



អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា

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

Request for Correction

Case : 002/19-09-2007-ECCC/TC

ឯកសារដើម	
ORIGINAL/ORIGINAL	
ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ (Date):	10-Jul-2018, 14:57
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To Document No(s):	ERN(s):	Request Date:	Correction Type:
E1/138.1	00857231-00857355	9/7/2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Change to Original <input type="checkbox"/> Change to Translation <input type="checkbox"/> Reclassification

Reason for changes:

Error in interpretation.

Details:

Correction made:

-ERN 00857249-00857250, P. 16-17, L. 22-25, 1-25

-ERN 00857292-00857293, P. 59-60, L. 13-14, 16-25, 1-3

The following footer is added to this transcript:

"Corrected transcript: Text occurring between less than (<) and greater than (>) signs has been corrected to ensure consistency among the three language versions of the transcript. The corrections are based on the audio recordings in the source language and may differ from verbatim interpretation in the relay and target languages."

Filed by: ITU

Signature:

Approved by Greffier (for originals):

Signature:

Approved by ITU (for translations):

Signature:

16

1 was not interrogated like my husband was because I only was his
 2 spouse. I was allowed to work outside at the cooperatives and aid
 3 there, but my husband didn't enjoy this. He only was given a full
 4 ladle of porridge and only a grain of salt for each meal.

5 [09.47.48]

6 Q. And when you were arrested as well, did you notice people
 7 disappearing or people being executed?

8 A. Could you tell us, please, in which location where
 9 disappearance happened? Please repeat that portion.

10 Q. You said to us that your husband had been arrested and
 11 executed and that you had been arrested as well and led to a
 12 centre. In this centre, did you notice people disappearing or
 13 people being executed?

14 A. The location was the place for execution. At that place, I was
 15 pushed into a room, and I was terrified. It was incredible,
 16 because the plates -- the bowls that were used for serving rice
 17 were used to keep faeces -- excrement. And the stench was
 18 horrible. And I was there to remain in the prison. I had to place
 19 my nose close to a small hole so that I could breathe some
 20 oxygen.

21 [09.49.35]

22 <A few minutes later, a soldier opened the door and came out. All I
know is that he was the son of TA Khin, the prison chief. The
Then -- I then saw a soldier was small, short, and, a very young
soldier, underage, carrying his riffle with nossle touching the
ground.e7

23 He came in to call out a armed with a rifle, coming to ask for
 Comrade named Kheng: "Comrade Kheng, please come out! Why did you -
He accused

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24 ~~Comrade Kheng for stealing a~~ grilled fish. That person was accused of stealing grilled fish. I was following him. As soon as the person came out, a bayonet was stabbed into his chest. And I had to look at

25 ~~the way this person was treated. I saw the young boy hacked the~~

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1 ~~Then the bayonet was removed with person's stomach. His internal~~
~~organs intestines. was coming out and he was~~

2 ~~I kept my mouth shut firmly with my hands. I was stabbed with~~
~~bayonets. And I couldn't cry because I was so~~

3 terrified that I would end up being taken away if I were to make a
~~sound killed like that.~~

4 ~~And So I was covering my mouth not to make any sound. Those who~~
~~slept in that place and who were sick told me not to pay any attention because the~~
~~killings occurred every day. They were not taken anywhere but killed whenever they~~
~~were disliked. I had to remain in the vicinity and I had to work there in the~~
~~refashion center once every third~~

5 ~~day of the week~~ (Sic). "The work day" was in the morning of the
first, second and third day and then I had lunch before I was sent back to rest
there. That was ~~And on that day -- those days, then a soldier~~

6 called "the work day". The soldiers would come to call us to wo-be
~~coming to ask for a group of people, frk, for example, the middle age in their~~
~~50s, the young adult aged 20-30. In total, there were over 100, 200 people taken a~~

~~different age group, so they could be sent to the zone. At the time~~
 I did not

8 know what "zone" was. I was told that "zone" ~~is was~~ the place where

9 food was plentiful like in Battambang, where ~~we could have there was~~
plenty of ric fish and some fruit, like oranges.

~~Because we believed already that I in Pursat, Battambang, it was well~~
known of having plenty of rice

11 and oranges. Sometimes, I had difficulty time so ~~And having heard~~
~~that I asked my unit's chief to people could be taken go there: "Please let me go~~
~~too, comrade! Please allow me to go to zone too!". He said why I wanted to go as I~~
~~had not successfully refashioned myself. I was told to remain at my place. to the~~

12 ~~zone, I asked that I be allowed to go to the zone because I was~~

13 ~~hoping that I could be offered enough food to eat. Later on~~ Finally,
I learnt that "zone" was the connotation of killing. That did not happen far but
in the detention center, the refashion center since there was foul smell but I did
not know what smell it was. Later on,

14 ~~indeed, they did not allow me to go with them. And it was~~

15 ~~fortunate that I was not allowed to go with them, otherwise I~~

16 ~~could have been executed already.~~

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17 ~~So,~~ the soldiers who ~~always~~would guard brought and walk us to work --
~~the soldiers~~

18 ended up being the prisoners themselves ~~at a later date~~ like us --
~~some~~

19 ~~of them. And when we~~ They whispered to us that: discussed about the
~~execution and -- the~~

20 ~~guards who turned prisoners said that,~~ indeed, killing ~~started~~ began

21 ~~even from~~ in 1975 after liberation not only in 1976. People would be
killed once in every 3 days. The killing did not happen anywhere else but in the
center., and by By mid or late 1977 about -- approximately, ~~indeed,~~ 100,000

22 people had already been executed. To my estimate, that was the
approximate number of people killed. And p People were sent in every night from
cooperatives, from other sectors. It was so crowded like in Orreusey market. who
disappeared and After two days, three days or one night or sometimes one week, they
were gone and it was so quiet.

23 These people were sent to the zone. who believed to be sent to the
~~zone were sent to be executed. And~~

24 T heir belongings like clothes were returned for us to reuse.
Usually these people brought with them their belongings and after they were killed
this stuff was returned to us for reuse. That made me learn the "zone" was the
connotation of the killing. It was lucky that I was not taken away. of the people
~~who had been executed would be brought~~

25 ~~back to the remaining people to use.~~ >

59

1 have suffered, if you would wish to do so.

2 MS. LAY BONY:

3 I thank you, Mr. President and Your Honours. As a civil party, I

4 am pleased, and this is the best opportunity after 30 years I

5 have been living with all the suffering. And because of the

6 Court, I am here to express my sufferings -- my suffering.

7 After 1975, April 1975, I have been living in great misery and

8 grief because I had to leave my home, left behind my family

9 members and property, and I had to walk a long distance although

10 I had just delivered my baby. I had been saving this happiness,

11 but all was destroyed by the Khmer Rouge.

12 [11.59.08]

13 <It was a misery. We had to leave while we were sick with our children and my husband. Finally, my children died after one another. I was suffering as a result of this evacuation out of Phnom Penh. ~~travel to a destination where my husband and kids were~~

14 ~~all killed.~~ >I have kept this suffering in my heart for a very

15 long period of time, and I would like to thank you, the Chamber,

16 very much for giving me this opportunity to speak it out. <This evacuation was carried out in an extreme manner from Phnom Penh to Khsach Kandal, from Khsach Kandal to Kompong Chhnang and from Kompong Chhnang to Pursat. At last I was made to living in Koh Chum cooperative in the worse conditions than animals'. I even asked for animal feed to eat.

17 ~~And I have had been detained in several detention facilities. I~~

18 ~~was treated even worse than the way the animals were treated. Finally, I do not know how Angkar judged my case that~~ the whole family was taken for detention. It was a catastrophe in the prison.

19 Not only I but also other people with no mistakes were taken for interrogation. They were beaten and had their nails removed; they were submerged into the water. They were hung by their necks. ~~do not know why my whole family, including me, were detained and~~

20 ~~confined in the detention facilities although we did not commit~~

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21 ~~any wrongdoing.~~

22 ~~A lot of people were badly treated. They were tortured, they were~~

23 They had no mistakes but were forced to give tell the truth and give
confessions of their mistakes.~~forced to give confession when their toenails will~~
~~be pulled, and~~

24 How could they confess when they made no mistakes? If they confessed
they would be less harmed. If not, they would receive harsher treatment. After
they were interrogated at Thaol prison, they would come back crawling. ~~also some~~
~~would be plunged into the full jar of water, and on one~~

25 ~~occasion, a~~ woman told me that it was better to die than to be
interrogated and beaten and have nails pulled out. ~~stated very firmly that she was~~
~~happier to die~~

60

1 ~~rather than living this living hell, and she had been beaten. That~~
was the tragedy.>

2 People were beaten, even at work, even when eating and sleeping.

3 <Why were we beaten? Because were prevented from eating vegetables.
They said we had no power to work if we ate them. ~~People who were too hungry had~~
~~to pick some leaves to substitut~~In fact, we did not eat enough so we pick up
vegetables to mix with my food in order to fill our stomach.e>

4 the very meagre food, but then, when they got diarrhoea of eating
5 the leaves, they were accused of doing - committing the mistake
6 and they were all beaten, and many were shackled. They were
7 forced to work and they would be tortured if they were seen
8 stealing any food.

9 [12.01.51]

10 And later on, after 100,000 people were executed, then a lot of
11 us had to be sent to work in Boeng Kol, District 23, to do
12 farming, and we transplanted about 100 hectares of paddy fields.
13 We had to work until 12 p.m., and at 3 a.m. we were again asked
14 to get up to work. At that time, we had to use the empty sack to
15 cover our body to keep us from getting cold.

16 MR. PRESIDENT:

17 Civil Party, could you please be slower? Because if you speak
18 rather fast, we are afraid your message would not be properly
19 rendered into the other languages, for example the French and
20 English, because here, before us, we have our colleagues who are
21 speaking French and English. So, please, slow down and make sure
22 that you keep good pace when making your statement.

23 You may proceed. And also wait until you see the red light.

24 [12.03.44]