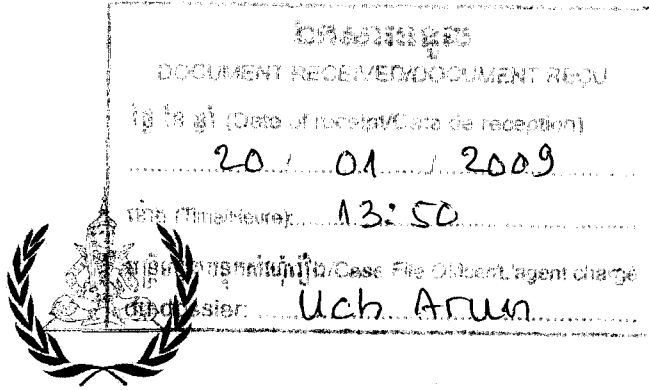


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**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**  
**ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**  
**Kingdom of Cambodia**  
**Nation-Religion-King**

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

**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**  
**បេឡស៊ើបស្រួល/Investigation/Instruction**  
**លេខ/No: 002/19-09-2007-ECCC-OCIJ**

**កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់បម្លើយសាក្សី**  
**Written Record of Witness Interview**

On the 29<sup>th</sup> of October, two thousand and eight, at 9:30 hours, at Trach ព្រៃថ្មី village, Kampong Chen Cheung [North] កំពង់ចិនជើង subdistrict, Stông ព្រៃវែង district, Kampong Thom កំពង់ធំ province,

We, NGUON Im ងួន អ៊ឹម and Christian BAUDESSON, Investigator of the Extraordinary Chambers, being assigned by the Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating Judges, dated 26 May, 2008,

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

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

With Mr. SENG Phally សេង ផល្លី, as sworn Interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Recorded the statements of SIM Hao ស៊ឹម ហៃ, a witness, who provided the following information regarding his personal identity:

Translated from the Khmer original: 00236031-00236036\_KH

**ឯកសារប្រាប់កម្មវិធីស្តាប់បម្លើយ**  
**CERTIFIED COPY/COPIE CERTIFIÉE CONFORME**  
 ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ត្រូវបានបញ្ជាក់ (Certified Date/Date de certification):  
 ..... 23 ..... / ..... 01 ..... / ..... 2009 .....  
 មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé du dossier: ..... K.K. Ratanak .....

~~PRIN YAT 125/147~~

The undersigned SIM Hao, alias That ថាត, was born on 06 April 1952 in Trach village, Kampong Chen North subdistrict, Stông district, Kampong Thom province. He is of Cambodian nationality. His present occupation is a village chief.

His father, MÂN Sim ម៉ន ស៊ីម, is “deceased”, and his mother, THAOM Prăk ថោម ប្រាក់, is “deceased”.

His present address is in Trach village, Kompong Chen North subdistrict, Staung district, Kompong Thom province.

He is married to PRIN Yât ព្រិន យ៉ាត, alive, and is the father of 6 children.

The witness has no criminal record.

The witness declared that he can read, write and understand the Khmer language.

The witness declared that he can not read or write any other languages. Therefore, the original of this Written Record is written in the Khmer language.

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

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 notified the witness of his right against self-incrimination, in accordance with Rule 28 of the ECCC Internal Rules.

(Q) Questions-A (Answers):

**Q:** Please describe briefly your background after 1970. What did you do? Which unit were [you] in? And what was [your] role?

**A:** In 1972 I joined the Khmer Rouge Army in Battalion 709, Company 2, which was the forces of the North Zone. I was a combatant. In February 1975 I was promoted to be a group deputy chief.

**Q:** After 17 April 1975, were you still in the army or were you transferred to another unit?

**A:** About half month after 17 April 1975 my entire Battalion 709 was transferred to Kampong Som កំពង់សោម. At that time I thought that they had us become the navy force, but when we arrived in Kampong Som, they had me work as a

~~FROM: D-125/112~~

worker. When we first arrived, they had us carry rice [sacks] out of a Chinese ship. I would like to specify that, when that Chinese ship entered the port, there were 90 vehicles onboard. Inside the ship there were [sacks] of rice grain and other materials such as hoes, shovels, and pesticide.

**Q:** Did the Chinese ship transport any weapons?

**A:** They transported weapons, ammunitions, 130mm artillery, and armored vehicles. But those ships docked at another port about 300m away from my place. I remember that after I had worked in Kampong Som for about 1 month, American planes bombed a warehouse located near the port on the beach of Kampong Som. About 4 to 5 months later they transferred my group, who were working inside the ship, to work in the warehouse on land. Instead, they took the Southwest Zone people to work inside the ship.

**Q:** What was the name of the person in charge of Kampong Som Port?

**A:** His name was Prum Nhèm ព្រំ ញ៉ែម, who was in charge of the commercial section.

**Q:** What were the living conditions of the workers in Kampong Som at that time?

**A:** At that time they were not yet strict, so we had plenty of rice to eat. But workers worked in shifts day and night. [The first shift] started from 7am until 3pm, and the [second shift] started, and then the next shift. We worked 24 hours around the clock, and each company worked their shift respectively.

**Q:** Did you work in Kampong Som for the whole time or were you transferred to another unit?

**A:** After I worked in Kampong Som for about 1 year, they transferred me to work in Phnom Penh. At that time they transferred about 200 workers, my self included, to work in Phnom Penh.

**Q:** Why did they transfer your group to Phnom Penh?

**A:** I don't know. They just told us to pack our belongings in order to go to Phnom Penh the next day by vehicles.

**Q:** After arriving in Phnom Penh, what task did they assign to you? And where did you stay?

**A:** At first they had us stay in Onalaom វត្តឧណ្ណពោធិ៍ Pagoda for about 10 days.

After that they transferred us to Chraing Châmreh ច្រាំងចំរេះ to be under the management of the Ministry of Commerce. We worked at the Kilometer 6 Warehouse, carrying rice, rubber, cement, and salt from and to the warehouse and the truck and train etc...

**Q:** When you stayed at Chraing Châmreh, were there any arrests?

~~អស្សាវរ្ម័ន: ០១២៥/១៤៧~~

**A:** Yes, they told the leaders to go to study continuously like the (chief and deputy chief of the battalion, and chief and deputy chief of the company). After that they also called the platoon chief to go to study, and among those people, no one ever returned, all disappeared forever. Later when there were only group chief and ordinary workers left, they called them to a meeting at a place near Wât Phnom វត្តភ្នំ, which at that time was the location of the Ministry of Commerce.

**Q:** How many people attended the meeting at that time? Who presided over the meeting? And what did they talk about in that meeting?

**A:** There were hundreds of people attending that meeting, which was presided over by Rit រិត្យ. I didn't know what his role was at that time, but later [I] found out that he was the chairman of the Ministry of Commerce. In that meeting he told us that KOY Thuon កុយ ធ្មួន alias Thuch ថុច alias Khuon ហ្មួន, who was the secretary of the North Zone and later became the minister of oversea commerce, was a CIA. He plotted to launch a coup d'etat to overthrow Brother number 1 and Brother number 2. A senior military commander named Oeun អឿន, who was the division commander of the North Zone, would lead the troops to carry out that coup d'etat. But all of them were subsequently arrested. Now it is time to reorganize by appointing new unit chiefs, removing old group chiefs and replacing them with the new ones.

**Q:** From which unit did those newly appointed chiefs come from?

**A:** The unit chiefs were from the Southwest Zone.

**Q:** Did you work at Chraing Châmreh for the whole time or were you transferred to other places?

**A:** After the new unit and new group chiefs had been organized, my group went to stay in the area of Psar Chăs ផ្សារចាស់ [Old Market], but still went to work at the Kilometer 6. About two to three months later my group was transferred to stay near Tuol Tumpoung. ទួលទំពូង. In late 1977 or early 1978, workers were divided up into different groups, and some were sent to carry soy bean and green bean to be kept in the warehouse. As for myself, I worked in Tuol Tumpoung Pagoda at an artisan workshop to prepare Kapok cotton, which had been collected from all the Zones and brought to that place.

**Q:** What was the living condition at that place?

**A:** At that time there was enough food to eat, we ate three meals a day. We didn't work at night, and there were about 200 workers there.

**Q:** Who was in charge of that unit?

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A: Ta Hong តា ហុង was in charge of that unit. That unit was under the management of Rit, the chairman of the Ministry of Commerce. Later a woman named Tha ថា from the Southwest Zone replaced Ta Hong.

Q: When you worked there, did any arrests ever take place?

A: If there were strangers coming to meet with the Office chairman, two or three days later, subsequent arrests would occur. I personally saw the arrest of comrade Chea ជា, who was Ta Nhèm's តា ញ៉ែម secretary.

Q: Please describe the arrest of comrade Chea? How was it done?

A: At that time while workers were working, comrade Tha, the Office chairwoman, came to call Chea to follow her just for a short moment. I saw Chea followed Tha toward an awaiting Jeep with a cover. Suddenly I saw they pointed [the guns] at comrade Chea and dragged him into the vehicle. The license plate of that vehicle was written with word M-870 មន្ទីរ 870 in red color. That unit held a meeting once every 10 days, and Rit also attended the meeting. He said in the meeting "the enemy is not yet completely gone; they are still hiding and burrowing inside the party. We have to track and monitor them. They would destroy even a spoon and not just anything significant."

Q: Were there any other arrests taking place later?

A: Later they sent some workers, who had come from the East Zone earlier, to build rail road in Kampong Speu កំពង់ស្ពឺ province. Two or three days later they arrested a woman who was the chief of my unit.

Q: Did you ever see any senior leaders such as POL Pot ប៉ុល ពត, NUON Chea ឆួន ជា, KHIEU Samphan ខៀវ សំផន, and IENG Sary អៀង សារី come to visit Kampong Som Port?

A: I don't know any of them; and never saw any of them. I only heard his name, POL Pot. But later in 1978 during the time I worked in Tuol Tumpoung Pagoda, I saw KHIEU Samphan, who was accompanied by Rit, come to check on the domestic products such as soy bean and green bean while workers were packing and weighing them for export.

Q: Did you ever see KOY Thuon visit Kampong Som?

A: No.

Q: You said that you saw the vehicle that came to arrest people had the license plate M-870, did you know what it was?

A: I don't know.

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Q: Did you know where those arrested persons were taken to?  
A: I don't know. But I know that they disappeared forever.

Q: Do you have any thing else to add?  
A: No.

One copy of the Written Record was provided to the witness.

This interview ended at 15:30 hours on the same date.

The Written Record was read out to the witness; the witness had no objections and signed it.

After the Written Record was read out to the witness, the witness refused to sign it.

Witness

Interpreter

Investigators

[Signature/Thumbprint]

[Signature]

[Signatures]

SIM Hao

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