



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

**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**

**កំណត់ហេតុនៃការស្តាប់បង្ហើយសាក្សី**

**Written Record of Witness Interview**

On the ninth of November two thousand and nine, at 0820 hours at Chhēng Lok Boeng  
 Kânsèng (ផេងឡុកបឹងកន្សែង) Hotel, Phum Prammuoy Village (ភូមិ ៦), Labansiek  
 (ឡាប៉ានសៀក) Commune, Ban Lung (ប៉ានលុង) District, Ratanakiri (រតនគិរី) Province,

We, **SIM Sorya (សឹម សុរិយ៉ា)** and **THOMAS Grange Morrow**, Investigators of the  
 Extraordinary Chambers, having been 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 Internal Rules of the Extraordinary Chambers,

☒ With Mr. **HAM Samnang**, as sworn interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Recorded the statements of **MOEUNG Chandy (មឿង ចាន់ឌី)**, a witness, who provided  
 the following information regarding her identity:

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ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ +៨៥៥(០)២៣ ២១៨៩១៤ ទូរសារលេខ +៨៥៥(០)២៣ ២១៨៩៤១។

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Original KH: 00401738-00401742

The undersigned **MOEUNG Chandy** (ម៉ឺង ចាន់ឌី), [no] alias/revolutionary name, aged 55, was born at Ta Srach (តាស្រាច) Village, Chambak (ចំបក់) Commune, Bati (បាទី) District, Takeo (តាកែវ) Province.

She is of Cambodian nationality and is at home selling coffee. Her father Moeung (ម៉ឺង) is “deceased”, and her mother CHEA Yan (ជា យ៉ាន) is “alive”. Her current residence is at Phum Muoy (ភូមិ ១) Village, Labansiek (ឆ្នាំងស៊ែង) Commune, Ban Lung (បាសលុង) District, Ratanakiri (រតនគិរី) Province. Her husband’s name: [divorced] is “alive”. She has one child.

The witness has no criminal record. She used to be imprisoned in the Khmer Rouge prison.

- ☒ The witness declared that she can read, write, and understand the Khmer language.
  - ☒ The witness declared that she cannot read and write the foreign language.
- 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 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 her right against self-incrimination, in accordance with Rule 28 of the ECCC Internal Rules.

### Questions and answers:

Q: Would you describe about the event in which you were taken into custody during the Khmer Rouge regime?

A1: I was living and working at the rubber plantation in Phum Buon (ភូមិ ៤) in Ban Lung District around here. I was not aware of and did not know what happened that led to my involvement. One day the village committee, apparently following the order of Tum (ទុំ) who was the chief of the trade union of the entire Ratanakiri Province and had black complexion, a large body, and average height, called me and my husband to go to the meeting. The persons who went to bring me carried rifles and transported me in the truck to be placed in a booth somewhere behind

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the Ratanakiri Hospital near Au Kânsèng (អូរកន្សែង). Upon arrival, I was not persecuted; but my husband did not stay in the same booth with me. When I got off that truck, there were two, three guards carrying rifles on guard near that place.

Q: When were you sent to be placed in that booth?

A2: When I was pregnant for about two months.

Q: Would you describe about the booth or the building you went to?

A3: That booth was built on the ground, had bamboo roof and wall made of bamboo, and loose bamboo plank floor which stood at waist height from the ground. Inside that building, there were already three, four women there; they were not shackled; but the door of that booth was locked; it made me realize that I was already imprisoned. That building was about 10 metres long and four metres wide. Later on, when I left to work I saw three other similar buildings which were located about 100 metres from each other. There was a one-story building that had cement wall, zinc roof; the ground floor was for storing things and the upper floor was for the prison chief to work or live. When I left to work, I picked vegetables around that building; I saw one shackled female prisoner and many shackled males too.

Q: What else did you see?

A4: They called me [us] to be interrogated one by one. They questioned me, “Where is your birth village?” and they pressed me on whether I had communicated with the Yuon (យួន); I still answered the same things that I had not communicated [with the Yuon]. The interrogators did not bully, hit me. I did not know the names and the faces of those interrogators because I was too scared. They interrogated me only once; there were two interrogators and there were armed guards near that place. The interrogation place was a closed, small building that had walls; it was located about 30 metres apart from other buildings. Inside that building, I saw things like rattan weaving strings or something called whips which were used to hit the cows or sticks as well as the electric wires. Later on, I asked the prison inmates and they said that they had been whipped or electrocuted; as for me, I told them that “I was not hit”.

Q: Was there electricity in that prison compound?

A5: I saw a big generator because when I stayed for a long period of time I could walk to work. In the prison compound, there was no fence; but each building was locked. In the compound, there was a kitchen near the building of the prison chief. The entire compound of all the buildings was about 200 by 200 squares metres. As far as I knew and saw by myself, the prisoners were released to work in the near or far locations under armed guards; but some locations are not recalled. As

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for me, some times I picked vegetables nearby so that was why I sneaked a look and saw something. Sometimes, I was sent to carry heavy wooden planks on the shoulder as other females did too; until one time after I gave birth to a child for three months, I suffered a relapse because I carried heavy woods on the shoulder and did not have breast milk to feed my child. My daughter was kept with other people and had only sugar cane juice. Some prisoners did not leave to work as they were shackled in the building, [I knew it] because I sneaked a look into the holes in the bamboo wall and because there was a road near that [building] while the guards went to drink water or to do something at the kitchen.

Q: According to what you knew and saw what types of people were arrested and placed in this prison?

A6: I could not count the number of the prisoners; but the prisoners were placed in rows in every building. It was about six months after I arrived; I then gave birth to a child in that prison building where I stayed without medications and hospital; and a male medic came to cut the umbilical cord. The prison inmates took a chance to take the medicinal trees [tree barks] and boiled them for me to drink. After I gave birth to a child for about two, three months I saw the minority people tied in a string; some carried and some walked their children; all of them were about twenty, thirty females; they were placed in the building with me. As for the males, I did not know. About three, four days later these ethnic minorities were told that they would be taken back to their birth places. But about a few hundred metres or nearly one kilometre (the distance is not clearly recalled) at the mouth of the bomb crater, these ethnic minorities were tied one after another in a string and taken to be killed by batons and “the heads of the hoes”; and I saw it while I was picking vegetables near that location; I was scared and hid myself. I was not sure who the executioners were. I used to see those pits before. The guards brought in the clothes of those ethnic prisoners to give to other prisoners; and I recognized those clothes because I stayed with those ethnic people for two, three days too. Two, three days later I went to pick the cassavas and saw the cracks in that pit and smelled stinky. In a later while, I clearly saw *Ta (grandfather) Auy* (តា អ៊ូយ) killing one Cambodian female who folded her arms around his legs and begged him for her life. At that time, I was picking vegetables.

Q: Did you know in which unit that prison was and who controlled it?

A7: I did not know the unit; but I knew Chhang (ឆាង) who was one of the prison chiefs. I used to hear a name Nhok (ញ៉ុក), but never saw his face. I heard *Ta Auy* say that he had drunk human gall bladders but it was unknown to whom the gall bladders belonged. I saw one prisoner being carried out of one building; and this prisoner was the one who was killed and whose liver was taken out to be eaten by another prison inmate.

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Q: What did you do to avoid being killed?

A8: I tried to work to fulfil the orders well.

Q: The ethnic minorities who came to stay in the building with you, what ethnicities were they?

A9: When we stayed together, we questioned each other and I knew that those people were Charay (ចារាយ) ethnicities in Ratanakiri near the Vietnamese border.

Q: Did you know how those people had been sent in?

A 10: We talked to each other and I knew that those ethnic people had been called from home to come to the meeting; when they came far away from their homes, they were caught and tied and sent away without knowing like myself too. Those ethnic people knew how to speak some Khmer too.

Q: Who else were caught and sent along with you?

A11: There were two, three families too; but they all died from diseases after 1979.

Q: How long was it between the times the Charay people and one Cambodian female were killed?

A12: In between about less than two weeks.

Q: How long was it between the time the killing of that Cambodian female took place and the time the Vietnamese soldiers entered Ratanakiri?

A13: About two or three months.

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

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

☐ The Written Record was read out to the witness; the witness refused to sign it.

End of the interview at 1130 hours on the same day.

Witness

Interpreter

Investigators

[Thumbprint]

[Signature]

[Signatures]

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