



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
ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ (Date): 28-Mar-2017, 13:32
Sann Rada
CMS/CFO:.....

TRANSCRIPT OF TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

PUBLIC

Case File N° 002/19-09-2007-ECCC/TC

12 June 2015
Trial Day 296

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

The Accused: NUON Chea
KHIEU Samphan

Lawyers for the Accused:
Victor KOPPE
LIV Sovanna
SON Arun
Anta GUISSSE
KONG Sam Onn

Trial Chamber Greffiers/Legal Officers:
Matthew MCCARTHY
SE Kolvuthy

Lawyers for the Civil Parties:
Marie GUIRAUD
CHET Vanly

For the Office of the Co-Prosecutors:
SENG Leang
William SMITH
SREA Rattanak

For Court Management Section:
UCH Arun

I N D E X

Mr. KEO Loeur (2-TCW-932)

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Questioning by Mr. SMITH..... page 5

List of Speakers:

Language used unless specified otherwise in the transcript

Speaker	Language
Mr. KEO Loeur (2-TCW-932)	Khmer
Mr. KONG Sam Onn	Khmer
The President (NIL Nonn)	Khmer
Mr. SMITH	English

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 (Court opens at 1331H)

3 MR. PRESIDENT:

4 Please be seated. The Court is in session.

5 And today the Chamber will hear the testimony of 2-TCW-932. The

6 greffier, Ms. Se Kolvuthy please report the attendance of the

7 Parties and other individuals at today's proceedings.

8 THE GREFFIER:

9 Mr. President, for today's proceedings all Parties to this case
10 are present. Mr. Nuon Chea is present in the holding cell

11 downstairs. He has waived his right to be present in the

12 courtroom. The waiver has been delivered to the greffier.

13 The witness who is to testify today -- that is, 2-TCW-932,

14 confirms that to his best knowledge he has no relationship by

15 blood or by law to any of the two Accused -- that is, Nuon Chea

16 and Khieu Samphan, or to any of the civil parties admitted in

17 this case. The witness took an oath before the Iron Club Statue

18 in the morning of 11th June 2015, and is waiting to be called by

19 the Chamber in the waiting room. Thank you, Mr. President.

20 [13.33.30]

21 MR. PRESIDENT:

22 Thank you, Ms. Se Kolvuthy. The Chamber now decides on the

23 request, but first the Chamber would like to inform Parties that

24 this afternoon Judge You Ottara, the National Judge, is absent

25 because of his health. He is not able to be here and after the

1 deliberation among Judges, the Chamber decides to assign Judge
2 Thou Mony to replace Judge You Ottara until he is back with us.
3 The decision is made based on Internal Rule 79.4 of the ECCC. The
4 Chamber now decides on the request by Nuon Chea. The Chamber has
5 received a waiver from Nuon Chea, dated 12th June 2015, which
6 states that due to health condition -- that is, headache, back
7 pain, he cannot sit or concentrate for long and in order to
8 effectively participate in future hearings, he requests to waive
9 his rights to participate in and be present at the 12th June 2015
10 hearing. He advised that his Counsel advised him about the
11 consequence of this waiver. Having seen the medical report of
12 Nuon Chea by the duty doctor for the Accused at ECCC, dated 12th
13 June 2015, who notes that Nuon Chea has chronic back pain when he
14 sits for long and recommends that the Chamber so grant him his
15 request so that he can follow the proceedings remotely from the
16 holding cell downstairs. Based on the above information and
17 pursuant to Rule 81.5 of the ECCC Internal Rules, the Chamber
18 grants Nuon Chea's his request to follow today's proceedings
19 remotely from the holding cell downstairs via an audio visual
20 means.
21 AV technicians are instructed to link the audio visual system so
22 that Nuon Chea can participate remotely from the holding cell
23 downstairs.
24 Court Officer, please usher the witness into the courtroom.
25 (Witness enters courtroom)

1 [13.37.20]

2 QUESTIONING BY THE PRESIDENT:

3 Good afternoon, Mr. Witness. What is your name?

4 MR. KEO LOEUR:

5 A. My name is Keo Loeur.

6 Q. Thank you, Mr. Keo Loeur. When were you born?

7 A. I was born on 15 of September, 1951.

8 Q. Thank you, Mr. Keo Loeur. Where were you born?

9 A. I was born in Roneam village, Mean Chey sub-district, Sandan
10 district, Kampong Thom province.

11 [13.38.16]

12 Q. Where are you living currently?

13 A. My current address is in Chaom Phal village, Mean Chey
14 sub-district, Sandan district, Kampong Thom province.

15 Q. Thank you. What is your occupation?

16 A. I am a rice farmer.

17 Q. What are your parent's names?

18 A. My father's name is Keo Leang and my mother's name is Sao
19 Sorn.

20 Q. What about your wife, what is her name, how many children do
21 you have together?

22 A. My wife's name is Sokh Saret, we have eight children together.

23 Q. Thank you, Mr. Keo Loeur. The Greffier made an oral report

24 that to your best knowledge<, you are not related, by blood or by
25 law, to> the two Accused, <Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan> or to any

4

1 Parties of Case 002/02, is that correct?

2 [13.40.05]

3 A. Yes, that is correct.

4 Q. And also the Chamber is informed that you have already taken
5 an oath before <your presence> in this courtroom, is that true?

6 A. Yes, I have taken an oath already.

7 Q. Thank you very much, Mr. Keo Loeur. The Chamber would like to
8 inform you of your rights and obligations as a witness. Your
9 rights as a witness, Mr. Keo Loeur, in the proceedings before the
10 Chamber, you may refuse to respond to any question or to make any
11 comment which may incriminate you, rights against
12 self-incrimination. Your obligation as a witness in the
13 proceedings before the Chamber, you must respond to any questions
14 by the Bench or relevant Parties except where your response or
15 comment to those questions may incriminate you as the Chamber has
16 just informed you of your rights as witness. As a witness, you
17 must tell the truth that you have known, heard, seen, remembered,
18 experienced or observed directly about any event or occurrence
19 relevant to the questions that the Bench or Parties pose to you.
20 Mr. Keo Loeur, have you ever provided statement to the
21 investigator of the OCIJ? If so how many times have you given
22 your statement?

23 [13.42.09]

24 A. I have been interviewed however I do not recall when it
25 happened.

5

1 Q. No problem, Mr. Keo Loeur, before you are here, have you
2 reviewed the statement you gave to the investigator of the ECCC
3 already?

4 A. I read it twice but I could not recall everything in it.

5 Q. To your best knowledge, could you confirm whether the
6 statement that you have just read twice reflects of what you
7 stated at that time?

8 A. Yes, it reflects what I have stated.

9 MR. PRESIDENT:

10 Thank you very much. In accordance with Internal Rule 91<bis> of
11 the ECCC, the floor is given first to the Co-Prosecutor to put
12 questions before other Party. The combined time for the
13 Co-Prosecutors and Lead Co-Lawyers is three sessions for this
14 witness. You may now proceed.

15 [13.43.53]

16 QUESTIONING BY MR. SMITH:

17 Good afternoon, Mr. President, Judges, and Counsel. Good
18 afternoon, Witness. I'm from the Prosecution, I'll ask you a few
19 questions about your experiences during the Khmer Rouge period
20 and of course a lot happened at that time but I would like to
21 concentrate particularly on your experiences at the Kampong
22 Chhnang airfield which you describe in your statement. I would
23 also like to discuss with you what happened to many members of
24 Division 310, to which you belonged. But before we do that, I
25 would like to put some short questions to you as to your

6

1 background and the context in which you experienced the Khmer
2 Rouge period.

3 Your Honour these questions are largely derived from a DC-Cam
4 statement, it's about 50 pages. The E3 number is 5658, and I will
5 just put these questions briefly and shortly and if the ERN
6 numbers are required I can provide them before we get to the
7 topic of Kampong Chhnang.

8 [13.45.24]

9 Q. Mr. Witness, you told investigators on the -- that on the 18th
10 September 1970, when you were 18 years old, you joined Pol Pot's
11 revolution, is that correct?

12 MR. KEO LOEUR:

13 A. Yes, that is correct.

14 Q. Also you told an interviewer from the Documentation Centre of
15 -- DC-Cam that in 1971 you got malaria and you briefly returned
16 home to recuperate before returning to the front with Division
17 310, Battalion 317. And then you were armed and told to standby
18 in Kampong Thom, Kampong Speu area; is that correct?

19 A. I would like to give my response as follows. In 1971, I got a
20 malaria and came back home as you said.

21 [13.47.58]

22 Q. Thank you. Then after you became well again did you join
23 Division 310, Battalion 317?

24 A. Yes, I joined that unit.

25 Q. And then, is it correct that in 1974, you were involved in

7

1 fighting with Lon Nol troops and at one point in 1974, on the 5th
2 of December, you were promoted to deputy chairman of the
3 battalion while you were in Roluos?

4 A. Yes, that is true.

5 Q. And is it also true that in 1975, when you were involved in
6 fighting in Phnom Penh, you were hit in the leg and your leg
7 broke and then you had to go to hospital, is that correct?

8 A. On the 1st of January I was in the battlefield and I was hit
9 in the <left> leg, <it was broken, and> I was hospitalised at
10 that time.

11 Q. Thank you and was that the 1st January 1975?

12 A. It was on 1st January 1975.

13 [13.49.25]

14 Q. Thank you. And then were you sent to the K-4 unit for recovery
15 near the Calmette hospital for that injury?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And how long were you in recovery for, in K-4?

18 A. I could not recall it.

19 Q. Was it for a few weeks or was it for some months or a year?

20 Can you give us an estimate of the time frame?

21 A. From my estimate it was about three months that I could
22 recover.

23 Q. And can you tell the Court what the unit K-4 was? What was its
24 purpose and what types of people became members or joined unit
25 K-4?

8

1 A. I would like to clarify for the Chamber, K-4 was the unit for
2 the handicapped, there were about 600 people in that unit.

3 [13.51.38]

4 Q. And when you say handicapped, are you talking about people or
5 soldiers that became injured and are recuperating or are you
6 talking about people that are permanently handicapped, have a
7 problem with their arms or legs or something else on a permanent
8 basis?

9 A. K-4 was for the handicapped soldiers and the handicapped
10 soldiers were put in that K-4 unit.

11 Q. And perhaps just one more question on this, what types of
12 handicaps did you see in the K-4 unit, what types of problems did
13 people have?

14 A. In that K-4 unit, as I stated, some had their legs and arms
15 broken and some were blind because of the -- that injury. And as
16 I stated, some soldiers were handicapped in leg and arms or they
17 were blind <and having pulmonary disease> because of the
18 injuries.

19 [13.53.27]

20 Q. And your injury, the broken leg was that a permanent injury,
21 did that stay with you throughout the Khmer Rouge or did it mend
22 and get better quite quickly?

23 A. I am permanently handicapped. <Currently,> I <can> walk but I
24 <can> not do any carrying work.

25 Q. Thank you. Is it correct that in 1976, you were still a part

1 of unit K-4 and you became the company chairman in that unit?

2 A. Yes, that is true.

3 Q. And then, sometime in 1976, you've stated that you were
4 arrested and taken to Khmuonh-Kab Srov for tempering because you
5 were a cadre from the North Zone; is that correct?

6 A. When members of regiment and division and some other units
7 were arrested, I was sent to Kab Srov for tempering.

8 [13.55.46]

9 Q. And do you know why these other members from the North Zone
10 were arrested, did you know back then?

11 A. As for the arrest <of> the senior people, I have no idea.

12 Q. And then, did you tell the interviewer that you spoke to, that
13 during 1977, there was a purge of Division 310 superiors that
14 were arrested and because of that you became the deputy chairman
15 of the regiment in unit K-4, is that correct?

16 A. After the purge of cadres, I was in charge temporarily of a
17 battalion in unit K-4.

18 Q. And you said that because of these arrests you were sent to
19 Khmuonh-Kab Srov for tempering, what did that mean?

20 A. I was sent to Kab Srov into another unit, that unit was for
21 people who were there to be tempered and the unit number was 317.

22 Q. And why were you tempered? You said there were arrests in the
23 North Zone, arrests of other people and because of that you were
24 tempered, what was your relationship with the people that were
25 arrested, if anything?

10

1 [13.58.53]

2 A. The reason I was sent for tempering because I was accused of
3 being in the enemy unit, I was accused of being an enemy at that
4 time.

5 Q. And were you an enemy to the Khmer Rouge, to the Party?

6 A. I have no idea about this matter. I only knew that I was
7 called for tempering. It was said that I was an old cadre.

8 Q. And were you a member of the Communist Party of Kampuchea?

9 A. I was not the member of the Communist Party of Kampuchea.

10 Q. And you also told Investigators and the Interviewer that in
11 1977, after the arrest of North Zone leaders of Division 310,
12 because of links with CIA, leaders from the Southwest Zone were
13 put in place of the North Zone and you were sent to Kampong
14 Chhnang airfield; is that correct?

15 [14.01.13]

16 A. I was tempered in Khmuonh for five months, after which I was
17 sent to Kampong Chhnang airfield.

18 Q. Thank you. I think you said, in 1976 you were sent to
19 Khmuonh-Kab Srov and then you also said to an interviewer that on
20 15th January 1978, you were sent to the Kampong Chhnang airfield.
21 The question I'm asking you is that you gave the date the 15th
22 January 1978 to this iInterviewer from DC-Cam, and I know it was
23 ten years ago but how -- why do you remember that you were sent
24 to Kampong Chhnang on 15th January 1978?

25 A. On 15th January 1978 I was assigned to Kampong Chhnang

11

1 airfield work site.

2 Q. And how are you able to remember that date specifically?

3 A. I remembered it after I have read the date several times and
4 this one of the dates that I cannot forget in my life.

5 Q. Thank you. You said that you were sent to Khmuonh-Kab Srov for
6 tempering. Is tempering punishment, was it punishment?

7 [14.04.05]

8 A. Allow me to respond to your question in this regard. People
9 who were sent to the location were being tempered, the bell rang
10 at 3 a.m. and we had to wake up and start working early <until 1
11 o' clock when> we <> had a short break <for> lunch <> and then we
12 had <> to continue working until 10 p.m. <when we had our meals.
13 Life was so terrible during that time.>

14 Q. So is it fair to say that when you were tempered, you had to
15 work a lot harder than everyone else?

16 A. In the regiment 317, all the soldiers in that regiment were
17 being tempered.

18 Q. And was that before you got to Kampong Chhnang airfield, the
19 whole regiment was being tempered before you arrived?

20 A. No, <not> the entire regiment was sent there however, only
21 some soldiers from this regiment were sent to Kampong Chhnang
22 work site while others soldiers were sent from other units.

23 Q. And just so that I'm clear. Did you say that in 1977, you
24 became the deputy chairman of the regiment of K-4 because of the
25 purges; is that correct?

12

1 [14.06.30]

2 A. After they conducted the purge of cadres, I was appointed as a
3 provisional deputy commander of battalion K-4, not regiment K-4.

4 Q. Thank you. And you said that you arrived at Kampong Chhnang,
5 you were sent there on 15th January 1978, did you stay at the
6 Kampong Chhnang airport until the Vietnamese arrived in Phnom
7 Penh? Did you stay there for the whole year?

8 A. I remained for a full year at Kampong Chhnang and I fled on
9 the 7th January 1979.

10 Q. Thank you. But however during that year, were you asked to do
11 a course in Phnom Penh on land surveying and then did you return
12 to Kampong Chhnang during that year?

13 A. While I was working at the Kampong Chhnang airfield, they
14 screened people to find those who were a bit more educated so
15 they could be sent for training <in Phnom Penh> and after the
16 training they would be sent back to work at the Kampong Chhnang
17 airfield.

18 Q. And is it correct that training was for about three months?

19 A. Yes, that is correct, the training lasted for three months.

20 Q. And what were you trained to do?

21 [14.09.22]

22 A. During the three month period, I studied the technical aspect
23 of terrain surveying.

24 Q. And you said to the interviewer that you were at Kampong
25 Chhnang airfield for about two months after 15th January 1978,

1 and then you returned to Phnom Penh to study for three months and
2 then you returned to the airfield for the remainder of that year
3 until you fled on 7th January 1979; is that an accurate account
4 of what you did that year?

5 A. Yes, what I said at that time is an accurate account of what
6 happened.

7 Q. Thank you. I would like to ask you some questions about the
8 numbers of people that were at the airfield, the conditions that
9 you and they had to work under and whether any of that arrest
10 activity that you talked about that was occurring at Khmuonh-Kab
11 Srov was occurring, but I'll ask you some questions about that in
12 a minute. My question is why were you selected to do that course
13 when you were being tempered and punished?

14 [14.11.40]

15 A. I was being tempered at Kab Srov and I had to work despite my
16 disability, I had to carry the soil and sometimes I fell off and
17 fell unconscious for a few times. Later on I was sent to work at
18 the Kampong Chhnang airfield and the work there was less
19 intensive than the work at Khmuonh-Kab Srov since I was
20 instructed to pull grass from the land.

21 Q. And who approached you to ask you or tell you to do the
22 training at Phnom Penh, how did that come up?

23 A. At that time I met brother Han who was a former soldier in
24 arms with me while we were at the front battlefield. He then made
25 a request for me to attend the training.

14

1 Q. Thank you. I think you did very well in that course, is that
2 correct, you were second in the class?

3 A. Yes, that is correct.

4 Q. You said that, or perhaps one last question on this topic, you
5 said that you were deputy battalion commander on a temporary
6 basis for unit K-4, did you still have that rank when you went to
7 Kampong Chhnang, were you still viewed as a deputy commander or
8 not?

9 [14.14.28]

10 A. When I was transferred <to> Kampong Chhnang, every one of us
11 from the unit was simply considered combatants. I was not
12 considered deputy commander anymore.

13 Q. Were you allowed to carry a gun?

14 A. At Kampong Chhnang, none of us was allowed to carry any
15 weapon.

16 Q. And do you know why not?

17 A. I did not know the regulation at the worksite. However, we
18 were not allowed to have any weapon with us. The only thing that
19 we had was an earth-carrying pole and an earth-carrying basket.

20 [14.15.48]

21 Q. If I can read to you what you said to the ECCC investigator a
22 number of years ago, and it's at E3/467, ERN English, 00205074;
23 Khmer, 00170620; and French, 00205078. And this is what you said
24 in response to this question: "When they sent you for tempering
25 in Kampong Chhnang, what did they have you do?" And you said: "My

15

1 unit had just 400 persons remaining at that time when they took
2 us for tempering at Kampong Chhnang. There were other units as
3 well like 450th division, but they did not let us meet.
4 Initially, they had me pull grass on the airfield, working from
5 4.00 in the morning and until 11.00, and from 11.30 until 11.00
6 at night. At meetings, they said we had to be tempered because
7 our leaders had been traitors. And if we were not tempered, then
8 they would arrest us too. Ta Lvey from the Northwest Zone was the
9 person in control at the airfield. At that location, I saw people
10 die from overwork and starvation. Trucks came to arrest people
11 every night, arresting about 20 each time. At meetings, they
12 called out names for people to leave the meeting and to be
13 arrested at once. Of my unit, only 14 remain alive."
14 Is that a true account of what happened at Kampong Chhnang
15 airport for that year you were there apart from your training?
16 A. Yes, that is the true account of what happened at the time.
17 Q. You said that your unit was 400 when you went to the airfield.
18 And then you said, "of my unit only 14 remained alive", are you
19 saying that 386 members of unit K-4 did not remain alive at the
20 end of your time at Kampong Chhnang or are you just referring to
21 the present day?
22 [14.19.20]
23 MR. PRESIDENT:
24 Witness, please hold on. And Counsel Kong Sam Onn, you have the
25 floor.

16

1 MR. KONG SAM ONN:

2 Thank you, Mr. President. I'd like to object the question by the
3 Deputy Co-Prosecutor. In the statement by the witness, he
4 mentioned that not all soldiers in his unit were sent to Kampong
5 Chhnang, as other soldiers were sent from other units. So it has
6 to be clarified whether <> 400 persons <from K-4 unit> were all
7 sent to Kampong Chhnang airfield.

8 BY MR. SMITH:

9 I think that's a good clarification, Your Honour.

10 Q. Witness, when you went to the airfield, did all 400 from your
11 unit go or did some stay behind?

12 MR. KEO LOEUR:

13 A. When we went to Kampong Chhnang, not all the soldiers from my
14 unit went there, as some other soldiers were brought in from
15 other units and we went together there.

16 [14.21.08]

17 Q. Thank you. About how many soldiers from your unit went to
18 Kampong Chhnang with you?

19 A. I cannot recall how many soldiers from my unit went.

20 Q. You said that, "of my unit, only 14 remained alive". Did you
21 -- of the people that you went with from unit K-4, did any of
22 them disappear or were arrested during that year period?

23 A. While I was at Kampong Chhnang, there were successive arrests
24 of those soldiers who were accused of being enemies.

25 Q. When you say successive arrests, were they arrests from your

1 unit or were they arrests from other units that were working at
2 the site as well?

3 A. Not only soldiers from my unit were arrested; soldiers in
4 other units were also arrested.

5 Q. Were you allowed to leave the worksite if you wanted to?

6 A. We were not allowed to walk freely here or there, we had to be
7 stationed or stay put in one place.

8 [14.23.39]

9 Q. Were you allowed to refuse to do the work?

10 A. At that time, we could not refuse to work. Even if we were
11 sick, we had to work otherwise we would be accused of being
12 enemy. So we had to bear the work.

13 Q. Did you get paid for the work?

14 A. No. Of course, you didn't get any wage from the work there.
15 And you can forget about that as the food there was not even
16 sufficient.

17 Q. Did you get any days off to rest? Did you get holidays, or a
18 day off once a week or once a month or twice a week?

19 A. There was no Thursday or no Sunday or no weekends. We worked
20 every single day of a month.

21 Q. If you were so tired and you wanted to sleep in and not go to
22 work that day, could you do that?

23 A. Of course not. We could not do that. As I told you earlier
24 that if we did not go to work, we would be accused of being
25 enemy. We would be accused of being -- pretending to be sick of

1 tremors or of tractors, that was the slogan they used at the
2 time.

3 [14.26.13]

4 Q. Just talking about the members of your unit K-4, you said that
5 members had some sort of disability. Were any of those members
6 allowed to undertake combat operations because of their poor
7 health or their disability?

8 A. Please repeat your question.

9 Q. Were the people in your unit, were they fit for combat
10 operations?

11 A. The incapacitated soldiers were divided into two groups. For
12 those who are combat competent would be sent to fight. But I was
13 in the second group that we were not combat competent, so we were
14 sent to work at the airfield.

15 Q. Did you wear a military uniform or other members in your unit?

16 A. Please repeat your question again as I do not fully get it.

17 [14.28.17]

18 Q. Did you wear a military uniform when you were at Kampong
19 Chhnang?

20 A. In Kampong Chhnang airfield, we mostly wore black clothing.

21 Q. And was that black clothing considered to be military uniform?

22 A. No, it was not a military uniform, but every one of us was
23 instructed to wear black clothes. Only soldiers at the front
24 battlefield wore military uniforms.

25 Q. So you didn't wear a uniform, you didn't have a gun, you

1 couldn't fight in combat. What made you a soldier at Kampong
2 Chhnang airfield? Why do you say you were a soldier?

3 A. While I worked at Kampong Chhnang airfield, we were given
4 clothes to wear but it was not a military uniform, it was black
5 clothes.

6 [14.31.29]

7 Q. Thank you. You talked about how much you had to work, and you
8 said on -- and I'm just re-quoting, you were working from 4.00 in
9 the morning until 11.00, from 11.30 until 11.00 at night. At that
10 location, you saw people die from overwork and starvation. When I
11 read what you have to say, that means that at times you were
12 working for 18 hours a day at the airfield; is that correct?

13 A. As <someone> who was sent to be tempered there, that was the
14 reality on the ground.

15 Q. And perhaps when we answer some of these questions I will
16 sometimes ask you which time period, so you said to the Court
17 that you were at Kampong Chhnang airfield for a couple of months,
18 and then you went to Phnom Penh for three months, and then you
19 came back for the last remaining five or six months. In terms of
20 the working hours, did they stay the same from when you were at
21 the airfield in the first two months or did they change after you
22 got back from the training? Did it get harder, did it get easier,
23 or did it stay the same?

24 A. I would like to inform the Court that during that two-month
25 period of time, I was being tempered. And after I returned from

1 that tempering unit, I was assigned to be in charge measuring the
2 land. So my work was a bit, you know, less difficult.

3 [14.33.16]

4 Q. So your status at the airfield improved because of the
5 training that you received; is that correct?

6 A. Yes. And when I went to work and to measure the land, usually,
7 they <used> steam roller or soil compactors to assist workers. So
8 the work was less difficult.

9 Q. Whilst you were there and when you got back from your
10 training, and your status improved somewhat, did those conditions
11 still apply to the working conditions, the hours that people had
12 to work? Did they still apply to other people from your unit or
13 other people that you saw?

14 A. I would like to inform the Chamber that during that time, I
15 parted my friends and colleagues. <I> stayed in <another place.
16 I> had regular working hours starting from 7.00 until 11 a.m. in
17 the morning, and <I> would resume work from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
18 <But, other friends of mine were still working.>

19 [14.35.16]

20 Q. So when you got back from the training and was at the
21 airfield, did your hours improve? Did they change from 4 o'clock
22 in the morning till late at night? Did you go to more regular
23 hours or did other people have more regular hours?

24 A. Different people had different working hours. I was
25 transferred to the technicians' unit. And for other colleagues,

21

1 they were in different units. So I lost contact with all my
2 colleagues.

3 Q. Thank you. You said that you saw people die from overwork. Can
4 you explain what you saw?

5 A. I would like to inform the Chamber that some people who were
6 carrying earth and who were digging the earth fell and became
7 unconscious. And many of them died because of their work and
8 because of the fact that they were too fatigued.

9 Q. You also have said that people at the airfield died of
10 starvation. I'd like to talk to you about how much food people
11 were receiving. In that first two months before you went to
12 training, what did you get to eat?

13 A. We had <rice>, but it was not enough.

14 Q. Do you remember the number of meals that you got before you
15 went to your training?

16 A. I could not recall it.

17 [14.38.38]

18 Q. When you say that people had insufficient food, did they have
19 meat, did they have vegetables, did they have rice, or did they
20 have something different; soup?

21 A. There was no soup<, no curry>. And we <only> had sour soup in
22 the morning and in the afternoon. We had only little meat and
23 fish.

24 Q. Where did the workers at the airfield sleep? Particularly when
25 you first arrived, where were they sleeping?

1 A. I did not know that village, <but it was to the west of the
2 airfield. It was> the <old> village which people deserted<. We
3 were together in groups.>

4 Q. When you first arrived in January 1978, can you approximate
5 how many people were working at the airfield?

6 A. I could not give my estimate. I saw many, many people, and
7 they had different work to do.

8 [14.40.58]

9 Q. If I put to you some numbers; 50, 500, 1,000, 3,000, 5,000,
10 10,000; do any of those numbers approximate to what you think
11 might have been the number of workers at the airfield?

12 A. From my estimate, there were about 500 workers there.

13 MR. PRESIDENT:

14 It is now convenient time for a short break. And the Chamber will
15 take a break from now until 3 p.m.

16 Court officers, please find a proper room for this witness during
17 this short break. And please invite him back into the courtroom
18 at 3 p.m.

19 The Court is now in recess.

20 (Court recesses from 1442H to 1501H)

21 MR. PRESIDENT:

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

23 And again the floor is given to the Deputy <International>

24 Co-Prosecutor, to continue putting question to the witness. You
25 may proceed.

1 BY MR. SMITH:

2 Q. Thank you. Good afternoon again, Witness. Is it fair to say
3 that when you came back from your training in Phnom Penh and went
4 to the airfield for the second time, your conditions improved?

5 MR. KEO LOEUR:

6 A. When I returned to work at the Kampong Chhnang, I worked for
7 the terrain surveying section and the work was lighter in nature
8 than the previous work that I did.

9 Q. And were others in your unit doing the same work that you did
10 when you first went to the airfield?

11 A. Workers in that unit continued to work under the same
12 conditions like the one I did previously.

13 Q. I'd just like to talk about hygiene. When you were there for
14 the first two months before the training, did workers from your
15 unit, did they get to wash and shower? Did they have bath
16 facilities, toilets, all those facilities to keep clean and
17 healthy?

18 A. Before I went to attend the training, and while I was working
19 there, there was no hygiene whatsoever. There were so many flies,
20 and the flies would come to the food that you ate.

21 [15.04.42]

22 Q. You mentioned earlier that you saw people die from starvation
23 and overwork. What happened to their bodies? Were they given a
24 funeral ceremony? Were they buried? Were they cremated? Do you
25 know what happened to them?

1 A. At that time, if a worker died, there would be no ritual
2 ceremony for the dead, but the dead body would simply be buried
3 away.

4 Q. Did workers from your unit have the opportunity to leave the
5 worksite and visit families and friends?

6 A. We could not even go crossing to another unit working nearby.
7 That was even prohibited.

8 [15.06.26]

9 Q. Does that mean that when people were working they were guarded
10 by guards?

11 A. Yes, there were guards watching over us, and if a worker
12 walked away from the unit, then that worker would be accused of
13 being enemy.

14 Q. Did the guards carry weapons or not?

15 A. The guards for the unit did not carry any weapon.

16 Q. Did the guards wear different clothes to the people that were
17 working?

18 A. Yes, the guards wore different uniforms, and it was in a form
19 of a military uniform.

20 [15.08.15]

21 Q. Can you explain about how many guards there were? For example,
22 if there was 30 or 40 workers working in an area, would there be
23 one guard or two guards or more guards? Can you give us an idea
24 of the proportion of people doing the work, the labour, compared
25 to those guarding?

25

1 A. Two guards would be assigned to watch over a group of 30 or 40
2 workers. However, the guards were always on patrol. They did not
3 remain stationed in one place.

4 Q. And did any of those guards come from your unit, K-4?

5 A. None of the workers from my unit was assigned as a guard.

6 Q. You mentioned that there were members from division 450 at the
7 airfield in your statement. Were any of those members of that
8 division, were any of them guards?

9 [15.10.20]

10 A. I did not know about that, and they probably belonged to
11 another division, and I was prohibited from walking around. I
12 only knew about the situation in my unit.

13 Q. And did you know which military division or military unit that
14 was running the airfield, operating it, managing it?

15 A. No, I did not really know about the leadership group in charge
16 of the airfield worksite.

17 Q. And one last question on this; do you know which military
18 group the guards may have belonged to?

19 A. I did not know about that, and I saw guards doing -- I saw
20 guards on patrol at night-time in the area where I was sleeping.

21 Q. And talking about when you were with your unit before you went
22 for training, did the guards get the same work conditions as your
23 unit? Did they have to work as long?

24 [15.12.39]

25 A. I did not see those guards during the daytime, and I did not

1 know where they were during the time, and I did not know <what
2 unit they belonged to. I did not know them.>

3 Q. You've talked about having insufficient food when you were
4 there for the first time. You've talked about people dying of
5 overwork and of starvation. Did -- did you see any of the guards
6 dying of starvation or overwork?

7 A. Those who did the guard duty at night did not <> die during
8 the working hours.

9 Q. I'm just asking what you saw. Did you see any guard die of
10 starvation or overwork? Or was it just the workers that you saw
11 die of that?

12 A. Allow me to say again that the - I did not see any guards die
13 from overwork or starvation, and the only people who died from
14 overwork or starvation were those workers.

15 Q. And if a worker was feeling ill -- well, did you ever see any
16 of the workers ill or unwell, and would they get medical
17 treatment -- did they get medical treatment, from what you saw?

18 [15.15.29]

19 A. For workers who were ill, only when their condition was
20 serious -- that is, they could not get up anymore, then the
21 person would be sent to the medical unit.

22 Q. When you were at the -- at the airfield, could you complain
23 about not having enough food, could you complain about having to
24 work too hard, could you complain about not having enough hygiene
25 facilities to wash? Did you feel comfortable complaining about

1 that when you were there?

2 A. In terms of having food with no sanitation whatsoever, we
3 didn't dare to complain, even if the sour soup, the Khmer sour
4 soup <of morning glory> that we had <was mixed with crickets, we
5 had to bear it because we were afraid of their powers.>

6 [15.17.22]

7 Q. And can you remind us why you couldn't complain? What was the
8 atmosphere like at the airfield? Why did you not feel comfortable
9 to complain?

10 A. In such a situation, if we were to complain, we would be
11 accused of being a spoilt person and of being an enemy against
12 Angkar, so <no matter what food was given to us and no matter how
13 hard the working conditions were,> we had to keep our mouth shut,
14 bite our lip, <control ourselves> and just focus on working <so
15 that we could survive that time>.

16 Q. And just briefly, on the -- all the different work activities
17 that were going on at the airfield from what you can remember
18 both before your training and after your training, can you tell
19 us the types of work that was being done to build the airfield
20 and the buildings around? What types of things were people doing?

21 [15.19.16]

22 A. During the work at the airfield worksite, there were various
23 <activities> that people were assigned to; for instance, <some
24 were assigned to dig pits off the tree roots while others were
25 assigned> to pull grass at the airfield, <some people were

1 operating tractors carrying the soil to fill in the airfield
2 while others were building the foundation roads. They were in
3 different units.> So there were all kinds of activities going on
4 at the time.

5 Q. And the activities that you did, before you went to Phnom
6 Penh, I think you said you were pulling grass, what other
7 activities were you doing before you learnt how to be a land
8 surveyor?

9 A. Before I was sent for training in Phnom Penh, I was assigned
10 to pull grass, to dig <pits> out <of> the roots of grass and
11 trees.

12 Q. And were others in your unit assigned to do that as well?

13 A. We all did the same work.

14 [15.21. 26]

15 Q. And was your leg still a problem? You said you had a broken
16 leg. Was there any lasting pain or injury coming from that leg
17 whilst you were working?

18 A. While I was working there, I simply forced myself to do it. It
19 was the mentality that forced me to do it. Physically, I was not
20 capable of doing it because of my leg injury, but I had to do it
21 -- force myself to do it. <Occasionally, tears rolled down my
22 face when I worked because of my leg.>

23 Q. And can you tell us how it felt -- how it felt to be pulling
24 the grass with the injured leg, with insufficient food, with lack
25 of sleep, with no hygiene facilities? How did it feel? Can you

1 describe that to the Court please?

2 [15.23.14]

3 A. Allow me to inform the Chamber about this. At that time, I
4 felt that I was like a dead person, that I already died, and I
5 never thought that I would survive. I thought that I would die
6 from overwork or exhaustion and that I would <not have the chance
7 to> go and meet my parents <ever again>. I lost contact with my
8 parents for several years at that stage, and I were thinking of
9 them, and sometimes I wept, while I were about to sleep, and I
10 was hopeless because of the condition -- of the working condition
11 on site.

12 Q. Did the guards -- were the guards treated differently to you
13 and your unit? Did the guards have the same conditions that
14 you've just talked about?

15 A. Allow me to inform the Chamber that I did not see any guard
16 engaging in any work that the workers were doing, and I only saw
17 them on patrol at night-time while we were resting, and we were
18 not allowed to speak to any of them.

19 [15.25.22]

20 Q. Thank you. Mr. Witness, I'd like to move to another topic, if
21 we can. Moving away from the conditions that people endured at
22 the airfield and discussing a little more about arrests, arrests
23 that occurred. You've said to us that before you came to the
24 airfield, there were arrests in your division, but now I would
25 like you to think about when you were at the airfield, were there

30

1 arrests occurring? And I want -- before you answer, I want to
2 refresh your memory with a statement that you gave to the
3 investigator as to what you said, and then we can ask -- have a
4 discussion about that. I'm referring back to the original
5 statement that was quoted, Mr. President. In your statement, you
6 said "Trucks came to arrest people every night, arresting about
7 20 each time. At meetings, they called out names for people to
8 leave the meeting and to be arrested at once. Of my unit, only 14
9 remain alive." Is that correct? When you were at the airfield,
10 these frequent arrests were continuing every night.

11 A. Allow me to inform the Chamber in this regard. More arrests
12 were being conducted while I was working at Unit 317 at
13 Khmuonh-Kab Srov, and that's when the arrests were intensified,
14 and in my unit only 14 remained.

15 Q. Are you saying then from the 400 people that were in your unit
16 before you went to the airfield, only 14 have -- you've only seen
17 14 again since 1979. Is that correct?

18 [15.28.54]

19 A. After 1979 -- that is, after the liberation, only 14 of us
20 met, and we spoke about what happened, and that's how I knew that
21 only 14 of us survived. <We all were from the same province.>

22 Q. Of the men that you remember in your unit, K-4, other than
23 those 14, have you ever seen those men again?

24 A. Besides the -- the 14, I never saw anyone else from my unit
25 return.

1 Q. We'll talk about the intense period where there were arrests
2 from your unit before you went to the airfield, but for now is it
3 the case that there were arrests at the airfield that you saw,
4 and trucks came with people to arrest them? Is that correct?

5 A. In K-4 unit, Regiment 317, more arrests were made in these two
6 respective units. However, while I worked at Kampong Chhnang, I
7 did not see many arrests.

8 Q. Did you see any arrests at Kampong Chhnang? And if you saw any
9 arrests, can you explain what happened?

10 [15.31.55]

11 A. While I worked in Kampong Chhnang, I saw the arrests as well
12 but the frequency of the arrests were less than at Khmounh-Kab
13 Srov. I think the arrests in Kampong Chhnang were for the
14 remaining alleged enemies that they did not arrest at Khmounh-Kab
15 Srov.

16 Q. Are you saying that there were arrests at Kampong Chhnang of
17 people from your unit, even if they weren't as frequent as the
18 other place?

19 A. Those who were arrested -- there were not many arrested in
20 Kampong Chhnang, so I could say the arrests in Kampong Chhnang
21 were not <so> frequent <as the ones that had taken place at
22 Khmuonh-Kab Srov.>.

23 Q. Can you explain, even though they weren't that frequent, can
24 you explain how an arrest at Kampong Chhnang occurred from what
25 you saw? How did it happen?

1 A. From what I saw, the person who would be arrested would be
2 called into a meeting <> during which <roll calls were taken of
3 the individuals who would be> arrested.

4 Q. And do you know in which direction that individual was taken?
5 [15.34.39]

6 A. I do not know where the arrested people were sent to.

7 Q. Thank you. Now I'd like to go back to when you were working at
8 Khmounh-Kab Srov, sorry for the pronunciation. Before you went to
9 the airfield you said there were very frequent arrests in your
10 unit and if I can just read what you have said to the
11 investigator at the ECCC. It's E3/467, English, 00205073; Khmer,
12 00170618 and 9; French, 00205077. And this is what you said:
13 "What did they have you do there, how many people were there and
14 what were the conditions like?" This is at K-4 now, not at the
15 airfield, this is before you've arrived at the airfield. And you
16 said: "At K-4 there were 600 handicapped soldiers. They forced
17 us, the entire unit, to make four hectares of rice fields per
18 day. The food was insufficient, some people died through
19 starvation. I saw 36 to 37 with my own eyes. Ta Teu was the
20 person in charge of Unit 4, or K-4. He also came from the North
21 Zone and was later arrested." I don't want to talk about the
22 conditions at Khmounh-Kab Srov, but I want to talk about the
23 arrests in your division, in your unit. And you go on to say:
24 "Did you ever see them arrest people? Why were they arrested?"
25 You said: "I saw them arrest many people, transporting them by

1 land rover. They came to arrest four to 10 people every night,
2 they came to arrest them directly at the site, sometimes they
3 called them to Phnom Penh for arrest. They accused all of those
4 arrested of being CIA links. During those arrests they tied their
5 arms behind their backs, parrot-wing style, stuffed them in bags
6 and tossed them right into the vehicles." Is this the intense
7 period of arrests that you were talking about before you went to
8 the airfield?

9 [15.38.20]

10 A. The frequent arrests happened at Khmounh.

11 Q. And can you explain to the Court in your own words, in your
12 own words today, how those arrests would happen. What did you
13 see?

14 A. I would like to inform the Chamber as follows: during the time
15 people were arrested, these people were called to a meeting and
16 they were asked to queue and <> the individual's name was called
17 and then he or she was tied up <and told to sit down>, kicked
18 into <a> bag, <they then tied the bag up> and <loaded> into the
19 truck.

20 Q. Would everyone from your unit be called to these meetings?
21 Would everyone see it or only the people that were arrested were
22 called to the meeting? Can you help us understand what it was
23 like when these arrests were continuing at Khmounh-Kab Srov?

24 [15.40.23]

25 A. <At Khmounh-Kab Srov,> when people were being arrested as I

34

1 stated, everyone was called into a meeting and all of us were
2 asked to queue and some certain names to be arrested would be
3 called and they had to walk to the front and after that time they
4 were tied up.

5 Q. In this intense period of arrests, you have in your statement
6 they came to arrest four to 10 people every night. Is that
7 correct? You were being called to meetings every night and people
8 would be taken out of those meetings and taken away?

9 A. Yes, that is true.

10 Q. And from what you remember, even if the meetings are getting
11 smaller and smaller, but how many people were initially at these
12 meetings? How many people from your unit would be going into
13 these meeting? Would it be 10, 20, 40, 100 or the whole unit? Can
14 you explain please?

15 [15.42.29]

16 A. Allow me to tell the Court, not only my unit was arrested,
17 number of soldiers in <all units of> the <Unit> 317 <became>
18 fewer and fewer.

19 Q. So can you give me, can you give the Court an example of the
20 numbers of people that would have had to attend one of these
21 meetings? Is it in the 100s or is it in the 20s or 30s, or any
22 other number? How big were they or how small were they?

23 [15.43.34]

24 A. I cannot give my estimate. People disappeared from time to
25 time.

1 Q. And how were the meetings called? Who would call the meeting?
2 Would it be the unit chief of K-4? Or other unit chiefs? Who
3 would call the meeting?

4 A. In the Unit 317 it was not members of unit K-4. <Many>
5 soldiers of <Unit> 317 <were arrested. Regarding the leadership,
6 I did not know their names because they were under the control of
7 Southwest cadres>.

8 Q. Thank you. In your statement you give some more information
9 about how these arrests occurred and I'd like to read it to you
10 to see if it refreshes your memory as to the facts. You were
11 asked, "Who came to make the arrests?", and you said, "The
12 security people came with the vehicles with Prey Sar and Tuol
13 Sleng markings. I know that Prey Sar and Tuol Sleng were prisons
14 because the leaders always threatened that anyone who was lazy or
15 who did wrong would be sent to Prey Sar or Tuol Sleng. In 1976,
16 they began to arrest the leaders from the Southwest Zone and
17 during 1977, they arrested the leaders from the North Zone. They
18 arrested all the leaders from division level down, to the squad
19 leaders. I personally saw them arrest chairman of K-4, Ta Teu,
20 the deputy chairman Ta Sen and Ta Rum who was in charge of
21 logistics. Before their arrest they called a meeting of the
22 troops and they called those three to the front. I did not know
23 who made the arrests. They had announced that they had come to
24 arrest traitors. I never saw those who were arrested return." Is
25 that correct? You saw the unit chief, the deputy chief and the

1 man in charge of logistics, Ta Rum, arrested on that day?

2 [15.47.11]

3 A. During that time I was in the meeting. I witnessed that
4 incident. I did not conceal the information.

5 Q. And you were also asked at E3/467, English, 00205073; Khmer,
6 00170619; and French, 00205077; you answered this question that
7 was asked of you: "Aside from those three leaders, did you see
8 them arrest other leaders?" And you said: "I saw them arrest
9 company chairman Ta Sim and Ta Veng. In 1977, they arrested Ta
10 Oeun, they announced that Ta Oeun Ta Kim and Ta Yiet were CIA
11 links. They had a meeting in July 1977 and at that time they
12 announced, 'Your leaders are CIA and are traitors, what do you
13 think of that?' When all the leaders from the North Zone had been
14 arrested the South Zone would come to take control in their
15 places." After that they sent you to Kampong Chhnang. My first
16 question is, is this also correct that you saw these company
17 chairmen, Ta Sim and Ta Veng be arrested?

18 [15.49.16]

19 A. I witnessed the arrest as I told the Court.

20 Q. Thank you. And just so we understand it a little more,
21 Khmounh-Kab Srov, that area, that was a -- was that a rice
22 farming area and then did it have buildings as well? Can you
23 explain what that area was? You said you worked there for quite a
24 while, so we understand where these arrests are occurring, the
25 physical layout, if you can?

1 A. At Khmounh and Kab Srov the arrests occurred at houses of
2 people who had been evacuated. <In the old village, there were
3 deserted houses. So, we were asked to stay in those houses.>

4 Q. Is it correct that you went to quite a lot of these meetings
5 where people were taken away and arrested? Is that correct?

6 A. <Many meetings> were held in different locations and people
7 had been arrested during the meetings. <They were taken away and
8 disappeared one after another. I am telling the Chamber that this
9 is the truth.> I could swear to this fact that people had been
10 arrested. <I truly witnessed the arrests.>

11 Q. And what would make you, what made you go to the meeting?

12 Because obviously very quickly you were learning that if you went
13 to the meeting there was a chance that you would be arrested and
14 taken away. Why would you go to the meetings if you knew that
15 that could happen to you?

16 [15.52.15]

17 A. I could not get the gist of your question. Could you repeat
18 it?

19 Q. Perhaps if I do it another way. Did you have any choice as to
20 whether you went to the meeting or not?

21 A. I did not have any choice at that time; when I was called into
22 a meeting I had to be there. If I refused the request or the call
23 I would be accused of being an enemy. <So, we had to obey
24 whatever we were ordered to do.>

25 Q. So who would make the call to go to the meetings? How would

1 you find out in the day that there was a meeting and you must
2 attend? And how would your fellow K-4 workers, how would they
3 know to go to the meeting? Who told you? When were you told? How
4 were you told?

5 A. When chiefs, deputy chiefs and members of K-4 unit were
6 arrested, cadres from the Southwest Zone came to replace them<.
7 They took control over K-4 Unit,> so there were people
8 responsible for <> calling people into the meetings.

9 [15.54.28]

10 Q. And did you see whether or not it was the same people that
11 were coming to arrest members of your unit and other units? Was
12 it the same people who came every day, or every meeting, or did
13 the faces change?

14 A. Those who came to arrest people changed, <they were different
15 people,> I mean.

16 Q. And you said that you knew about Tuol Sleng and Prey Sar
17 because you were told it by people that were making the arrest.
18 Is that correct? You were aware of that security facility whilst
19 you were at Khmounh-Kab Srov?

20 A. Allow me to tell the Court at Khmounh and Kab Srov <> the
21 North <Zone did> not <have> leaders at that time<, that is, all
22 of us were combatants. Then, cadres> from the Southwest Zone
23 would make statement <in every meeting> that anyone who was lazy
24 would be sent to Tuol Sleng and Prey Sar prisons. This is the
25 message that I could recall it from that time.

1 [15.56.52]

2 Q. Thank you. What was the atmosphere like at Khmounh-Kab Srov,
3 what was the atmosphere like when these arrests were occurring,
4 every night, people were being taken away from your unit, other
5 people's units? How did you feel being in that atmosphere? Can
6 you explain to us what it would have been like?

7 A. We <felt insecure> and we were <always worried about> our
8 lives because we could see that arrests happened every day. And
9 as for my case I was terrified, so terrified and worried at that
10 time.

11 Q. Thank you. Witness, I'd like to show you a document. I'd like
12 to show you a list with a name on it. And the document number is
13 E3/342, it's the S-21 revised prisoner list that contains over
14 12,000 names of people that were sent to S21, and I'd like to ask
15 you about one name that appears on that list. And, Mr. President,
16 I was wondering whether we could show the document on the screen
17 to the witness? If we can enlarge it?

18 [15.58.52]

19 MR. PRESIDENT:

20 You can do so.

21 BY MR. SMITH:

22 Q. For reference the prisoner number is 8967 on the list. The
23 document gets bigger, Your Honours, it can be enlarged. Whilst we
24 are waiting for that, Your Honour, if I can just put a statement,
25 if I can just put a statement -- perhaps we'll leave it for today

40

1 and we'll show the document on Monday. Your Honour, I have a
2 statement to put to the witness that will take about two or three
3 minutes. If you want to end now I am happy to end, otherwise I
4 will put the statement -- the question, a large question.

5 MR. PRESIDENT:

6 I think it is now convenient for the adjournment because it is
7 Friday today. The hearing today comes to an end and we will
8 resume on Monday on 15th June 2015<, beginning at 9 a.m. On
9 Monday next week>, the Chamber will continue to hear witness, Keo
10 Loeur, and then if we have time we will listen to the testimony
11 of <witness 2-TCW-901>. And actually<, the hearing of witness
12 2-TCW-901 will be followed by the hearing of witness> 2-TCW-830
13 <on the facts in relation to 1st January Dam worksite>.

14 Mr. Keo Loeur the hearing of your testimony has not come to an
15 end yet, you are invited to be here again on 15th June 2015
16 starting from 9 a.m. You may rest now.

17 Court officer please work with WESU to send this witness, Mr. Keo
18 Loeur, back to his residence or to the place where he is staying
19 currently and bring him back on Monday 15th June 2015.

20 Security officer you are also instructed to bring the two
21 Accused, Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea, back to the detention
22 facility <of the ECCC> and have them returned on Monday 15th June
23 2015 before 9 a.m.

24 The Court is now adjourned.

25 (Court adjourns at 1602H)