the same as other potential enemies. The CPK did
24 not check biographies of the Cham to determine if they were part
25 of the wrong class. They did not limit their arrests to Cham

1 who'd been implicated as possible traitors in confessions of
2 others.

3 [11.44.59]

4 When Cham were arrested they were not subject to interrogation to
5 determine whether they were enemies of the CPK or to uncover
6 networks of traitors with whom they associated. The Cham, all of
7 them, were simply rounded up, taken to sites like Wat Au Trakuon
8 and immediately executed because the directive from the CPK
9 leaders was that if you were Cham you were an enemy.

10 When you hear the testimony of the survivors and other witnesses
11 there will be no question; this was genocide.

12 [11.45.53]

13 The last policy, Policy Number 5, was the regulation of marriage.
14 The assault of the CPK leaders upon the personal dignity and
15 freedom of Cambodians went so far as to include the power to
16 decide who would marry whom.

17 A woman named Thuch Sithan was a pharmacy manager for the
18 Ministry of Social Affairs. The Deputy Minister of Social
19 Affairs, Sin Phal Kun, alias Sou, directed that Sithan was to
20 marry a man named Pen Vasai. Sithan did not want to marry Vasai,
21 but Ieng Thirith pushed her into doing it. Sithan tried her best
22 to make the marriage work, and soon came to love her husband.
23 Then, in late March 1978, Nuon Chea called for the arrest of
24 Sithan's husband. Ieng Thirith agreed with Nuon Chea that he was
25 an enemy and should be taken away.

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1 Two weeks later, leng Thirith summoned Sithan and read to her
2 from Vasai's S-21 confession. When Sithan protested that she did
3 not believe the accusations against her husband, leng Thirith
4 responded angrily, asking her "Don't you trust Angkar".

5 [11.47.29]

6 This was the impossible dilemma presented again and again to
7 Cambodians in the CPK's utopian nightmare. Who do you trust, your
8 loved one or the party? The real answer to that question was
9 invariably fatal.

10 The photograph that you see in front of you on the screen now is
11 of a young woman named Huot Bophana. This photograph has come to
12 exemplify around the world the human pity of the victims of the
13 Khmer Rouge.

14 [11.48.14]

15 Bophana was executed at S-21. The acclaimed Cambodian filmmaker,
16 Rithy Panh, made a film about her story entitled "Bophana, A
17 Cambodian Tragedy". That film now shows twice daily at the Tuol
18 Sleng Museum.

19 The renowned journalist, Elizabeth Becker, has also written a
20 book about Huot Bophana entitled "Finding Bophana". What was the
21 treasonous act committed by Bophana for which she was
22 interrogated and tortured for months at S-21, and then bludgeoned
23 to death by CPK cadres?

24 Your Honours, Bophana's crime was to fall in love without
25 receiving the permission of the accused. For the CPK, love that

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1 was unauthorized by Angkar was a waste of time and a betrayal of
2 the mandatory love for the party and it was punishable by death.
3 Your Honours heard yesterday from Madam Chea Leang about forced
4 marriage during the DK regime. It is plain from the systematic
5 implementation of forced marriages by CPK cadres, in all DK
6 organizations, in every part of the country, that this was a
7 policy centrally directed by the accused and other CPK leaders.
8 This will also be proven to Your Honours by witness testimony and
9 documentary evidence.

10 [11.50.08]

11 My concluding remarks, Your Honour.

12 Your Honours, this Court was principally established to bring
13 some small measure of justice many years on to the victims of the
14 Khmer Rouge, but I would also ask you, respectfully, to see your
15 role here in a much wider context.

16 [11.50.40]

17 The 20th century was one of the bloodiest in the book of years.
18 Over 150 men, women and children perished across the globe. Most
19 of these victims of war and terror remain unvindicated. But here
20 in Cambodia a unique opportunity has been given to address this
21 issue of impunity 30 years on, to set a powerful example and to
22 send a strong warning from the past to the future so that human
23 beings everywhere can rightfully expect to live in peace under
24 the law.

25 Moreover, that this trial is a reaffirmation of our absolute

1 refusal as human beings to accept the cynical inevitability of
2 destroying each other from age to age.

3 This Court is by no means a perfect institution. It has struggled
4 under its own burdens, but it is the only instrument we have to
5 address crimes of shocking magnitude that threaten the fragile
6 bonds that unite all of humanity.

7 [11.52.12]

8 In seeking to apply the sanctions of the law to these three men
9 we do not dispute that states and individuals outside Cambodia
10 contributed to what took place here, both before and during those
11 fateful years of 1975 to 1979. But that does not exonerate these
12 three accused before you. It is not a defence for what they did.
13 Just east of Siem Reap Town in Rulous commune of Prasat Bakong
14 District, a new institution of higher learning is rising from the
15 mud on the shores of the Great Lake. Classrooms, dormitories, a
16 meeting hall, library, computer centre are all under construction
17 and will soon give poor children in Siem Reap the education they
18 need, affording them the opportunities that we all deserve as
19 human beings.

20 This place, Bakong Technical College, is the vision of a man
21 named Ranachith Yimsut - Ronnie to many of his friends. Yimsut
22 has a particular attachment to Siem Reap. On the 31st of December
23 1977, his entire extended family, men, women, children,
24 grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins, was among a group of 79
25 new people who were herded to the shore of the Great Lake by CPK

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1 cadres and clubbed to death in a muddy ditch in one of the
2 countless massacres during the DK Regime.

3 Yimsut was the only survivor of that massacre. And today on those
4 same shores he's building what will be a university, a place of
5 learning, something decent and honourable and lasting. Between
6 1.7 million and 2.2 million human beings died premature deaths in
7 the three years, eight months and 20 days that these three
8 accused ruled Cambodia.

9 [11.55.06]

10 The magnitude of lost human spirit, talent, and potential,
11 scholars, doctors, builders, surgeons, teachers, men and women of
12 commerce, religious and civic leaders, this endless role of the
13 dead. How many schools, universities, and hospitals are unbuilt?
14 How many lives have not been saved? How many children not
15 educated? How much has been lost?

16 It does not escape the sight of anyone who lives in this country
17 how it still struggles today. And why? Because the accused who
18 are before you are thieves of time and common murderers of an
19 entire generation of Cambodians.

20 [11.56.03]

21 They robbed decades of development and prosperity from this
22 country. They left gaping holes in every Cambodian family. They
23 removed all breath from notions such as law and civilized
24 behaviour. No one in this country is left unhurt or unaffected by
25 what these three elderly men have done.

1 Mr. President, Your Honours, your judgement must be inscribed as
2 a decisive act in the history of this country and the mandate of
3 this Court. The evils that these three men set in motion must be
4 determined.

5 The Office of the Co-Prosecutors is absolutely confident that the
6 guilt of each will be proven beyond reasonable doubt. The need
7 for justice of two million people will be satisfied, and their
8 suffering and death will not have been useless to the progress of
9 mankind.

10 [11.57.12]

11 Thank you Mr. President, thank you, Your Honours.

12 MR. PRESIDENT:

13 Thank you, Mr. Co-Prosecutor.

14 Counsel for the Civil Parties, you may now proceed.

15 MR. PICH ANG:

16 Mr. President, Your Honours, I have two points to make at this
17 moment. First we would like the President to clarify to us when
18 the lead co-lawyer for the civil party is allowed to introduce
19 the three foreign lawyers so that they can be recognized before
20 this Chamber, and so that they can enjoy their full rights as
21 counsels.

22 And number two, with regard to the opening statement, it is
23 really the best opportunity for the civil parties and other
24 victims of the regime, and for this we refer to the internal
25 rules of the ECCC that victims and civil parties are allowed to

1 participate in the proceedings.

2 [11.58.44]

3 Unfortunately, they are not allowed to make any comments or
4 observations during these hearings. May we ask that the Bench
5 reconsider allowing civil party lawyers 15 minutes or 30 minutes
6 to make opening -- or make some statements? We know that the time
7 is not very long or commit so much time of the Court, but it is
8 really important for the civil parties and the victims to have a
9 say during this opening statement session, the session they have
10 been waiting for more than 30 years. Please reconsider this.

11 Thank you very much, Your Honours.

12 MR. PRESIDENT:

13 Thank you.

14 [11.59.46]

15 With regard to the first point and due to time limitation, and
16 indeed yesterday there was a technical glitch with regard to the
17 sound system, and that the Co-Prosecutors had to make their
18 opening statements and the Chamber noted that it was not yet
19 necessary to grant such permission for the recognition for the
20 foreign lawyers and we know that we could really do this at a
21 later stage and as we already indicated, they could be recognized
22 at the end of this session.

23 [12.00.40]

24 With regard to the second request by the lead co-lawyer asking
25 orally to the Chamber to grant permission for the civil parties

1 to make the statement, this request was not different from that
2 one that was put before the Chamber earlier. With regard to
3 Internal Rule 89.2 bis which states that the Co-Prosecutors may
4 make brief statement -- opening statement about the charges
5 against the accused person, this Rule 89 bis does not indicate
6 the rights of the lead co-lawyers for the civil parties to make
7 such observation or statement.

8 Secondly, the Chamber has already made it clearly on its Document
9 E131 dated on the 18th of November on the scheduling order and
10 the Chamber notes very clearly that the opening statement or
11 observations by the lead co-lawyers shall not be allowed or
12 considered during the proceedings.

13 And according to another written notice, a request by the civil
14 party for -- lawyers for the civil -- the lawyers for the civil
15 party, Document E131/1/4 -- or rather E131/4/1, which indicates
16 in our ruling that such a request shall not be granted. The
17 Chamber, therefore, rejects the request made by the lead
18 co-lawyer to make any observation.

19 [12.03.35]

20 Since it is now appropriate time for the lunch adjournment, we
21 will take the adjournment. The session will be resumed by one
22 thirty.

23 Parties to the proceeding and the public are advised to return to
24 the courtroom by that time so that we can proceed with the
25 remaining of the sessions. The Court security personnels are now

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1 instructed to take the accused back to the detention facility and
2 bring them to the courtroom by that time.

3 (Judges exit courtroom)

4 (Court recesses from 1204H to 1330H)

5 (Judges enter courtroom)

6 MR. PRESIDENT:

7 Please be seated. The Trial Chamber is now back in session.

8 The brief opening statement made by the prosecution came to its
9 conclusion already. The Chamber would like to give the floor to
10 each accused and their counsels to respond briefly to the
11 Co-Prosecutors' opening statement.

12 [13.31.59]

13 The Chamber would like to remind each accused and his lawyers, in
14 pursuant to Rule 89 bis, the accused or his lawyers shall make a
15 brief response to the opening statements made by the
16 Co-Prosecutors. Half a day is allocated to each accused and his
17 lawyers for this brief respond and we shall start from the
18 accused, Nuon Chea, and his lawyers and then the accused, Ieng
19 Sary, and his lawyers followed by accused, Khieu Samphan, and his
20 lawyers.

21 For that reason, the Chamber would like now to give the floor to
22 accused, Nuon Chea, and his lawyers.

23 We also would like to inform that if the accused, Nuon Chea,
24 would like to make a brief response, he may do so while sitting
25 due to his senior age. You may now proceed.

1 MR. PESTMAN:

2 Your Honours, I hope you allow me to make some introductory
3 remarks; first of all, to explain what we had envisaged.

4 [13.34.03]

5 The short opening statement has taken us a little bit by surprise
6 and I would, first of all, suggest to you, or ask the Court
7 whether it is possible to cut our response into two parts.

8 First of all -- and I suggest that we do that today -- I would
9 like to give my client the opportunity to respond. I envisage
10 this will take approximately two hours, but I think that halfway
11 we will need a break for my client to recover -- a 20-minute
12 break -- reading is quite difficult for him.

13 And if possible, my colleague Son and me would like to continue
14 tomorrow morning. We will not speak for more than 45 minutes
15 together, but I would like to do it tomorrow. Also, because we
16 have not been able to discuss the opening statement yet with our
17 client, we would like to incorporate his comments in what we are
18 going to say.

19 And more technical matter, I would also like to give the
20 interpreters a version of my response so that they can prepare
21 themselves.

22 (Short pause)

23 MR. PRESIDENT:

24 [13.36.57]

25 To us, it seems that it's a big surprise by the defence counsel.

1 The Chamber would like to remind again in order to clarify the
2 matter that the defence counsel together with the accused, Nuon
3 Chea, is allocated a half-day time to make a brief response to
4 the opening statements made by the Co-Prosecutors pursuant to
5 Rule 89 bis 2 of the Internal Rules.

6 Secondly, we also like to remind you, again, that in the
7 scheduling order for the opening statements, Document E131 dated
8 18 October 2011, the Chamber clearly determined the proceeding.
9 For that reason, based on Rule 89 bis of the Internal Rules, each
10 accused and his lawyers is given an opportunity to respond to the
11 opening statements and a time allocated for each accused and his
12 lawyers is half a day and if the accused wishes to make a brief
13 response, it is considered as part of the half-a-day allocation
14 allocated for him and for his team.

15 It is clearly stated in that scheduling order so you should be
16 well aware of the time allocated for your team. Your team can
17 proceed.

18 [13.39.22]

19 MR. PESTMAN:

20 Maybe I was not clear. I'm not asking for extra time, I'm only
21 asking for permission to continue with the second part of our
22 response tomorrow morning.

23 I'm not asking for extra time and we were led to believe that we
24 were supposed to respond on Wednesday and not today. That's how I
25 understood the schedule as I received it.

1 MR. PRESIDENT:

2 Defence counsel, do you have any evidence to indicate that your
3 group is allocated for tomorrow morning?

4 MR. PESTMAN:

5 I'm entirely in your hands, of course. I'm just asking for your
6 understanding. And, as I said, I would like to discuss the
7 opening statement which is, of course, is new. I would like to
8 discuss it with my client before I respond and the only
9 opportunity there is, is after this hearing. So I would like -- I
10 would really appreciate and so would my colleague -- to be
11 allowed to do that.

12 (Short pause)

13 [13.41.48]

14 MR. PRESIDENT:

15 For the accused Nuon Chea and his lawyers, the Chamber cannot
16 entertain the request made by the defence counsel. For that
17 reason, the accused and his defence counsel shall use the time
18 this afternoon allocated for your team if you wish to make such a
19 brief response to the opening statements by the Co-Prosecutors.

20 MR. PESTMAN:

21 We are currently looking -- we are currently looking for the
22 document which, I believe, said that we were supposed to answer
23 on Wednesday, but let me introduce, very briefly, the response my
24 client would like to make.

25 [13.42.49]

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1 I've noticed that there is a misunderstanding outside about the
2 scope of the trial and that understanding is to a large extent
3 due, I believe, to the instructions which the Trial Chamber gave
4 to the prosecution to present in their closing argument all the
5 charges contained in the closing order and this is confusing, to
6 say the least, for the public and the media and they are left
7 with the impression that all the charges are going to be
8 discussed in this trial and that is not the case.

9 The scope of the trial -- the first trial, as we know, it is very
10 limited; it is roughly limited to the history of the party, the
11 historical context, the pre-1975 period, the role of our client
12 in the party and in the history of the party, the evacuation of
13 Phnom Penh, and what is referred to in the closing order as phase
14 II of the movement of the population. And for that reason - and I
15 think it's important to understand - my client and we will limit
16 our response to those issues and we trust that we will be allowed
17 to re-visit the other issues, the other charges when - or maybe
18 better if - we are going to continue with a second trial.

19 [13.44.32]

20 So no S-21, no grave breaches, no genocide, no work camps; we
21 will cross that bridge when we get there. The time is also too
22 short to address all these issues for our client.

23 My client will start - and he's very grateful that he's allowed
24 to stay where he is because moving is not easy.

25 Just for the record, we have now filed, again, the motion for

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1 application for disqualification half an hour ago. It has been
2 filed in both English and Khmer; Khmer being the problem. We will
3 give you the opportunity to read it and we will re-visit, as
4 said, the issue later when we are all ready, but I would like to
5 repeat that we have asked for Judge Cartwright to step down
6 pending the resolution of the issue.

7 [13.45.30]

8 Then one last remark, although we rarely agree with what they
9 have to say, the civil parties in this trial, we think --
10 although we realize the decision on this issue has been taken --
11 we think that there should have been the opportunity or should
12 have been given the opportunity to speak even for a couple of
13 minutes.

14 Thank you.

15 (Short pause)

16 [13.48.03]

17 MR. PRESIDENT:

18 Security guards, you are instructed to bring Nuon Chea to the
19 dock.

20 (Short pause)

21 [13.49.55]

22 MR. PRESIDENT:

23 Mr. Nuon Chea, you may now proceed.

24 MR. NUON CHEA:

25 Introduction; my respect to venerable mens, to my beloved

1 Cambodian people, all expatriates and nationalists, and my
2 respect to Your Honours. I would also like to pay my respect to
3 our ancestors who sacrificed their flesh, blood, bones, and life
4 to defend our motherland for so many years to be as it is today
5 and in the future; in particular, who escaped from the policy of
6 incursion, annexation, land grabbing, racial extermination from
7 Vietnamese Socialist Republic and other neighbouring countries.

8 [13.51.17]

9 I, Nuon Chea, have been given an opportunity today which I have
10 been waiting for so long. That is, to explain to my beloved
11 Cambodian people and the Khmer children on the facts occurred in
12 the Cambodian history. As I clarified, if my health is fine, I
13 will try to explain and to provide resolutions to all the
14 problems in order for our history which is a proper history, not
15 for the purpose of serving any particular tendency.

16 I am of the opinion that this Court is unfair to me since the
17 beginning because only certain facts are to be adjudicated by
18 this Court. I must say only the body of the crocodile is to be
19 discussed, not its head or the tails which are the important
20 parts of its daily activities. All it means, the root cause and
21 its consequence are those that happened pre-1975 and post-1979
22 are ignored by this Court.

23 In order for us to obtain justice as declared by this Court, I
24 hope that I am given this opportunity so that I can express what
25 I wanted to say in order to ascertaining the truth and to serve

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1 justice. Today, I will not respond to all the charges against me;
2 I will respond to the first segment of the trial; that is for
3 trial one and for other charges, I will respond in due course. I
4 would like now touch upon what I want to say.

5 The division of the Indochina's Communist Party into three
6 parties; in 1930, Vietnam appointed China's Communist Party led
7 by Vietnam. In the statute of the Chinese Communist Party written
8 by Vietnam, there is a provision that after the three countries;
9 Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos gained independence then the
10 Indochinese Federation shall be established.

11 [13.54.42]

12 This Indochinese Party until 1950 was not participate by any
13 Khmer person. The main reason is that Khmer disliked Vietnamese.
14 By 1951, the Chinese Communist Party under the strategy of the
15 Vietnamese was split into three parties pursuant to the actual
16 situation in each country. In Kampuchea, People Revolutionary
17 Party was appointed. In Laos, it was called the Laos
18 Revolutionary Party. In Vietnam, it was the Labour Party called
19 Lao Dong.

20 Despite the three parties' establishment, the People
21 Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the Laos People
22 Revolutionary Party were not independent. Everything was under
23 the older leadership of the Vietnamese Labour Party.

24 [13.56.01]

25 In Vietnam, Vietnam secretly organized another party. It was

1 called Kampuchea People's Party, and members of these parties are
2 those Khmers Viet Minh who were educated by Vietnam in Hanoi from
3 1954 that is after the Geneva Convention. They were educated in
4 the schools established by the Vietnamese Communist Party which
5 was called Nguyen Ai Quoc; that is the name of Ho Chi Minh.
6 They lived in Vietnam for 16 years and they were influenced by
7 the views, standpoints, political line, organizational line from
8 the Vietnamese Communist Party and they were to disseminate and
9 implement those in Cambodia. In addition, they even attacked the
10 political line, organizational line, the strategy and the tactics
11 of the Communist Party of Kampuchea continually since 1960.

12 During the period from 1960 to 1979, Vietnamese employed every
13 trick available to destroy the revolution of the Kampuchean
14 people and the development in Cambodia and its democracy
15 including the organization of their members in the party members
16 from the upper echelon downward secretly in order to prepare
17 themselves for the overt opposition against CPK at the present
18 time and they also organized their secret neighbour in the
19 Communist Party of Kampuchea for the future.

20 [13.57.58]

21 They also attacked on the Communist Party of Kampuchea. They
22 instigated, break up, and persuaded Kampuchea and revolutionary
23 army to cause conflicts to become the enemies of the party in
24 order to cause confusion and chaos to break up solidarity and to
25 destroy the political line and the developing of the country

1 through the means of burn it to a crisp or leave it raw.
2 Through their activities in the international stage including
3 their reliance and close cooperation with the Soviet Union
4 through their economic and military and diplomatic ties, they
5 tried to liaise and persuade the U.S. to -- not to interfere in
6 the activities of Kampuchea. They tried to intimidate and
7 persuade the neutrality of the Asian countries and non-alliance
8 countries. They opposed China to an extent; however, they tried
9 to persuade China as well.
10 They attacked Democratic Kampuchea with their big force of
11 250,000 people through the strategy of lightning attack,
12 immediate victory, and long-term control. They implemented the
13 policy of impoverishment and enticement people into a (inaudible)
14 so that Kampuchea would not have enough strength to liberate its
15 country.
16 [13.59.43]
17 What are the main factors for the Vietnamese to have such an evil
18 ambition to control Kampuchea and Laos? There are certain factors
19 as follow: Vietnam is of the idea of expansionism; that is, to
20 have the doctrine, to be the boss to the smaller country, to the
21 weaker country.
22 Vietnam had the view of the doctrine of invasion, expansion, land
23 grabbing and racial extermination. Vietnam was greedy of power
24 for their own interest and economics or, in short, they were
25 egoism.

1 [14.00.50]

2 They organized the Indo-Chinese Federation under its own control
3 through their form of special friendship. They also wanted to be
4 senior member in the Asian countries to fulfil its ambition.

5 Therefore, the Vietnamese factor is the main factor that caused
6 confusion in Democratic Kampuchea from 1975 through April 1979.

7 [14.01.20]

8 On the organization of the party and the building of the people's
9 forces, from 1956 to 1957 we had rebuilt the party and built our
10 organization of force for the masses to largely expand. At the
11 same time, the party did not have or agree on strategic tactical
12 critical line. We had to draft our strategic and tactical policy.
13 We had to analyze the situation, both internal and external, in
14 order to propose the political, strategic and tactical lines and
15 in order to be independent.

16 I, Nuon Chea, and Pol Pot agreed to the recommendations by Tou
17 Samuth that we as the party shall have the strategic line, to
18 have the statute, and they all had to be clearly stated and not
19 too involved with Vietnam.

20 On the strategic line of the party, in June 1956, the South
21 Vietnamese army -- that is the Teeoki (phonetic) -- invaded
22 Cambodia shamelessly.

23 On the Thai side, they raised the issue of we are here for
24 negotiations in order to cause incidents along the Kampuchean
25 border and there were critical comments, exchanges against each

1 other through newspaper and radio.

2 [14.03.12]

3 From 28 to the 30 of September 1960, the People Revolutionary
4 Party convenes its first general assembly in order to adopt the
5 strategic tactical line and the statute of the party and to
6 appoint the leadership committee. Members of the party at the
7 time were representatives of the Southwest Zone, the east,
8 Kompong Chhnang, Oddar, north, northwest and representative of
9 Phnom Penh.

10 The general assembly agrees to appoint Tou Samuth as secretary,
11 Nuon Chea as deputy secretary, Pol Pot and other comrades as
12 members of the standing and central committees.

13 [14.04.05]

14 The strategic and tactical lines or, in short, the political line
15 of the front, contained fundamentally the following.

16 (1) To analyze the true nature of the Kampuchean society. The
17 Kampuchean society at the time was half feudalism and half
18 colonialism, with interference from foreign countries.

19 In particular, at that time, the United States attempted to
20 persuade Cambodia to join the Asean.

21 (2) On the true nature of the Kampuchean revolution, Kampuchean
22 society has the same true nature as mentioned above. What shall
23 the Kampuchea do for its revolution?

24 The true nature of the Kampuchean revolution is for the true
25 people's democratic revolution, that is, to oppose the invasion

1 of foreign countries, the interference of the internal affairs
2 from outside and to eliminate the half feudalism. For example,
3 demand for the reduction of the rental for the farm land, taxes,
4 interest so that persons would have lands to farm by themselves.

5 [14.05.43]

6 It means to eliminate the economic depression against the
7 patient(sic), to transform the livelihood of the patient so that
8 they would have food to eat, clothes to wear and have freedom and
9 democracy.

10 (3) Who are the enemies of the people's democratic revolution?

11 They were the foreign invaders who interfered in the internal
12 affairs of Kampuchea and their clique.

13 (4) How shall we organize the attack force?

14 We shall gather all the forces of the Khmer people available as
15 well as those ethnic minorities who have the spirit of patriotism
16 based on the basis of the farmer workers' alliance.

17 [15.06.39]

18 (5) What form of struggle shall we adopt?

19 We shall adopt the legitimate form of struggle, half legitimate
20 and illegitimate form of struggle, and if it is necessary, we
21 shall implement the end political form as we use the policy as
22 the best, but we would use arms if necessary in order to protect
23 our forces.

24 (6) The process of struggle is to start from the outskirts area
25 through to the urban areas gradually.

1 (7) Who shall lead?

2 The answer is the Kampuchean people revolution, which was then
3 changed to the Kampuchean People's Party.

4 (8) What would be the direction of the national democratic
5 revolution?

6 That is for Cambodia to have peace, independence, sovereignty,
7 integrity, neutrality, non-alliance and the prohibition of any
8 foreign country to build their military base in Cambodia.

9 (9) The slogan of the people Democratic Kampuchea is long
10 struggle, self reliance. One determines its own fate and the fate
11 of the nation and to liaise with any country that allows peace
12 and equality and mutual understanding and benefit.

13 [14.08.25]

14 The amendment to these strategic lines could only be adopted by
15 the general assembly. On the strategic line and the line of the
16 national united front for the people democratic revolution, in
17 the strategic line, Tou Samuth gave clear instructions as
18 follows.

19 (1) We shall stand on the basis of the strategic line. We shall
20 grab hold firmly of the strategic line and we shall clearly
21 understand its details for its concrete implementation based on
22 the practical situation in the country.

23 (2) To gather all the additional forces, regardless of tendency,
24 political tendency of parties, religion or their previous
25 background.

1 [14.09.20]

2 (3) To isolate to the most extent possible the enemies of the
3 nation and their colleagues who could not be awakened who were
4 still stubborn to serve the enemy and destroy its own country and
5 nation.

6 In July 1962, Tou Samuth, the party secretary, suddenly
7 disappeared. Through the organization of military line who were
8 sympathizers to the party, we were informed that Tou Samuth was
9 ambushed and arrested by the secret police -- by the secret
10 soldiers of Lon Nol in front of Tuol Tumpung pagoda and he was
11 tortured at Lon Nol residence.

12 However, he did not even confess a word.

13 Two or three days later, he was taken and killed at the Steung
14 Meanchey pagoda.

15 This event is the most severe blow to the Kampuchea's party;
16 however, it also ignites the anger internally inside the party
17 and that would promote the activities.

18 Also, in the same year, the United States sent its military to
19 Thailand and also to build an airport as their military air base.

20 [14.11.01]

21 The objective of the United States is to suppress the movement or
22 struggle of the Indo-Chinese people, in particular the movement
23 or struggle of the Vietnamese people which was -- at that time
24 became more intensified.

25 In May 1962, the Kampuchea People Party convinced its second

1 general assembly to appoint Pol Pot as secretary, Nuon Chea as
2 deputy and to change the name of Kampuchean People Party to the
3 Communist Party of Kampuchea, or CPK.

4 [14.11.42]

5 In August, the Royal Government of Cambodia, headed by the King
6 Sihanouk, protested to the South Vietnam to stop invading
7 Cambodia. However, this demand did not result in anything because
8 the Royal Government of Cambodia already cut their diplomatic
9 ties with the South Vietnam.

10 The party made resolution to conduct armed political struggle. In
11 1968, the Communist Party of Kampuchea was divided into two. One
12 was early support based in Ratanakiri with Pol Pot as secretary,
13 which is called the Northeast Zone, and another part is in Phnom
14 Penh, including the northwest, southwest, east, north and the
15 Phnom Penh party with Nuon Chea the deputy secretary in charge,
16 which is referred to as the Central Zone.

17 On the 1st of January 1968, the Central Zone party convened all
18 the secretaries of the East, Northwest, Southwest and North in
19 order to examine the deteriorating situation in order to propose
20 new struggle mechanism in order to respond to the actual
21 situation.

22 The meeting agreed that the events of suppression, persecution,
23 arrest and arbitrary execution by those in power, that is, the
24 reactionary Lon Nol (inaudible), became more intensified and that
25 would even cause for the destruction of the Kampuchean Communist

1 Party.

2 So we still conduct our political struggle until our party
3 completely destroyed as the Indo-Chinese party and, for that
4 reason, the meeting agreed that we shall conduct armed political
5 struggle by still relying on the policy as best, but use arms in
6 case of necessity. For the regions where the situations are
7 deteriorating, the struggles shall commence there in order to
8 protect the forces.

9 [14.14.19]

10 Importantly, the party's people shall be protected in that region
11 and not to allow the reactionary group to do whatever they want.
12 The CPK declared 12 January 1968 as the date of the commencement
13 of the armed political struggle, which is also coincide with the
14 date of the birth of the revolutionary army of Kampuchea.

15 [14.14.53]

16 In 1969, the United States President Nixon, based on the request
17 by Lutheran General Abraham, the commander in Vietnam, ordered
18 the bombardment on the location of Viet Cong and on the North
19 Vietnamese armies, who secretly used Kampuchean territory as
20 their base.

21 B-52 planes of the United States severely bombarded the areas
22 occupied by the Vietnamese Communists inside the Cambodian
23 territory, which caused a lot of damages to the Kampuchean
24 people, the destruction of their farmlands, crops. People had to
25 be evacuated from the villages; pagodas were destroyed. Monks had

1 to flee to stay in other locations.

2 [14.15.52]

3 In December 1969, Pol Pot made a delegation by walking through
4 the Ho Chi Minh Trail to Hanoi. In Hanoi, a meeting was held
5 between the delegation of the CPK and the Communist Party of
6 Vietnamese, with Le Jun (phonetic) as the secretary-general and
7 members of the Politburo, Le Duc Tho, Vo Nguyen Giap and Nguyen
8 Duy Trinh, and on the Cambodia side, besides Pol Pot, the
9 Secretary, we also had Seng Muthman (phonetic).

10 [14.16.33]

11 Based on the report by Pol Pot, the atmosphere in the meeting was
12 very tense and there were no major agreements because each party
13 stood by its own point of view.

14 The main purpose of the meeting of the Vietnamese Communist Party
15 was for the CPK to cease its armed political struggle and return
16 to only political struggle. That would benefit the Vietnamese
17 Communist Party.

18 Vietnam used to say that "You, comrade, do not need to conduct
19 any armed struggle. Once Vietnam is fully liberated, Vietnam will
20 liberate Phnom Penh in under 24 hours. You only need to guide the
21 Vietnamese soldiers to go there".

22 [14.17.29]

23 This view of the Vietnamese party was explained to the party
24 cadres by Pol Pot that you reap what you sow.

25 In February, Vietnamese Communist Party in Kampuchea were

1 totalling about 50,000. Sihanouk at that time declared that he
2 planned to protest in Moscow and in Beijing for the withdrawal of
3 all the Vietnamese Communist soldiers from Kampuchean territory.
4 In February, I went to join the conference for the inauguration
5 of the training sessions in the East Zone in order to inspect the
6 situation on the possibility of conducting the coup d'état by the
7 Lon Nol group and to put a mechanism in place to prevent such
8 coup d'état.

9 Lon Nol's soldiers, with the close collaboration with Sisowath
10 Sirik Matak, successfully conducted the coup d'état in the sense
11 that the national assembly, under the control of Lon Nol,
12 withdrew their confidence in Sihanouk as head of state.

13 [14.18.51]

14 Once informed of the news, the conference of the CPK in the East
15 Zone concluded and plans were put in motion to attack the police
16 post, small soldier barracks along Khmer-Vietnam borders, in
17 order to confiscate their weapons and arm ourselves. And as for
18 the soldiers and police of the Lon Nol regime were allowed to go
19 back to their families.

20 In addition, we were instructed to stir up the people to engage
21 in riots against the regime in order to support Sihanouk.

22 In the northwest, many police posts were disbanded and a number
23 of weapons and ammunitions were confiscated and introduced for
24 our future fighting.

25 [1.19.50]

1 At that time, the Vietnamese Communist soldiers, including those
2 from the north, the South Vietnamese Liberation Front soldiers
3 incurred into Cambodia in large amount. They came in and they
4 appoint the local authority of the villages, communes and to
5 appoint their Vietnamese migrants to be in charge of the
6 authorities in charge of politics, economies.

7 In Kompong Thom, the Vietnamese Communist soldiers appointed one
8 Kampuchean battalion led by Khut Oddom Vong Ratana.

9 The Vietnamese Communist soldiers who entered Cambodia were under
10 the pretext of using the symbol of the King Sihanouk as they told
11 people that they were the soldiers of the King. Their actions of
12 violating the state authority, the sovereignty of Kampuchea were
13 categorically opposed by the Kampuchean people and, gradually,
14 they disappeared because Kampuchean people opposed such
15 organization conducted and led by the Vietnamese Communist Party.

16 [14.21.14]

17 It shall be reminded that, based on the appeal of King Sihanouk
18 for people to enter the forests in order to oppose the coup
19 d'état by Lon Nol (inaudible) there were many youths and people
20 ran into the forest, including both bad and good elements,
21 opportunists, vagabonds, joblessness, unemployed, robbers,
22 thieves, et cetera, and the revolutionary cadres or known as the
23 Khmer Rouge accepted them without even reviewing the details of
24 their backgrounds and biographies.

25 These bad elements that, at a later stage, caused chaos and

1 complication to the revolutionary movement, some went back to
2 confess to the Lon Nol clique. Some caused disturbances in the
3 cooperatives. Some did conduct improper activities.

4 The CPK often educated them to become nationalists, but not
5 everyone could be educated. For those who could not be educated
6 were mainly spies infiltrating in the cooperatives or the
7 vagabonds who used only to drink and eat and fight. They
8 infiltrated into the army in order to destroy the cooperatives
9 and the army from within.

10 [14.22.56]

11 In 1972, that is, in February, based on the report by the refugee
12 commission of the United States Senate, it was estimated that
13 about two million people were homeless and there was the issue of
14 insufficient food.

15 In addition, the Vietnamese party informed the Kampuchean party
16 that Kissinger threatened that if Kampuchea's party did not cease
17 fire, America will destroy Kampuchea in under 72 hours by B-52
18 planes.

19 At that time, besides the bombardment by B-52 day and night,
20 there were also F-5 planes flying in reconnaissance day and
21 night.

22 In Phnom Penh city, the issue of rice, food, medical supplies
23 became even worse. There were robberies, stealings. Insecurity
24 became an issue in Phnom Penh at the time.

25 The Lon Nol clique could not control this situation at all.

1 Also in May, the United States Senate convened a meeting with the
2 majority voice to suspend the aid to Cambodia, but after the
3 negotiations, the bombardment still continued until mid August
4 1973.

5 [14.24.53]

6 Mr. President, I would like to take a break now, if you permit.

7 MR. PRESIDENT:

8 It is now time appropriate for the break. We will have a
9 20-minute break and we shall resume after that.

10 Security guards, you're instructed to take the accused back to
11 his usual seat and bring him to the dock when the Court resumes.

12 (Judges exit courtroom)

13 (Court recesses from 1425H to 1446H)

14 (Judges enter courtroom)

15 MR. PRESIDENT:

16 Please be seated. The Court is now back in session.

17 The floor is now given to Nuon Chea to continue his brief
18 response to the opening statements by the prosecution. You may
19 now proceed.

20 MR. NUON CHEA:

21 Strong patriotism of King Sihanouk.

22 April 1973, the United States still continue its bombardment by
23 B-52 bombers on the territory of Kampuchea.

24 [14.48.15]

25 At that time, the King Sihanouk was still in Beijing, that is in

1 China. He liaised with the Kampuchean United Government so that
2 the King and the Queen would be able to visit his motherland and
3 to visit Angkor Wat and the Cambodian people. Pol Pot, in the
4 name of the party secretary and the prime minister, held a secret
5 meeting with major leaders to decide on the issue.

6 There was one important issue at the time, that is, Vietnam did
7 not agree to the Chinese proposal to escort the King in the
8 pretext that the Ho Chi Minh Trail would be revealed. In fact,
9 Vietnam wanted to gain influence by allowing its general and
10 Vietnam soldiers to escort the King.

11 [14.49.36]

12 As a result, Vietnam was assigned the task to escort the King via
13 the Ho Chi Minh Trail to Kampuchea through the Mekong River and
14 Stung Treng province. The Kampuchean delegation went to greet him
15 in Stung Treng. Pol Pot was in charge of this affair.

16 When the King arrived in Preah Vihear province, the provincial
17 party secretary and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army were tasked
18 to provide strict protection for the King.

19 Pol Pot, the Secretary, assigned me, Nuon Chea, to prepare the
20 road from Kompong Krom, Preah Vihear to Angkor Wat. There were
21 monks, cadres, revolutionary armies and people who came to greet
22 the King in the thousands as they missed the King very much. The
23 monks cried and blessed the King and the Queen.

24 [14.50.56]

25 Regardless if there were reconnaissance or the B-52 bombers, the

1 process of welcoming the King was not interrupted. The CPK, the
2 national united government, had sufficient ability to provide
3 security to the King during his night on top of the mountain
4 until he went back to China to continue his activities to
5 liberate the nation.

6 From February 1973 until mid-August 1973, the United States
7 bombarded B-52 bombs for 20 days and 20 nights continuously in
8 the Cambodian territory and that was never happened before. We
9 could not calculate the number of tons of these bombs due to the
10 sheer size of this bombardment by the United States.

11 How could we estimate the damages caused to the Khmer people, the
12 villages, pagodas, schools, Kampuchean economics. Although we
13 could not estimate the damages, Kampuchean people still held on
14 to their solidarity, rose up to continue their struggle
15 bravely until they subsequently gained the victories from one
16 battle to the next.

17 [14.53.01]

18 At that time, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army was advancing
19 toward the Phnom Penh centre. They were about 60 kilometres from
20 the Pochentong Airport to the southwest.

21 In late 1974, the Central Committee held an extraordinary
22 meeting. The purpose is to decide on the day to attack Phnom Penh
23 in 1975. The meeting adopted the 1st of January 1975 as the day
24 of commencing its final attack.

25 Pol Pot and Nuon Chea were determined by the party to negotiate

1 with Nguyen Van Linh to tell them about the plan to attack to
2 liberate Phnom Penh in 1975, and asked that the Communist Party
3 of Vietnam help transport the 13 truckloads of weapons by Tong
4 Phen (phonetic), a Chinese aide, as soon as possible since the
5 weapons were docked in Vietnam and the Communist Party of Vietnam
6 had not delivered them to us.

7 [14.54.35]

8 Unfortunately, the enemy aircraft dropped bombs on those tracks
9 and annihilated the tracks and the weapons. The shrapnel and the
10 debris from the bombs further caused the destruction of a factory
11 producing papers in Chhlong.

12 To ensure an effective and ultimate success with the attack to
13 liberate Phnom Penh, Pol Pot and the Party Secretary had to move
14 to a base near Phnom Penh, in Boeung Ta Long, Khang Tbong
15 village, Chrak Sdech Peam Commune, Kompong Tralach District. When
16 the revolutionary army was nearing Phnom Penh, Pol Pot moved to
17 Kraing Daung Commune, also known as B-5, which was adjacent to
18 Peam Commune, Kompong Tralach District, in Chan Tey village.

19 The Phnom Penh battle cadres continued to make a daily report.

20 At that time I, myself, Nuon Chea, was at the back, near Chinit
21 River, offering the regular educational sessions for zone cadres.
22 These sessions were conducted during the time when Phnom Penh
23 when was being liberated and after the party needed more cadres
24 to deal issues -- to deal with issues including the management of
25 the people.

1 [14.56.09]

2 On the 17th of April 1975, the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea
3 liberated Phnom Penh at 9.30 a.m. This news was broadcast by the
4 National United Front of Kampuchea in the afternoon of that same
5 day. It was through this radio that Phnom Penh was completely
6 liberated at 9.30 a.m.

7 In the meantime, in the immediate aftermath of the liberation of
8 Phnom Penh, some Lon Nol soldiers under the command of Chan
9 Raingsey fled to Thai/Cambodian border where they regrouped and
10 stirred chaos in Battambang. Some soldiers fled to South
11 Vietnam-Cambodian border to be received by Son Ngoc Thanh, who
12 had been there for two months already. Other soldiers were hiding
13 at houses in Phnom Penh with sandbags used as shields.

14 [14.57.20]

15 Some Lon Nol soldiers disguised themselves as ones of the
16 Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea by wearing black clothes. They
17 did so to arrest officials of the former Lon Nol regime -- civil
18 servants, soldiers -- and deceived them into believing that they
19 would be brought to meet King Sihanouk instead. They took them to
20 be killed.

21 Furthermore, they disguised themselves as members of the
22 Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea for a purpose of searching for
23 people whose relatives had been revolutionary leadership cadres.
24 They deceived them into believing that they could bring them to
25 meet those cadres. Eventually, the people believed them by

1 telling them all their details. Upon having learned the details,
2 they took measures to execute those people including their entire
3 families.

4 In Hanoi, the Communist Party of Vietnam did not believe that
5 Phnom Penh had been liberated. Comrade Ieng Sary himself at that
6 time remained in Hanoi, told Vietnam that Phnom Penh had been
7 liberated, but they did not make Vietnam believe him.

8 [14.59.00]

9 Vietnam did not want to believe this news because Phnom Penh
10 being liberated before liberating Prey Nokor first would ruin its
11 hope to achieve its plan to conquer Cambodia.

12 Most importantly, that was a painful attack to the dignity of
13 Vietnam. The leaders of Vietnam in Hanoi at that time were very
14 angry because since May to December 1975, the Revolutionary Army
15 and the army of the Communist Party of Vietnam had had frequent
16 conflicts on some lands and border areas between Vietnam and
17 Cambodia.

18 The relationship between Cambodia and Vietnam did not go about
19 normally.

20 In June 1975, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of
21 Kampuchea sent senior delegates to Hanoi. The Central Committee
22 of the Communist Party of Kampuchea knew in advance that there
23 had been several complicated issues to be discussed during the
24 negotiation with the Communist Party of Vietnam.

25 However, the Cambodian side had to remain patient and keep the

1 good solidarity and friendship.

2 [15.00.54]

3 When the delegate was staying at the guest house they were
4 visited by the Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and the Commander of
5 the People's Army of Vietnam, Võ Nguyên Giáp.

6 At that time, Pham Van Dong said that the victory of Cambodia was
7 terrific. He asked Pol Pot how much of the Cambodia's land could
8 be used to harvest crops. In response, Pol Pot said an area of
9 eight million hectares of land could be used to harvest crops.
10 However, only three million hectares was of rich land to which Võ
11 Nguyên Giáp commented in Vietnamese that "rất ngon", which means
12 very delicious. I traded a few words expressed by Võ Nguyên Giáp
13 as being embedded with deep meaning.

14 [15.01.52]

15 During the negotiation with Vietnam, the CPK's delegates asked
16 that Vietnam and Cambodia sign a treaty on unusual friendship and
17 non-aggression in order to ensure each independence, sovereignty,
18 and territorial integrity, non-interference into each other's
19 internal affairs and for the interest of both peoples.

20 Such treaty could bring about some solutions to problems.

21 However, the Vietnamese counterpart did not say anything with
22 regard to their request Cambodia made. The negotiation was
23 fruitless.

24 The reason that Vietnam did not respond to Cambodia's request was
25 because Vietnam wanted only a so-called special friendship with

1 Cambodia, the real meaning of which was the Federation of
2 Indo-China, per se.

3 [15.03.17]

4 On August 1975, Le Duan, the Secretary of the Communist Party of
5 Vietnam lead a group of delegation including Le Duc Tho, Sun
6 Thuy, who was a member of the official -- rather Political
7 Office, and Nguyen Van Linh to visit Cambodia.

8 Nonetheless, the negotiation yielded no good results as Vietnam
9 still demanded for the special friendship, while Cambodia still
10 maintained her position for unusual independence, cell mastery
11 and respect.

12 On May 1976 the meeting between the DK's and the Vietnam's
13 delegates was convened. Vietnam did not accept that the brevier
14 line marked by France when it took over Cambodia. Yet the meeting
15 failed to achieve any significant result and deferred to a later
16 date.

17 The fighting between the Royal Army of Kampuchea and -- rather
18 the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea and the Army of the Communist
19 Party of Vietnam still continued, in particular, at the border
20 areas in Rattanakiri and Mondolkiri.

21 [15.04.50]

22 Meetings were convened in the East and the Southwest Zones each
23 time the fighting broke out, however, no final solution was ever
24 made as both parties firmly stood by their position. Vietnam
25 maintained its ambition to invade, occupy and swallow Cambodia

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1 while Cambodia preserved her position of independence, cell
2 mastery and will not accept to be a satellite state.

3 On February 1977 Vietnam for yet another time tried to stage a
4 coup d'état to topple the DK, however that plan was not
5 successful.

6 On December 1997 Vietnam launched a light scale attack to invade
7 the DK. Fourteen divisions, including five special divisions,
8 were deployed for that attack. They were received by
9 counter-attack from the DK's army.

10 However, some DK soldiers in the East Zone had deserted after
11 some traitors had infiltrated within the army. Those traitors
12 followed the Vietnamese's evil political tactics. On November
13 1978 the Communist Party of Vietnam, along with Vorn Vet
14 attempted another failed coup d'état.

15 [15.06.32]

16 On the 7th of January 1979, 250,000 soldiers of the Aggressive
17 Communist Party of Vietnam entered Phnom Penh and several
18 provinces of the DK. Vietnam's bad behaviour remains unchanged
19 for centuries.

20 The question is on what ground did Vietnam base to justify its
21 incursion of Cambodia as an act of liberating and protecting
22 Cambodia, protecting the human rights? Was Vietnam's incursion of
23 Cambodia legal under the international law? Vietnam claimed that
24 their invading Cambodia was legally justified.

25 [15.07.26]

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1 In any event, Vietnam's invasion into Cambodia on 7 of January
2 1979, was in violation of the International Law because its act
3 did not fall in the context of Article 51 of the United Nation
4 Charter which states with regard to the inherent right of
5 individuals or collective self-defence. Countries in the world
6 were against Vietnam when it invaded Cambodia.

7 Ten years later members of the UN General Assembly asked that
8 Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Cambodia. International
9 communities also opposed Vietnam's act of aggression and asked
10 that the army of the Communist Party of Vietnam withdraw from
11 Cambodia entirely.

12 The Army of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Vietnam's cadres
13 still continued to remain discreetly on Cambodia soil in order to
14 conquer this country in accordance with ambition to occupy,
15 annex, swallow Cambodia, and rid Cambodia of her race and
16 ethnicity and bring further Vietnamese illegal immigrants to live
17 in Cambodia until these days.

18 [15.08.57]

19 Additionally, the People's Republic of Vietnam has established
20 Vietnamese associations all across Cambodia. The real image of
21 such association is to enable the Secretary of the Communist
22 Party of Vietnam to maintain its political, economics,
23 ideological activities over these provinces of Cambodia.

24 This is part of a python suffocating a young deer strategy. A
25 python would only swallow its prey after it is suffocated. In the

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1 Srey Hitopadesa book there is a phrase; "Never trust a foreigner,
2 never trust a person who abandons all his property and becomes a
3 Monk, never trust commons."

4 I would like to quote the speech by Le Duc Tho, the member of the
5 Political Office of the Communist Party of Vietnam, talking to
6 Mr. Pen Sovan, the former Minister of Khmer Republic when he was
7 detained in Hanoi.

8 At 9 a.m. on the 13 of December 1981, Mr. Le Duc Tho, the member
9 of the political Central Office of the Communist Party of Vietnam
10 entered the detention facility with a surprise visit. Mr. Pen
11 Sovan was at the desk. And there was a bang, knock on the door
12 which woke Mr. Pen Sovan. Mr. Le Duc Tho pointed to Pen Sovan and
13 said loudly that, "I didn't believe that you dare oppose us.
14 Didn't you know that there were 18,000 Vietnamese troops in your
15 country? Don't even think that you can solve the issue of the
16 fate of your country arbitrarily. Even though you have organized
17 a party structure and the state, things are still in our hands.
18 Look, in the future, although there will be no presence of our
19 troops in your country, and if anyone tries to free themselves
20 from our control, they will be crushed into bits long before they
21 could do so. You have learned the theories, but when you took
22 power, you built your country and national economy in the way
23 that is straying from the socialism and abandoning the socialist
24 principles. We have sent experts to help you, but those experts
25 could not dare follow your idea because you did not follow the

1 principle of the socialist economy."

2 [15.12.36]

3 "For that reason, your party expelled and stopped you from
4 leading your party and the government. They did this to you to
5 make you realize that you deserve to be treated as such.

6 For that mistake, I now declare that you remain to live here but
7 with no rights and freedom for the rest of your life."

8 The reasons why the Communist Party of Kampuchea had to evacuate
9 people from Phnom Penh and other provincial cities.

10 May 1973, the Upper House of the American Congress with majority
11 opinion asked that American government stop dropping bombs on
12 Cambodia commencing from mid-August 1973.

13 [15.13.45]

14 The Standing Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea noted
15 very clearly that without military support or air support from
16 the American government, the fight to liberate Cambodia would be
17 nearing -- would be successful in the very near future because
18 Lon Nol soldiers had been very weak already.

19 The conflicts within the government of Lon Nol have not been
20 resolved internally. Cambodian people who lived during Lon Nol
21 started to act against the Republican government more and more
22 each day.

23 The Standing Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea
24 followed cautiously the situation during the extraordinary
25 session of the Standing Committee in mid-1974.

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1 [15.14.55]

2 The meeting raised several important issues for discussion in
3 order to take measures to liberate Phnom Penh and other areas in
4 the country. The main items of the agendas in the meeting
5 included:

6 One, ambition of Vietnam to manage Indochina Federation under the
7 supervision of Vietnam.

8 Two, how will the Americans react to the Vietnam aggression when
9 Cambodia is liberated?

10 Three, the destruction and sabotage acted by Lon Nol soldiers in
11 Phnom Penh and the defeated soldiers who fled to hide at
12 Thai-Cambodia border and Vietnam.

13 Four, the situation of starvation in Phnom Penh since 1974, what
14 would it be?

15 Five, the situation concerning crop reduction at country sides
16 and properties, what was it like?

17 Six, the estimation of the destructive actions by the traitors
18 who infiltrated in the party and properties.

19 Seven, what would be the impact of no currency? What would be the
20 outcome?

21 Eight, other issues.

22 [15.16.34]

23 During such a discussion, time and again, the meeting was of
24 higher responsibility because everyone was bearing great
25 responsibility for the nation and for the people for the present

1 time and for the future.

2 The meeting agreed on the following things:

3 Item 1: Vietnam never abandoned its ambition to manage Indochina
4 for the duration or the special friendship even though Cambodia
5 would be liberated before Vietnam or not. Cambodia will have to
6 really do its best to fight to retreat before Vietnam liberated
7 Prey Nokor in 1976.

8 If Vietnam liberated Prey Nokor before Cambodia, before Phnom
9 Penh is liberated, Vietnam would use the pretext to attack
10 Cambodia to liberate it.

11 [15.17.41]

12 Vietnam, time and again, told people in the leadership of the
13 Communist Party of Kampuchea that, "Comrades, you do not need to
14 fight. You only prepare guys to lead the Vietnamese troops and
15 that Vietnamese troops will fight and liberate Phnom Penh in 24
16 hours."

17 This idea or this comment was well shared in the Communist Party
18 of Kampuchea. Pol Pot educated the Party that whoever said that
19 would manage it. We, therefore, would have to fight to retreat
20 before Vietnam liberates Prey Nokor.

21 Not only did Vietnam have the ambition to manage Indochina
22 Federation, according to some foreign documents and at school,
23 Nguyen Hai Cuo (phonetic) of Vietnam talked a lot about their
24 purpose to manage the Federation of the Republic of Southeast
25 Asia as well.

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1 Le Duc Tho, member of Politburo of the Communist Party of
2 Vietnam, during the negotiation with Kissinger in Paris 1968–1977
3 stated that:

4 "It is the destiny of Vietnam who has the power not only to
5 control Indochina but also Southeast Asia."

6 [15.19.29]

7 In 1973, Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister of The People's Republic
8 of Vietnam, when talking about the status and roles of Vietnam in
9 Southeast Asia, Pham Van Dong referred to Thai, Philippines and
10 Malau, that they would be united with Vietnam as we, Vietnam, are
11 more courageous and powerful and smarter.

12 [15.20.07]

13 The UN's--rather the Vietnam's ambition to manage Indochina
14 Federation was not -- the -- or was not taken for granted. It's
15 the truth that Vietnam shall do anything to achieve it.

16 Item 2 about America; the meeting analyzed based on the conflicts
17 between America, Vietnam, and Cambodia. The meeting agreed that
18 if Communist Party of Kampuchea led the liberation to liberate --
19 led the fight to liberate people and the country, it means a
20 significant people revolution and democratic step has been made.
21 It means we can solve party conflicts with America and Lon Nol
22 clique. America will be no longer an opposing party. The
23 situation will change. Who is the party opponent then?

24 [15.21.19]

25 The meeting agreed that it was Vietnam. Vietnam was regarded as

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1 friend in conflict, now becomes the party in conflict. The reason
2 was that the Vietnam Communist Party did not -- rather the
3 Communist Party of Kampuchea did not want to accept to be a
4 satellite state and that when the Vietnam claim independence and
5 they would really live up to their dream to invade Cambodia and
6 to conquer Cambodia.

7 When all failed; for example, political means failed, then
8 Vietnam would use force to attack Cambodia. And the Communist
9 Party of Kampuchea had to do its best to educate among its ranks;
10 the military, the people to realize clearly that Vietnam would be
11 the big actor in this conflict between parties, the life and
12 death conflict, and that the Communist Party of Kampuchea was
13 trying its best to do -- to negotiate through peaceful means and
14 that we had to maintain our position that negotiation had to be
15 done peacefully and that we have to remain patient.

16 [15.22.57]

17 Item 3; the meeting discussed that if Phnom Penh is liberated,
18 the Lon Nol soldiers -- majority of whom were free Khmers --
19 would desert the army; some would remain hiding in Phnom Penh or
20 city while the others would be fleeing to the border areas. These
21 deserted soldiers had nothing to support them. They have no more
22 supplies in short. They would start stealing, robbing, burning
23 down people homes, and so on and so forth. And we had not enough
24 people to protect our people if these things happened. They would
25 start fighting; attacking our people through means of guerrilla

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1 war and they would drag us to follow them and that there will be
2 no peace. We could never transplant rice or go about our daily
3 life.

4 [15.24.03]

5 Item number 4; this item is very important because it relating to
6 rice foods for people -- for million people in Phnom Penh and in
7 provinces. The meeting noted the situation of rice foods in Phnom
8 Penh and in provinces under the provisional control of Lon Nol.
9 In Phnom Penh there were roughly 3 million people, 90 percent of
10 whom did not have enough food to eat. Some people were starving.
11 Lon Nol clique rely heavily on the food supply from foreign
12 country. Other assistance was not enough either. There was news
13 that people died of hunger; in particular, young children who
14 died the most.

15 Item 5; the meeting noted that in the liberated zone and at
16 cooperatives difficulties occurred because the American
17 bombardments destroyed paddy fields, plantations, crops. Things
18 that can be used as food have already been destroyed
19 significantly. Cooperatives liked labour force because youth have
20 already been drafted in the soldier; two thirds of them already
21 been in the soldiers, the remaining forces are of old age and
22 they could not really work. However, the life of people at the
23 liberated zone is better than those who lived in the enemy
24 control zone.

25 [15.26.27]

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1 Item 6; it is an estimation of the destructive activities by the
2 traitors who infiltrated in the party in the cooperatives. The
3 meeting agreed that if we liberated Phnom Penh before Vietnam
4 liberates Prey Nokor, Vietnam would do it best to encourage more
5 traitors to infiltrate in all cooperatives to destroy discreetly
6 and overtly all and when they lacked support from the American,
7 they would resort to the Vietnam as their final support. So we
8 need to really have some measures to really convince these people
9 to abandon their destructive activities and ask them to come to
10 live with the people. This appeal reflects the position of
11 solidarity, national solidarity among our people, internal
12 solidarity and to make sure that people who are confused, who
13 have been tricked; turn to believe in the party's line.

14 [15.28.03]

15 Item number 7; if there is no currency, what would be the
16 consequence? In this item, the meeting noted that currency was a
17 very powerful weapon and effective one for the enemy. Through
18 experience without money in the liberated zone, we could manage
19 the zone extensively. The enemy could not attack us or grab this
20 zone from us. In the contrary, we could increase the --expand; in
21 other words, the liberated zone. The spies could not use money to
22 buy our cadres or soldiers or people and we believed that without
23 currency we could turn other areas that have not yet been
24 liberated into liberated zones more extensively. So the method of
25 no currency would only impact a few people, not the whole

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1 population, because farmers did not need money.

2 As mentioned above, the meeting made the following decision
3 unanimously: one, in case Phnom Penh is liberated, we have to
4 evacuate the people from Phnom Penh and from city centres
5 temporarily in order to analyze the situation for a period of
6 time; in particular to analyze the actual attitude of Vietnam.

7 [15.30.10]

8 Two, hold the use of currency and wait to see what happen with
9 the crop productions or the production in general; rice
10 transplanting, whether it is good or not. When this production is
11 good, then we can look on to producing currency.

12 Three, all matters in the agenda shall be explained, educated and
13 mainstreamed during study sessions, so that people and our cadres
14 could be well informed.

15 In particular, we need to increase the sense of solidarity among
16 the old people or the base people and the new people and we need
17 to educate them not to discriminate against the old or the new
18 people. And that people at all levels, district or commune
19 levels, had to go down to meet their people to educate them on
20 this, personally.

21 Final item of the agenda is that the meeting ask that members who
22 are -- were members of the Central Committee need to conduct
23 meetings with the Zone Committee secretaries or Sector
24 secretaries or District secretaries to see how many people will
25 be evacuated and in each co-operative, how many peoples are

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1 needed to manage those people or how many people can be
2 accommodated in one co-operative.

3 [15.32.12]

4 From now on, we have to enforce the co-operatives by encouraging
5 production, to grow more crops for food, and the meeting notes
6 that we will face several difficulties for the short period of
7 time. For example, we will face the lack of food, medicine, and
8 health issue would be prominent because there will be more people
9 who have to be moved to the countryside.

10 Having noted these difficulties, the party could organize cadres
11 of all level and military of all units to pay the minimum --
12 rather the maximum -- attention for this issue to be resolved.
13 Conclusion, whatever been indicated in the opening statements are
14 not true. My position in the revolution is, as already indicated,
15 is to serve the interest of the nation and the people. May I be
16 heard that oppression, injustice had compelled me to devote
17 myself to fight for my country. I had to leave my family behind
18 to liberate my motherland from colonialism and aggression and
19 oppression by the forces, by the thieves who wished to steal our
20 land and wipe Cambodia off the face of the world.

21 [15.34.13]

22 We want to free Cambodia from being the servants of other
23 countries and from -- we want to build Cambodia a society that is
24 clean, independent without any killing of people or genocide.
25 This is only my statement. It is only a tip of the iceberg in

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1 explaining the fact or the truth.

2 Last, but not least, I'd like to stress that Cambodians are the
3 lovers of peace, independence, sovereignty, territorial
4 integrity. Cambodians have built friendship with all countries
5 based on the principle of independence, equality, mutual
6 interests.

7 But for Vietnam, Cambodia would like to propose that Vietnam
8 abandon its wishing to be the elder brother and start to live
9 peacefully ever after. Cambodian people had to abandon vengeance,
10 hatred towards Vietnam and that the spilling of the (inaudible)
11 culture or story should be forgotten.

12 Each country prospers through its own political line. She should
13 be able to determine her fate by herself. She should be able to
14 support one another and help each other in one capacity as a
15 peaceful neighbour and shall exercise mutual respect.

16 Thank you, Mr. President.

17 [15.36.17]

18 MR. PRESIDENT:

19 Thank you, Mr. Nuon Chea.

20 Security personnel are now instructed to take Nuon Chea back to
21 his seat.

22 (The charged person is led to his seat)

23 MR. PRESIDENT:

24 [15.37.15]

25 We still have some time for this afternoon session and the Trial

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1 Chamber would like give the floor now to the defence team of Nuon
2 Chea to continue with the brief response.

3 MR. PESTMAN:

4 Earlier today, when I asked Your Honours to continue tomorrow
5 with the second half of our response, you said: "Show me a
6 document which says that you were supposed to speak on Wednesday
7 or which led you to believe that you were not to speak today, but
8 tomorrow."

9 [15.38.00]

10 I would like to, first of all, point at document E131, the
11 Scheduling Order, which was issued on 18th of October and which
12 says that the Co-Prosecutor should -- the Co-Prosecutors shall be
13 allocated a total of two days and that, subsequently, the defence
14 will speak for -- each defence team will speak for half a day.
15 Shortly after that scheduling order, on the 25th of October, a
16 slightly different scheduling order was published on the website
17 and that website says -- or that Order, Scheduling Order, says,
18 and I quote:

19 "The Trial Chamber of the ECCC has announced that the opening
20 statement in Case 2 against Khieu Samphan, Nuon Chea, and Ieng
21 Sary and Ieng Thirith will commence on Monday the 21st at 9
22 o'clock with the following schedule: Monday, opening statements
23 by the Co-Prosecutors; Tuesday [today], opening statements by the
24 Co-Prosecutors continues; and on Wednesday, response to opening
25 statements by the defence teams."

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1 [15.39.16]

2 This was published on the website on 25 October and a similar
3 schedule was published on the 7th of November on the website, and
4 it was also hung up in Court. There's various copies of this
5 schedule hanging in the corridors, and we took the liberty to
6 take both the Khmer version and the English version so that you
7 can have a look. It is on the basis of these documents that we
8 were led to believe that we were going to speak tomorrow, but
9 much more importantly, not only we were led to believe that we
10 were going to speak tomorrow but also the public and the media.

11 [15.39.58]

12 People outside this Court believe -- and I think with reason --
13 that we are going to speak tomorrow and not today. I think we
14 should give these people to come -- the opportunity to come
15 tomorrow and to listen to the remainder of our opening
16 statements.

17 So I repeat my request to continue tomorrow.

18 [15.40.20]

19 MR. PRESIDENT:

20 It is regrettable that defence counsel raised an argument that he
21 could not have sufficient time to make a brief response to the
22 Co-Prosecutor's opening statements this afternoon.

23 On the contrary, Nuon Chea, the accused himself, had the
24 sufficient time and ability to delay his brief response
25 appropriately as a brief response to the opening statements of

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1 the Co-Prosecutors.

2 The Trial Chamber has already allocated the time to the defence
3 team and if you do not wish to use that time, it is at your own
4 decision.

5 We put aside the recognition of certain civil party lawyers,
6 international civil party lawyers, and allowed to ask the lead
7 co-lawyers, in particular the international lead co-lawyer, if
8 you still have the presence of those international civil party
9 lawyers to be recognized.

10 [15.42.59]

11 MR. PICH ANG:

12 But, Mr. President, the three international civil party lawyers
13 are present, and, with your permission, I would like to seek
14 their recognition before the Trial Chamber?

15 MR. PRESIDENT:

16 In order to complete this process and as requested by the
17 international lead co-lawyer on the first stage, but it was due
18 to the technical issue it was postponed, but now we seem to have
19 the sufficient time to revisit that issue.

20 And pursuant to Rule 22.2(a), I'd like Mr. Pich Ang, the national
21 lead co-lawyer, to once again, be on your feet to proceed with
22 the request for the recognitions of a foreign lawyers who are not
23 previously recognized by the Chamber.

24 [15.43.58]

25 MR. PICH ANG:

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1 Your Honours, also good afternoon to the prosecutors, lawyers and
2 the general public.

3 Today there are three foreign international civil party lawyers.
4 They have already taken the Oath before the Court of Appeals of
5 the Kingdom of Cambodia, and today may I request that the Trial
6 Chamber recognize the lawyers so that they can appear before this
7 Chamber.

8 The three foreign lawyers are, Mr. Barnabé Nekuie. He is
9 Cameroon. He is a member of the ASF and he is here as the
10 international civil party lawyer as part of the ASF team.

11 Second lawyer is Patrick Baudouin. He is from France, from the
12 French International Federation of Human Rights.

13 And the third lawyer is Ms. Marie Guiraud. She is also from
14 France and from that same association.

15 [15.46.09]

16 As the international lead co-lawyer, I'd like to request to the
17 Trial Chamber to recognize these three lawyers so that they can
18 appear before this Chamber to present their clients.

19 Thank you, Your Honour.

20 [15.46.31]

21 MR. PRESIDENT:

22 Thank you, Mr. Pich Ang.

23 Mr. Barnabé Nekuie, Mr. Patrick Baudouin and Ms. Marie Guiraud,
24 you are hereby recognized by this Trial Chamber as co-lawyers for
25 the civil parties for the purposes of the trial proceedings

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1 before this Chamber.

2 Pursuant to this recognition, you enjoy the same rights and
3 privileges as an international lawyer for civil party.

4 [15.47.10]

5 Mr. Ang Udom, you may proceed.

6 MR. ANG UDOM:

7 Good afternoon, Mr. President. Good afternoon, Your Honours. Good
8 afternoon to everyone in the courtroom and my respect to the
9 venerable persons in the public gallery.

10 As the time is almost about the conclusion of the afternoon
11 session, but in order to say at that time I'd like to take this
12 opportunity to commence my session with the President's
13 permission?

14 [15.48.09]

15 Regarding the opening statements on the charges against Mr. Ieng
16 Sary, the co-counsel for Mr. Ieng Sary -- that is, Michael
17 Karnavas and myself -- will not proceed with any response or
18 observation as proceeded by the Co-Prosecutors.

19 Let us all be reminded that the opening statements are not the
20 evidence. Mr. Ieng Sary and the defence team strongly believe
21 that the Trial Chamber will not rely only on the arguments raised
22 by the prosecution in their opening statements in these two days.
23 The reason that we decided not to make our opening statement in
24 this proceeding does not mean we concur or agree with the
25 arguments raised by the prosecution. That is the first point I

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1 would like to make.

2 In addition, the arguments raised in the opening statements
3 during these two days. Are those several arguments with no facts
4 to support or to prove them? Of course we know that the
5 protective measure is a mechanism not to reveal the identity of a
6 witness; however, a pseudonym or a code can be used.

7 [15.51.08]

8 We do not have the knowledge of all the documents raised in the
9 opening statements by the prosecution and yesterday -- that is
10 the 21st -- we sent a letter to the prosecution to tell us which
11 documents, which witnesses, which facts, and evidence they used
12 as arguments in their opening statements.

13 Today, the Co-Prosecutors responded in a memorandum to the
14 defence team of Ieng Sary that those documents are in the case
15 file and they are confident that those documents are related to
16 the facts before us. So we can assume that those documents are
17 already in the hands of the Co-Prosecutors so we should be
18 allowed to know of those documents or at least to give us
19 instructions to obtain those documents in the case file as we
20 would not be in the position to conduct research on all those
21 sheer volume of the documents.

22 [15.52.59]

23 In addition, those documents and witnesses rest by the
24 Co-Prosecutors have already been recognized.

25 For the aforementioned reasons, we'd like to seek permission of

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1 the Trial Chamber to instruct the Co-Prosecutors to provide
2 details of those documents they used in their opening statements.
3 It cannot assume that all documents in the case file have been
4 accepted.

5 The co-defence counsel also have no obligation to research on all
6 those large numbers of documents in the case file and it is just
7 a piece of cake for the prosecution to tell us the details of
8 those documents and that would help us a great deal. And, of
9 course, we should also look at the cooperation that we have had
10 so far with the co-prosecutions.

11 [15.54.38]

12 That is our observation, Mr. President: that we initially do not
13 wish to make any big response to the opening statements and,
14 secondly, we wish to obtain the details of all those documents or
15 witnesses that they use to support their arguments in the opening
16 statements.

17 Thank you, Mr. President.

18 MR. PRESIDENT:

19 Thank you for allowing the Chamber to know your position and your
20 discretion not to respond to the Co-Prosecutor's opening
21 statements which is pursuant to Rule 89 bis 2. In that rule, it
22 clearly states that the Accused or the defence counsel is
23 entitled to make a brief response, which mean it is not
24 compulsory; it is an option and it is now clear that the defence
25 team of Ieng Sary decides not to respond.

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1 [15.56.07]

2 Also, to clarify the matter further for tomorrow proceeding, I'd
3 like to get a clarification if Mr. Ieng Sary would like to take
4 the floor tomorrow.

5 MR. ANG UDOM:

6 Mr. President, Mr. Ieng Sary will also not make a brief response;
7 however, he is still of the intention to seek permission from Mr.
8 President to read a statement that he was intending to read since
9 the first day of the hearing, but he was denied by Mr. President,
10 so I still seek your permission for my client to read his
11 statement, either now or tomorrow morning; that's in place of his
12 brief response to the opening statements.

13 MR. PRESIDENT:

14 Thank you for your clarification, Defence Counsel. The reason
15 that the request was not entertained is for the management of the
16 proceedings of this huge scale. The proceeding need to be
17 strictly followed; in particular, time consumption.

18 [15.57.54]

19 The time is now right for Mr. Ieng Sary within the allocated time
20 for your team. As per the scheduling order, there is after Nuon
21 Chea and Nuon Chea's team, then it comes the term -- the turn --
22 for Mr. Ieng Sary and his defence team and whatever he said when
23 he would like to make that is his own discretion. However, the
24 time is now almost the end of the session, and if the statement
25 is long, then the Chamber would prefer to give him the time

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1 tomorrow morning at the commencement of the hearing.

2 Judge Cartwright would like to make some clarifications and you
3 may proceed.

4 MR. ANG UDOM:

5 My apologies, Your Honour, for interrupting.

6 The statement intended to be read by Mr. Ieng Sary is not that
7 long; it's about one and a half page. It may take like two or
8 three minutes. If the President permits, it can be done at this
9 time.

10 MR. PRESIDENT:

11 We have already decided on this issue so there is no need to rush
12 the issue. He will have his chance tomorrow morning.

13 [15.59.33]

14 Judge Cartwright, you may proceed with clarification.

15 JUDGE CARTWRIGHT:

16 Thank you, President.

17 It was clear that -- well, it seems that the English translation
18 of the President's comments before about the Nuon Chea defence
19 team's wish to defer its response to tomorrow morning might have
20 been a little clearer and I just want to clarify that the Trial
21 Chamber has decided...has inferred that the Defence team did not
22 wish to take the remaining part of this afternoon to respond to
23 the Prosecutor's opening and that tomorrow the Trial Chamber will
24 move on to Ieng Sary's statement and then Khieu Samphan's
25 response, should he choose to make one.

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1 [16.00.44]

2 So the Nuon Chea team will no longer have any further opportunity
3 to respond at this point. There will be other opportunities to
4 comment at later stages in the trial.

5 Thank you.

6 MR. PESTMAN:

7 Can I just respond very quickly to that observation?

8 JUDGE CARTWRIGHT:

9 It wasn't an observation. It was a ruling.

10 Thank you.

11 MR. PRESIDENT:

12 The time is now appropriate for the adjournment for today's
13 hearing. Therefore, the Chamber is now adjourned and it will
14 resume tomorrow morning, starting from 9 a.m.

15 All parties and those who wish to attend, I remind you to attend
16 before that time.

17 Security guards, you are instructed to take the accused back to
18 the detention facility and bring them back tomorrow morning
19 before 9 a.m.

20 The hearing is now adjourned.

21 (Charged Persons exit courtroom)

22 (Judges exit courtroom)

23 (Court adjourns at 1602H)

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