

17/11/2009



អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា

Extraordinary Chambers in the  
Courts of Cambodia

ការិយាល័យសហចៅក្រមស៊ើបអង្កេត

Office of the Co-Investigating Judges

Criminal Case File/Dossier penal

No: 002/14-08-2006

ដេខស៊ើបសួរ/Investigation/Instruction

លេខ/No: 002/19-09-2007-ECCC-OCIJ

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation-Religion-King

ឯកសារទទួល

DOCUMENT RECEIVED/DOCUMENT REÇU

ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ (Date of receipt/Date de réception):

17 / 11 / 2009

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មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé  
du dossier: Uch Arun

កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់ប្រែប្រែសាក្សី

Written Record of Witness Interview

On the eighteenth of November two thousand and nine, at 12.25 p.m., at Svay (ស្វាយ)

village Boeng Bat Kandaol (បឹងបត់កណ្តាល) commune Bakan (បាកាន) district Pursat

(ពោធិ៍សាត់) province,

We, NGUON IM (ងួន អ៊ឹម) and Christian BAUDESSON, Investigators of the

Extraordinary Chambers, being assigned by the Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating  
Judges, dated 24 July 2009,

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 SUNG Vinttik (ស៊ីង វិនទី), as sworn Interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Recorded the statements of LIM Sat (លីម សាត), a witness, who provided the following  
information regarding his personal identity:

Original KH: 00407759-00407763

ឯកសារប្រាកដប្រជាតាមច្បាប់  
CERTIFIED COPY/COPIE CERTIFIÉE CONFORME

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

17 / 11 / 2009

មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé  
du dossier: Uch Arun

~~អនុវត្ត~~ 23/2/15

The undersigned LIM Sat, was born on 1955 in Tram Pè (ត្រាំប៉េ) village, Khmar (ខ្មារ) commune, Bakan district, Pursat province. He is of Cambodian nationality, and is farmer. His father, LIM Tea (លីម ទា), is deceased, and his mother, NUP Nam (នុប ណាំ), is deceased. His current address is Svay (ស្វាយ) village Boeng Bat Kandaol commune Bakan district, Pursat province. He is married to SAT Chen (សាត ចិន) and is father of seven children.

☒ The witness has no criminal record.  
☒ The witness declared that he/she can read, write and understand the Khmer language.  
☒ The witness declared that he/she cannot 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/she 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/her right against self-incrimination, in accordance with Rule 28 of the ECCC Internal Rules.

#### **Questions and answers:**

Q: Could you please elaborate the Northwest Zone's structure based on what you know?

A1: The Zone's chairman's name was Ta Nhim (តាញឹម) and the deputy chairman was Ta Kân (តាកង). In the Northwest Zone, I only knew three sectors and those were Sector 4, Sector 2 and Sector 7. Sector 4 covered Moung Ruessei (ម៉ោងប្រសើ) district and it was the only district that I knew. Sector 2 covered Phnom Krâvanh (ភ្នំក្រវាញ) and Bakan Leu (បាកានលើ) districts, Bakan district at that time was divided into Bakan Leu and Bakan Kraom (បាកានក្រោម). Sector 7 covered Kandieng (កណ្តើង), Krakor (ក្រគរ) and Bakan Kraom districts. That's what I know.

Q: Do you know the names of those Sector committees?

A2: I don't know the name of Sector 4 committee in Battambang. For Sector 2, the sector committee's name was Ta Vanh (តាវាញ). The Sector 7 committee's name was Ta Sot (តាសុត). Ta Khi (តាឃី) was the chief of Kandieng district committee and his deputy was

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San (សាន់). I did not know the names of Bakan Leu and Phnom Kravanh district committees.

Q: According to your previous response, military and policemen who were dignitaries in Lon Nol regime were gathered together in Pursat provincial hall and you were waiting to receive trucks with those people. Were there meetings with those military and policemen at that time? Who organized the meeting?

A3: *Ta Nhim* and *Ta kân*, the Northwest Zone's Committees and *Ta Sot*, the Sector Committee, hold a meeting in provincial hall with Lon Nol military and policemen who were just liberated from Pursat province. In the content of this meeting, the Zone Committee stated that all dignitaries had to go to study first and upon returning from study, Angkar would assign [everyone] to work as before. Angkar would give you the same rank just as before.

Q: Before taking those military and policemen to be killed, was there meeting of military commanders to organize this execution plan?

A4: There was invitation, at that time, of chairmen of companies, battalions and regiments to join the meeting at Pursat provincial hall presided over by *Ta Nhim*, the Zone Committee and *Ta Sot*, the Sector Committee. This meeting was hold three days before another meeting with Lon Nol military and policemen. It was after the liberation of 17 April 1975 and just about four to five days after the liberation of Phnom Penh and Pursat. In the meeting, Khmer Rouge chairmen were told that all dignitaries, both military and policemen, from Lon Nol regime had to be killed. If we kept them [alive], there would be resistance in the later time so they all had to be executed. The soldiers who took the [Lon Nol] military and policemen to be killed were only soldiers from Zone and Sector.

Q: When those military and policemen were taken to be executed, where was your unit stationed and what was your role?

A5: My unit which consisted of around thirty people stationed along the road in Kandieng (កណ្តៀង) district. We were responsible for waiting for order from Tuol Pô

Chrey (ទួលពោធិ៍ជ្រៃ), the execution site, through radio communication. If they commanded only two soldier carrying trucks were allowed to go, we had to dispatch only two trucks. The remaining soldier carrying trucks had to wait or be banned from entering until new command was issued. I saw the trucks returning from Tuol Pô Chrey were empty.

Q: Did you eyewitness the execution of those military and policemen?

A6: No, I did not see the execution because I stationed at the outside [area] which was about ten kilometers from Tuol Pô Chrey.

Q: Were those military and policemen shot to death or hit to death?

A7: They were shot. Those military and policemen were not tied because they were told to go to study and some of them even carried the backpacks. They were transported by

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large truck and each truck contained about thirty to forty people who were only male. The transportation of those military and policemen started from the end of the meeting in provincial hall at around 9 a.m. to around 4 to 5 p.m. I didn't hear the sound of gunshot because I was far away. A few days after the execution, Ah SauNi (អ៊ាសូនី), bulldozers, were sent to push and bury all the corpses.

Q: Last time you responded that in early 1976, Ta Nuon Chea organized a meeting with Zone, Sector and District Committees as well as heads of commune units and cooperatives to discuss about the purges of internal enemy. What did Ta Nuon Chea say in the meeting?

A8: From what I remember, he talked about the goal of creating Socialism by not allowing having markets. If the markets existed, internal [enemy] would exist. Only the evacuation of people from markets to the base could help to find the internal [enemy].

Q: After the purge meeting, were there cadres or people at base being arrested?

A9: After the meeting, there were arrests of the cadres but reasons were unknown. They sent these people to district security centres.

Q: Do you know how many people were killed at the execution at Tuol Pô Chrey?

A10: People who were killed at Tuol Pô Chrey were mainly military and policemen of Lon Nol. At Bak Chornh Ching (បាក់ជ័រឡីង) field, there were mass killings of evacuees.

Anyway, I just heard from the others because I was also in Thkaul (ថ្នោល) prison in Bakan district at that time.

Q: Do you know about Kbal Chheu Pok (ក្បាលខ្នើបុក) security centre or centre 08 in Kandieng district?

A11: I don't know because I was in prison in late 1976. I was in Thkaul security centre for about one year. I left the centre in late 1978 just about two months before the entering of Vietnamese. I moved to Tram Sheh (ត្រាំសែ) village in Boeng Bat Kandaol commune when I left [the centre].

Q: Do you know about the killing of the East Zone, Svay Rieng province, evacuees who lived in Bakan district?

A12: When I returned to live in the village, I was assigned to driving the ox cart for transporting salt at trading place in Preah Ampil (ព្រះអំពិល) village Boeng Bat Kandaol commune. While driving the cart to the trading place, I saw many properties and carrying things left in the rice field. Then, my ox was accidentally freed from string and ran away so I had to look for it. While searching, I found many corpses, being killed by the Khmer Rouge, scattered in the jungle. I was clearly aware that these people were evacuees from Svay Rieng province. Two days later, while I was driving the ox cart to the trading place once again, I saw about four to five families of evacuees from East Zone that included

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both young and old people carrying and holding things were stopped by the militia. They all were then arrested, tied and took to be killed immediately.

Q: Do you know any survived eye witnesses of the killing of Lon Nol military and policemen at Tuol Pô Chrey?

A13: No one is alive. All of those Khmer Rouge soldiers were arrested.

- ☒ One copy of the Written Record was provided to the witness.
- ☒ The Written Record was read out to the witness; the witness had no objections and signed it. [Signature/Thumbprint]
- ☐ After the Written Record was read out to the witness, the witness refused to sign it.

End of the interview: at 5.30 p.m. on the same date.

Witness	Interpreter	Investigators
Thumbprint	Signature	Signatures
LIM Sat	SUNG Vinntik	Ch. BAUDESSON NGUON Im