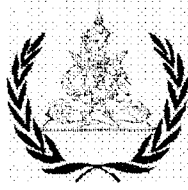


~~Case No: 0125/162~~



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

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សេសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King
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មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé du dossier: SA.N.N. RADA

កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស៊ើបអង្កេតម៉ឺនសេរី

Written Record of Interview of Witness

On the twenty-third day of November in the year two thousand and eight, at 1515 hours
at Svay ស្វាយ Village, Boeng Bâtt Kândaol បឹងបត់កណ្តោល Subdistrict, Bakan បាកាន
District, Pursat ពោធិ៍សាត់ Province,

We, CHAY Chandaravann ចាយ ច័ន្ទតារាវណ្ណ, Investigator of the Extraordinary Chambers,
having been assigned by the Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating Judges dated 26
May 2008 (extended to 26 November 2008),

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

Noting Rules 24, 28, and 60 of the Internal Rules of the Extraordinary Chambers,

With, sworn interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Recorded the statement of **LIM Sat ស៊ឹម សាត**, a witness, who provided the following
information regarding his identity:

Translated from the Khmer original: 00242421-00242425_KH

ឯកសារទទួលបានចម្លងត្រឹមត្រូវតាមច្បាប់ស៊ើបអង្កេត
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ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ នៃការបញ្ជាក់ (Certified Date/Date de certification): 23 / 01 / 2009
មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé du dossier: K.K. Ratana K

~~Number~~ 0125/162

The undersigned **LIM Sat លឹម សាត**, no alias, was born in 1965 at Trämpêr ត្រាំពែរ Village, Kmar ខ្នារ Subdistrict, Bakan បាកាន District, Pursat ពោធិសាត់ Province. He is of Cambodian nationality and is a rice farmer. His father LIM Tea លឹម ទា is deceased, and his mother NUP Nâm នុប ណាំ is deceased. His current residence is at Svay ស្វាយ Village, Boeng Bât Kândaol បឹងបត់កណ្តាល Subdistrict, Bakan បាកាន District, Pursat ពោធិសាត់ Province. His wife SAT Chen សាត ចិន is living, and he has seven 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 cannot read and 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.

Question (Q) - Answer (A):

Q: Can you please describe your history before 1975?

A: I lived in a unit of the Khmer Rouge army. I was a Khmer Rouge soldier in the Northwest Zone in Battalion 202. I was commander of Company 82, which had 130 soldiers. Set សិរី (died in 1971) was the battalion commander. The Zone Military Chairman at that time was Ta Ki តាក់ឌី. I was a soldier from 1971 until 1975.

Q: What did you do and where did you live between 17 April 1975 and 1979?

A: On about 19 or 20 April 1975, I received orders to assemble the soldiers and policemen from low to high rank who had connections to the LON Nol era and kill them at Bântey Pôchrey បន្ទាយពោធិជ្រៃ in Kândieng កណ្តៀង District. I was ordered to wait to receive the trucks which carried those people and to place them in the Provincial Headquarters. Approximately 3,000 were assembled from throughout Pursat Province; there were 30 to 40 trucks. Those people were deceived and told that they were going to study and later they would go back to work at the former locations. While waiting for those trucks, the Zone Com គណៈភូមិភាគ and the District Com គណៈស្រុក waited to receive them, and then they transported the people with LON Nol era connections by

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trucks to kill them at Pôchrey. They were shot to death. I know this because the Khmer Rouge radioed to tell one another, and then the Khmer Rouge radioed that one person had escaped. Then the group who took those with LON Nol era connections to be killed were themselves taken and killed by their fellow Khmer Rouge at the Tuol Sleng Prison following the personal orders of Mr. NUON Chea ឆ្លាន ជាន់ after being accused of resisting the Khmer Rouge regime. The Khmer Rouge taken to Tuol Sleng and killed were from squad leader up to District Com and on up to Sector Com, and among them were soldiers like brigade and division commanders and squad leaders. I learned of this in late 1978.

In 1976, Sector Com Sot សុភ័ក្តិ and Bakan District Com Khy ឃី transferred me from the military unit to a mobile unit where my job was mobile unit chief. I controlled the people in Sya សៀ្យា Subdistrict. Kândieng District, which had five cooperatives, and had the people dig canals and put up paddy dikes at the orders of District Com Set សិត.

Q: Did the District Com come down to give orders in person or did he use messengers, or did you go up to meet with the leaders?

A: Sometimes District Com Set សិត came and gave orders directly to have the people in the mobile units put up paddy dikes or canals. I was called to meetings at the Kândieng District Headquarters, which is currently the Svay Lahong ស្វាយលាង School. The Sector Com led the meetings, with the participation of the subdistrict unit chiefs. The District Com Sot សុភ័ក្តិ also attended. Each meeting spoke only about work plans.

Q: Were purge plans ផែនការបោសសម្អាត spoken about in those meetings?

A: In early 1976, there were meetings in order to purge which were attended by the Zone Com, the Sector Com(s), the District Com(s), the unit chiefs in the subdistricts, and the chiefs in the cooperatives. I saw Mr. NUON Chea convene those meetings to prepare plans to purge internal enemies like the soldiers and commandos with connections to the Sângkum Reastr Niyum and LON Nol eras. Purge meetings were held two to three times during 1976. The plan to purge internal enemies was to place spies in the units, districts, sectors, teams, and units, with approximately 10 to 15 spies inside each district distributed in the subdistricts and units. The spies reported to the districts and sector. Later the sector, after receiving information from the spies, ordered the militia to make arrests in the districts or subdistricts and send them to the districts, then send them to the Sector, and later place them in prison. I clearly saw NUON Chea at those meetings. The Zone Com was Ta Kân តាកែន. I don't know anything after that, because I was arrested and put in prison by the Khmer Rouge.

Q: When the Khmer Rouge arrested you and detained you in prison, what was the name of the prison?

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A: In approximately September 1976, district soldiers arrested me and put me in prison at the Thkaul Office មន្ទីរថ្នាក់ដ្ឋាន. They accused me of having been immoral with a 17 April girl, but I had not been immoral. The Thkaul Office was called the Ta Khin Office មន្ទីរតាយិន or the Svay Chrum Office មន្ទីរស្វាយជ្រំ (as it is called now). Ta Khin was the prison chief there. The Thkaul Office was a detention location. It was a square about five kilometers on each side, with the south side adjacent to National Highway 5. The west and east sides were adjacent to the 17 April Canal, and the north side was adjacent to Boeng Sâmraong បឹងសំរោង. The Thkaul Office was divided into two parts. Political prisoners, people who had spoken against the Khmer Rouge or who had told the people not to work, were put at the serious-offender location. Serious-offense prisoners were placed south of the office and were put in chains and slept in rows of approximately 20 in a building. In total, approximately more than 100 prisoners were there, all males. There was just one building for the serious-offense prisoners; it was tightly closed and had no windows. There was just an entry door. At night it was locked and was under militia guard.

As for the light-offense prisoners, those who had stolen potatoes or stripped rice, they were placed north of the office. They worked to refashion themselves. If they did anything wrong again, they were put with serious offenders. There were approximately 2,000 light-offense prisoners; their entire families had been arrested by the Khmer Rouge. Light-offense prisoners slept in unlocked buildings and were not put in chains. There were five long buildings and there were single-family rooms for light-offense prisoners. If working prisoners went outside the Thkaul Office the militia would arrest them, and the militia guarded them while they were working. I was held as a light-offense prisoner. There was no underground detention at the Thkaul Office.

Serious-offense prisoners were also allowed outside to work [but] with their legs chained. The work of the light-offense prisoners was digging canals and putting up paddy dikes. As for the serious-offense prisoners, they dug water reservoir(s) near the office. They worked from 7 until 9 a.m., rested for 15 minutes, and they continued working until 11 a.m. They worked from 1 until 5 p.m. There was watery gruel, which was made in large pans with four cans of rice per 30 persons. There was watery soup of leafed vegetables without any meat. There were medics to treat the sick with Cambodian [traditional] medicines.

Q: Did you ever see the militia mistreat or torture the prisoners?

A: When prisoners first arrived, it was the militia who brought them in. They were interrogated by Khin, the chief of the prison. Ta Kim តាគីម was deputy chief of the prison [committee] and Chock ចឺក was a member. Interrogations were done normally; there was no torture. After interrogation, they were put in the buildings. About a half-month after that, the Khmer Rouge mistreated the prisoners by depriving them of rice or gruel and beating them. I personally saw them beating and mistreating [prisoners], hitting

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them with clubs or whips. Later the militia took the prisoners away and killed them. In approximately late 1978, Khin, Ta Kim, and Choek were taken away and killed by Angkar at the Svay Āt Office មន្ទីរស្វាយអាត់. The Svay Āt Office was for holding Khmer Rouge cadres or [people from the] cooperatives. In late 1978, Khmer Rouge soldiers were arrested by Angkar and imprisoned at the Pursat Province Artillery Office after being told that they were going to study in Phnom Penh. The Northwest Zone Khmer Rouge cadres and soldiers at every level were purged by Angkar after being told they were going to study. Then they put the Southwest group in charge to replace them. At the personal orders of Mr. NUON Chea, they accused them of resisting the Khmer Rouge regime.

Q: Did you ever see the killings of any prisoners?

A: I did personally saw that in the forest inside the Thkaul Office compound. The militia beat them with clubs; the militia killed about five families. Sometimes they had the prisoners dig the pits by themselves. Then they beat them to death in the pits. While I was held there, no new prisoners were brought in, and the long-time prisoners disappeared one after another. I was detained at the Thkaul Office from 1976 until 1978. Then the prisoners were transferred to the Trach Kraol Office មន្ទីរត្រាចក្រាល, and the Thkaul Office was given to a cooperative. The Thkaul Office was probably created in 1976. There were about ten 10 by 10 meter square grave pits at the Thkaul Office. Those pits were in the forest inside the compound. I frequently saw prisoners being beaten and mistreated, but no prisoners died because of beatings and mistreatment. The militia took the prisoners far from the office to kill them, but still inside the office compound.

The prisoners at the Thkaul Office were mixed. There were the 17 and 18 people (the 18 people were the old people, the 17 people were the post-liberation people), soldiers, cadres, cooperatives [people], people from Svay Rieng and Kampong Speu provinces, and the people from Phnom Penh were the most numerous of all. There were also some Cham prisoners. There were no Vietnamese. I never saw any female prisoners being raped. Many prisoners were killed in late 1978. Approximately 400 to 500 prisoners were still alive after 1978. Bamboo clubs and whips were the only tools of torture.

Q: Did you ever see any other high-level Khmer Rouge leaders come to look at the base where you lived, like IENG Sary អៀង សារី, IENG Thirith អៀង ធីរិទ្ធ, KHIEU Samphan ខៀវ សំផន, or Duch ឌុច?

A: I never saw them; I just saw one, Mr. NUON Chea.

Q: How do you know that Mr. NUON Chea was the person who ordered the purges?

A: I know that Mr. NUON Chea came to meetings with the Sector, District, and Zone Coms, and the Sector, District, and Zone Coms in turn said that Mr. NUON Chea was the person who set these plans.

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Q: Do you know any Khmer Rouge militia members or cadres who controlled the Thkaul Office are still alive now?

A: No. I do not know.

One copy of the written statement was provided to this witness.

The interview ended at 1645 hours on the same day.

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

Witness

Interpreter

Investigator

[Thumbprint]

[Signature]

LIM Sat ស៊ីម សាត