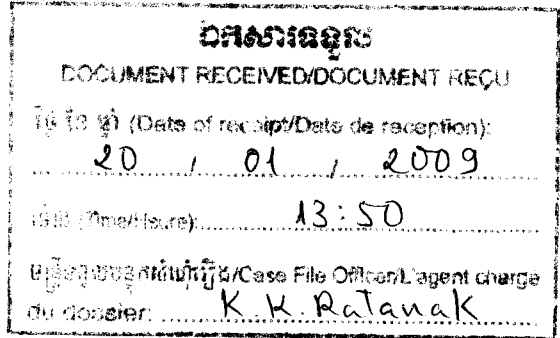


ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
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 Kingdom of Cambodia
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អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា
 Extraordinary Chambers in the
 Court of Cambodia

ការិយាល័យសហចៅក្រមស៊ើបអង្កេត
 Office of the Co-Investigating Judges

កំណត់ហេតុនៃការសួរចម្លើយ

Written Record of Witness Interview

សំណុំរឿងព្រហ្មទណ្ឌ
 Criminal Case File

លេខ/No: 002/14-08-2006

លេខស៊ើបសួរ/Investigation

លេខ/No: 002/19-09-2007-ECCC-OCIJ

On the twenty-second of April, two thousand and eight, at ten forty-five a.m., in Ponley village, Kak commune, Ponhea Krek district, Kampong Cham province,

We, **Chay Chantaravan (CC)** and **Stephen Heder (SH)**, Investigators of the Extraordinary Chambers, being assigned by the Rogatory Letter of the Co-Investigating Judges, dated 9 April 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 ..., as sworn Interpreter of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Recorded the statements of **Norng Nân (NN) (នង ណន)**, a witness, who provided the following information regarding his personal identity:

The undersigned, **Norng Nan**, was born on 13 May 1953, in Ponley (ពង្រែង) village, Kak (កក់) commune, Ponhea Krek (ពញាក្រែក) district, Kampong Cham province. He is of Cambodian nationality, and is a commune chief.

His father is Ty He (ទី ហឺ) "S", and his mother is Kong Say (គង់ សយ) "S".

He is married to Ek Sarin (ឯក សារិន) “R”, and is father of ten 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 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 the provisions of Rule 24 of the ECCC Internal Rules.

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

Questions and answers

CC and SH: Before 1975, where did you live? What did you do?

NN: By that time, I was 22 years old, living here in Ponley village. I was ordained as a monk in Wat Ponley from 1968 to 1970. After leaving the monkhood, I became a teacher, teaching children in the first grade in Ponley village from 1970-1973. In 1973, I was in a mobile unit. I was assigned to dig canals everywhere. People in the mobile unit were from Prey Veng and Kampong Cham provinces. For instance, we dug canal[s] on the eastern side of Suong (ស្ទឹង) near Trapaing Tea (ត្រពាំង ទា). I did not know the name of the person in charge of the mobile unit.

CC and SH: Did you ever run into the forest to [escape to] Vietnam?

NN: When Pol Pot’s soldiers came to attack the Eastern Military Zone and Vietnam in 1978, the soldiers cleansed the people from the village who had kept their 1975 status and those who were associated with the cadres, village chiefs and the army. I ran into the forest in late 1978. In late 1978, Pol Pot’s soldiers used trucks to transport people, but [I] did not know where they took them. In late 1978, there were arrests of some people and cadres such as village chief[s], commune chief[s], soldiers, but [I] did not know where they were taken.

CC and SH: Why did you run into the forest?

NN: First, I heard that people were taken to work as workers. After that, in late 1978, I learned that they had all been killed, because one person named Kun (គុណ) escaped from Pol Pot’s soldiers, who had arrested him to be killed. He came to tell the people that those who had been arrested had been killed. I met Mr. Kun personally in late 1978. He told me that he had been taken to be killed at the B-[52] hole in Stoeung Toch village. Kun was then a civilian. At present, he is living in Prey Nob (ព្រៃនប់) village, Doun Tey (ដូនតី) commune, Ponhea Krek district, Kampong Cham province. Those of Pol Pot’s soldiers who came to do the cleansing in the Eastern Zone were from the South-western [Zone]. I did not know who the leader [of that

group] was. I knew they were south-western people because they spoke in patois. I stayed in the forest for two months. I met more than 1,000 people in one camp with some liberation soldiers. The south-western soldiers sought to arrest the fleeing people. Some people were arrested and sent to Kampong Thom. [During the arrest campaign] there was an exchange of shots which resulted in some deaths. I had gone to Vietnam for a month, before the country was liberated. The people who fled the country then came back. The south-western soldiers came to the area from two directions. The soldiers coming from the first direction were to attack the eastern soldiers and Vietnamese soldiers at the border. Those coming from the second direction, a security unit, began to cleanse the people from the village.

CC and SH: When you returned in 1979, did you see the graves?

NN: I went to see the graves in two locations with the Provincial Propaganda Office in 1981. The first grave was behind the police station of Kak commune, which currently belongs to Stoeung Toch (ស្ទឹងតូច) village. The B-52 bomb made a hole of four square metres. [I] do not know how many bodies were in it. It was at that hole that my aunt died. She was old [at that time]. Another grave was nearby. The bodies in that hole included young males and females together. I also found beetle-nut boxes and lime containers near that grave.

CC and SH: Were the graves ever exhumed?

NN: In the past, the authorities did not exhume the graves. It was only people who dug up the holes to get their relatives' bones. The Provincial Propaganda Office came to do research into acts of genocide based on the bodies in the graves. I do not know how many graves there were in Kak commune.

- One copy of the Written Record was provided to the witness.
- The Written Record was read out to the witness; the witness stated that he had no objections and signed it.
- After the Written Record was read out to the witness, the witness refused to sign it.

End of the interview: at 12:10 p.m. on the same day.

Witness
[Thumbprint]
Norng Năn

Interpreters
[Signatures]

Investigators
[Signatures]