



អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា

Extraordinary Chambers in the

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

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

ឯកសារទទួល

DOCUMENT RECEIVED/DOCUMENT REÇU

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

កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់បម្លើយសាក្សី

Written Record of Interview of Witness

On the seventeenth of March the year two thousand and nine, at 9.05 a.m..

We, **YOU Bunleng** (ឃុំ ប៊ុនឡុង) and **Marcel LEMONDE**, Co-Investigating Judges of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (the "ECCC"),

With Mr. **HAM Hel** (ហាម ហ័រលី) and Mr. **LY Chantola** (លី ច័ន្ទតុលា) as Greffiers;

**Noting** the Law on the Establishment of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, dated 27 October 2004 (the "ECCC Law");

**Noting** Rules 24, 28 and 60 of the ECCC Internal Rules;

With **BELL Sakpheapdey** (បែល សក្កិភក្តី) and **OUCH Channora** (អូច ចាន់ណូរ៉ា), sworn interpreters of the Extraordinary Chambers;

**Noting** the ongoing judicial investigation against **NUON Chea** and other **Charged Persons** in relation to charges of **Crimes Against Humanity** and **Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949**, offences defined and punishable under Articles 5, 6, 29 (new) and 39 (new) of the ECCC Law;

**Recorded** the statements of the witness who provided the following information regarding his personal identity:

Last name: **SUONG សុង**

First name: **Sikoeun ស៊ីគឿន**

Alias: **Kung កង់** or **Thorn ផន**.

ឯកសារបញ្ជាក់ថាជាកម្រងច្បាប់តាមច្បាប់ដើម
CERTIFIED COPY/COPIE CERTIFIÉE CONFORME
ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ នៃការបញ្ជាក់ (Certified Date/Date de certification):
23 / 03 / 2009
មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé du dossier:
Ratanak

Born on 15 December 1936 in Chrôy Âmpĭl ជ្រោយអំពិល Village, Châmbâk ចំប៉ក Subdistrict, Prêk Prasâb ព្រែកប្រសប់ District, Kratie ក្រចេះ Province.

Nationality: Cambodian

Occupation: At home

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

Mother's name: NOU Rên 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: 5 (one of whom died in 1979)

Previous criminal Record: None

☒ The witness declared that he can read, write and understand the Khmer language. Therefore, the original of this Written Record is written in the Khmer language.

☒ The witness told us that he is not related to either the Charged Persons or to any of the Civil Parties.

☒ The witness took an oath, in accordance with Rule 24 of the ECCC Internal Rules.

☒ We advised the witness that an audio or video recording was being made of this Interview.

### Question-Answer:

**Statement by the witness:** I am giving you an electronic version of my manuscript called "*Itineraire d'un intellectuel khmer rouge*". As I explained before, this was originally a thesis project. I would like to note that a short paragraph might be added at the end but it is not directly relevant to the Khmer rouge tribunals. I can send it to you at a later time.

**Q:** Did you write the manuscript entirely by yourself?

**A:** Yes. I am willing to answer all your questions and give further explanation of the content.

**Q:** In your interview of 12 March 2009, you stated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had attributions that went beyond matters of foreign affairs and that IENG Sary អៀង សារី did not agree with having the administration of the city of Phnom Penh under the Ministry. Can you comment further on that?

A: I do not know why IENG Sary អៀង សារី was opposed to that idea; I suppose it was because he wanted to safeguard his influence. If personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs went to work at the city administration, they would no longer have been under IENG Sary's អៀង សារី control. I come to this conclusion because of my own experience, because I was also torn between the influence of IENG Sary អៀង សារី and POL Pot ប៉ុល ពត.

With regard to the extension of the attributions of the Ministry, I can only remember civil aviation, but I was only aware of what happened in the diplomats section.

Q: When, following the conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia, diplomatic relations were severed, did you know about confessions of Vietnamese soldiers being made public by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?

A: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs had nothing to do with that affair, which was in the hands of the Ministry of information and propaganda.

Q: Last week you also stated that you do not deny that IENG Sary អៀង សារី could have shown confessions in your presence, but that these confessions did not concern personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. What confessions were you talking about? How many where there?

A: I can only remember one confession specifically, that of KOY Thuon កុយ ធ្នូន, head of the North zone and former Minister of Commerce. The others were not mentioned by name; I can however remember having identified PING Kimsea ពីង គីមសៀ, who was a well known doctor at the time. I remember that during the reading of this confession, I found out that the swearing-in ceremony for the CIA resembled that of the CPK: it took place in front of the US flag, in the presence of people who vouched for the inductee, who raised his hand and swore loyalty. The ceremony for entering the party was comparable.

Q: After 17 April 1975, intellectuals abroad were called on to come back to Cambodia. This was apparently the role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Can you explain how this was done and what role IENG Sary អៀង សារី played in this?

A: Those who returned were mainly intellectuals, but there were also technicians and military personnel who came back from the USA. IENG Sary អៀង សារី was in charge of the intellectuals.

Q: What methods were used?

A: I remember, for example, that in September 1975, during a mission to the UN by a delegation of which I was a member, we stopped in Paris and a meeting was organized to

convince intellectuals to come back to Cambodia. Some of my friends were present who were considered progressive intellectuals, such as Tiev Chinleng ទៀវ ជិនឡេង, In Sophann អ៊ិន សូផាន់ and Hin Chamron ហ៊ិន ចំរើន. They returned to Cambodia and all disappeared subsequently. I discovered their names at Tuol Sleng two years ago and I was deeply moved. I then started to write the story of these persons and this was the deeper reason behind my decision to collaborate with the tribunal.

**Q:** How much time passed between the return of these persons and their execution? Did IENG Sary អៀង សារី talk about it?

**A:** IENG Sary អៀង សារី never talked about it. Generally, he used words sparingly and only made allusions, which led me to the conclusion that the persons concerned were in trouble. As another example, in September 1978 there was a ceremony for the presentation of credentials of the new North Korean ambassador. Normally, for such a ceremony, the head of state would be accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs. However, all the ministers were absent except for Cheng Ân ចេង អ័ន, Minister for Industry. At the end, Khieu Samphan ខៀវ សំផន asked me if there was no other minister available. That is how I understood that Cheng Ân ចេង អ័ន was in trouble (it was not until after 1979 that I found out that he had been eliminated).

**Q:** How was the arrival of intellectuals organized?

**A:** Everyone went through the Cambodian Embassy in Beijing. Since communications between the embassy and Phnom Penh went through two different channels, the party channel and the governmental channel, it is possible that instructions were given to the party cell in Beijing directly by POL Pot ប៉ុល ពត. As for myself, I was only responsible for welcoming foreign diplomats at the airport.

**Q:** Can you confirm that B-30, B-31, B-32 and Boeng Trabek were subordinated to B-1?

**A:** As I have told you before, I did not know about these things. I only discovered the disappearance of the persons concerned in 1978. I needed cadre for my work. I asked IENG Sary អៀង សារី to recruit a certain number of persons and some of them could not be found. In Democratic Kampuchea, you never received “no” for an answer, but people said “I will solve the problem”. For example, when someone was mentioned who had left Boeng Trabek for a cooperative A, when you went to that cooperative, they would tell you that he had left for cooperative B. Some of the people concerned disappeared, but some did not die. I found out that Khuon Davit ខ្មួន ដាវីត, whom I wanted to recruit and could not find at the time, currently lives in the USA.

**Q:** We are showing you a document with the title “Biography of Kong គង់” published in the magazine “Searching for the Truth” in August-September 2000. Do you know about this document and can you confirm having written it in June 1977?

**A:** Yes. I even translated the text to French around 2003 and added some comments. I will send this annotated version to you in which I explain under what circumstances the document was written, at the request of IENG Sary អៀង សារី. It was after the arrest of my friend Ros Sarin រស់ សារិន, former director of civil aviation, who had declared that his CIA network consisted of himself, Keat Chhon គាត ឈន់ and me.

**Q:** In his witness statement of 4 December 2007, the witness Long Norin ឡុង នរិន alis Rit រិត explains that, after having made a trip to New York and Mexico at the request of IENG Sary អៀង សារី, IENG Sary អៀង សារី asked him “*since when he had worked for the CIA*” and made him write his autobiography over a period of one year. Long Norin ឡុង នរិន claimed that you provided him with the questions. Is this true and, if so, from whom did you receive orders?

**A:** It is true, I received my orders from IENG Sary អៀង សារី. Long Norin ឡុង នរិន had commanded the occupation of the Khmer Republic Embassy in Prague in 1971 and the occupants had become supporters of the FUNK. The Khmer Rouge thought that this was a coup staged by the CIA, designed to infiltrate the ranks of the FUNK.

**Q:** We are showing you a picture of you in the presence of Khieu Samphan ខៀវ សំផន (Searching for the Truth No. 7, July 2000, page 27 of the Khmer version, page 25 of the English version). What can you tell us about it?

**A:** It was at a meeting with the Prince Souphanouvong សុផានុវង្ស in December 1977. Relations with Vietnam were very tense and the Laotians offered their services as intermediaries. But the position of Democratic Kampuchea was intransigent. I acted as a French translator although Khieu Samphan ខៀវ សំផន speaks French very well and could have done without an interpreter.

☒ The original of the audio-visual recording was sealed before the witness and was signed by us, the greffiers and the witness.

☒ A copy of the original audio-visual recording was provided to the witness.

At 12.30 p.m. we asked the Greffiers to read out this Written Record of Interview of witness as recorded;

☒ After the Written Record was read, the witness stated that he had no objections and agreed to sign it.

witness	Interpreters	Greffiers	Co- Investigating Judges
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