

T07-441

អវស/No: D91/26



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/Heure): 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

Investigation

លេខ/No: 002/19-09-2007-ECCC-OCIJ

កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់បម្លើយសាក្សី

Written Record of Interview of Witness

The year two thousand seven, the month of December, the 19th day, at 9:40 hours at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

I, NGUON Im (NI) and Christian BAUDESSON (CB), 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 NIL Samorn, sworn interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers

Have recorded the statements of SUONG Sikoeun ស្វង់ ស៊ីគីន (SK) ជា ភ្នាក់ងារស្តាប់បម្លើយសាក្សី បានផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានសំខាន់ៗដូចខាងក្រោម

Last name: SUONG ស្វង់

First name: Sikoeun ស៊ីគីន

Alias: Kung គង់ or Thorn ធួន

Born on 15 December 1936 in Chrôy Ampil ជ្រោយអំពិល Village, Châmbâk ចំប៉ក

Subdistrict, Prêk Prasâb ព្រែកប្រសប់ District, Kratie ក្រចេះ Province.

CERTIFIED COPY/COPIE CERTIFIÉE CONFORME

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

10 / 09 / 2008

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

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Nationality: Cambodian

Occupation: None

Father's name: SUONG Kăk ស្នង កាក់ (deceased)

Mother's name: NOU Rēn នូ រ៉េន (deceased)

Present residence at Kbal Spean ក្បាលស្ពាន Village, Malai ម៉ាឡៃ Subdistrict, Malai ម៉ាឡៃ District, Banteay Mean Chey បន្ទាយមានជ័យ Province.

Wife's name: TAING Huy Ēng តាំង ហ៊ុយអេង (living)

Children: 4

Previous crimes: None

- This person declared that he/she could read, write, and understand the Khmer, French, and English 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:**

NI: Please explain further about the units subordinate to the Foreign Ministry, like B30 ប្រមាណ 0 and B31 ប្រមាណ ១ at Boeng Trabèk បឹងត្របែក and the production unit at Chraing Châmres ច្រាំងចំរេះ.

SK: During the Democratic Kampuchea era, when we worked somewhere we just knew about that place. As far as I knew, there was a unit at Boeng Trabèk, but I never went there. Like the cases of Mr. Chăo Sēng ចៅ សេង and Mr. Vann Pini វណ្ណ ពិនី. They came to B1 ប្រមាណ ១ for a moment to meet old friends. They said they were at Boeng Trabèk. In another case, the daughter of Mr. Tauch Khamdoeun តូច ខាំឡើន named Kolyan កល្យាណ visited B1 and told me that she was in a production unit at Takhmao តាខ្មៅ. So I do not know clearly about those places. As for Chraing Châmres, I knew because once I was sent there to clear grass for one day along with others like Mr. Keat Chhuon គាត ឈន់ and Mr. Chuon Praseth ជួន ប្រាសិទ្ធិ. But I do not know whether or not Chraing Châmres

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was subordinate to B1. There was another case in 1977, when during a unit meeting with Mr. Ieng Sary they reported that Sēng Ly សេង ឈី, who was an engineer from France and who had been at the Chraing Châmres unit, had been walking around hunting animals with a rubber slingshot and had wandered out of bounds into a military controlled area and had been arrested by the military and disappeared. At the time, the Chraing Châmres unit had made contact with the military and requested the return of this person, but the military had responded that they did not know.

NI: Do you know about the cases of a number of diplomatic officials who were arrested, like Huot Sambath ហួត សំប៉ាត, Tauch Khamdoeun, Meak Touch ម៉ាក តូច, and others? Who ordered those arrests?

SK: Let me explain that there were two diplomat groups/teams: The first group included Chea San ជា សាន, Chèm Snguon ចែម ស្កួន, Y Sopkunthy យី សុបកុន្ទី, Huot Sambath, and Hor Nam Hong ហ៊ុន ណាំហុង and others who were veteran diplomats from earlier. None of them entered through the office where I worked. The second group was a number of base cadres who had been sent in to be diplomats. I knew them, like Meak Touch the ambassador to Laos, Khèk Pèn ខែក ប៉ែន the Chairman of the Liaison Committee with Thailand, Kè Kim Huor កែ គីមហួរ [sic], Sim Son ស៊ីម សុន, and Sokh Chhean សុខ ឈាន the ambassador to Vietnam, and others. As I knew it, in the case of Kè Kim Huot កែ គីមហួត alias Soth សុត, a Sector Secretary in the West Zone who was to have been assigned to be ambassador to Yugoslavia, the Yugoslavian ambassador assigned to Kampuchea had requested to meet with him one day before he departed, but at the time Mr. Ieng Sary told Protocol to reply that Kè Kim Huot was ill and would not get to be the ambassador. After that, Mr. Kè Kim Huot disappeared forever. The case of Tauch Khamdoeun, he was a close friend of mine and he had a house at B1 adjacent to my house. I clearly remember that during March 1977, Mr. Tauch Khamdoeun departed B1. I heard word being passed from one to another that they had sent him to teach English in the countryside. Later on, Mr. Ieng Sary told me during a meeting that Mr. Tauch Khamdoeun had been arrested, and that at that time Mr. Ieng Sary had been making a trip in Malaysia. So, in the arrest of Mr. Tauch Khamdoeun it was not necessary to pass through the Ministry Chairman. Another case, my wife Lauren Pech, a French national. Pol Pot made the decision for her to enter Kampuchea with Mr. Ieng Sary making a guarantee to Pol Pot, and I was responsible for making a guarantee to Mr. Ieng Sary. In late December 1978, a British national professor was murdered in the guest house of the Foreign Ministry. Later Mr. Ieng Sary told me that the plan of security had been to arrest Chuon Praseth, Phy Phoun គី ភួន, and Sau Hong ស្នូ ហុង, but that was not carried out due to the events of liberation day on 7 January 1979.

Rested at 12:15 hours, and continued at 1:35 hours.

CB: What kind of person was Mr. Ieng Sary? What were his working methods? For example in preparing meetings, did he use documents or did he speak in person?

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SK: There were meetings with the directorate chairmen and there were separate section meetings and training meetings for all Ministry cadres and staff. He gave instructions on general Democratic Kampuchea policies and instructions on Democratic Kampuchea foreign policy. As for the work of the teams, he did not participate; that was up to the section chairmen to instruct. They had a meeting on Party Branch work once monthly. Mr. Ieng Sary mostly listened to the opinions of his subordinates, having them report both the good and the bad. He did not like flattery. I worked with him without much fear/apprehension of him. His instructions were for us to know how to weigh things before having opinions. In the use of materials, if there were some excesses he took no measures as long as it was reported clearly. A difficult point was that if he liked someone he most often would believe them more than the others. For example, in the selection of Communist Party of Kampuchea Party Members, I noticed that he selected a number of people who did not have the qualifications designated by the Party Statute. Later I questioned him on this point, and he responded: "Comrade, they are all the same." Later on I saw that this was in fact true. In intra-ministerial meetings he did not use documents; in Party meetings there were documents.

CB: At the Foreign Ministry did any of the important leaders, like Pol Pot, Son Sen, [and] Nuon Chea, ever come to meet him?

SK: Those leaders, if they wanted to meet [him], they met right there in the Standing Committee. As I knew it, Vorn Vet វ៉ុន វ៉េត went to meet Mr. Ieng Sary at the Foreign Ministry once. They were both close friends. I still remember that Ieng Sary's son Ieng Vuth ឃីង វ៉ុន, who is today the Governor of Pailin City, and his oldest daughter used to live with Vorn Vet in the Special Zone when Ieng Sary was outside the country.

CB: When he left the country, who replaced him?

SK: As for the diplomatic work, they made contact through the responsible persons in the individual sections. As for office work, it was Sau Hong ស៊ូ ហ៊ុន. For important affairs like Party work, they had to contact Pol Pot directly.

CB: What was Ny Kân's នី កែន tasking at that time?

SK: He was in charge of Protocol, but he came to work in the Foreign Ministry in late 1977.

[CB] A number of Foreign Ministry personnel disappeared. Did Mr. Ieng Sary know?

SK: As I knew it, anyone whose case had three documents in which they had been implicated was arrested. There was one case, in which Hēng Pech ហេង ប៉េច had said that anyone from France was a revisionist, but he was speaking in general, it was not aimed at any one person. So, as for me, having come from France, I received half a document. In total, I had four and one-half documents. As for Keat Chhuon and Chuon Praseth they had tens of documents, but Ieng Sary told Pol Pot that if Keat Chhuon and Chuon Praseth were arrested, the entire Foreign Ministry would have to be wiped out. According to what I knew, there was a Party Security Committee consisting of Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, and Son Sen. Son's Sen's wife helped him from the rear; as they say, the husband was the captain, the wife was the major.

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CB: Can you explain about Pâng ប៉ង? Did he work at B1 too?

SK: He was Pol Pot's personal Protocol Chairman. He was not Foreign Ministry staff. Later Pol Pot removed him and arrested him on charges of being a Vietnamese agent.

NI: As for the foreign nationals held at Tuol Sleng and killed there, did they make any contacts with the Foreign Ministry?

SK: I don't know about the matter of those foreigners who were arrested, and I never knew about Tuol Sleng, had never heard of it.

NI: In that era, did Mr. Khieu Samphan have personal contact with you?

SK: At that time, he came to meet me twice at the Foreign Ministry. He came to have me write a document to be put in the newspaper called Kampuchea. And I met him while he was accepting the credentials of (a) French speaking ambassador(s), because at the time I was interpreter; but regarding English, Chuon Praseth was the interpreter.

Completed at 4:45 hours in the afternoon on the same day.

- One copy of the written statement was provided to this witness.
- After it was read aloud the witness had no objections and agreed to sign or emplace thumbprint.

Witness  
SUONG Sikoeun

ស្នង ស៊ីគីន

Interpreter  
Nil Samorn

Investigators  
C. Baudesson, Nguon Im