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-លេខ/No: D91/9-



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

DOCUMENT RECEIVED/DOCUMENT REÇU

ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ (Date of receipt/Date de reception):

10 / 09 / 2008

ម៉ោង (Time/Hour): 13:40

មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé du dossier: SANN RADA

អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

ការិយាល័យសហចៅក្រមស៊ើបអង្កេត

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

សំណុំរឿងព្រហ្មទណ្ឌ

Criminal Case File /Dossier pénal

លេខ/No: 002/14-08-2006

លេខស៊ើបអង្កេត Investigation

No:002/19-09-2007-ECCC-OCIJ

កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់បម្លើយសាក្សី

Written Record of Interview of Witness

The year two thousand seven, the month of December, the 4th day, at 09:00 hours in the morning in Banteay Mean Chey បន្ទាយមានជ័យ Province.

We, SIM Sorya សឹម សុរិយ៉ា (SS) and Fabienne LUCO (FL), Investigators of the Extraordinary Chambers, having been assigned by the Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating Judges, dated 27 November 2007,

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

Having seen Rules 24, 28, and 60 of the Internal Rules of the Extraordinary Chambers

- With the presence of Mr. Heng Ham Kheng ហេង ហាំខេង, sworn interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers

Have recorded the statements of LONG Norin ឡុង នរិន (LN), a witness, who provided the following information regarding his personal identity:

Last name: LONG ឡុង

First name: Norin នរិន

Revolutionary name and alias: Rith រិត

ឯកសារបានថតចម្លងត្រឹមត្រូវតាមច្បាប់ដើម  
CERTIFIED COPY/COPIE CERTIFIÉE CONFORME

ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ នៃការបញ្ជាក់ (Certified Date/Date de certification):

10 / Sept / 2008

មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé du dossier: UCA ABUN

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Born on 20 September 1938 at Thmâ Reap ថ្មរាប Village, Pôngrô ពង្រ District, Rolie

Ba-ier រលៀប្រៀវ District, Kampong Chhnang កំពង់ឆ្នាំង Province

Nationality: Cambodian

Occupation: Farmer

Father's name: [Illegible, obscured by thumbprint] (deceased)

Mother's name: MĂO Thēng ម៉ៅ ថេង (deceased)

Present residence at House 11, Group 1, Daung ដូង Village, Malai ម៉ាលៃ Subdistrict,

Malai ម៉ាលៃ District, Banteay Mean Chey បន្ទាយមានជ័យ Province.

Wife's name: Pich Run ប៊ិច រុន (alive)

Children: 5

Previous crimes: None

- This person declared that he/she could read, write, and understand the Khmer French, English, Thai, and Czech languages.
- This person declared that he/she could not read and write any other languages. Therefore, the original of this Written Record is written in the Khmer language.
- We advised this person that the taking of this statement is being audio or video recorded.
- This person told us that he/she had no relationship with the Charged Persons and Civil Parties.
- This person took an oath in accordance with the provisions of Rule 24 of the Internal Rules of the Extraordinary Chambers.
- We notified this person of the right against self-incrimination, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 28 of the Internal Rules of the Extraordinary Chambers.

#### Question-Answer:

SS: First, please describe your life and family, from the beginning.

LN: My parents had just one child, so my mother accepted another's child to raise, Long Kim Suong ឡុង គីមស្វង, now a teacher in Kampong Chhnang. My family were farmers, and my mother was also a seamstress. I studied in pagoda schools until I was ten years old when I began the second year of elementary school at Phsar Pôngrô, and got an elementary school scholarship at Kampong Chhnang Province. At 15, I got a scholarship to study at the Pedagogical School សាលាគរុវិទ្យា near the Independence Monument.

During 1959-1960, I studied in the final year at Lycee Sisowath. Next I studied in preparatory level for graduate school called MPC (Mathematics, Physics, chemistry). In 61, I went to Czechoslovakia and got a scholarship since the Prince was pushing all types of athletics. I studied for ten years, until 1971, when I went to Beijing to join the revolution. In 1970, I joined with the students who attacked Lon Nol's embassy in Czechoslovakia to place it back with the GRUNK.

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FL: Who brought you into the party?

LN: Ieng Sary brought me into the Party in September 72; then I worked in Hanoi serving in radio with Ieng Thirth for one year. In 73, I came to Cambodia at Steung Trâng, Kampong Cham Province, called B 20 ឃុំ ២០, an office of the Center representing the Foreign Ministry. It was a reception site for visitors from the various zones to study, but Pol Pot mostly came to secret meetings in the forests.

In 1974, Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea came and instructed me and five of my colleagues to go to Preah Vihear to live with the people to study the needs of the people and the speech of the people. In August 1974, I arrived at Sângkè សង្កែ Village, Chhèp ឃុំ District, Preah Vihear Province [Illegible, obscured by thumbprint] battlefield until 17 April 1975 when the village chairman said [Illegible, obscured by thumbprint] that had achieved victory, but Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea advised us that even though there had been victory not to become excited at all, and to wait for a telegram from the Center. Sometime after the 20<sup>th</sup> of April, I arrived in Phnom Penh, and stayed below the Chroy Chângwar Bridge working at what is today the Office of the Council of Ministers, at the Foreign Ministry, then called B 1 ឃុំ ១. The person who brought me to B 1 was the boat driver, who used his network of contacts to send me to B 1. I knew that Ieng Sary was chairman of B 1 because the various embassies wrote letters addressed to him. When I first arrived, Ieng Sary personally instructed me to type letters of thanks for their letters of congratulations. But Sau Hong សូ ហុង was the person who made my living arrangements. The place where I worked at B 1 was called the Secretariat of the Foreign Ministry.

In approximately late 1975, Ieng Sary came to Cambodia along with Samdech Sihanouk. At the same time, he met [with me] at the B 1 office, and it was then that he had me work with Samdech Sihanouk in the palace, where Chhorn Hai ឈន ហៃ was assigned to be in general charge. As for me, I was personally in charge of protecting Samdech, and Yim Nolis យឹម នលីស alias Sân សន went to work for Pèn Nuth ប៉ែន នុត.

In that meeting, Ieng Sary introduced Sau Hong as the General Secretary អគ្គលេខាធិការ of the Foreign Ministry. Inside B 1 there was an office with only eleven intellectuals and a laborer section.

After going there, in approximately 1977, I'm not certain, after the arrest of Hăk Sieng Lay Ny ហាក់ សៀងឡាយនី, Tauch Khamdoeun តូច ខាំឡើន, and a number of other B 1 people who had been arrested and disappeared, Ieng Sary called a meeting of B 1 and issued orders that when he was absent, no matter if Pol Pot or anyone else ordered the taking of his personnel, he would not permit it. Ieng Sary often went outside the country and when he returned he noticed that personnel had disappeared. This is what the people who attended the meeting told me, such as Keat Chhun កាត ឈុន, Thiounn Praseth ជួន

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ប្រាសិទ្ធិ. The people who came to make the arrests entered and called them to study and they disappeared immediately. That is, we knew that they were people from outside B 1. I did not know them; they came to ask directly without even going through Hong. They asked where that person was, and then they met them immediately. At that time I did not know where the people who came to make the arrests had come from, but after 1979 I learned that they came from S 21. As I understood it, Văn វ៉ាន់ knew that those who had disappeared had died. Later on, no more intellectuals were seen to disappear, so they are still alive until today, meaning Ieng Sary wanted to protect the lives of all those people. B 1 had labor sections which worked at Chraing Châmres ប្រាំងចំរេន and at Boeng Trabèk បឹងត្របែក.

FL: Can you please tell us about those who were arrested at B 1?

LN: Ieng Sary had me along with Keat Chhun go to New York to attend a United Nations Assembly in order to make preparations for his trip. I don't remember the year. He told me that before going to New York I was to go to Mexico to observe and study national construction. Later, when I arrived in Beijing, Ieng Sary asked me when I had joined the CIA. I responded that I did not know the CIA. He asked me if I knew Thach Chea ថាច ជា. I said I knew him. Ieng Sary had me write my biography when I returned to Phnom Penh. I wrote my biography for one year. It was as thick as a book.

FL: Who gave the order for you to write your biography?

LN: Brother Kung គង់ (Suong Sykoeun ស្ងួង ស៊ីកៀន), the chairman of my unit.

FL: What happened to you next?

LN: Nothing.

FL: Did Ieng Sary have others write their biographies as well?

LN: Yes. Keat Chhun, Thiounn Praseth, and probably others before they were arrested, such as Hăk Sieng Lay Ny who was from Moscow, and others whose names I can't remember.

FL: Who was chairman of B 1?

LN: Ieng Sary was chairman.

FL: When Ieng Sary was outside, who replaced him?

LN: In general, his General Secretary Sau Hong, and protocol [officers] such as Ny Kân ឆី កន, Sau Sè ស្ងួ តែវ, were the replacements. Sometimes during that time ... wait a second, I forget. Vorn Vêth came to receive visitors once in a while; sometimes Khieu Samphan received them in his place. Sometimes people came from the bases to take up protocol positions for a month, from what I knew, and then disappeared.

FL: Do you remember when Khieu Samphan came to replace him?

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LN: When Ieng Sary was absent, Khieu Samphan came to take charge. He came twice as I recall, and probably Vorn Vēth came twice as well. No leadership level people came to replace him aside from Khieu Samphan and Vorn Vēth.

FL: When Ieng Sary was not present, did anyone have decision-making rights?

LN: When Ieng Sary was absent, the replacement could not make decisions, just Ieng Sary. But Ieng Sary worked according to the Central Committee. For example, even a speech to be given at the United Nations had to pass through the Central Committee, which was chaired by Pol Pot, so that he could examine and approve it in advance. Every document read at the United Nations had to be translated into French first.

FL: According to what you knew, what was Ieng Sary?

LN: From what I knew, Ieng Sary was a member of the Center; but I don't know if Ieng Sary was a member of the Standing Committee or not, because he was not in the country much, mostly he came to report and then returned. In the Central Committee, Ta Mok always had a free-wheeling attitude and when Pol Pot saw that he said, "There, that is a student of the monks [a pagoda boy] ហ្នឹងហើយ កូនសិស្សណែក."

FL: When you worked at B 1 did you attend meetings with Ieng Sary?

LN: [I] attended meetings with all the Ministry personnel, that is, with the intellectuals and the cleanup laborers.

FL: Did you participate in meetings with Ieng Sary?

LN: Yes, I did, such as the meetings on training on the political lines, where there were many people from many different groups, that is, the intellectual group and the laborers. The intellectual group was divided into the translation section, visitor reception, and there were the new group and the veterans group. The veteran group had Chuon Praseth, Keat Chhun, Tauch Khamdoeun, Sieng An សៀង អាន, Suong Sykoeun, Pech Bunrēt ប៊ុច ប៊ុនរ៉េត. The new group had Māk Bèn ម៉ាក់ បែន, Kao Bun Hēng កោ ប៊ុនហេង, In Sopheap អ៊ិន សុភាព, and me Long Norin, and Yim Nolis (now working with H.E. Sok An) who in that era was with Samdech Pèn Nuth and me in the palace.

FL: Can you explain the political lines [he] talked about in those meetings?

LN: He spoke about the political lines, like the line of mastery, like [growing] vegetables near the Ministry, and he spoke about those who had been arrested and brought in, what mistakes they had made, especially those arrested and brought in from the bases, like Koy Thuon កុយ ធ្លួន, for one; as for those from B 1, he never raised their names, he only said that now they were afraid, like rats fallen into the water.

FL: When Ieng Sary spoke about the enemy, did he talk about enemies boring holes from within?

LN: Those who had made mistakes, most of them were the group who mistook the political line. In 1987, an intellectual from overseas asked Khieu Samphan if he knew about the arrests of intellectuals during the Khmer Rouge era. He answered that he knew, [but] he could not do anything, he saw that the Buddha and His Teachings had

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disappeared and only the monk remained, meaning he compared the Buddha and teh Dharma [His Teachings] to Hou Nim and Hou Yun, and as for the monk, that was himself, Khieu Samphan.

FL: Did you ever meet in small groups, aside from those large meetings?

LN: There were small meetings every day at five in the afternoon with Suong Sykoeun. As for the others, they met with their section chairmen. Each section chairman met with Ieng Sary. The Secretariat chairman was Suong Sykoeun. The chairman of protocol was Sau Sè, but the person who actually did the work was Thiounn Praseth. I don't know who the chairman of the translation section was. The chairman of the language and typing section was In Sopheap.

FL: When there were arrests at B 1, where did the orders originate from and go to?

LN: The orders came from the Center or from Pol Pot to S21, and S21 security came right inside B 1 and asked what room they were in, and then they met with that person and told them that Angkar called them to study, and after they were arrested they were never seen to return. For example, there was a person at B 1 who contacted Koy Thuon, and another one named Um Chhoeun អ៊ុំ ឈឿន, who had contact with Ros Nhim រស់ ញឹម. As for B 1 itself, there was self-criticism in group meetings, and that was the end of it if the chairmen did not report it on up.

SS: Did you ever receive or type any documents relating to the reports or the minutes of meetings of Ieng Sary?

LN: Mostly they were letters of thanks, protocol, and ordinary letters. Ieng Sary did not have me type secret documents; he gave them to others to type and I could not question those people.

SS: How did you know about the typing of secret documents?

LN: Because I was [illegible, obstructed by thumbprint] there for one year before I knew there was typing of secret documents.

SS: You had not yet gone to the palace at that time?

LN: Yes! And in the palace my work was to personally protect the Prince in the palace, like when he wanted to enjoy himself in the palace or in front of the palace, I would go tell security first before he [the Prince] went out, that's all. One time Son Sen disrespected the Prince, pretended he did not recognize him, and drove his car cutting him off and passing him by.

SS: During meetings with Ieng Sary, did he ever speak to you or others about breaking off diplomatic relations?

LN: With Vietnam, very seldom. He never met with me or Suong Sykoeun about breaking off diplomatic relations with Vietnam. As for the letter breaking off relations, I personally prepared that in a tightly locked room, and only after it had been issued and the document had been taken to the airplane was I allowed to leave. According to what I saw, the content was about breaking off diplomatic relations. From what I knew China did not want relations broken, but no one could dissuade Pol Pot. Like when Vietnam tried to dissuade Pol Pot from attacking America and have him negotiate instead, Pol Pot

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did not listen and he attacked until he was victorious. No one dared to obstruct Pol Pot, even Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan. He said that the enemy was near death, so why give him oxygen. Pol Pot was proud, he attacked America; this was only Vietnam, so what was there to fear? And in making the document breaking off relations, In Sopheap and Mâk Pèn went along with me; I don't know about those below who studied it.

SS: Why break relations with Vietnam?

LN: Because Vietnam supported Hun Sen's National Salvation Front, and there was the matter of Vietnam negotiating with America in 1973.

SS: What country did you notice that Ieng Sary visited most?

LN: He regularly went to China, Vietnam, North Korea. The ambassador to Thailand had nearly been prepared, but they did not trust anyone who was not yet married, and they delayed because Sau Sè refused to marry Pech Bunrèt.

SS: So it seems as if there was a shortage of intellectuals to be diplomats. Why didn't they select other intellectuals, including those who had been evacuated?

LN: They would not use those who remained from the capitalist era, except for Keat Chhun, who was an ordinary [common] person who might be accepted.

SS: Did you know about the Prince's resignation?

LN: I knew that I did not see Son Sen, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan and the Center cadres, but only Pol Pot came to plead with the Prince not to resign.

SS: Did you ever see minutes of meetings about the resignation which stated that this resignation was to the benefit of Angkar who had completely eliminated the capitalists and feudalists or progressives?

LN: No. There were just documents which stated that the Prince was a patriotic nationalist.

SS: Before resigning, did the Prince make any visits [illegible, obscured by thumbprint]?

LN: He went to the Chup Rubber Plantation and to look at the military rice fields in the vicinity of Veal Sbauv វាលស្ទួវ.

SS: What was the Prince dissatisfied with, what caused him to resign?

LN: Because he did not have the freedom to travel as he pleased. If he wanted to leave, it had to be proposed through Chhorn Hai and went all the way to the Central Committee. His subordinates/children [កូនចៅ] could not leave, and never requested to leave.

SS: Did you ever see Ieng Sary go to the Ministry B 1 site at Chraing Châmres or anywhere else?

LN: He went to training at Boeng Trabèk. He educated intellectuals in politics before they entered B 1 or other ministries.

SS: Did Ieng Sary go to receive or to call students overseas back to Cambodia to help the nation?

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LN: When he went overseas, he told the intellectuals in Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia and a number of other countries that the country was independent and he instructed [ណែនាំ] them to return. Later at least 100 returned, [including] those who returned on their own and those who had received instructions [ទទួលការណែនាំ]. Later all of them were angry that he had called them back and could not protect them.

SS: Do you have examples of anyone having any problems which made them angry?

LN: The intellectuals who are still alive are alive because Ieng Sary was the one who protected them. For example, once I went to see Ta Mok along with Ieng Sary, an ordinary exchange of greetings. At that time, Ta Mok said that he did not know how to use intellectuals, and Ieng Sary said if you don't know how to use them, give them to me. He brought one back, Veat វិធី, a well-educated person but one not yet at the level of an intellectual, one of what was called the middle class, and he lived on after 1979.

SS: The initial arrangement to have B1 M1, was that decided in advance, or was it a decision in which Ieng Sary had participated?

LN: It existed before 1975, like in the forests, B 15, B 16, B 17, B 18, B20; they were all close together in the forest in Steung Trâng District.

SS: Later on, was Ieng Sary satisfied with the assignments of all those intellectuals?

LN: He was not satisfied.

SS: Did he ever write requests or make proposals in meetings to move those intellectuals back into use?

LN: He never dared write requests to move the intellectuals back into use. As for me, he resolved things for me to go to Siem Reap first, and it was only after my wife had given birth that he had me come, because he wanted me to avoid being a target of accusations of being CIA, KGB and SEDEX.

FL: Did you know about the situation of the people, and did Ieng Sary know?

LN: I did not know. In late 78 when I was returning from Siem Reap, along the way, I was startled to see that the people were in very difficult conditions; I saw that they were skinny and in ragged clothing.

FL: Did Ieng Sary ever go to look at the cooperatives?

LN: I don't know.

FL: Did Ieng Sary ever escort delegations?

LN: I did not see that much, because it was very rare for the Central Committees of other countries to come. If they came, Ieng Sary received them. Aside from that, Thiounn Praseth was the person who escorted delegations.

The interview paused at 5:00 in the afternoon on the same date.

The interview continued at 08:00 on the 5<sup>th</sup> of December 2007.



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SS: Went Ieng Sary went outside the country, how did Sau Hong communicate with him?

LN: Ieng Sary made direct contact with the Center.

SS: Did Sau Hong report to Ieng Sary immediately after personnel disappeared?

LN: He did not report or raise a fuss; he was quiet, he was afraid.

- After it was read aloud the witness had no objections and agreed to sign or emplace thumbprint.

- One copy, or one of several originals, of the written statement was provided to this witness.

This interview was completed at 09:40 :10 [sic] hours on the same date.

Witness  
[Thumbprint]

Interpreter

Investigators

[Signature]  
LONG Norin

HENG Ham Kheng

[Signatures]  
SIM Soriya Fabienne LUCO