

Second Quarter Report

April - June 2011

Summary

Activities for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal

This quarter the Legal Response Team filled document requests from the Office of the Co-Prosecutors and a media production team. Eleven foreign law students arrived for 8-10 weeks to conduct research at the Center, attend Court proceedings, and assist project teams.

Victim Participation Project

The Victim Participation (VPA) Team brought Case 002 civil parties to attend the Ieng Sary Detention hearing and the Initial Hearing. The team also began putting together a collection of stories of S-21 victims in the *Duch* case, translated victim information forms and survivor interviews, and went on field trips to Kampong Chhnang and Svay Rieng to interview complainants and locate and interview *Renakse* petitioners.

Observation Team Project officially launched in April, with four Cambodian law students hired as Project staff. The team issued reports in English and Khmer on the Duch appeals hearing, and will soon issue reports on the Case 002 Initial Hearing.

Documentation and Exhibitions

The Documentation Team edited **nearly 4000** records. The team continued work on the Book of Memory of names of those who died under the Khmer Rouge regime from 1975 to 1979 and those who disappeared during the period who are still not known by their relatives using information in the DC-Cam database, back issues of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, new tracing requests received each month in response to advertising about the new book, and other sources of KR documentation held by DC-Cam.

The Museum and Exhibition Project Team installed a new in house exhibition focusing on April 17th; entered into an agreement with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts to preserve and develop Tuol Sleng, including by creating classroom space for educational programs; and worked on an exhibit about ECCC Case 001 for Tuol Sleng.

The Promoting Accountability Team made six field trips to Takeo, Kampong Cham, Preah Sihanouk, Pursat, Kampot, and Banteay Meanchey, where they interviewed former cadre about topics including the Khmer Rouge navy, the Kampong Cham airport, and the Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite.

Public Education and Outreach

The Genocide Education Project held two commune teacher trainings; six public education forums with teachers, students, and villagers; three field trips with the Ministry of Education to conduct quality control of Khmer Rouge history teaching in secondary schools; two anti-

genocide memorial inaugurations with the Ministry of Education at high schools in Phnom Penh and Kampot. It also prepared for next quarter's university lecturer training and began planning for the fourth-annual teacher workshop and training scheduled for November 2011.

This quarter the Living Documents Project brought 17 village representatives to the Ieng Sary detention hearing and 50 people to the Case 002 Initial Hearing, including community activists, civil parties, and former KR cadre.

The Cham Muslim Oral History Project updated the list of interviews with Cham community members from 2004-2008, completed the monograph on Cham women's oral history, and drafted a concept paper for a gender program in the Cham community.

The Phnom Penh Public Information Room received **nearly 300** visitors this quarter, including local teachers looking for KR history information for their classes, Cambodian-Americans conducting research, media students seeking film footage, and a group of Swedish delegates including the Swedish Ambassador.

The Student Outreach Team completed the Youth monograph of questions by volunteer students and began preparing for student outreach trips. They also prepared for a presentation for art students in Battambang.

The Film Team completed a 20-minute documentary called "Hav Sophea, a Daughter of a Former S-21 Prisoner," made nine trips to film for "Water/Land/Rain," joined field trips by the Victim Participation and Living Documents teams during which they filmed villager interviews, and provided research assistance to students from the Department of Media and Communication of the Royal University of Phnom Penh, as well as three other journalists and filmmakers.

Web, Magazine, Radio and Television

The Cambodia Tribunal Monitor received **the Silver Trumpet award** in the website category of the Publicity Club of Chicago's Trumpet Awards, captured the Ieng Sary detention hearing and Case 002 Initial hearing proceedings, and held a screening on the website for 400 students at the Institute of Technology of Cambodia.

New Publications

"The Hijab of Cambodia" by Farina So was finalized for publication and "Cambodia's Invisible Scars: Trauma Psychology in the Wake of the Khmer Rouge," edited by Beth Van Schaack, Daryn Reicherter, and Youk Chhang was completed and will be ready for publication next quarter.

National and International Cooperation

The staff provided research assistance to over 30 researchers. Dany Long, Promoting Accountability team leader, presented a paper at the Joint Conference of the Association for Asian Studies and International Convention of Asia Scholars (AAS/ICAS) in Hawaii, USA, Director Youk Chhang participated on an Asia panel at the Third Regional Forum on the Prevention of Genocide in Berne, Switzerland, and Terith Chy, Victim Participation Project

team leader, participated in a conference hosted by the Human Rights Resource Center on Rule of Law for Human Rights in the ASEAN Region. The Center provided 45 Case 002 brochures to attorneys for Case 002 civil parties in the US.

Sleuk Rith Institute

This quarter the Center selected two Cambodian teams to create architectural models of the future center and give presentations about their designs. The MOU transferring the land from the Government to the Center was completed and a signing ceremony is being planned. Seven Cambodian Arts students were recruited from the Royal University of Fine Arts to help with the project.

1. The Khmer Rouge Tribunal: Activities and Events

General News about the ECCC

Initial Hearing Held in Case 002

From June 27-30, the Trial Chamber held the initial hearing in Case 002, marking the official start of the trial. An additional hearing will be held in August, and substantive proceedings are expected to begin in September.

Co-Investigating Judges Reject Requests for Additional Investigation

On June 7, the Co-Investigating Judges issued an order rejecting the three investigative requests by the international Co-Prosecutor in Case 003, deciding that he had violated Court procedure by acting alone without first receiving a delegation of authority or recording a disagreement with his national counterpart. They also decided to extend the deadline for receipt of civil party applications in Case 003 by three weeks – which fell one day after the issuance of the order.

New Public Affairs Staff Appointed

The ECCC hired three persons to replace Reach Sambath, Chief of the ECCC Public Affairs Section, who passed away on May 11: Dim Sovannarom, Officer in Charge; Huy Vannak, Public Affairs Officer; and Neth Pheaktra, Press Officer.

Co-Investigating Judges Claim International Co-Prosecutor Violated Confidentiality of Investigation

On May 18, the Co-Investigating Judges asked that the international Co-Prosecutor retract the portions of his May 9 public statement referencing Case 003 alleged crimes, crime bases, and criminal scenarios, as well as providing information about his intended future actions related to the investigative process. Mr. Cayley appealed this order.

318 Victims Apply to Be Civil Parties in Case 003

By the presumed deadline on May 18, a reported 318 persons had applied to be victims in Case 003, despite the failure of the Public Affairs office to provide any public information about the case or the deadline.

National Co-Prosecutor Claims Case 003 Suspects Fall Outside of Personal Jurisdiction of Court

On May 10, the national Co-Prosecutor issued a statement stating that the Case 003 suspects were neither “senior leaders or persons most responsible” for crimes of the Khmer Rouge era and thus fall outside of the jurisdiction of the Court.

International Co-Prosecutor Provides Case 003 Crime Site Information

After public outcry that the Co-Investigating Judges had failed to inform the public about the crimes at issue in Case 003, thus preventing victims from participating in the investigation, on May 9, the international Co-Prosecutor issued a public statement naming crime sites. He also announced that he was requesting additional investigative actions by the CIJs, notably including that the suspects in the case be interviewed, and provided the first formal notification to victims of the May 18 deadline for civil party applicants.

Investigation Closed in Case 003

In a cursory statement, on April 29, the Co-Investigating Judges announced the conclusion of its investigations in Case 003 but failed to inform victims of the May 18 deadline for civil party applications.

A) Legal Response Team

Assistance Provided to the ECCC

This quarter the Team received a request from the Office of the Co-Prosecutors and provided 5 photos of former key Khmer Rouge leaders to SHOOT International Media Production for use in a documentary film. The team also gave them the video of Duch's trial hearing on September 15, 2009 and on March 31, 2009.

Summer Legal Associates

This quarter 11 students (10 American and one Danish) arrived for 8-10 weeks, beginning on May 30th. They are conducting cutting-edge legal research on issues the ECCC is currently addressing, assisting DC-Cam's new ECCC monitoring project, and joining our outreach teams on visits to the field. This quarter they heard a presentation by international Co-Prosecutor Andrew Cayley on the Mladic arrest and prosecution by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, spoke with him during a breakfast meeting at the Center, and met with representatives from the Open Society Justice Initiative. All of the legal associates attended parts of the Case 002 initial hearing, and many of the joined trips to the provinces with the Genocide Education and Victim Participation Project.

NAME	SCHOOL	RESEARCH PROJECTS
Amanda Banik Ortiz	Seattle	Division of Indictments and Bifurcated Trials
Valerie Stranieri	Tulane	Allegations of Court Bias
Sam Yemington	Wyoming	The Relative Cost of ECCC Proceedings
Tessa Bialek	Yale	The Obligation of the CIJs to Keep Victims Informed/ECCC Legacy for the Cambodian Judicial System
Mary Orsini	Rutgers	Meaning of "Senior Leaders and those Most

Kimberly Geck Ang Tatiana Sainati	Michigan Duke	Responsible" Right to Be Tried in One's Presence Scope of the CIJ Obligation to Investigate Crime Sites and Exculpatory Evidence
Sharita Gruberg	Georgetown	Limits on Bringing in Evidence outside the Court's Temporal Jurisdiction
Barbara Wolfe	Santa Clara	The Scope of the Right of Individual Prosecutors to Act Alone
Lise Reuss Muff	Copenhagen	The Benefits and Drawbacks of a Role for Investigative Judges at Mass Crimes Courts
Anna Mumford	Albany	What Can Be Done with Trial Evidence when an Accused Dies Before Judgment

B) Victim Participation Project (VPA)

Hearings

Ieng Sary Detention Hearing

On May 4, the ECCC held a public hearing, during which Ieng Sary was brought before the Trial Chamber for the first time. Ieng Sary argued for his immediate release. A small number of VPA's civil parties and complainants attended. Among these were two active civil parties in Case 002 and a complainant and two Cham-Muslim survivors who told VPA that they had never had the chance to attend hearings before and would really like to see.

Initial Hearing

The Victim Participation Project and the Living Document Project invited 17 civil parties in Case 002 and 35 villagers, a number of whom are also complainants, to participate in the Case 002 Initial Hearing. The civil parties arrived on 26 June and met with their lawyers in advance of the start of the proceedings. At the meeting, civil parties discussed the issues likely to be raised at the initial hearings. Three civil parties who could stay longer also met with their lawyers after the hearing. All were briefed by DC-Cam staff about the importance of the upcoming trials and topics they would hear discussed before the Trial Chamber.

Assistance to Civil Parties

In late May, VPA began to put together a collection of stories of S-21 victims from the *Duch* case. 90 civil parties participated in the *Duch* case, of whom the VPA project assisted 38. The purpose of this work is to compile the stories of these 38 civil parties and make them into a book detailing stories of each victim/civil party. For each, VPA will include their views on the *Duch* final judgment and on the tribunal as a whole. These stories need to be told and kept as historical records for the world to know and to remember.

In May, a few active civil parties in Case 002 visited DC-Cam for the purpose of getting updates about the tribunal. They are excited about the forthcoming trial of Case 002. Mr. Seng Chon visited DC-Cam and requested *Searching for the Truth* and other public materials. After learning that there would be a Case 002 Initial Hearing on 27 June 2011, he expressed his enthusiasm and excitement to join and observe it. Although Chon has to travel back and

forth from Phnom Penh to Prey Veng and help his daughter sell vegetables during his spare time, he usually visits DC-Cam by riding his old motorbike. Even though he has to spend his precious time and money, Chon is extremely interested in the progress of the Tribunal. His regular visits to DC-Cam and commitment to stay well-informed about the process in spite of his current living conditions is a remarkable instance of how much the tribunal means to the survivors.

Transcribing and Database

VPA spent most of April translating 67 Victim Information Forms and survivor interviews into English. These were then sent to Elaine McKinnon for editing. By the end of the quarter, VPA now has 217 Forms in its database, with another 1500 Forms to translate. VPA intends to digitize all stories and forms collected and, for this purpose, is currently scanning materials collected. Eventually, all survivor stories and forms will be available in English and accessible on its database.

Field Trips

Kampong Chhnang

From 03 – 08 May, VPA went on a fieldtrip to Kampong Chhnang province to conduct interviews with complainants assisted by the VPA in over the last four years and survivors who, in the early 1980s, participated in the creation of petitions calling the United Nations to de-recognize the Khmer Rouge at the General Assembly. VPA conducted 39 interviews (27 audio and 12 video), almost 80% of



which were with petitioners, during the six-day trip. Most importantly, during the trip, VPA held meetings with approximately 70 petitioners and dozens of villagers, the majority of whom have very limited access to the tribunal's information and know little about the court. In an effort to broaden their understanding and interest in the trial process, the VPA team distributed the Center's Case 002 booklet and copies of *Searching for the Truth* magazine to the villagers who attended the meetings and their neighbors. This outreach has stimulated public discussion among family members as well as the entire community regarding the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and life under the regime. One woman said, "I often told my children that now you have plenty to eat, while [during the Khmer Rouge] I had so little to eat. They told me that "it can never be true that you were given a ladleful of rice and were to perform such labor work." When I show him the history book, *Searching for the Truth* magazine to them. They told me that what I said was correct." All of the interviews have been summarized and compiled in VPA's field trip report, available at: [http://dccam.org/Projects/Tribunal Response Team/Victim Participation/PDF/Kampong Chhnang 3-8 May 2011.pdf](http://dccam.org/Projects/Tribunal%20Response%20Team/Victim%20Participation/PDF/Kampong%20Chhnang%203-8%20May%202011.pdf).

Svay Rieng

From 13-19 June the VPA made a field trip to Svay Rieng to locate and interview the Renakse Petitioners and record their experiences as part of DC-Cam's larger effort to build a more comprehensive record of what happened during the Khmer Rouge period. The Project read out petitions collected from Svay Rieng in 1985 in the villages it visited and survivors were extremely thrilled and happy that their names were called. Many had asked to read the petitions themselves and to see their signature or thumbprints. It means a lot to these survivors who feel that their sufferings are not forgotten. During the field trip, VPA collected 80 interviews. VPA held two meetings each day, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. At each meeting, up to 30 villagers attended. A brief introduction about the purpose of the trip and the Khmer Rouge tribunal was provided prior to the interviews. 37 interviews were collected in the visual format and the rest in audio format.

Interviews were conducted by members of DC-Cam's Victim Participation Project, Magazine Project and ECCC Monitoring Project with the assistance of Film Project: Terith Chy, Suyheang Kry, Sokvisal Kimsroy, Sothida Sin, Maryan Kim, Cheytoath Lim, Penhsamnang Kan. Fately Sa of the Film Project helped with videotaping. Four of DC-Cam's 2011 international legal associates also participated in the field trip: Sharita Gruberg (Georgetown School of Law), Valerie Stranieri (Tulane Law School), Mary Orsini (Rutgers Law School) and Kimberly Ang (Michigan Law School). Outreach materials, including 500 copies of Case 002 booklets, 50 copies of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea" and 200 copies of magazine *Searching for the Truth*, were distributed during the course of the trip.

C) Trial Observation Team

The DC-Cam ECCC Observation Project was officially launched in April 2011, with four promising young university graduates taken aboard as staff members: Maryan Kim, Socheata Dy, Cheytoath Lim and Pronh Chan. They will be tasked with monitoring the ongoing trials of the Khmer Rouge leaders. Reporting to ECCC Observation Project team leader Terith Chy, and with the assistance



of DC-Cam's legal advisor Anne Heindel, they will observe and produce reports on Court proceedings. The team's international ECCC monitor, Randle DeFalco, will join the Project in July, in advance of the Case 002 substantive hearings.

In April, DC-Cam advisor Anne Heindel issued an English language report on the Duch Appeals Hearings. The team also produced a Khmer language report.



In June, members of the ECCC Trial Observation team, because of their knowledge of domestic legislation, were allocated to assist the translation of 10 legal articles and reports written by DC-Cam legal associates as well as by reporters for the Cambodian Tribunal Monitor. These translations have been published in the Raksmei Kampuchea Daily and on the website of the Cambodian Tribunal Monitor (<http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/>).

Members of the team joined field trips of the VPA and PA, during which they interviewed survivors and cadre. Since history of the Khmer Rouge regime has never been taught in schools and universities, these trips help the team familiarize themselves with the modern history of Cambodia. They also began two research projects for the legal advisors, one to review the outreach activities of the ECCC since 2007, and the other to review perceptions of the KRT in the Khmer language press.

From 27 to 30 June 2011, team members observed the initial hearing of Case 002. All of them spent all four days observing the trial at the ECCC. Afterward they produced a report on the initial hearings in Khmer. It, and the upcoming English language report, will be published in DC-Cam's Searching for the Truth and posted at http://dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Index.htm next quarter.

Reaction of new team members to the Initial Hearing:

Maryan Kim: "I was impressed seeing so many students attending the trials, but acknowledge that it was boring for some of them because they could not understand the complexity of the legal nature of the proceedings. I wish to become a judge in the future and, if possible, an international judge.

Socheat Dy: "Before our court, there is no such initial hearing. This initial hearing [before the ECCC] is new and extremely different from the practice at our domestic court. I used to observe the proceeding before the domestic court and I found it to be not active. ECCC is interesting and lively and has provided a broad range of rights to the accused. I think the procedure before the ECCC is really good."

Pronh Chan: "After attending the initial hearing, I feel that I learnt so little from school. Before the domestic court I observed, I found that parties did not challenge each other much at all as opposed to the ECCC where the parties have been given opportunity to challenge through submissions, if not through oral arguments."

Cheytoath Lim: "I noticed a huge difference between what I learnt at school and what has been going on before the ECCC. I believe this tribunal could really be a role model for other tribunals if it could succeed prosecuting leaders of the Khmer Rouge. I feel that [after

observing the initial hearing,] I have learnt a lot and improved a lot especially in relation to international law."

2. Documentation

A) Cataloging and Database Management

Database Management Activities, Quarter 2			
Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
April	Numbering	Swedish documents (D Collection)	2795 files
	Editing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	1800 records
	Verifying	Swedish documents (D Collection)	2000 records
	Keying	MySQL Database	315 records
May	Editing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	1300 records
	Numbering	Swedish documents (D Collection)	1663 records
	Keying	MySQL Database	193 records
	Verifying	Swedish documents (D Collection)	1050 records
June	Editing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	4176 records
	Verifying	Swedish documents (D Collection)	1450 records
	Editing Khmer Title	Swedish documents (D Collection)	1350 documents
	Typing	Family tracing book	806 records

B) Museum and Exhibition Project

In House Exhibition

For a new in-house exhibition focusing on April 17th, the team worked on printing the photos with the IMAGE and CMYK printing houses. They cooperated with Le Lezard Bleu for the framing work and installing.

Sayana gave a guided tour of the exhibition and the office to two students and a teacher from Northbridge International School. One of the students asked about the fate and thought of the Khmer Republic officials and what they did when the Khmer Rouge entered the city. She expressed an interest in searching the DC-Cam website to look for more information related to this issue because she is going to write a paper about the Khmer Republic.

On May 5th, the team gave a guided tour of the exhibit to five staff and deputy director Mr. Chey Sophearum of the Tuol Sleng outreach department, who wanted to see the exhibit to get ideas for an upcoming exhibition in Japan. On May 20, Sayana Ser provided a guided tour of the exhibit to a group of 18 students from USM Malaysia led by Mr. Theam Sokvibol, a lecturer at IFL, and on May 27 she showed the exhibit to members of an independent production company from Melbourne, Australia.

Initiative to Preserve and Develop Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum

On July 1, 2011, DC-Cam entered into a formal memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts to preserve and develop Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. The key project will involve converting part of the Museum prison block cells into a classroom where students and visitors can learn about life under the Democratic Kampuchea and watch documentary films about S-21 prison. In addition, DC-Cam will mount several rare photo exhibitions throughout the prison on topics including S-21 child survivors and the Khmer Rouge senior leaders currently on trial. DC-Cam will also begin providing training to Museum staff in management skills.

Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum Exhibition

The Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum has provided space and support for two DC-Cam exhibitions per year for the past several years. The museum is visited by about 300 people each day. This quarter, the team worked on an exhibit on ECCC Case 001 and on redesigning the "Reflections" exhibit at TSL but are still waiting for permission from Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts to install it.

May 17, Kok-Thay, Terith, Sokheang, Socheat and Sayana Ser provided a guided tour of Tuol Sleng to 17 people brought by Mrs. Phuong Viphou, senior projects and political officers of the British Embassy. On May 2nd, Terith Chy took a group of Swedish delegates to Tuol Sleng. The group included Swedish Ambassador to Phnom Penh and H.E Mr. Hans Dahlgren, Ambassador for Human Rights at Large.



This quarter, **415** people expressed their comments in the photo exhibition book.

Selected comments:

May they find the peace they deserve?

- Lucas, Argentina

Dear family, I am sorry. I wish I had the chance to meet you. Mom says you were pretty handsome. We are not even sure if you died or are still alive. At least I hope the two of you, my fourth and fifth uncles; I hope you found each other. Is it possible to miss someone who you

have never met? Mommy misses you every day, grandmother and grandfather pray about you too. RIP to all, I love you

- Emily

The world would be a better place without human beings. In the years to come, will we be doing this, i.e. visiting, in Burma? Or North Korea? Why are not those situations being acknowledged and investigated? We have the sense of justice, but where are our will and our courage?

- Hannah, UK

What is the point of this museum if we just come to remember, cry maybe? That kind of thing is currently happening in Palestine, North Korea, China, and Guantanamo and so on! Come to remember and act! R.I.P to all the victims. With love.

- Kahina, France

3. Promoting Accountability

The Promoting Accountability (PA) project focuses on fact-finding in an effort to promote justice and a better historical understanding of the KR and post-KR period. The project seeks to illuminate chains of command, reporting practices, and other institutional features of the DK regime that can help to hold leaders accountable for atrocities committed in the field. It also serves a crucial truth-telling function. Most Cambodian survivors have little opportunity to share their stories in detail or to learn a history of the DK regime that focuses on the types of atrocities they observed in their communes and cooperatives.

Between 2010 and 2011, the project has conducted interviews with former Khmer Rouge cadres who live in the areas of Cambodia that were Khmer Rouge strongholds until the mid 1990s. These communities are made up of insular groups of individuals with markedly different viewpoints than former Khmer Rouge cadres who have spent the past 30 plus years living side-by-side with victims of the Khmer Rouge regime throughout Cambodia. It is clear that these communities have not yet been integrated with the rest of Cambodia society.

Field Trips

From April 19-21 PA team (Vanthan Poedara, Long Dany and Sok Vannak) went to Tram Kak district, Takeo province, where they interviewed seven former cadres.

Long Dany, Sok Vannak, and Chy Terith went to Kampong Cham province May 10-11 and met with 6 people who were interviewed by PA team during 2003-2004 and persons were forced to work at a new airport construction site in Kampong Chhnang province between 1977 and 1979. They assisted two of them to file complaints in Case 003.

Long Dany, Sok Vannak, Chy Terith and Vanthan Poedara went to Preah Sihanouk province May 13-14 to investigate two sites that the KR navy used to torture and kill people from 1975 to 1979.

Between May 19-24 the PA team went to Veal Veng district Pursat province where they conducted interviews with 37 former Khmer Rouge cadres in Steong Thmey, Chheu Teal Chrum, Pramaoy, Dei Kraham and Chamkar Chrey Khang Tbaung villages in Pramaoy and Anlung Reap communes, Veal Veng district, Pursat province.



From June 7 to 9, the PA team, Long Dany and Sok Vannak, as well as Vanthan Peoudara went to Chumkiri district, Kampot province, to investigate and collect information concerning KR naval soldiers. There, they met and interviewed Meas Im, Meas Mut's younger brother, and five other former Khmer Rouge Navy from division # 164.

June 14-19, the PA team, Long Dany, Sok Vannak, Hin Sotheany and Chhay Chhunly including Som Bunthorn, Chan Pronh, Dy Socheata, as well as Vanthan Peoudara, went to Preah Neth Preah district, Banteay Meanchey province, to investigate and collect information about the Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite. There, the team interviewed 66 cadres and people who used to manage and carry the earth at the worksite.

Transcription

The PA team members typed 61 interview transcripts (2 in Takeo, 11 in Banteay Meanchey, 27 in Battambang, 3 in Preah Sihanouk, 13 in Pursat, and 5 in Banteay Meanchey provinces) equal 2098 pages.

4. Public Education and Outreach

A) Genocide Education

The Genocide Education project seeks to disseminate the history of Democratic Kampuchea to Cambodian students. Its first phase involved the writing of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)." In the second phase of the project the team seeks to distribute free copies of the book to all 1,000,000 secondary students around the country and to train secondary school teachers how to teach the material in an effective and objective manner. Partnering with DC-Cam, the Cambodian Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport has required that all Cambodian high schools and institutions of higher learning implement and teach Cambodian genocide education curriculum by 2011. The mandate also prescribes that all secondary-level history teachers attend one Teacher Training Seminar on DK History and Methodology in order to receive certification to teach DK history. The Center has thus far distributed 300,000 copies of the book around the country, with 200,000 more to be distributed in 2011. National and provincial teacher trainings were held in 2009, and commune-level training began in 2010. This quarter the team conducted the following activities:

Commune Teacher Training

This quarter the team held two commune teacher trainings. These trainings are designed to provide Cambodian secondary school teachers knowledge of KR history and methodologies for teaching this emotionally and politically sensitive topic. Possessing this knowledge,

teachers will be able to guide students away from anger, hatred, and a need for revenge. Moreover, teachers can guide students to use past mistakes as examples and lessons to build their country toward a prosperous future. These factors will contribute to genocide prevention, peace building, and national reconciliation.

The format and structure of the trainings were the same as previous trainings. The core documents include the textbook *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*, Teacher's Guidebook and Student Workbook. Supplementary materials included *Searching for the Truth*, the Case 002 booklet, KRT chronology, KR glossary, DK administrative map, and DK killing map. The training also showed the films *Behind the Wall of S-21*, *Cambodian Children*, *Prison in Prey Veng*, *Baset*, and *Tuol Sleng, Mass Grave near Pagoda*, and *KR liberated zone in 1973*.

- **Fourth Training**

April 5-11, 2011, DC-Cam in collaboration with the Ministry of Education conducted the fourth commune teacher training in Kandal province and Phnom Penh with 72 participants for each site. The total number of participants was 144. Six national teachers from the Ministry of Education, six national teachers from DC-Cam, and 18 provincial teachers from Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, and Kampot assisted the training.



The fourth commune teacher training was conducted on a one-province basis, which means all participants are from only one province. Likewise, the subsequent trainings will be conducted with the same approach, which is easy to manage and also better ensures quality and effectiveness. In this fourth commune teacher training, all provincial teachers were from the provinces, and all participants were from Phnom Penh and Kandal. Traditionally, those in the cities teach those in the provinces.



- **Fifth Training**

On May 24-30, 2011, DC-Cam in collaboration with the Ministry of Education conducted the fifth commune teacher training in Kampong Cham province with 72 participants. Three national teachers from the Ministry of Education, three national teachers from DC-Cam, and 9 provincial teachers from Kratie, Kandal, Preah Vihear and Siem Reap assisted the training.

Prior to the training, the team in Kampong Cham met with all national and provincial teachers to discuss roles, responsibilities, and other necessary arrangements. The team distributed training documents, including the program, assignments for trainers, regulations for national and provincial teachers, and the schedule for participants' teaching practices. All trainers closely examined the program and their assignments for each day. They also discussed past challenges in order to avoid or at least minimize the outstanding challenges as much as possible.

Public Education Forum

In April, the public education forum team conducted forums in Stung Treng and Monduliri. In each forum, there were about 150 participants including students, teachers and the villagers. The aim of the forums are to disseminate genocide awareness and encourage the young generations to ask their old generations about what happened during the Khmer Rouge (KR) regime. The forum also aims to encourage survivors to speak out and share their experiences to their children. Thereby, dialogues on KR history will exist in every family which is a great complement to the formal education on KR history in Cambodian classrooms nationwide.

Like the previous training, the team consisted of four people who presented a chapter from the textbook *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* to the participants. After the presentation, the team heard questions from participants. The team also took this opportunity to link the discussions in the textbook to the village history as it believes that each Cambodian village consists of a number of precious histories that should be uncovered and recorded. With the discussion on the KR events in textbook, participants began to talk about their own experiences and the traumatic events happening in their villages such as the killing sites and former KR prisons. The team also distributed pre- and post-surveys to learn more about the participants' knowledge, understanding and attitude toward learning and discussing KR history. In the afternoon, the team made appointment with several villagers, teachers and students for detail interviews about their knowledge and perceptions on teaching KR history in the classrooms. The team interviewed 17 people.

On May 8 and 22, the team conducted public education forums in Kampong Phnom commune, Leuk Dek district, Kandal province and Sre Cheng commune, Chum Kiri district, Kampot province. The number of participants attending the forums was between 200 and 250, including villagers and the commune chief, students, teachers and the school director. Staff members distributed 200 copies of the history textbook, 200 Case 002 booklets and *Searching for the Truth* magazines, and taught a chapter from the textbook as a model for the forum participants. The DC-Cam staff also took photos and videos and conducted 12 interviews with villagers, students, and the commune chief.

On June 5 and 18, the team conducted public education forums in Sleng village, Pornng Tik commune, Dangkoa district, Phnom Penh and Chong Kal village, Chong Kal Commune, Chong Kal District, Uddar Meanchey Province. There were between 250 and 300 participants, including villagers and the commune chief, students, teachers, the school director and foreign students. The forums were coordinated by a team of 7-8 DC-Cam staff members for each trip. Their activities consisted of distributing 200 copies of the history textbook, 200 Case 002 booklets and *Searching for the Truth* magazines, and teaching a chapter from the

textbook as a model for the forum participants. The DC-Cam staff also took photos and videos and conducted seven interviews with villagers, students, and the commune chief. The outcomes and impacts of the forums have been provided in the reports of each trip. Please see:

- [http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA--Public Education Forum in Phnom Penh June 5 2011.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA--Public_Education_Forum_in_Phnom_Penh_June_5_2011.pdf)
- [http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA--Public Education Forum in Uddar Meanchey June 18 2011.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA--Public_Education_Forum_in_Uddar_Meanchey_June_18_2011.pdf)

Quality Control on the teaching 'A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)'

May 2-7 and 22-29 DC-Cam and the Ministry of Education conducted two field trips to Koh Kong province, a remote Cambodian province near the Southwest Thai border. The evaluation team consisted of two DC-Cam staff members, Mr. Khamboly Dy and Mr. Sovann Mam, and two officials from the Ministry of Education, Mr. Sopheak Yit and Chhim Dina. The team observed ten classrooms and conducted thirty-two interviews with teachers, students and school directors. The average number of students per class was between 45 and 50. Evaluation tools included a classroom observation checklist, a questionnaire for teachers, a questionnaire for students, and prepared interview questions.

June 2-6, DC-Cam and the Ministry conducted an evaluation and observation of four classrooms in the capital city of Phnom Penh: Wat Koh, Chea Sim Chhouk Va, Toul Prasat Sen Sok, and Koh Dach High Schools. The evaluation team consisted of DC-Cam's staff members Mr. Khamboly Dy and Mr. Sovann Mam and two officials from the Ministry of Education: Mr. Siv Thoun and Mr. Va Vuthy. The team observed four actual classroom teachings and conducted twelve interviews with teachers, students, school directors and villagers.

The purposes of the evaluations are to examine the effectiveness of the teaching of KR history in Cambodian classrooms as well as to look at various challenges teachers and students face in teaching this history. The team also wants to see the perspectives and attitudes of teachers and students as well as the education officials and the population at large toward teaching and learning KR history in the classroom. At the end of each classroom observation and evaluation, the team provided feedback and recommendations for improvement to the observed teachers and school directors on the areas they should improve to ensure that the teaching of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea" reaches its goal in a broader term.

Anti-Genocide Memorial Slogan

The purpose of installing slogans at secondary schools is to promote forgiveness, tolerance, education and reconciliation. The slogans also help to recall the justice and memories for the victims and survivors who lived through the Khmer Rouge regime. The two slogans say (1) "Talking about experience during the Khmer Rouge regime promotes reconciliation and educates children about forgiveness and tolerance," and (2) "Learning about the history of Democratic Kampuchea helps prevent genocide."



On May 20, DC-Cam, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, inaugurated anti-genocide slogans at Preah Yukunthor High School, Phnom Penh. Her Excellency Chumteav Tun Sa-Im, Undersecretary of Ministry of Education and Mr. Chea Cheat, Head of Phnom Penh’s Municipal Education office were the guests of honor for the ceremony. During the inauguration, DC-Cam distributed 300 copies of “A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979),” *Searching for the Truth*, and anti-genocide posters to students and teachers in order to broaden their understanding of Democratic Kampuchea and the process of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. The slogans were mounted with financial support from His Excellency Chea Chanto, the governor of National Bank of Cambodia, DC-Cam and former students of the Preah Yukunthor High School.

On June 21, 2011, DC-Cam, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, inaugurated a slogan memorial at Preah Beida Cheat High School in Kampot province. Her Excellency Chumteav Tun Sa-Im, Undersecretary of Ministry of Education and Mr. Kao Rith, Vice Head of Kampot’s Municipal Education office were the guests of honor for the ceremony. During the inauguration, DC-Cam distributed 1000 copies of “A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979),” *Searching for the Truth*, and anti-genocide posters to students and teachers. Her Excellency Chumteav Tun Sa-Im spoke about the significance of the slogans, which have an important role in educating students and survivors about reconciliation, forgiveness and tolerance.

Comment regarding the memorials:

“The words on the ‘memorial wall’ brought tears to my eyes. It is tears of joy; I am so happy that our children will not be in ignorance of what happened to us and our family that perished with no justice.” – Thida

University Lecturer Training

DC-Cam is collaborating with the Ministry of Education’s Higher Education Department and the Accreditation Committee of Cambodia (ACC) of the Council of Ministers to develop a sample syllabus for university lecturers. The purpose of this activity is to introduce genocide education to the university level as part of our on-going efforts to strengthen and enlarge the teaching of KR history in Cambodia. The university lecturer training means that students

from the secondary school level will have another opportunity to study and do more research on the KR period at university. This will contribute a wider dissemination of genocide awareness and contribute to the world campaign against genocide.

The university lecturer training will be conducted over July 25-27 with 70 participants from about 51 public and private universities in Phnom Penh. The core material for the university lecturer training is the textbook *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*. To ensure that the training fits the university level, a syllabus has been designed to include academic books and articles published by DC-Cam and internationally.

This quarter the team finalized the program, date and syllabus for the training, which was reviewed by a group of experts and professors in Cambodia, US, UK and Australia, translated into both English and Khmer and posted on the DC-Cam website. There will be four foreign experts participating: Professor David Chandler, Dr. John D. Ciociari, Dr. Phala Chea, and Chris Dearing. A package consisting of the DK history textbook and other supplementary materials has been compiled in one folder and will be ready for the trainees.

The name list of participants was collected in the month of June. Mr. Roath Sokha, Director of Higher Education, confirmed that his department sent invitations to the 57 higher education institutions across Cambodia, which have proposed 84 lecturers to DC-Cam and Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.

Annual Teacher Workshop

In June, DC-Cam began planning for next years' annual workshop in Koh Kong. On November 25-28, DC-Cam, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Education, will hold the fourth-annual workshop on "Consolidating and Qualifying Group Members of 'Reclaiming Cambodian History'" with 23 national teachers and 180 provincial teachers to discuss next steps for putting into operation a truth and reconciliation process. This year workshop will focus primarily on three points:

1. Strengthening an official working group on reclaiming Cambodian history

The idea is to select about 48 outstanding teachers who are passionate about teaching Democratic Kampuchea (DK) history, both at school and in public sphere. Two teachers will act as local facilitators to conduct public education forums in their community. Thus far, DC-Cam has received many requests from both schools and universities in Phnom Penh and the provinces. Therefore, we want to empower the local teachers to conduct this forum with the assistance of DC-Cam. This not only encourages the local teachers to participate in genocide education but also broadens and strengthens the teaching of DK history on a larger scale.

2. Equipping Teachers with Research Skills

Each of the 180 provincial teachers has important roles in instructing and encouraging their students to "document the stories of their parents, grandparents, relatives and neighbors to preserve the memory of the violent past as part of the truth and reconciliation process." For this reason, teachers will be taught basic research skills, starting with the interview methodologies they have learnt from the "Teacher's Guidebook."

3. Developing Teaching Effectiveness and Professionalism

Teaching effectiveness remains one of the most important parts of the workshop. Professional educators will lead a discussion on the potentialities and gaps that they have observed during the five commune teacher trainings. The workshop will explore the extent to which the history can be taught, and teachers can use their knowledge, skills and methodologies obtained during the provincial and commune training. Comparing notes among the working group will make it possible for all teachers to find practical solutions to teaching DK history. In particular, the working group will explore and anticipate the expansion of the current training for history teachers throughout the country. The next step will be a similar training provided to teachers of Khmer studies and citizen morality.

IMPACT

Wider genocide awareness and supports: The teaching of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* has received a lot of support from both ordinary citizens and government officials. With seven main activities, the Genocide Education Project, has improved genocide awareness and the understanding of the importance of genocide education in Cambodia over the past five or seven years. As evidence, the Ministry of Education and its subordinate institutions such as the Provincial Offices of Education have provided enormous support including official papers, and administrative and staff support. In some cases, DC-Cam has been able to ask permission to conduct genocide education activities without going through the complex bureaucracies of the Ministry of Education. Verbal communications and confirmation are enough for their participation as they clearly know DC-Cam and its activities, especially the strong collaboration between DC-Cam and the Ministry of Education to conduct the Genocide Education Project.

At the fourth commune teacher training, the team observed that a number of teachers were aware of the genocide education project and the textbook long before they actually participated in this training. One participant from Phnom Penh said that she received a copy of the DK history textbook last year. Her school director told her that she would be invited to attend the training one day. She was very happy to have finally had a chance to participate in the training. Another participant said that her husband was very interested in the training materials. Her husband reads these materials at night. She said her husband is also learning from the training, even though he was not physically present. Another participant caught a fever on training day 3. The facilitators allowed him to go home and relax. However, he went home for about one hour, just to get medicine, and returned back to the training. He said he did not want to miss the great lessons. He wanted to follow from the beginning to the end.

Teachers' capacity in teaching KR history: After three years of collaboration in conducting the teacher trainings, Cambodian history teachers, both trainers and trainees, have improved their capacity and knowledge of the content of KR history and the methodologies to teach this history considerably. For instance, the fourth commune teacher trainings in Phnom Penh and Kandal showed that national and provincial teachers have developed their skills and knowledge of KR history. In the evaluation form, most participants expressed their satisfaction of the knowledge and skills they gained from the training.

Teachers also showed strong interest in teaching KR history in their classrooms. The majority of teachers who participated in the fourth commune teacher training showed great

enthusiasm. They said that they did not want the training to finish, even though they had to work hard every day. They were happy with the training because they received a lot of information on both the content of the history as well as new methodologies, especially the K-W-L chart, Jigsaw, and group discussion. Participants exchanged phone numbers for future contact. They appreciated young DC-Cam staff, who were energetic and disciplined.

Uncovering the atrocities the KR committed against minority people: The public education forum team conducted two forums in Steung Treng and Monduliri provinces which are the home of Cambodian minority highlanders. Before the KR revolution, they minority highlanders gained trust from the KR leadership and were propagandized to join the revolution. After the victory in April 1975, many highlanders were persecuted and forced to live far from their ancient villages. Their experiences during the KR are much heard among the Cambodian population. The team reached out to them to distribute the textbook and link the discussions in the textbook to their stories. Many villagers shared their stories, which they have hid for many years.

Influencing the Cambodian education system: DK history has been marginalized for almost three decades since the collapse of the regime. DC-Cam has worked on the genocide education project in collaboration with the Ministry of Education in the hope that one day an accurate and unbiased DK history would be put into the national curriculum for Cambodian children nationwide. Starting from mid-2009, DC-Cam and the Ministry of Education trained national teacher trainers and continued to train provincial teacher trainers. Up to early 2011, nearly 2,000 history teachers from across Cambodia have received training on the teaching of DK history and DC-Cam's published textbook "*A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*" has been endorsed by the Ministry of Education as the core material in integrating DK history into the regular classroom teaching for grade 9-12.

As content of the textbook is not yet in the official curriculum, the integration is pretty limited but a good start to a broader genocide study in Cambodia. The study has been made popular due to the subject's inclusion in several semester and entrance exams since 2009. On May 5, 2011, the Ministry of Education officially and formally endorsed inclusion of part of the DK history textbook in the official curriculum for grade 12. The account of DK history in the Ministry's social textbook for grade 12 has thus increased from two pages to 16 pages.

CHALLENGES

Political sensitivity of the KR history: The political sensitivity over KR history has decreased considerably. However, government officials still bear in mind that sensitivity could pose a challenge for our work. This April, the team met with the working group from the Ministry of Education and ACC to discuss the content of the syllabus and program for the university lecturer training. Technically, the syllabus is designed for a twelve-week session and includes overall course objectives. However, the representative from the Ministry of Education and other concerned officials in the meeting firmly demanded that each session of the week had to have objectives in order to limit the scope of the teaching and discussions in the classrooms. They said that without objectives for each session, university lecturers could present a different content to the students, which could jeopardize the government policy or affect the government leadership. They wanted to limit what content of KR history the university lecturers should teach their students.

Confusion regarding teaching methods: One of the persistent challenges for teacher trainings is the confusion between teaching methods and the government standard for preparing lesson plans nationwide. Teachers believe the “five-step and three-column” standard for preparing the lesson plan is a teaching method. As a consequence, the teachers view the methods in the teacher’s guidebook as merely teaching activities, not teaching methods. For teachers in general, anything that is different from the five-step and three-column approach is almost unacceptable because teachers do not want to deviate from the required methods, content and instructions provided by the Ministry of Education. Another persistent challenge is the misunderstanding of K-W-L chart among the national teachers. During the Kampong Cham teacher training, different national teachers gave different explanations on how to use the K-W-L chart. Two different theories on the same method bring about confusion among the participants.

To deal with these challenges, all national teachers from DC-Cam and from the Ministry of Education will hold a meeting with Dr. Phala Chea, the guidebook’s co-authors in order to clarify these points. The meeting takes place on July 16 at DC-Cam, and all national teachers will have one platform and one setting to discuss about the above challenges and other perceived challenges. This meeting will allow national teachers to clarify the misunderstandings and come up with one theory of explanation for the subsequent trainings in both this year and the subsequent years to go.

B) Living Documents Project

ECCC Tours/Hearing Attendees	Dates	Number of Participants
	2011	125
	2010	133
	2009	1300
	2008	308
	2007	1,209
	2006	5,169
Total to Date		8244

Ieng Sary Trial Detention Hearing

A group of 17 village representatives from Takeo, Kandal, and Kampot provinces were invited by the Living Documents project to participate in the ECCC's public hearing on Ieng Sary's provisional detention in May. This program is specifically intended to enhance rural communities' understanding, especially Khmer Rouge survivors, of the larger picture of the Khmer Rouge's atrocities and current development



at the ECCC. The team organized the program with participation of key representatives of the communities, including active members who expressed great interest in the work of the tribunal, and those who are able to relay important messages to their respective communities.

Such trips are typically the first time many attendees have engaged in the ECCC's trial proceedings. Some villagers reported that they had been waiting for an opportunity to personally observe the process of the court for years. The first day of the program was devoted to traveling and an educational session by Vanthan P. Dara on the background of the accused, the latest developments in Case 002, and what to expect of the hearing the following day. Following the discussion, the team screened the short DC-Cam film, "Mass grave near pagoda." The team and CTM members conducted video interviews with all participants for their reactions to the hearing and opinions on the court. A short video clip of the interviews were posted on the CTM's website at <http://vimeo.com/23544231>.

Initial Hearing, June 27-30

The project in cooperation with the Victim Participation project, invited two groups of participants to attend the initial hearing in Case 002. A group of 40 villagers, including 25 community activists and 15 civil parties arrived at DC-Cam on June 26 to attend a briefing on the hearing, meet with civil party lawyers and watch documentary films. At the briefing session, DC-Cam staff explained the hearing agenda and theoretical and legal principles that would be discussed during the proceedings, including but not limited to witness lists and objections, amnesties and pardons, statute of limitations and reparations. A second group, consisting of 10 people from Preah Netr Preah, arrived at DC-Cam on June 29 to attend the last day on June 30 and visit Tuol Sleng Museum and killing field sites.



Participants came from Kampong Chhang, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Svay Rieng, Kampong Cham, Preah Sihanouk, Kandal, Takeo, Prey Veng, and Kratie. Among the group members, about a dozen were former Khmer Rouge cadres from the former Khmer Rouge stronghold in Malai and from Preah Netr Preah (Banteay Meanchey). The program was organized as part of DC-Cam's

outreach effort to engage more of the public, in particular ordinary villagers with limited access to modern communication, in the process of the tribunal and promote public's roles in seeking a more open and just society.

Specific purposes of this program are to enhance rural Cambodians' understandings of the ECCC's proceedings, promote dialogue about experiences of villagers during the KR regime, and provide space for villagers to participate the trial in Case 002. During the visit, participants received packages of booklets and handouts including new issues of *Searching*

for the Truth magazine, outreach booklet for Case 002 *Genocide: The importance of Case 002*, summary information sheets about KR leaders Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphan, and Ieng Thirith, and Ieng Thirith, and a prep sheet explaining the hearing agenda. After observing the hearing session each day, the DC-Cam's team interviewed participants for their reactions to proceedings. A total of 20 participants participated in exit interviews.

The villagers viewed the trial of Case 002 differently based on their personal experiences with the KR, level of their understandings of the trial, and their enthusiasms to participate. Kob Aishah, a Cham Muslim from Kampong Thom province was quoted in The Phnom Penh Post on June 28, "I have 18 relatives who were killed.... I would like the court to punish them for all their lives so that I feel calm.....They were opposed to my religion. They did not allow us to pray according to Islam."



Many interviewed were not happy at the defendants' words and behavior in the courtroom, in particular at Nuon Chea's. Sao Yoeun, 55, of Kampong Thom province, said after the hearing, "I was not happy with Nuon Chea's word. How can he not be happy with the trial? He needs to stand before trial to reveal the truth and to admit that he had deceived his own people." Yoeun was selected from her village and sent to military training since she was 12 years old. The KR wanted to train her to become an absolute red tie girl of the revolution, although she was not happy with it.

Former members of KR revolution appeared to feel pity for their former leaders and consider the trial as "revenge and bias." Svay Bo *alias* Lai Sim from Malai district, Banteay Meanchey province, said outside of the courtroom, "I personally feel pity for them [senior leaders on trial] because they get very old and their health is weaker... I personally have never seen them kill people....He should not be the only one to blame for what happened [from 1975 to 1979]. To me, he was a kind person." Similarly, Kheum Kheng, 53, a former cook at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at the Royal Palace during the DK period was quoted in Reaksmeay Kampuchea newspaper on June 29, "I used to live and work with great uncle Ieng Sary when I was only 16 years old and have never seen him do bad things. He was a good, pure, and modest person. I suggest to the ECCC to try them fairly and unbiased." To make balance in Svay Bo and Kheum Kheng's opinion, they want the court to look at atrocities caused also by the U.S. bombings and the People Republic of Kampuchea. They did not believe that the leaders caused 2-3 million Cambodian people died and put the blame on lower level cadres. They defended the former leaders that they not the perpetrator and said, "The leaders never instructed people to do bad things and make mistake. Still, lower level people could commit wrong."



Several DC-Cam's villagers were interviewed by a few local newspapers and radio including Reaksmey Kampuchea, The Cambodia Daily, The Phnom Penh Post, and VOA Khmer. Former Khmer Rouge members from Malai were fully covered in an article on Reaksmey Kampuchea "Expectation of Cambodian citizen on Case 002" on June 29 and quoted in The Phnom Penh Post's article "Royal Pardon focus for tribunal" on the same day. They were also interviewed and participated in a talk show on VOA Khmer. Several DC-Cam participants from Preah Netr Preah district were quoted in an interview conducted for an article of the Cambodia Daily "Dam Victims Appeal for Case 004 Investigation" issued on July 1.

C) Cham Muslim Oral History Project (CMOHP)

Oral History Project

The team updated the list of interviews with Cham Muslim members from 2004-2008 to be posted online. The team leader wrote a story of Sadah, from Svay Khleang community, to complete the information at Svay Khleang section for the brochure titled "Identities: Cultural Preservation and Education."

Monograph

After the final manuscript of "The Hijab of Cambodia" was put in Quark, it took several months to edit. The manuscript in Khmer was edited by several Khmer editors to cross check spelling errors, clarity, and photos. Editing of both English and Khmer versions as completed this quarter. Final design and layout in English was completed in mid-June. In late June, the English version was sent to be printed at CMYK printing shop. The director will have a final look at the Khmer version before it is published in July.

Gender program

A number of Cham Muslim youth have called Farina So to say that they are interested in pursuing higher education and asked for her assistance. For example, Sary Nasrya, a female student from Kratie, shows her deep interest in community service and education. As a consequence, a few months ago, team leader Farina So drafted a concept paper for a gender program in Cham Muslim community. The program aims to improve Cham Muslim girls' enrollment in college through micro-scholarship and leadership skills, and provide and promote community service through tours of the Cham Muslim community's historical sites. This quarter Farina worked on a budget proposal and forwarded it to Professor Johannah Segarich, who will send it to potential funding sources.

"Day of Remembrance"

The team leader attended this year's day of remembrance, which was celebrated in the compound of Choeung Ek. The team leader completed a one-page article on Cham Muslims' reactions to this event. Cham Muslims support this commemoration and further suggest that Cham Muslim community should initiate similar kind of event to be organized in their community so KR memories of the community will not be forgotten and the next generation can learn about the era and their experiences.

Initial Hearing on Case 002 and People's reactions

Ten Cham Muslims were invited to attend the ECCC Case 002 Initial Hearing on June 27, 2011. A reporter from VOA videotaped one of the attendees, Kup Aishah. She was also quoted in the Phnom Penn Post on June 28, "I have 18 relatives who were killed.... I would like the court to punish them for all their lives so that I feel calm.....They were opposed to my religion. They did not allow us to pray according to Islam." Most of the attendees expressed their empathy toward the four senior Khmer Rouge leaders due to their deteriorated health conditions. However, they do not want the leaders to escape justice. Especially, they demand that the leaders speak the truth.

Contributing to a Survey on Cambodia's perceptions toward the United States

Farina So was interviewed based on a set of questions about the United States' foreign policy, politics, education and culture. This service was done by Green Goal, a research company in Cambodia, on behalf of the US Embassy. The purpose of this survey is to seek to understand people's perceptions on the United States and its foreign policy with Cambodia. A report will be produced out of the collected data.

D) Public Information Room (PIR)

Activities in Phnom Penh

This quarter the Public Information Room received **290** individual visitors as well as groups who read documents, watched films, interviewed staff members, requested books and magazines, filmed staff members, conducted research for school, filled out ECCC complaints, toured the Center, and asked about missing family members. Among other materials, the team provided to visitors 196 magazines (Khmer and English issue), 176 copies of DK history books (Khmer and English version), 82 Genocide booklets (Khmer and English issue), 84 teacher guidebook, 3 copies of "In Living Hell," and 63 pages of documents regarding to the US bombing on Vietnamese territory.

Selected Visitors to the PIR in the First Quarter

Schools: Northbridge International School, University of Lucerne, Fordham Law School, University of Northern Illinois, Royal University of Phnom Penh, Royal University of Law and Economics, national University of Management, Institute of Languages, University of San Francisco, Mekong University, Royal University of Fine Arts, National University of Management, Norton University, Vanda Institute, Tuol Tumpoung High School, Bakk Tuok high school and Chea Sim Praek Raing high school.

NGOs: Melon Rouge, SOAS and Wildlife Alliance Cambodia

Media: Phnom Penh Post, Radio Free Asia, ARD, and VOA Khmer, CTN, AFP, Radio Australia, Swiss TV

Government: Officials from Kampong Cham, Siem Reap and Phnom Penh; US Embassy, USAID

Library Services

The PIR received **100** visitors who came to do research, read, and request documents about the Khmer Rouge period. For example, on April 11, a teacher from Bakk Touk high school came to request magazines and history books for her library. She teaches Khmer literature and likes talking about Khmer Rouge history with her students. She said, "I always tell them about my experience. If I talk about the topic in the beginning of my class, I will not finish my lesson because a lot of questions come to me. To make them interested in history, I give

them some questions and lend them the book in my library especially the book I received from DC-Cam. Then I give them mark if the answer is correct and they also can learn about the DK history.”

On April 25, a Cambodian-American student visited the center. This summer she is doing personal research on Khmer Rouge tribunal and youth in Cambodia. Although she lives in the US, she is interested in Khmer Rouge history as her parents were survivors of the KR regime. She said “My brother does not want to visit Cambodia and I do not know why. But I think when he learns more about Cambodia history, he will change his mind. However, I want him to visit because it is our parent’s homeland.” She commented that DC-Cam’s work is very important to teach young people about Khmer Rouge history.

In June, 20 Cambodian-American visitors studying Khmer came from the Royal University of Phnom Penh.

Information Office

PIR received **167** visitors including journalists, students, tourists, and interns who wanted to learn about DC-Cam's work and activities. For example, on April 21, a group of 16 students and 2 teachers from Northbridge International School came to the Center to learn about Khmer Rouge history and see documents housed at DC-Cam. The students attended a session about KR history facilitated by Khamboly Dy, Genocide Education project leader. Then they watched DC-Cam’s new documentary film “Mass grave near pagoda” produced by Ratanak Leng and were given a tour of the DC-Cam’s office. Finally, they researched some documents for their assignment.

On April 11, 18 students from Department of Media and Communication met with the director in order to discuss documentary film making for their school assignments. They requested DC-Cam footage and documents. One of the students told the staff, “I had a topic about sexual abuse on gays during the DK period and I wanted to make a film about the case. However, later I realized that I couldn’t make a film about him because he has filed complaint to become a civil party. After I met with Mr. Youk Chhang, I received a lot of new ideas about my project. It was a good opportunity to meet him before I start my work”.

On 17 May, staff took 17 students from Royal College of Defence Studies in the United Kingdom to visit Tuol Sleng during their study visit to Cambodia.

Family Tracing Office

This quarter PIR received **three** visitors who came to find documents about their relatives who went missing during the KR regime and register their names in the Book of Memory.

E) Student Outreach

The Youth Monograph of questions by the volunteer students from 200-2007 and their answers was completed. The team is working on programming for student outreach trips.

Savina Sirik and Sayana Ser are preparing a program for a meeting and workshop with Phare Punleu Salpak in Battambang province. They will give a talk about the DK and its aftermath, and the ECCC, to about 15 youth artists there. The students want to have background and understanding of the KR so that they can incorporate the information into performances called "Whereabout Sunrise" and "Rouge."

F) Film Project

Film Projects

"Hav Sophea, a Daughter of Former S-21 prisoner."

Fatily Sa completed this 20-minute documentary film.

"Water/Land/Rain"

13- 15 May Svay Rieng trip:

The team filmed the wedding of film subject Kheiu's brother (a motor dop driver) to a garment factory worker. The team captured the activities of the traditional Khmer wedding day and the preparation of villagers for the wedding.

24- 28 May Ratanakiri trip:

The team traveled to a mountain to film an interview with Sav Samourn about her personal life as a wife and mother in the Jarai tradition. They also wanted to learn her views on how deforestation, land grabbing and damming will affect her life and culture in the present and in the future. After spending one night staying, the team went to the village to interview Mr. Kam Saj, a village representative, about Jarai culture and the effect of Yali dam in Vietnam on villagers' health. On the third day of the trip, the team went to Bor Keo district to interview two villagers who have lost their land. They also filmed the setting of a rubber plantation and general the landscape of Ratanakiri province.

1- 2 June Svay Rieng trip:

The team filmed Khieav sowing rice at the start of the rainy season, and her to work at a Phnom Penh factory after a 3-month sick-leave break.

3 - 4 June factory in Phnom Penh:

The team filmed Khieav's life after her return back to the factory in Phnom Penh.

6 – 7 June Keo Sema district, Koh Kong trip:

The team interviewed villagers whose land has been grabbed by a sugar plantation company own by senator Ly Yongphat.

13 – 14 relocation site at Udong and Domnak Troyeng:

The team interviewed people who were evicted from Dey Kromhorm community about their conditions at the relocation site.

23 June at Moha Factory along national road number 3:

The team filmed the manufacturing process at the garment factory and interviewed a dozen workers there about their everyday life as factory workers.

27- 28 June film and interview Boeung Kak people:

The team filmed and interviewed people during their protest against the company in front of the EU office. They also filmed flooding in people's houses due to the filling in of Boeung Kak lake by Shukaku, a company owned by senator Lao Meng Khin.



29 June-3 July Kampong Chhnang, Pursat and Banteay Meachey trip:

The team filmed a floating village during the closed-fishing season and interviewed people about the decrease of fish stock on Tonle Sap river. Also, they filmed a boy named Sary fleeing his floating village to work for a Chinese company plantation to grow cassava in Pursat during the closed-fishing season.

Field Trips with other Projects

Activities with Victim Participation project

The team joined the VPA trip to Kampong Chhnang from May 3-7, where they interviewed five villagers who are *Renakse* petitioners about their experience before, during and after the Khmer Rouge regime. Fatily Sa joined the team for one week in June to interview 9 survivors in Svay Rieng province about their experiences before, during, and after the KR regime.

Activities with Living Documents project

Fatily Sa produced a 10-minute video clip about the villagers' reaction to Ieng Sary's request for pre-trial release. The clip was posted on www.cambodiatribunalmonitor.org.

Research Assistance

In April the team assisted eight students from Department of Media and Communication (DMC) of Royal University of Phnom Penh to produce a series of short documentary films about the Khmer Rouge regime:

- **You-Y Ly** is producing a short documentary film about family tracing. She requested an interview with Mr. Kok-Thay Eng about the family tracing project and footage of evacuations during the Khmer Rouge.

- **Tet Chann** is producing a short documentary film about Khmer Rouge child soldiers. She requested for some video footage, interviews and photos that relate to the story.
- **Veng Rachana** is producing a short documentary about Duch's converting to Christianity. He requested video footage of Duch's hearing.
- **Khum Sorn Nimul** is producing a short documentary film about the history of buildings. He requested video footage related to old buildings, and houses at Kep province.
- **Ngo Meng-Houing** is producing a short documentary film about gender-based violence among gays during Khmer Rouge regime. He requested photos of the evacuation in 1975.
- **Samath Kim** is producing a short documentary film about land mines in Cambodia. She asked for footage and document relevant to land mines. The team provided her some *Searching for the Truth* articles discussing the life of mine victims.
- **Hong Chann Sopheaktra** is producing a short documentary film about ethnic minorities during the Khmer rouge regime. He requested some Khmer Rouge songs and some photos of Khmer Rouge leaders.
- **Tang Khyhang** is producing a short documentary film about the arts during the Khmer Rouge regime. He requested footage of Khmer Rouge troops entering Phnom Penh and of the arts during the Khmer Rouge period.

In June the team assisted three journalists and filmmakers:

- **Diyana-Putri Alan of Channel News Asia** was provided clips of genocide education and some KR photos for her report on case 002.
- **Kong Sothnarith of VOA** was provided video clips of VN-TV for his report on Case 002.
- **John Pirozzi, director of the film, "Don't think I have forgotten"** was provided some old songs and old footage from VN-TV.

DVD Request

DVD requested for Forth Commune Teacher Training:

- Breaking the Silence 150 DVDs
- Behind the Walls of S-21 70 DVDs
- Footage from Vietnam 5 DVDs

DVD requested for Fifth Commune Teacher Training:

- Mass Grave Near Pagoda 20 DVDs
- Breaking the Silence 79 DVDs
- Behind the Walls of S-21 79 DVDs
- Footage from Vietnam 79 DVDs

DVDs of "Behind the Walls of S-21" were requested by:

- A teacher of Baktouk high school (1)
- A teacher of Anthurak Tevy high school (1)
- A teacher of Toul Tumpong high school (1)
- Villagers attending Ieng Sary's trial hearing with Living Documents Project (17)
- Villagers attending the Initial Hearing with Living Documents Project (25)

Mr Sin Thong-Khourn, staff of SCA in the Phnom Penh airport, requested some of Pol Pot photos during 1975-1979 at the airport.

Film screenings

"Mass Grave Near Pagoda"

- 16 Malaysian students at DC-Cam, followed by a presentation by Youk Chhang about DC-Cam.
- 30 viewers at Meta House, followed by a Q and A at the end. After seeing the film, an audience named Emre wrote about the film on his blog: www.ozmacorp.org.

G) Family Tracing

The Book of Memory of Those Who Died under the Khmer Rouge

DC-Cam is writing and compiling a book of records of names of those who died under the Khmer Rouge regime from 1975 to 1979 and those who disappeared during that period. It will also include a section for family tracing purposes. DC-Cam already has in its database up to a million names of those who may have died under the Khmer Rouge.

The book of records will include basic information relating to Khmer Rouge history, its security apparatus, its rise and its demise. It will also discuss concepts relating to disappearance and its impact on the psychological well-being of survivors today. These names will help in family tracing efforts. The book will be distributed free of charge to commune offices in Cambodia, so that people can see the names of their lost relatives and search for names that DC-Cam has on record. The book will then receive comments from villagers about the accuracy of the information and as well as family tracing requests.

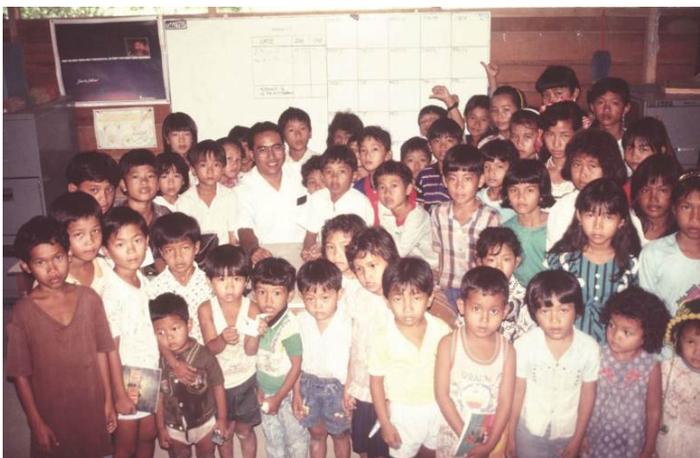
This quarter 30 people called in to list names of their relatives in the Book of Memory. 150 names and their biographies were added. Those who called included people from many different provinces in Cambodia as well as Cambodian Americans and Cambodian French. Three people also visited the PIR for this purpose. They came from Kampong Cham, Siem Reap, and Phnom Penh. Ms. Kuy Sovannary is 56-year-old and living in Bakou village, Dangkoa commune, Phnom Penh. She came to register her relatives' names in the book of memory. Sovannary said "I did not know that there were NGO working with victims to file complaints as civil party. I have lived with this painful memory for so long. Recently, I listened to the Radio Free Asia and learnt about announcement made about DC-Cam's project, a book of memory. I felt very happy and wanted to share my story. Now I feel that justice is being served by publishing the book with my family members' name there."

Ten students were selected to work as volunteers starting in April. Over three months they read 953 documents in the D Collection. The previous team of volunteers completed reading 807 documents of J Collection.

The team met a group of archivists from Norway to discuss future collaborations between DC-Cam and documentation centers in Norway on the book.

Selected Tracing Requests Received Through the Magazine

Carina Hoang, on behalf of Dr. Muhammad Bundhowi, is searching for a group of 32 Cambodian children whom he taught in Galang refugee camp in Indonesia between 1988 and 1993. She wrote, "I am a boat person, I escaped from Vietnam in 1979, now I reside in Western Australia. I am a publisher, and I am interested in publishing a book of short stories about the children of Khmer Rouge's victims. Attached is the list of Cambodian children who escaped to Galang refugee camp in late 80s, unfortunately, they were forced to repatriate. I would greatly appreciate your help in locating them or any advice on how to go about finding them. They must be in their thirties to forties now." DC-Cam printed an ad in the local press and three people called in response.



Hay Sovanny of Kampot province is searching for her parents who disappeared during the Khmer Rouge regime. Sovanny was too young to know about them.

Vorleak Chan of Phnom Penh requested help in searching for his missing uncle, whose wife is still alive and living in Phnom Penh.

H) Website Development (www.dccam.org)

DC-Cam is currently working with TENDER Creative, a design company based in New York City, to design a new look for the DC-Cam website. The new web design will incorporate a more visual and interactive platform.

Postings to the website include all Khmer-Rouge-related information, such as every issue of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, and also information about each DC-Cam project's activities (reports, team activity photos). The most popular material requested by DC-Cam website visitors are Khmer Rouge songs.

Selected New Postings

New items added to DC-Cam's website this quarter include:

- **Photos**
 - [Public Forum in Kandal](http://dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Kandal_May_8_2011/index.html)
 - http://dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Kandal_May_8_2011/index.html
 - http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Wat_Sleng_Pong_Teouk_High_school_June_5_2011/index.html
 - [Public Forum in Uddar Meanchey](#)

- http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Uddor_Meanchey_June_18_2011/index.html
- Quality Control in Phnom Penh
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Quality_Control_Phnom_Penh_June_2-4_6_2011/index.html
 - Fourth Commune Teacher Training Reports
 - http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/GEP_Regional_Pedagogy_of_Kandal_Province_05_April_2011--Rasy_Socheat/index.html
 - http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/GEP_Regional_Pedagogy_of_Phnom_Penh_05_April_2011--Socheat/index.html
 - Anti-Genocide Memorial Inauguration at Preah Beida Cheat High School May 20, 2011
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The_Anti-Genocide_Memorial_Inauguration_at_Preah_Beida_Cheat_High_School_June_21_2011/
 - In Loving Memory of Reach Sambath
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2011/In_Loving_Memory_of_Reach_Sambath/index.html
 - Day of Remembrance May 20, 2011
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2011/Day_of_Remembrance_at_Cheung_Ek_Killing_Field/index.html
 - Calendar of Events from May to June 2011
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/DC-CAM_Calendar_of_Events_May-June_2011.pdf
 - Victim Participation Project Duch Appeals Hearing Report
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Tribunal_Response_Team/Victim_Participation/PDF/PA_Report_Duch_Appeals_Hearings.pdf
 - Victim Participation Project: A Field Trip Report to Kampong Chhnang
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Tribunal_Response_Team/Victim_Participation/PDF/Kampong_Chhnang_3-8_May_2011.pdf
 - List of Total Number of Collected Complaint Forms
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Tribunal_Response_Team/Victim_Participation/PDF/Total_Number_of_Forms_Dec_24_09.pdf
 - Trial Observation Project: Report on Appeal of Judgment in Case 001
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Report_on_Appeal_of_Judgment_in_Case_001_Against_Kaing_Guek_Eav.pdf
 - 1st Quarterly 2011 Report
http://www.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/DC-Cam_2011_Quarter_1st_Report.pdf
 - National University lecturer Training Update
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/National_University_Lecturer_Training.htm
 - Course for University Lecturer Training both Khmer and English
 - http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA--Syllabus_May_25_2011_KH.pdf
 - http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA--Syllabus_May_25_2011_EN.pdf
 - Fifth Commune Teacher Training
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Fifth_Commune_Teacher_Training_June_24-30_2011.htm

- First and Second Report to TAF
 - http://dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/First_Report_on_Public_Education_Forum_for_TAF--March_2011.pdf
 - http://dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Second_Report_on_Public_Education_Forum_for_The_Asia_Foundation--June_2011.pdf
- Public Forum in Kampot
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA--Public_Education_Forum_in_Kampot.pdf
- Genocide Education Public Forum in Kandal
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA--Public_Education_Forum_in_Kandal.pdf
- Genocide Education Public Forum in Mondulkiri
http://dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA--Public_Education_Forum_in_Mondul_Kiri.pdf
- Letter from MoEYS to Invite University Lecturers
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Letter_from_MoEYS_to_Invitation_Letter_to_University_Lectures.pdf
- Permission Letter from MoEYS to Use ITC Conference Hall
http://dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/The_Permission_Letter_from_MoEYS_to_Use_ITC_Conference_Hall.pdf
- University Lecturer Training
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA_DAVID_CHANDLER_for_University_Lecturer_Training.pdf
- Quality Control in Koh Kong Report
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Quality_Control_Kong_Kong--April_2-7_2011/index.html
- Letter from MoEYS Endorsing Fifth Commune Teacher Training
http://dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Letter_from_the_MoEYS_Endorsing_Fifth_Commune_Teacher_Training.pdf
- Public Forum in Ratanak Kiri Report
http://dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA--Public_Education_Forum_in_Ratanak_Kiri.pdf
 The Anti-Genocide Memorial Inauguration at Yukunthor High School May 20, 2011
http://dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The_Anti-Genocide_Memorial_Inauguration_at_Yukunthor_High_School_May_20_2011/index.html
- PA Report in Svay Chek and Thmar Pouk
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Promoting/pdf/DC-Cam_PA_Report_in_Svay_Chek_and_Thmar_Puok.pdf
- PA Interviews with Khmer Rouge Cadre
 - http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Mean_Sambath.pdf
 - http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Pen_Sarun.pdf
 - http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Tit_Chann.pdf

- http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Um_Vanna.pdf
- http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Phi_Phuon.pdf
- Updated News Clip
http://www.dccam.org/Archives/News_Clips/Newclip20110607.xls
- Publications in Translation
<http://dccam.org/Publication/Translations/Translations.htm>
- ECCC Chronology
<http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Chronology.htm>
- Press Release: DC-Cam supports Transparent Independent Case 003 and 004 Investigations
http://dccam.org/Tribunal/Analysis/DC-Cam_Press_Release_Case_003-004.pdf
- Review of “Cambodia’s Curse” by David Brinkley
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/VOT/ENG_KokThay--CAMBODIA_CURSE_REVIEW.pdf

I) Cambodia Tribunal Monitor Website

The CTM website allows Cambodian people to voice their views on the trials of the Khmer Rouge leaders. The CTM team interviews hundreds of Cambodian people to understand how the public reacts to the trials of the KR leaders. The reactions of the Cambodian people play essential part in promoting justice and offer victims and survivors are offered invaluable opportunity to voice their position for or against decisions made at the tribunal.

Silver Trumpet Award

This quarter, CTM received a Silver Trumpet award in the website category of the Publicity Club of Chicago’s Trumpet Awards. The award was presented to David Scheffer at the palmer House Hilton, Chicago, on May 6th.

ECCC Proceedings

On May 04, CTM team traveled to ECCC to attend the Ieng Sary’s detention hearing in order to capture the video footage in three languages and villagers’ reactions for the website.

On June 23, the team recorded the video footage of an ECCC press conference. For the Initial Hearing June 27-30, the team assisted CTM Blog writer Christine Evans, who came from the US to cover the proceedings. The team also downloaded all hearing footage, as well as 20 interviews with attendees, and a follow up press conference with Co-Prosecutors, Defense lawyers, and Civil Party lawyers. All together there were 12 English, 12 Khmer, and eight French language files uploaded to the website.

CTM Website Screenings

Recognizing the importance of working with youth, DC-Cam, in cooperation with Northwestern University School of Law’s Center for International Human Rights, is making an effort to increase their understanding of the importance of ECCC proceedings by introducing the Cambodia Tribunal Monitor website to schools and universities in Cambodian universities. The CTM website—on which reports of ECCC hearings, video of the first trial’s

entire proceedings, news and discussion on the proceedings and the tribunal generally are posted—can play a prominent role in educating students about the tribunal. Student groups, who have access to the internet, will benefit greatly from the information provided. In addition to promoting these students’ discussion about the tribunal process, the information will provide them legal education. In April, most of the universities in Phnom Penh were closed for the public holiday of the Khmer New Year. In May, the team visited the **Institute of Technology of Cambodia** and gave a presentation to 400 foundation-year-students. Besides leading discussion on the importance of genocide education and its website, the team screened two DC-Cam documentaries to the students.

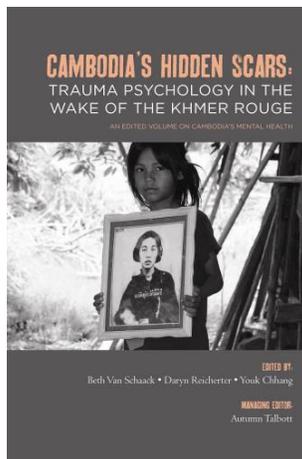
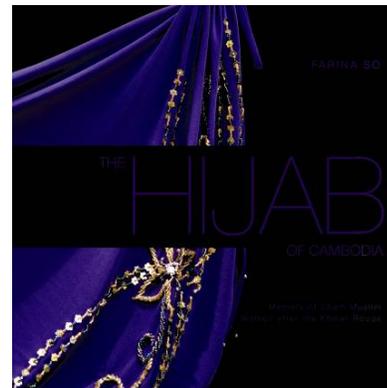
Challenges

This quarter, the CTM team faced several challenges in implementing its work. First, the team failed to conduct as many university workshops as planned because the Deputy director, who normally leads them, was not available as he traveled to provinces with Genocide Education project. Second, the team failed to create a video of university students’ reactions to the importance of genocide education and the content of the CTM website because the Film Team was occupied with other tasks. Third, the newly updated ECCC website did not post Khmer documents; therefore, the team was not able to print and back up the court documents in Khmer. Finally, the CTM team in Chicago reported that the video footage of Duch’s trial proceedings from April to September 2009 was inaccessible due to technical errors, and they failed to store the footage properly. Therefore, the team at DC-Cam had to re-covert the footage and send it to the team in Chicago to repost on the website. As a result, the team shifted its priorities to quickly address this problem.

5. Research, Translation, and Publication

A) New Publications

This quarter DC-Cam finalized for publication **“The Hijab of Cambodia,”** by Cham Muslim Oral History Project leader Farina So. The book examines Cham Muslim women’s experiences under the Khmer Rouge regime through the complexities of memory and narrative and uncovers compelling stories of survival and resistance.



The book **“Cambodia’s Invisible Scars: Trauma Psychology in the Wake of the Khmer Rouge,”** edited by Beth Van Schaack, Daryn Reicherter, and Youk Chhang, was completed this quarter. Initial design of the cover and layout of the book were also completed. It is expected to be published in the 3rd quarter of this year.

B) Research and Writing

Nean Yin continued researching documents for a forthcoming Tuol Sleng history monograph.

Sok Kheang Ly is researching the social, political, traditional and religious activities in Cambodia that have contributed to reconciliation for his PhD thesis in peace and reconciliation studies at Coventry University (UK).

Khamboly Dy is working on a monograph on the development of genocide education in Cambodia since the 1980s in three parts: the initial efforts in the PRK regime; the challenges of genocide education from 1993 to 2002 at which time genocide study was absent from the school curriculum; and subsequent informal and formal efforts, including DC-Cam's work and collaboration with the Ministry of Education to conduct teacher training nationwide.

Farina So completed a five-page article contributing to the Oxford Encyclopedia of Islam and Women which will be published in multiple volumes in early 2012. This article explores issues, problems, and challenges facing Cambodia's Cham Muslim women and their achievements in the past and present. These articles will contribute to Cham and Islam scholarship in Cambodia.

Kok-Thay Eng, Sayana Ser and Farina So completed a paper on cultural identity of the Muslim villages of O Trav, Svay Khleang and Chan Kiek villages in early May. The paper will be used for fundraising for development of the three sites.

Kok-Thay ENG conducted a research for "Cambodia's Hidden Scars" on the background of S-21 prisoner named Chan Kim Srun. She died with her baby at S-21. He found her sole surviving daughter in Kampong Speu, and took photographs of her and her children for use in the new book.

C) Translation and Publication of Books

Terith Chy and Charya Chum finished Getting Away with Genocide by Tom Fawthrop and Helen Jarvis. Meng Khean is translating David Chandler's Brother Number One from French to Khmer. The translation of Winds from the West: Region 105 Khmer Rouge Purges in the Highlands of Mondulkiri by Sara Com & Sorya Sim, completed in August by Socheat Nean, is now being edited by Kok-Thay Eng for publication in the near future.

D) Print Shop

This quarter the Print Shop team, consisting of 4 staff, published *Searching for the Truth* magazine – 21,000 copies of Khmer Edition (Issues 136, 137, 138) and 700 copies of the English edition, 2nd quarter. Team members distribute Khmer copies to 23 provincial halls and Phnom Penh City hall, 1537 sub-districts, 176 districts, 33 government ministries, 28 embassies, the National Assembly, the Senate, 16 NGOs, three political parties, 18 universities & libraries, the ECCC, researchers, and donors. They distribute the English edition to the 28 embassies in Phnom Penh, five foreign embassies in Bangkok, and professors and legal advisors overseas. Widespread distribution of the magazine allows large numbers of people who have few other sources of information and often low levels of education to learn about the Khmer Rouge and the ECCC each month.

6. Magazine, Radio, and Television

A) The Magazine Project

For a decade, *Searching for the Truth* has been a leading magazine aimed at disseminating DC-Cam’s work on document collection and sharing up-to-date information about the Khmer Rouge tribunal with the public, including those who have little education.

Online, the magazine can be found at:

- Khmer language: http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh_magazine.htm
- English language: http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/English_version.htm

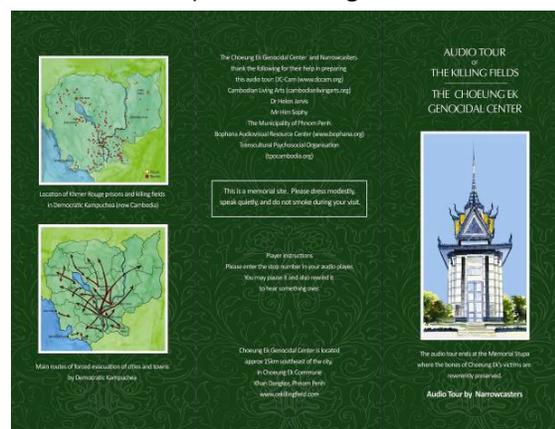
Highlights from this quarter include:

Section	Article
Editorials/Letters	The Most Important Trial: Historic Case 002; DC-Cam Supports a Transparent and Independent ECCC Investigation
Documentation	A Day of Remembrance and Education; Reach Sambath: Hero in My Heart
History and Research	Mean Sambath: A Former Deputy Chief of a Prison in Region 5 of the Northwest Zone; Islam Is Changing in Cambodia; May 20 Make you Remember
Legal	The Pre-Trial Chamber’s Significant Decision on Joint Criminal Enterprise for Individual Responsibility; Analysis of the Rules of Detention at the ECCC
Public Debate	Review of Joel Brinkley’s Book: “Cambodia’s Curse”; Duch’s Verdict is Too Light
Family Tracing	I Was Defrocked by the Khmer Rouge; Legacy of War

B) Radio Broadcasts

This year Radio FM 93.25 in Kampot province broadcast DC-Cam publications seven days a week, two times a day, from 7 to 7:30 am and 7 to 7:30 pm, including selections from *Searching for the Truth* magazine and Brother Enemy. The Center continues to receive requests for the rebroadcast of readings of A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979).

Sayana Ser is working with consultant Randle DeFalco on a proposal for radio shows on famine and force labor during the KR has been submitted to NED and a few other potential donors. They are currently preparing scripts for 12 radio live shows.



7. National and International Cooperation

A) Selected Research Assistance

For two weeks in early June, 11 students from the University of Southern California visited the Center with their professor Kosal Path, who is also a DC-Cam Deputy Director.

On April 29 Farina So was interviewed by Ray Nickson, a PhD student in International Criminal Trials from National University of Australia (ANU)'s College of Asia and the Pacific. His research looks at the international criminal trials, the creation or establishment of historical records and the influence these may have on collective memory.

Sayana Ser assisted professor Alex Hinton by providing him materials and documents used as base for writing the play "Breaking the Silence." She also sent him the list of people interviewed for the play, contact information for Suon Bun Rith, a manager at Amrita Performing Arts, and two female actors in the play.

Sandra Korstjens, a student pursuing her MA in Holocaust and Genocide Studies at the University of Amsterdam conducted archival research for her MA thesis on the degree of centralization of the Khmer Rouge regime.

Helen Jarvis requested biographic information of 15 S-21 prisoners that will be featured in an exhibition in Brazil.

Sharon Kim arrived in Cambodia in June to research and write about memorialization at S-21.

Marianne Burger, and MA student at the University of York, UK, arrived at the Center in June to research individualized punishment of collective crimes and provide volunteer English editing assistance.

Sin Sidan, a Cambodian researcher and social worker, requested documents for her research on "The impact of conflict 'war or genocide' on human capital: Case study about Cambodia".

Lukas Welz, a student at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, in modern history and political sciences, requested assistance for his thesis on the "second history" of the genocide in Cambodia, meaning, how history is "managed" in a local (national) and international framework. This quarter he requested to see more than 30 documents in the D Collection relating to Democratic Kampuchea's war with Vietnam.

Mung Ching Yap, a researcher of the Asia Society, brought a group of students to DC-Cam who were briefed on the history of DK as well as the work of DC-Cam. Mung Ching Yap returned to Malaysia and wrote a full-page feature on Democratic Kampuchea. She requested a few documents for this purpose.

Stephanie Scawen, a producer from Al Jazeera, Asia Pacific, who is making a film on forced marriages requested photographs of Khmer Rouge's mass forced marriages.

Prak Sokhayouk, the program manager of the Humanity program "It is not a dream," which is operated through cooperation between Bayon Radio and TV and Metfone Cambodia to provide free service for Cambodian people in searching for their lost relatives during the Pol Pot war and in the present time, requested documents and videos of the Cambodian border refugee camps for a short documentary.

Alexander Davis, writer and editor from Melon Rouge Creative Agency, which specializes in photography and graphic design, came to DC-Cam searching for photography taken during or directly after the Khmer Rouge period to include in a book being produced in collaboration with the Cambodian Defenders Project about sexual violence during the Khmer Rouge years.

A group of Indonesian researchers led by Yekti Maunati requested a letter of cooperation between DC-Cam and the Indonesia Institute of Sciences. The team came to Cambodia to conduct research on Cham Muslims.

Daniel Bultmann, a researcher from Germany, arrived in Cambodia in May to conduct his research on the People's Republic of Kampuchea military and the Khmer Rouge military.

B) Participation in Conferences/Exhibitions

Dany Long, the PA team leader, attended a Joint Conference of the Association for Asian Studies and International Convention of Asia Scholars (AAS/ICAS) From March 31–April 3, in Honolulu, Hawaii, USA. There, he presented his paper on "Transcending Citizenship: Nation-Making through the experience of Vietnamese Cambodian and Cambodian Vietnamese lived in the two Countries in 1970s."

Director Youk Chhang participated on an Asia panel in the Third Regional Forum on the Prevention of Genocide from April 4–6 in Berne, Switzerland, which has the objective of strengthening and consolidating "a global architecture, based on existing and emerging systems of [genocide] prevention."

On April 30, Terith Chy, VPA team leader, participated in a conference in Indonesia organized by Human Rights Resource Centre on Rule of Law for Human Rights in the ASEAN Region. At the conference, a base-line study on situation of Rule of Law in the member states of ASEAN was launched.

C) Selected Requests for Materials

The Center provided 45 Genocide Case 002 brochures to attorneys for Case 002 civil parties living in the United States.

D) Cross-Organizational Support

On April 21, director Youk Chhang and Farina So met with Mrs. Inger Aggek, PhD psychologist working with Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO), Country's leading organization dealing with mental health. Youk Chhang briefed her about DC-Cam projects and its work as well as the Khmer Rouge tribunal. Mrs. Aggek said she will introduce her friend who is looking for a partner in organizing a workshop on the Khmer Rouge tribunal and related topics.

8. Staff Development

A) Advanced Degree Training

Sampoas Huy is studying for an MA in global affairs at Rutgers University (US).

Pechet Men is studying in the Master of Arts program in International Development Studies (MAIDS) at Chulalongkorn University, Thailand.

Kok-Thay Eng is preparing to defend his PhD dissertation in global affairs at Rutgers University (US).

Khamboly Dy is writing his PhD dissertation proposal in global affairs at Rutgers University (US).

Dacil Q. Keo, DC-Cam's Public Affairs Officer and a PhD candidate of Political Science at UW-Madison (US), is in Cambodia for one year to conduct field research with funding provided by a dissertation research fellowship from the United States Institute of Peace.

Farina So was accepted into the PhD History program at the University of Hull and will begin her studies in September on "Cham Women in Cambodia after 1979."

Kunthy Seng was admitted to the Master of Arts in Southeast Asian Studies program at Chulalongkorn University and began her 2-year studies in May.

Phalla Chea and Sotheany Hin were admitted to the Master of Arts in European Studies program at Chulalongkorn University. Phalla began her studies this quarter; however Sotheany has yet to secure funding to attend.

B) Trainings

Savina Sirik was selected to participate in the 2011-2012 Community Solutions Program of the US Department of State and received a fellowship to work with a yet-to-be-named host organization in the US for four months beginning in August.

Sotheany Hin and Chhunly Chhay participated the KR Tribunal Fellowship Programme of GIZ (Inwent) between March 21 and May 30, including a study tour to Germany from May 13 to 3.

Leakhena Tat worked at Lowell High School, Lowell Massachusetts, US, from March 15 to May 30, 2011, under the guidance of Miriam Morgenstern. She was trained how to provide presentations about her work at DC-Cam to teachers and students at Lowell High School, participated in classroom study of Khmer Rouge history. She also studied English language grammar and teaching methodologies.

C) Awards

Kalyanee Mam was selected as a 2011 Young Leader of the French-American Foundation.

9. Media Coverage

A) Selected Articles by or Featuring DC-Cam

"The Hijab of Cambodia" has been published as a half-page daily series in Reaksmei Kampuchea newspaper since June 16 and will continue until the whole book has been printed.

Daniel Sherrell, "Lifting the Hijab," Phnom Penh Post 7Days Magazine, June 24-30

PBS Newshour, "One Man's Mission to Open History of Khmer Rouge," June 22, 2011
http://www.pbs.org/newshour/updates/world/jan-june11/cambodia_06-22.html

Tatiana Sainati (Legal Associate), "Acts by Tribunal Staff Show Justice Is Worth Fighting For," Cambodia Daily, June 13

Men Kimseng, "Research Focuses on Muslim Women Under Khmer Rouge," VOA Khmer, June 8, 2011

<http://www.voanews.com/khmer-english/news/Research-Focuses-on-Muslim-Women-Under-Khmer-Rouge-123461274.html>

Reaksmei Kampuchea, "Showing the Website Regarding the Development of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal to 400 students," May 14

Reaksmei Kampuchea, "Students at Yukunthor High School Revive Educational Slogans Regarding DK Regime," May 22-23

Lifting the hijab
Daniel Sherrell

Khmer population in 1975, working with the Democratic Kampuchea of Cambodia. The book, 'The Hijab of Cambodia: Memory of One Man's Mission to Open History of Khmer Rouge,' is a memoir by Daniel Sherrell, who spent 10 years and more in Cambodia. It is a memoir about his experiences in Cambodia.

Book after having her own mother's version of being family members from Phnom Penh in 1975. Sherrell had been in Cambodia for 10 years, but he had not been working with a female Muslim woman. He had been working with a female Muslim woman. He had been working with a female Muslim woman.

...she would be left without a caregiver were she captured. ...challenges in writing the book, he admitted that "turning to traumatic people to talk about their experiences was difficult. ...point again," adding that "it would be the best way to be the best" ...

Muslims in Cambodia are increasingly identifying with their religious identity rather than their ethnic background
...progressive movement in the Khmer Rouge era, ...being a Muslim woman in Cambodia was not always easy. ...

Men Kimseng, Research Focuses on Muslim Women Under Khmer Rouge
...researcher Men Kimseng, ...focuses on the experiences of Muslim women under the Khmer Rouge regime. ...

B) Radio

In June, Legal Advisor Anne Heindel was interviewed about Case 003 developments on Voice of America radio's Crossroads Asia program.

Farina So was invited to talk on "Hello VOA" in Phnom Penh, organized by Voice of America, on June 6 for 30 minutes about the "Hijab of Cambodia." About 10 questions were asked by the listeners, most of which were related to the topic and a few about current issues facing the Cham Muslim community. Questions included:

- 1) Regarding suffering, what is the difference between Cham women and women in general?
- 2) How many Cham Muslims died during the Khmer Rouge regime?
- 3) How could Cham Muslims manage to survive when they were forced to eat pork?
- 4) When did Champa fall down completely?
- 5) What is the community's attitude toward gender?
- 6) What is the condition of Cham Muslims after the Khmer Rouge and now?

Kok-Thay Eng was featured on Radio Free Asia and Voice of America discussing the Book of Memory project. Dara Vanthan was interviewed on local radio about the Case 002 initial hearing.

C) Video

In June, Legal Advisor Anne Heindel and Cham Oral History Project Leader Farina So were interviewed by for two short video clips posted on the AFP Youtube channel about the start of Case 002 and Cham Muslims under the KR. After the interview, Farina introduced them to *hakim* of Kilometer 8 and Chroy Changva of Phnom Penh to get more views on the case.

On June 8, three students from the department of mass communication (DMC) at Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) did a follow up video-interview with Farina So on Highlanders and the footage appeared in "*Highlander Heritage*." It can be found in *Outgrowing the Shadow of Democratic Kampuchea*.

D) TV

On June 27, the start of the initial hearing of the four KR senior leaders, Farina So was invited to talk on Cambodian Television Network (CTM) about her reaction on Case 002 and her new book. It was about 6-minute live interview. Some Cham Muslims welcomed this interview and one Cham Muslim man texted Farina, "Great interview on CTN. Good image of Muslim woman expert on Pol Pot case." Also during the Initial Hearing, Deputy Director was interviewed twice on CTN.

E) Listserv

Every day DC-Cam sends out information about the Khmer Rouge and the ECCC to 4000 listserv members. This quarter, Joshua Kern, a new legal consultant to the Ieng Sary team

asked to be added to the list. Jonathan Xavier wrote to thank us for “sending ... all this valuable information. It is certainly very interesting to know about Cambodia’s past and we hope that you will continue to send us articles like these in the future.”

F) Lift Magazine

Every week, DC-Cam publishes an article written by its staff in the youth-oriented Lift Magazine supplement to the Phnom Penh Post in both English and Khmer. Topics “look back and look forward” from the Khmer Rouge to information about studying abroad. They are selected by Magazine Team leader Socheat Nhean and drafted by rotating DC-Cam staff.

10. Permanent Center: The Sleuk Rith Institute

DC-Cam is preparing to establish a permanent center called the **Sleuk Rith Institute**. The Institute name reflects the Center’s core objectives, as well as its Cambodian heritage. *Sleuk rith* are dried leaves that Cambodian religious leaders and scholars have used for centuries to document history, disseminate knowledge, and even preserve culture during



periods of harsh rule. They represent both the beauty of knowledge and the power of human perseverance during times of peril. The Sleuk Rith Institute will embody and represent a permanent stand against genocide, in Cambodia and throughout the world. It will include three departments: a research and training institute, library, and museum.

This quarter the Center selected two Cambodian teams to create architectural models of the future center and give presentations about their designs. The MOU transferring the land from the Government to the Center was completed and a signing ceremony is being planned. Seven Cambodian Arts students were recruited from the Royal University of Fine Arts to help with the project.

Report by DC-Cam Project Team Leaders June 30, 2011

APPENDIX

One Man's Mission to Open History of Khmer Rouge

PBS Newshour, June 22, 2011

http://www.pbs.org/newshour/updates/world/jan-june11/cambodia_06-22.html

Next week, four top leaders of the Khmer Rouge regime will be brought to trial in Cambodia for alleged crimes against humanity (known as Case 002).

Journalism student Jake Schoneker reported from Cambodia ahead of the trial.

BY JAKE SCHONEKER

When my co-producer Mark Oltmanns and I set off to Phnom Penh to shoot our story on Case 002, we planned to focus on victims of the Khmer Rouge time, on those civil parties and witnesses who would be brought to testify against the four leaders during the upcoming trial. But though listening to their stories was harrowing — a woman left without family and forced to marry a soldier, a man still imprisoned by the Khmer Rouge in hellish nightmares — it was the story of the students, and the impact of education, that made the deepest impression on us.

A central figure in the incorporation of that Khmer Rouge education to classrooms was Youk Chhang, the director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia, or DC-Cam. For over a decade, he's compiled hundreds of thousands of documents, photographs, and testimony about the Khmer Rouge — evidence that now is playing a key role in the trials of the Khmer Rouge cadre.

But what gets Chhang most excited is when he talks about Cambodian students and the textbook that he's helped incorporate into Cambodian classrooms.

Sitting in his cluttered office in Phnom Penh this past March, he told me a story that helps put the whole trial into perspective. It goes something like this:

Chhang had gone to a high school classroom in Phnom Penh, and brought along two survivors of the Khmer Rouge period to meet the students. First was Norng Chan Phal, a former child prisoner of the infamous Tuol Sleng prison, where thousands were tortured and killed. And second was Him Huy, a Khmer Rouge prison guard at Tuol Sleng who admitted to killing five people during his employ there.

Chhang began leading a lesson to the class, without telling them who the two men were. When the students started asking questions, he told them to ask the survivor or the prison guard in front of them.

"I said, 'Why don't you ask Him Huy? He's said he killed people, he's said he arrested people, and he admits he was head of the prison guards at Tuol Sleng,'" Chhang told me. "The whole class fell silent. Their eyes got big."

No one would make eye contact with Him Huy — they directed all their questions to Norng Chan Phal. They pretended like the former prison guard wasn't there. In Phnom Penh, most children come from families who were victims of the genocide — part of the Khmer Rouge doctrine was to eliminate educated city people and create a pure, agrarian society.

Finally, a boy with a backpack rose from his seat to ask a question -- about Him Huy, directed at Youk Chhang. He still couldn't bear to look at the prison guard. He slowly spoke.

"Him Huy joined the Khmer Rouge because he wanted power, right?"

As the boy sat down, all his classmates clapped and cheered him -- all except one girl in the back of the class. Some time later, that girl had a question of her own for Chhang.

"Teacher, are all Khmer Rouge bad people?"

Chhang could sense that she was a child of the Khmer Rouge herself. Later, she told him that her father was a Khmer Rouge soldier. That night, the girl went home to her father and asked him another question, which she repeated back to Chhang the next school day.

"Daddy, did you kill people?"

Chhang asked the girl what the answer was.

"My father said, 'you can never understand.' That was it."

You can never understand. That seems to have been the mantra of survivors of that time, as a cold silence has clouded the country's discourse. Only a few years ago, that silence was helping to create a young demographic who had little knowledge or understanding of their own history, and no confidence to question their elders. But the Tribunal (which is prosecuting former members of the regime) has helped spark an education campaign that has brought light to those long shadowed corners of the Cambodian psyche, and armed a new generation of students with the confidence that they can create a better country than the one in which their parents lived.

"It took us nine years to convince the government to write a text book of 78 pages -- and finally, in 2007, they approved," Chhang told me. He said that DC-Cam has helped train 3,500 teachers across the country on the Khmer Rouge curriculum. From grade 9-12, students are required to study about the Khmer Rouge, and questions about those lessons are on the high school final exam. After years of silence, there is now a platform for discussion.

There still appear to be problems -- many of the 3,500 teachers who have been trained were themselves part of the Khmer Rouge, with their own prejudices and opinions about that history. And many students come to school with their own attitudes toward the past.

"If you go to Battambang or Banteay Meanchey (western provinces that were considered the Khmer Rouge stronghold for decades) you can assume that half of the students were children of the perpetrators," said Chhang. "Then you have students who were the children of the victims, who start to divide from their own friends who were children of perpetrators."

Cambodian schools — like Cambodian courts — have a long way to go. But where the Tribunal is having one of its biggest impacts is in providing an opportunity to create a teaching moment for an entire generation by offering them a model of what the rule of law looks like. And giving them the ability to ask hard questions: to themselves, to their parents and elders, and eventually, to the civil society in which they live.

Dam Victims Appeal for Case 004 Investigation

Im Chaem denies involvement in crimes of the Khmer Rouge regime

BY JULIA WALLACE
AND KUCH NAREN
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

More than 500 families affected by the Trapeang Thma dam, a brutal Khmer Rouge worksite where thousands were forced into slave labor, wrote to Khmer Rouge tribunal investigators yesterday to request a more thorough examination of the court's troubled Case 004.

Three of the victims also submitted applications to be civil parties and seek reparations in the case,

their lawyers said in a statement.

Trapeang Thma was investigated as a crime scene in the court's major case against four senior regime leaders, which went to trial this week. But it is also apparently connected to Case 004, which has stalled in the face of government opposition. Prime Minister Hun Sen has said repeatedly that the case will not happen.

Two of the suspects in Case 004, former Preah Netr Preah district chief Im Chaem and former Northwest Zone deputy secretary

Ta Tith, are believed to have had some authority over the dam site.

In yesterday's letter, the 550 families asked for an opportunity to be interviewed as witnesses "to provide full information on Case 004," and say they would like to become civil parties or complainants in the case. They also ask judges to investigate Case 004 "independently, free of interference from politicians and outsiders."

"We have recently felt such sorrow and painful suffering: We

Continued on page 26

Case 004...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

heard the court was aiming to dismiss Case 004—related to the Trapeang Thma dam, which is where the victims used to work as well as where hundreds of thousands of people were killed," they wrote.

At least 15,000 slave laborers were forced to build the dam, working between eight and 13 hours a day in filthy conditions with minimal rest. The project was spurred by the Pol Pot regime's determination to increase rice production at any cost, according to the indictment in Case 002.

"Many were killed by being beaten and thrown into the reservoir basin," the indictment says of the worksite. "Others would be made to dig their own graves and then clubbed to death. Witnesses report pregnant women being beaten, killed and thrown into the reservoir basin, as the [Communist Party of Kampuchea] cadre would say that 'the dam would hold firmly only if pregnant women were killed and placed at the sluice gate.'"

Victims of the dam labor interviewed yesterday at the Khmer Rouge tribunal described brutal work quotas and rampant starva-

tion at the Trapeang Thma site.

"Sometimes we worked from 7 am to 5 pm with an hour break, when we were given porridge," explained Chhit Yoeurk, 64. "But often we were forced to start working at 7 in the morning until 9:30 or 10 pm without rest. Then they treated us with rice, not porridge."

"We became weak and fell sick very often because of long hours of work under the sun and rain, without enough sleep...or food and water," said Thon Thy, 51, a former member of a children's work brigade assigned to dig ditches at the dam site.

"Life there was a living hell on earth," added Mun Muth, 54. "We were forced to work day and night. We were not fit even to be called animals."

Im Chaem, a protegee of Southwest Zone Secretary Ta Mok, was installed as Preah Netr Preah district chief during Mok's massive purge of the Northwest in mid-1977. She controlled an area into which thousands of people had been forcibly transferred to labor on other irrigation projects, living in constant danger of arrest and execution. She has also been accused of sending laborers from her district to work on the Trapeang Thma dam in neighboring Phnom Srok district.

She denied those charges yesterday in a telephone interview from her home in Oddar Meanchey province, where she is now a CPP commune chief.

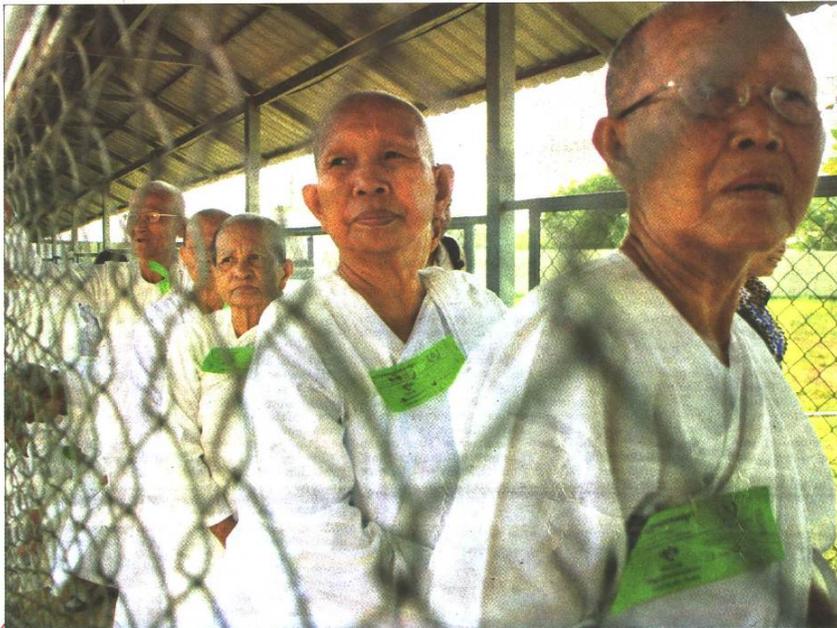
"I didn't send people to construct the dam, and I wasn't involved with other crimes during that regime," she said. "If I had committed a crime, I would be coming out to take responsibility."

She said she arrived in the Northwest after the dam was complete, and sent people there only to cultivate rice in the irrigated area.

"We just implemented the orders. Leaders at the village, commune and district level had no power to object to orders released by superiors, or they would face serious penalties," she said. "Of course, there was killing stemming from individual hate. People just attacked people, then put blame on upper leaders."

Im Chaem went on to dismiss speculation that she was a suspect in Case 004, saying she was certain "it was just a rumor."

"The government already said the tribunal should stop with Case 002," she said. "I'm happy because I feel protected by the government. Especially Prime Minister Hun Sen is protecting my life."



A group of Buddhist nuns enter the Khmer Rouge tribunal for the second day of hearings in Case 002 yesterday on the outskirts of Phnom Penh. SUNAN GHANNARONG

Royal pardon focus for tribunal

James O'Toole

THE Khmer Rouge tribunal continued yesterday with the second day of hearings in the trial of the four most senior surviving leaders of Democratic Kampuchea, with debate focusing largely on the 1996 pardon and amnesty granted to former KR foreign minister Ieng Sary.

In addition to Ieng Sary and his wife, former KR social action minister Ieng Thirith, the case also features former KR head of state Khieu Samphan and Brother Number 2 Nuon Chea.

For the second day in a row, Nuon Chea left the hearing early in the morning, telling the judges he would return to the Trial Chamber when his own case was considered.

Yesterday's hearing instead focused on Ieng Sary, who received a pardon signed by then-king Norodom Sihanouk upon defecting to the government in 1996.

Sihanouk pardoned Ieng Sary in relation to his 1979 conviction in absentia at the People's Revolutionary Tribunal, convened shortly after the fall of the Khmer Rouge, where he was

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THE PHNOM PENH POST | JUNE 29, 2011

News

Day two for KRT's Case 002

KR Tribunal Contempt proceedings considered

Continued from page 1

sentenced to death in absentia along with regime leader Pol Pot. Ieng Sary also received amnesty from prosecution under the 1994 Law to Outlaw the Democratic Kampuchea Group, which criminalised membership of the Khmer Rouge.

In a decision earlier this year, the court's Pre-Trial Chamber ruled that the pardon and amnesty were no bar to Ieng Sary's current prosecution.

The pardon, the judges said, related only to his 1979 conviction; the amnesty, they ruled, applied only to the 1994 law and not to the charges under domestic and international law that Ieng Sary currently faces.

This ruling is not binding on the Trial Chamber, however, and defence lawyers argued yesterday that the court could not prosecute Ieng Sary.

"Mr Ieng Sary negotiated that he would only reintegrate [with the Cambodian government] if he received an amnesty from any future prosecutions for any alleged acts," defence lawyer Ang Udom said. "This was a non-negotiable condition."

American defence lawyer Michael Karnavas acknowledged that amnesties or pardons for individuals suspected of mass crimes may be "distasteful".

As in Ieng Sary's case, however, they were often necessary to end armed conflict, he said.

"I agree that everyone de-



Ieng Sary sits at the Khmer Rouge tribunal yesterday. ECDG/POOL

serves justice, no doubt about it, but I also am a fundamental believer in the power of the law, and the law has to be applied whether we like it or not," he said.

Prosecutors argued, however, that the amnesty did not apply to genocide and other charges listed in the current indictment against Ieng Sary and that, in any case, amnesties could not be given under international law for crimes of such gravity.

Officials from the United Nations and the Cambodian government were clearly aware of the issues surrounding Ieng

Sary's prosecution as they drafted regulations for the court. "There has been only one case, dated 14 September 1996, when a pardon was granted to only one person with regard to a 1979 conviction on the charge of genocide," the 2003 agreement establishing the tribunal states. "The United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia agree that the scope of this pardon is a matter to be decided by the Tribunal."

Prime Minister Hun Sen, then serving alongside Norodom Ranariddh in a coalition government, said in 1996 that Ieng

Sary's pardon and amnesty had been specifically tailored to allow for future prosecution.

"If you study the wording of the Royal (pardon and amnesty), you will see that there is still the possibility to try the crimes committed by Ieng Sary," Hun Sen said.

"We paid much attention to the wording of the pardon ... there are no words in it which ban the accusation of Ieng Sary in front of a court which may be formed in the coming times."

Trial Chamber president Nil Nonn said yesterday that proceedings this week, originally scheduled to conclude on Thursday, will now stretch into Friday after running behind schedule. Subsequent hearings involving witnesses' testimony are not expected until August or September.

Towards the conclusion of yesterday's hearing, the parties discussed the Ieng Sary team's claim that the statute of limitations for grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions in existence under Cambodian law at the time of the alleged offences had expired, barring their inclusion in the current case.

The prosecution reminded the court, however, that the first defendant convicted at the tribunal, former S-21 prison chief Kaing Guek Eav, was convicted of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, and the defence claim appeared unlikely to find favour.

As they did during the first day of the trial, victims and other interested members of the public filled the courtroom gallery to catch a glimpse of the Case 002 defendants.

Sar Saroeun, 55, of Kampong Cham province, said outside the court that he had served as a driver in the Khmer Rouge until his 1978 arrest and transfer to a road construction site in Kampong Speu province.

He claimed to have attended lectures by KR leaders including Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan after the regime took power in 1975 in which audience members were exhorted to seek out enemies within their ranks.

"During the Khmer Rouge regime, they taught me how to kill and how to find enemies," Sar Saroeun said. "I would like the tribunal to find the real face of these people and show that they committed these crimes."

Other former members of the movement, however, are less enthusiastic about the case.

Srey Bo, 57, said at the court yesterday she had followed the ousted regime leaders to northwestern Cambodia in 1981, settling in the KR stronghold of Malai district, in Banteay Meanchey province.

Fighting back tears, she said she pitied the defendants and "never saw them killing anyone". "For me personally, they only did good things," she said.

JUDGES at the Khmer Rouge Tribunal are actively considering contempt proceedings against people who have leaked confidential court documents as well as media outlets that have published them, a court spokesman said yesterday.

The comments followed the publication on Monday of confidential documents by the New Zealand-based Scoop news site.

"The co-investigating judges have already made clear that they may pursue by legal means anyone publishing from confidential court documents," court spokesman Lars Olsen said, referring to a June 9 statement.

"Contempt of court procedures against persons who forwarded confidential documents without authorisation and against those who published them are under active consideration by the office of the co-investigating judges," Olsen added.

The United States-based *Christian Science Monitor* published two articles earlier this month that quoted extensively from confidential documents relating to the court's controversial Cases 003 and 004, sparking the statement from the judges.

Scoop cited the judges' rejection of a Case 003 civil party application by Rob Hamill, who lost his brother to the Khmer Rouge, in explaining its decision to publish. THOMAS MILLER

