

**Second Quarter Report
April – June 2008**

SUMMARY

Activities for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal

This quarter the Legal Response Team provided over 2500 document pages to the ECCC, defense council, and civil party lawyers. The team continued to work with Court officials to promote the adoption of thorough procedures for the transfer, handling, storage, and return of original documents. It also provided trainings on how to access documents in the DC-Cam archives to civil party lawyers and NGOs assisting civil party applicants.

Victim Participation Project

The Victim Participation (VPA) Team visited Prey Veng, Pursat, and Siem Reap provinces to assist *Renakse* petitioners and other survivors in understanding and filling out ECCC victim complaint forms. The team also visited a Cham Muslim community in Kampong Chhang at their request and traveled to Kampong Thom to explain to relatives of five Tuol Sleng prisoners their right to participate in the *Duch* trial. Additionally, it assisted villagers from Kampong Thom, Preah Vihea, and Kampong Cham who attended the Ieng Thirith Pre-Trial hearing with the Living Documents project. All together it collected 361 complaints and civil party applications.

Documentation

The Documentation Team keyed/catalogued over 1500 documents this quarter, all of which were from the Swedish (D) collection. Copies were sent to the ECCC and Rutgers University.

On April 17th a new Tuol Sleng exhibition, organized by the Museum Team and called “Reflections: Democratic Kampuchea and Beyond,” opened. Over 500 Cham Muslim youths attended the opening as part of a tour conducted by the Student Outreach Team.

Promoting Accountability Project

The Promoting Accountability Team participated in the Victim Participation Project’s trips to Kampong Chhnang, Prey Veng, Pursat, and Siem Reap provinces. The team also launched its new pilot project with a trip to Anlong Veng to collect stories of former cadre and soldiers who helped people during the Democratic Kampuchea era.

Public Education and Outreach

This quarter the Living Documents Project brought 50 villagers from three provinces to learn about and observe the ECCC hearings on Ieng Thirith's provisional detention appeal and 50 villagers from four provinces to learn about and observe Ieng Sary's provisional detention appeal.

The Phnom Penh Public Information Room received 319 visitors and visited Pursat province with the Film Team to educate villagers about Democratic Kampuchea (DK) history and provide an update on the work of the ECCC. DC-Cam Rutgers is setting up an exhibition of the paintings of Khmer Rouge atrocities by S-21 survivor Bou Meng.

The Oral History Project Team held an awards ceremony for the 47 Cham Muslim youth who contributed essays for a writing contest with the theme "connecting youth with their parents." The ten winning essays will be published in successive issues of *Searching for the Truth* magazine.

The Student Outreach Team organized a visit by 511 Cham Muslim students to visit the ECCC, Choeung Ek killing fields, and Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum to commemorate the April 17th anniversary of the fall of Phnom Penh to the Khmer Rouge. It also provided information to students attending a Youth Festival in Pursat province.

The Victims of Torture Project Team began a new year-long project aimed at training DC-Cam staff and rural community leaders in recognizing symptoms of mental health illnesses and counseling and referring people for treatment.

The Film Team video taped ECCC proceedings and field trips by the Public Information Room and the Victim Participation Project, and participated in a Youth Festival with the Student Outreach Team. The team continued its work on two documentaries: one about a Cham Muslim widowed during the DK-era and one about *Renakse* petitioners who are filing victim participation complaints with the ECCC.

Research, Translation and Publication

Nean Yin continued ongoing research on the history of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. Farina So completed her paper exploring how Oral History can help promote informal genocide education in the Cham Muslim community and society as a whole. Translation work on Getting Away with Genocide, Hill Tribes under the Khmer Rouge, and Brother Number One continues.

Magazine, Radio and Television

Three Khmer issues of *Searching for the Truth* were published, including the magazine's 100th issue. We continue to broadcast articles from *Searching for the Truth* and selections from Brother Enemy on FM 103 in Kampot province.

National and International Cooperation

The Center's staff participated in a large number of NGO meetings related to victim participation and other Court-related issues. Ten law students from the United States joined the Center as summer associates to conduct legal research on issues arising before the ECCC. In May the ECCC Office of Administration formally supported DC-Cam's efforts to fund the conversion of 920 reels of microfilm into a format that would allow searchable electronic access to the document archive. DC-Cam signed a permanent memorandum of understanding with the Stiftelsen Arkivet Center for Historical Reflection and Peace Building in Norway for the purpose of collaborating on the development of courses, conferences, seminars, research projects, and training programs.

Beyond the Tribunal

In April the Cambodian Council of Ministers officially approved DC-Cam's plans and provided a piece of land for it to build a permanent genocide center in Phnom Penh. Also in April, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport approved including the study of genocide history in the Ministry's school curriculum as well as DC-Cam's plans to develop guidance materials for teachers and conduct teacher training activities based on Kamboly Dy's A History of Democratic Kampuchea 1975-1979.

1. THE KHMER ROUGE TRIBUNAL: ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

1) General News

Ieng Sary Appeal Hearing Begins

On June 30th, the Pre-Trial Chamber began its hearing on Ieng Sary's provisional detention appeal.

UNAKRT Head Administrator Steps Down

At the end of May Michelle Lee, UNAKRT Coordinator and ECCC Office of Administration Deputy Director, retired from the United Nations and stepped down from her position at the ECCC. She has been replaced by Knut Rosandhang of Norway.



Ieng Sary in the ECCC courtroom

Pre-Trial Chamber Hears Ieng Thirith's Appeal of Her Provisional Detention

On May 21st, the Pre-Trial Chamber heard Ieng Thirith's Appeal of the Co-Investigative Judges (CIJs) decision to hold her in provisional detention. The appeal seeks Ieng Thirith's release, subject to such conditions as the Pre-Trial Chamber considers necessary to ensure her appearance at subsequent proceedings. The

Defense put forth two main arguments in support of its appeal: (1) the CIJs finding of “well-founded reason[s] to believe that [Ieng Thirith] committed” the alleged crimes is unsupported and violates the principle of presumption of innocence; and (2) the CIJs had “no proper evidential basis” for finding her detention necessary.

Co-Investigating Judges Formally Conclude Duch Investigation

On May 15th, the CIJs notified the parties that they had concluded the first case file concerning Duch and the Tuol Sleng torture center. They are now in the process of determining whether Duch should be indicted and if so on what charges.

Pre-Trial Chamber Approves Ieng Visits

On April 30th, the Pre-Trial Chamber found that the Co-Investigating Judges (CIJs)’ decisions limiting contact between husband and wife Ieng Sary and Ieng Thirith were not adequately reasoned. Noting that the couple has had 30 years to discuss allegations related to their alleged crimes, it found that the CIJs “did not explain how the limitation of contacts is a necessary and proportional measure to protect the interests of the investigation.” As a consequence, it decided that in accordance with their right to be “treated with humanity” the Iengs “should be allowed to meet in accordance with the detention rules applicable at the ECCC Provisional Detention Facility.”



Ieng Thirith at her ECCC hearing

ECCC Human Resources Management Review Report Released

A review of ECCC human resources management by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu was released on April 25th. The review team assessed whether measures taken to address issues raised by an earlier HR audit had been implemented and whether the HR management policies and practices of the Cambodian side of the ECCC meet international standards. The team found that “[r]obust systems have been developed and implemented to address previous shortcomings, provide effective support to the judicial process and minimize the risk of questionable HR practices occurring in the future.” It also said that continued capacity building measures would be required.



Jacques Vergès speaking to reporters after the Khieu Samphan hearing

Khieu Samphan Provisional Detention Appeal Hearing Adjourned Due to Refusal of International Co-Lawyer to Participate

At Khieu Samphan’s April 23 provisional detention appeals hearing, international co-lawyer Jacques Vergès refused to participate on the basis that all the documents in the case file had not yet been translated into French, one of the

three official languages of the Court. Khieu said that this deprived of him adequate legal representation at the hearing. The Pre-Trial chamber adjourned the proceedings to a later date and issued a warning to Vergès after finding that he had

provided no notice of his objections and that his behavior abused the processes of the Court and the rights of the accused.

New ECCC Information Centre Opens in Downtown Phnom Penh

On April 21st, the new downtown ECCC Information Centre opened. The office is intended to facilitate the public's access to the Court and will mainly be used by the Victims Unit and Public Affairs Section. The Office became fully operational in June.



New Postings on Cambodia Tribunal Website (www.cambodiatribunal.org)

New postings to the Cambodia Tribunal Website include video of the Khieu Samphan, Ieng Thirith and Ieng Sary provisional detention appeals hearings; video of the Co-Prosecutor's Press Conference on the Adjournment of the Hearing of Khieu Samphan's Provisional Detention Appeal; exclusive video interviews by former CBS news anchor Bill Kurtis with the last three surviving prosecutors of post-World War II trials held in Nuremberg — Ben Ferencz, Henry King and Whitney Harris — about their perspectives on the upcoming ECCC trials; and a clip of interviews of Cambodian youth from Pursat about their awareness of Khmer Rouge history and their reaction to the Khmer Rouge trial.

10 Law Students from the US Join DC-Cam As Summer Associates

10 US law students began working at DC-Cam as Summer Legal Associates: Annie Gell, Columbia University School of Law; Natalia Nahra, Santa Clara University School of Law; Cosette Creamer, Harvard Law School; Chris Dearing, Seattle University School of Law; Erin Colleran, Temple University Beasley School of Law; Randle DeFalco, Rutgers School of Law – Newark; Marwan Sehwill, Northwestern University School of Law; Sadie Blanchard, Yale Law School; Eric Leveridge, American University Washington College of Law; and Jared Watkins, Brooklyn Law School.

2) Legal Response Team

Documents Provided to the ECCC

In April, the Legal Response Team met with an ECCC defense consultant to explain how to access DC-Cam's archive for documents related to the *Duch* case. He requested and received 69 pages of documents and a CD with 29 pages of color-scanned files. In May the Defense Support Section (DSS) requested and was provided 1,721 pages of scanned pages and translations of those documents. At its request, the Office of the Co-Prosecutors (OCP) was provided 133 documents,

encompassing 897 scanned pages. In June the Response Team provided 714 pages of photocopied documents to the OCP, the DSS, and civil party lawyers.

Documents Provided to the ECCC, Quarter 2				
	April	May	June	Total
Number of requests	1	2	3	6
Pages of documents	69	1854	714	2637
CDs of photographs	1			1
Film DVDs	0	0	0	0

Assistance to the Public and Media

A Cambodian living in France requested information related to an S-21 prisoner and was provided 221 pages of documents free of charge.

Other Activities

April highlights.

The Response Team met with representatives of the Office of the Co-Prosecutors (OCP) and Charles Muraya, the newly appointed Head of the Records and Archives Unit to hear about DC-Cam's experiences handling, storing, and archiving original documents. Mr. Muraya requested more information about DC-Cam's online database and returned later in the month for a presentation on that topic. Investigators from the Office of the Co-Investigative Judges interviewed 5 DC-Cam staff members about work they conducted on behalf of DC-Cam. On April 21 Team Leader Dara Vanthan and Legal Advisor Anne Heindel attended the informal opening of the new ECCC Information Center in Phnom Penh, where they participated in a meeting with United Nations Assistant Secretary General and Controller Warren Sach addressing the budgetary needs of the Victim's Unit.

May highlights.

In May DC-Cam Legal Advisors Beth Van Schaack of Santa Clara University School of Law and Ron Slye of Seattle University School of Law spent a week at the Center. During their visit they, Dara Vanthan and Anne Heindel met with Tarik Abdulhak, Senior Court Management Officer, and Charles Muraya, Head of the Records and Archives Unit, to discuss the Court's progress in adopting procedures for the transfer, handling, storage, and return of original documents. It was agreed that the Court will keep in touch with the Center about its progress in this area and will invite staff to see the secure document storage room once it is ready for use.

Dara Vanthan met with staff from the ECCC Court Management section to discuss how DC-Cam might help with the Court's translation backlog and submitted a fee quotation for the Center's translation services to the Court.

June highlights.

On June 4th Dara Vanthan and Anne Heindel met with 15 new ECCC interns to provide them with an overview of DC-Cam's work collecting KR documents; mapping mass graves, prisons and memorials; conducting interviews; and facilitating victim complaints, survivor attendance at ECCC proceedings, and outreach. They learned how to search for documents in the DC-Cam archive using the on-line databases and the procedures for making a document request. The following day Mr. Vanthan and Ms. Heindel met with lawyers working for Advocates sans Frontieres (ASF) to explain how to use the DC-Cam online database to find documents supporting civil party applications. On June 11 DC-Cam hosted a debate on the applicability of the crime of genocide to DK crimes by 5 students from the University of San Francisco. It was attended by several ECCC personnel. On June 13th the Response Team provided training for all interested NGOs on how to use the DC-Cam online database to find documents supporting victim complaints and civil party applications. Around 30 people attended, including representatives from CHRAC, KID, TPO, CSD, ADHOC, YRDP, OSJI, and ASF.

3) Victim Participation Project (VPA)

On April 3rd, the VPA Team visited a Cham Muslim community in Kampong Chhnang at their request and helped 11 people fill out complaints. From April 8-10 the team conducted a trip to the former Eastern Zone, Prey Veng Province (see **Appendix** for their full report).

In May, the Team assisted villagers from Kampong Thom, Preah Vihea, and Kampong Cham who attended Ieng Thirith's Pre-Trial hearing with the Living Document project. Twenty-three people in all chose to submit a victim participation form with the Court. From May 22-29, the team went to Pursat province and helped 158 villagers file complaints, including some from the Kampuchea Krom minority group. Also in May, the Victim Participation and Tribunal Response Teams met with the new head of the Victims Unit, Bophal Keat, and deputy head Gabriela Gonzalez Rivas to discuss cooperation with the VU in distributing acknowledgment receipts to complainants, in following up on complaint forms that are determined to provide incomplete information, and by providing opportunities for the VU to test the utility of a revised victim participation form during a Living Documents Project training. The meeting also focused on the availability of protective measures for victims.



VPA visit to Siem Reap

In June the Team was in Siem Reap from June 16-30, where they collected 139 Victim Participation Forms. They also submitted 181 completed forms to the Victims Unit, many of which were collected from Kampuchea Krom minorities in Pursat. On June 20, the team brought a civil party who had been assisted by the Center to a meeting with the Victims Unit to discuss legal representation options. The team has contacted a list of pro-bono lawyers registered with the VU to inquire about their services and is in the process of determining how to best ensure that any civil party assisted by DC-Cam

receives appropriate legal representation. June 26-28 the team visited the relatives of five Tuol Sleng prisoners from Kampong Thom Province. Three of the relatives chose to file civil party applications and two chose to file complaints. While in Kampong Thom, the team delivered the first acknowledgment letters to five members of the Cham Muslim community who had completed Victim Information Forms during DC-Cam's conference in October 2007. The team met with one individual to ask him for further information to complete his Form.

DC-Cam Assistance to Date in Assisting Victims in Filing Complaints		
Month	Number of Complainants	Location(s)
April	41	Kampong Chhnang, Prey Veng Province
May	181	Kampong Thom, Preah Vihea, Kampong Cham, Pursat
June	139	Siem Reap, Kampong Thom
Total 2008	710	
Total 2007	459	
Total to date	1169	

2. DOCUMENTATION

1) Cataloging and Database Management

This quarter the team continued cataloguing and keying into the MySQL biographical database the 15,018 documents, consisting of 52,609 pages, received from the University of Lund in February 2007. They have all been scanned as .tif documents and sent to the Office of the Co-Prosecutors.

Database Management Activities, Quarter 1			
Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
April	Keying documents	Swedish documents (D Collection)	61 records
	Cataloging	Swedish documents (D Collection)	500 worksheets
	Listing Documents	D Collection	630 records
May	Cataloging documents	Swedish documents (D Collection)	35 worksheets
	Listing documents	D Collection	630 records
June	Keying documents	Swedish documents (D Collection)	61 records
	Cataloging	Swedish documents (D Collection)	857 worksheets
	Listing documents	D Collection	690 records
Total 2nd quarter	122 records keyed, 1392 worksheets catalogued, 1950 documents listed		
Total 2008	1929 records keyed, 4287 worksheets catalogued, 3698 documents listed		
B Collection: Confessions from S-21 (Tuol Sleng Prison).			

Database Management Activities, Quarter 1			
Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
<p>BCB Collection: Books written by foreign scholars on Khmer Rouge history or acts of genocide in Cambodia.</p> <p>D Collection: Confessions; Khmer Rouge notebooks, biographies, and execution logs; interviews with former Khmer Rouge; books and articles, and post-1979 documents on the Khmer Rouge. The keying of this collection is somewhat behind schedule owing to the completion of work for the ECCC this quarter. Work on this collection also included editing spellings in both Khmer and English, and translation.</p> <p>J Collection: Confessions from S-21 (Tuol Sleng Prison).</p> <p>L Collection: Intelligence documents from the Lon Nol regime.</p> <p>R Collection: Post-1979 petitions from the Cambodian people to the United Nations detailing atrocities committed by the Khmer Rouge. The Access listing of this collection has proceeded as planned and is now complete. English and Khmer spellings were also corrected for the Access list.</p> <p>S Collection: Interviews conducted by student volunteers.</p> <p>Y Collection: Biographies of S-21 prisoners and government leaders during Democratic Kampuchea, collected from books and periodicals.</p>			

2) Microfilming

All of the documents microfilmed this quarter were cross-checked and sent to DC-Cam's office at Rutgers University.

Month	Activity	Documents	Number of
April	Microfilming	D Collection	10 reels
	Developing film	D Collection	8 reels
May	Microfilming	D Collection	2 reels
	Developing film	D Collection	8 reels
Total 2 nd quarter		10 reels microfilmed; 16 reels developed	

3) Exhibitions

Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum

On April 17th a new exhibition organized by the Museum Team and called "Reflections: Democratic Kampuchea and Beyond" opened at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. The exhibition is housed in three buildings and features photographs taken from the DC-Cam archives and publications. The visual documents placed on the walls give insight into life during Democratic Kampuchea; the torture, execution, and killing in the prison systems; the finding and excavation of countless mass graves; the various ways Cambodians have sought to remember and memorialize the victims; and the ongoing process of and search for justice. Over 500 Cham Muslim youths attended the opening as part of a tour conducted by the Student Outreach Team.



35 people wrote comments in the Tuol Sleng photo exhibition book in June. Due to preparations for the new exhibition no comments were collected in April and May.

Selected comments:

With all the evidence and education of places like this throughout history, do we allow it to continue in a similar way today!

– S.C. Australia

My heart is heavy with sadness and sorrow for the terrible atrocities that the Cambodian people endured during the darkest years. May peace, happiness and prosperity rise from the ashes of this shameful and senseless past.

– G.L. USA

The horrors sorrow and suffering contained without these walls leaves a lasting and shocking impact on anyone who takes the time to confront the country's darkest history. It is hard to believe that life continues and prospers after such atrocities, and it deepens my respect for my Cambodian friend and colleagues in what they have archived in the short time since this horrible past, with the feelings of loss and heart break still so raw within them.

– A. Broun

3. PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY

In April, Promoting Accountability (PA) Team members Vannak Sok, Chhay Khin, and Sotheany Hin joined the Victim Participation (VPA) Team on a field trip to Kampong Chhnang province, where they helped ethnic Cham villagers to fill out ECCC Victim Participation Forms. Later in the month they joined VPA Team on a trip to Prey Veng province to help villagers fill out the form. In all, they assisted 14 villagers in filling complaints with the Court. In May, the PA Team joined the VPA Team's trip to Pursat province and assisted 72 people in filling out Victim Participation Forms. And in June they joined VPA Team in Siem Reap for 10 days and helped 48 people fill out complaints.

In June the Team launched a pilot project to locate former cadre and soldiers who helped and saved the lives of "new people." From June 16-21 they traveled to the KR stronghold of Anlong Veng district, Oddar Meanchey province, where Pol Pot was tried by Khmer Rouge in 1998 and died that same year. They were joined by legal associates Jared Watkins and Randle DeFalco. They heard stories from individuals who, among other acts, refused to kill someone accused of losing his gun, shared food with people who were starving, refused to dispense substandard medicine, and gave people directions to the Cambodian-Thai border.

4. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

1) Living Documents Project

In May, the Living Documents project invited 50 villagers from three provinces to participate in the hearing on leng Thirith's appeal against provisional detention. On May 20th the participants attended an information session at which they learned about leng's personal background and the roles she held during the DK regime, received information about her arrest and the provisional detention order from which she was appealing, and learned about the legal issues surrounding provisional detention and the structure and procedure of the ECCC. The participants also learned about their right to participate in ECCC proceedings. The following day they attended both the morning and afternoon sessions of the hearing, where they were asked questions and photographed by the press. When asked about their experiences, despite expressing some frustration with the legal terminology used in the courtroom, the participants expressed general satisfaction with the proceedings and its progress in delivering justice to victims. They were also eager to share what they had learned with their communities, where access to information is difficult.



Living Document Project participants waiting to go through ECCC security for the leng Thirith hearing.

In June the project invited 50 villagers from four provinces to participate in the leng Sary provisional detention appeals hearing. On Sunday June 29th the participants, including some who had previously attended Center tours to Tuol Sleng, Choeung Ek and the ECCC premises, learned about the proceedings they would be witnessing and watched three documentary films produced by the Center, "Behind the Walls of S-21," "Preparing for Justice," and "A Story of a Khmer Rouge Rape Survivor." On June 30th they attended the first day of the hearing, which primarily addressed the fitness of the accused to participate in the proceedings.

Living Documents ECCC Tours to Date			
Session Number	Dates	Number of Participants	Composition of Group
	April	0	(Kieu Samphan provisional detention appeals hearing held <i>in camera</i>)
10	May	50	Preah Vihear, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom
11	June	50	Kampong Speu, Kampot, Prey Veng, Sihanoukville
	2008	260	
	2007	1,209	

Living Documents ECCC Tours to Date			
Session Number	Dates	Number of Participants	Composition of Group
	2006	5,169	
Total to Date		6,638	

2) Cham Muslim Oral History Project (CMOHP)

This quarter DC-Cam staff helped transcribed tapes of interviews of Cham Muslim women and religious leaders for the CMOHP. Three hundred of approximately 400 tapes of interviews have now been transcribed.



CMOHF essay contest participants

To thank the 47 Cham Muslim Youth who contributed essays to the CMOHP contest, "Connecting Youth with their Parents," an awards ceremony was held in conjunction with the April 17th Cham Muslim student tour. The top ten essays were selected according to the following criteria: (1) style and language, (2) coherence of ideas and viewpoints on the Khmer Rouge, (3) creativity and thoughtfulness, and (4)

grammar and spelling. These 10 essays will be published in DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth* magazine. All 47 students were given copies of the History of Democratic Kampuchea, a notebook, a pen, a copy of *Searching for the Truth*, and a letter of appreciation. The students were encouraged to write and learn more about their parents' experiences to help bridge the connection between them and their parents. The stories in these essays have been analyzed by team leader Farina So in her paper "Promoting Genocide Education and Reconciliation through Oral History: the Case of Cham Muslim Youth in Cambodia," available at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/Public_Information.htm. Contestant Soth Naset, a graduate student from Phnom Penh International Law University, was interviewed by Chheang Bopha for Ka-Set. The interview will also be published in *Searching for the Truth*.

In May, team leader Farina So attended an inauguration of Imam Sann Mosque in Tramaung Chrum village, Samki Meanchey district, Kampong Chhnang province. Later in the month she attended a second mosque inauguration presided over by Prime Minister Hun Sen. She was also interviewed about her work for a G-21 feature story.

In June Ms. So transcribed interviews, summarized transcripts, and began outlining the structure for her book project on Cham Muslim women's lives under the Khmer Rouge.

3) Public Information Room (PIR)

Activities in Phnom Penh

This quarter the Public Information Room received 319 visitors, both individuals and groups, who read documents, watched films, interviewed staff members, requested books and magazine, filled out ECCC complaints, and toured the Center.

April highlights.

Debra Konver from University of New Mexico researched questions of ethnic identity, Kim Marks from Action Asia conducted research for his Ph.D. thesis, and Phan Kunsak from Norton University researched the educational system in Cambodia. Eighteen Swedish university students and Cambodian students from the Khmer Youth Association (KYA) watched the film "Behind the Walls of S-21" and learned about Khmer Rouge history, the work of DC-Cam, and ECCC developments from Team Leader Sok-Kheang Ly. Twenty Cambodian students from KYA returned a few days later for more KR information and documents that they could share with youth in their home provinces. Professor Walter L. William from Shoah Institute at University of

Southern California wanted to learn about DC-Cam's genocide research and to establish a link between DC-Cam and USC.

Selected Visitors to the PIR in the Second Quarter

Students: University of New Mexico, University of Southern California (USC), Norton University, Yale University, George Washington University, Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE), University of Paris, University of San Francisco, University of New York City, Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP), Royal University of Law and Economics and Pannasastra University.

NGOs: Khmer Youth Association, Youth Partnership Development, Corra Film (NYC), Action Asia, Hatha Kase Kap, Thai Film Foundation, East-West Center, Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI), Human Rights Watch, CHRAC, Build Cambodia, Khmer Youth Association, TPO, CSD, ADHOC, DHL, Reyum, Infinity Group

International Organizations: Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC),

Media: G-21 Magazine, Mekong Times, Bangkok Post, NHK (Japanese TV), ASF France, Cambodia Daily, RF Red Furnesse.

Government: USA, New Zealand, Canada, Sweden, UK, Belgium

May/June highlights.

Team Leader Sok-Kheang Ly gave the Desk Officer of the Mekong and Burma Team of the South-East Asia & Pacific Group a tour of DC-Cam and answered her questions about the Center's work documenting KR history. Researchers sought documents related to trauma, asked to read confessions, watched films, and interviewed staff members. Yin Chheng Soru from Cambodia Development Council requested maps and photos.

PIR Road Trips

In May, the PIR Team traveled to Pursat Province with the Film Team, where they held a meeting to discuss Khmer Rouge history, provide an update on the work of the ECCC, provide information about an upcoming visit of the Victim Participation

Team, and screen two documentary films. One participant told the team that although she was aware through radio broadcasts that there would be a trial of KR leaders, before the teams' visit she didn't know the names of the charged persons or anything about the provisional detention appeals proceedings before the ECCC's pre-trial chamber. She and others told the team about how the KR regime had used art to recruit villagers into their armed forces and also to encourage the starving population to work hard. Read more about this trip in the article entitled "Artistic Roles in the Khmer Rouge Revolution," available at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Living_Documents.htm.

Activities in the United States

The DC-Cam Rutgers office has been planning and setting up an exhibition at Paul Robeson Galleries, Rutgers-Newark, to display paintings of Khmer Rouge atrocities by Bou Meng, an S-21 survivor. This exhibition, as well as a documentary film detailing the memory and experience of Bou Meng, is part of former DC-Cam staff member Vannak Huy's Spring 2008 master's thesis work.

In June Professor Alex Hinton, the Director of the Center for Genocide and Human Rights at Rutgers-Newark, visited DC-Cam in Phnom Penh and witnessed the Ieng Sary's provisional detention appeals hearing. Professor Hinton returned to Rutgers with twenty-five copies of Stilled Lives, Tum Teav, Seven Candidates for Prosecution, The Chain of Terror, and Night of the Khmer Rouge for the use of the Center of Genocide and Human Rights and also the John Cotton Dana Library.

From April to June 2008 DC-Cam funded Sothearith Im's field research in Cambodia for the completion of his PhD dissertation for Ohio University's E. W. Scripps School of Journalism on public broadcasting services in Cambodia. Mr. Im is a former DC-Cam staff member and a Fulbright scholar. Through DC-Cam Public Information Room at Rutgers-Newark, he has been providing research assistance to DC-Cam and support for current DC-Cam staff studying overseas.

4) Student Outreach

Cham Muslim Student Tour

To commemorate April 17th, the anniversary of the fall of Phnom Penh to the Khmer Rouge, the Student Outreach Team, assisted by the Promoting Accountability and Cambodia Tribunal Monitor Teams, organized a visit by 511 Cham Muslim students from the Cambodia Islamic Orphanage Center in Choam Chao, Russey Keo High School, Chea Sim Chamraen Rath High School, and several universities to the ECCC, Choeung Ek Memorial, and Tuol Sleng Museum. The team intends to hold a big tour like this every three months for high school students. In addition, each month they plan to organize a small tour of provincial genocide sites and memorials for around 12-20 local high school students.

The April 17 tour began at the Pedagogical School (National Institute of Education) where the students received a package of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, a notebook, and a pen. The acclaimed Cambodian historian Sambo Manara led a discussion on the controversy surrounding April 17th as an historical event. The

students also heard a short introduction on the tribunal from DC-Cam Deputy Director Dara Vanthan. The students then departed for the ECCC where they met with ECCC Press Officer Reach Sambath and other ECCC personnel. After two hours of questions and answers, the students toured the ECCC premises. The students then travelled to Choeung Ek Genocidal Center and to Tuol Sleng for the opening of the new DC-Cam exhibition, *Reflections: Democratic Kampuchea and Beyond*.

The tour was undertaken to provide information to students about the ECCC and its development and also give people from a younger generation the opportunity to participate in the justice process. It also was intended to broaden understanding and perspectives on the historical and sociological significance of the Cambodian genocide and its repercussions.

Youth Festival

On April 26 and 27, the Student Outreach Team, joined by the Film Team and Dany Long of the Promoting Accountability Team, traveled to Pursat Province to participate in a Youth Festival organized by the International Replication Institute (IRI) and the Youth Council of Cambodia (YCC). The event was housed inside Sen Sabaymen Restaurant with 30 exhibition booths from NGOs, private companies, government institutes, and other organizations, explaining their service and commitment to youth development. The teams decorated the DC-Cam booth with the Center's name and main objectives in Khmer and English, and also displayed DC-Cam publications and books. Two-hundred copies of *Searching for the Truth* magazine were distributed. The teams also showed the DC-Cam documentary film "Preparing for Justice" during the festival.

Many students were interested in the textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*. Some of them sat and read the book and other DC-Cam publications at the corner of the booth, which the teams had prepared as a mobile library or reading room. Other students requested a copy of the book, and a representative from YCC in Battambang requested a complete set of 36 DC-Cam publications to place in the organization's archive and library.

Outreach

In June Sayana Ser gave a talk and answered questions about DK history and the tribunal for 48 students brought to the Center by the Khmer Youth Association (KYA). Afterward they watched the film "Preparing for Justice" and were each provided a copy of *Searching for Truth* magazine. On June 30, Ms. Ser gave a talk about and answered the questions of a group of 33 Burmese youth who came to visit the Center through the auspices of the Youth Resource Development Program (YRDP). At the end, they said that they hoped that Burma will have a center like DC-Cam.

5) Film Project

Trip to the Prey Veng with VPA Project

In April, the Film Team spent three days with the Victim Participation (VPA) Project at a village in Prey Veng Province, where they conducted video-interviews with five

people about their life before, during and after the Khmer Rouge regime. Most of the interviewees are widows who lost their husbands during the KR period.

Participating Youth Festival in Pursat

The Team participated in an April Youth Festival in Pursat with the Student Outreach Team, where they screened the documentary film, "Preparing for Justice" and interviewed Cambodian youths about their awareness of Khmer Rouge history and their reaction to the Khmer Rouge trial. A 12-minute video clip from these interviews is available at www.cambodiatribunal.org.

Trip to Pursat with VPA Project

In May, the Film Team spent 10 days in Pursat province with the Victim Participation (VPA) Project, filming people who filed complaints with the ECCC. They also conducted video-interviews with 24 people from three districts of Pursat province to ask about their experience during the Khmer Rouge period and their reaction to, opinion of, and suggestions for the ECCC. Twelve of the interviewees were either Kampuchea Krom residents or they had connections to Khmer Kampuchea Krom. According to the interviewees, most of Khmer Kampuchea Krom residents living there were discriminated against and executed by Khmer Rouge because they were considered to be Vietnamese. The team plans to use the interview footage to produce a documentary film about the crimes of Khmer Rouge against Khmer Kampuchean Krom.

Ieng Thirith and Ieng Sary Provisional Detention Appeals Hearing

The Ieng Thirith and Ieng Sary provisional detention appeals hearings before the ECCC Pre-Trial Chamber were recorded and posted at www.cambodiatribunal.org. The team screened "Behind the Walls of S-21" for 68 students from the Khmer Youth Association (KYA) from Banteay Meanchey, Takeo, and Prey Veng provinces as well as 50 villagers invited by DC-Cam to attend the Ieng Sary hearing.

Trip to Siem Reap with VPA Project

From June 16-July 1 the Film Team joined the Victim Participation (VPA) Team in Siem Reap, conducting video-interviews with survivors in the province.

6) Family Tracing

Le Thanh Son found his brother's name among the list of foreigners who were detained or killed by the Khmer Rouge at S-21. He contacted DC-Cam for any confirmation that this name was, in fact, his brother Le Van Loi who went missing when he was 20 years old in 1975. Dany Long, investigator at DC-Cam, found Le Van Loi in the list of those executed at S-21 in 1978 and provided Le Thanh Son with the following information:

Le Van Loi, 15, was arrested on August 12, 1978 in Takeo province. He was brought to Tuol Sleng prison on September 12, 1978 and was killed on October

14, 1978. Le Van Loi was born and lived in My Duc sub-district, Chau Phu district, Chau Doc province. His father is named Le Van Y, and his mother is named Bui Thi Nam.

7) **Victims of Torture (VOT) Project**

In June the VOT project began a year long project to (1) continue training its staff in mental and emotional counseling, (2) train rural community leaders in recognizing symptoms of mental health illnesses and helping people to reduce their anxiety through simple techniques such as breathing exercises, and (3) continue identifying, counseling, and referring people who are suffering from severe mental illnesses for psychiatric treatment. The project objectives include identifying 90 victims suffering from PTSD and other disorders and provide basic counseling to 60, and training 58 community leaders in 3 provinces. Team leader Sophearith Choung has been preparing for this project by recruiting new staff and volunteers, preparing a training for new staff, reviewing and revising training materials for community leader trainings, preparing psycho-educational posters and other handouts for villagers and community leaders, and preparing a project activity plan.

8) **Website Development (www.dccam.org)**

Selected New Postings

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

- VPA visit to Prey Veng Province
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Tribunal_Response_Team/Victim_Participation/PDF/prey_veng_article.pdf
- VPA Project Visit to Pursat Province
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Tribunal_Response_Team/Victim_Participation/PDF/Provincial_Report_Pursat.pdf
- List of Complaints Filed with VPA Assistance
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Tribunal_Response_Team/Victim_Participation/PDF/List_of_Complaint.pdf
- Artistic Roles in Khmer Rouge Revolution
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Artistic_Roles_in_Khmer_Rouge_Revolution.pdf
- Promoting Genocide Education and Reconciliation through Oral History: the Case of Cham Muslim Youth in Cambodia
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/Promoting_Genocide_Education_and_Reconciliation_through_Oral_History.pdf
- First Quarter 2008 Report
http://www.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/DC-Cam_2008_Quarter_1st_Report.pdf
- Searching for the Truth Magazine Issue 100 (Khmer)
<http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue100.pdf>
- Searching for the Truth Magazine Issue 101 (Khmer)
<http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue101.pdf>

- *Searching for the Truth* Magazine Issue First Quarter (English)
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Image_Eng/pdf/1st_Quarter_2008.pdf

5. RESEARCH, TRANSLATION, AND PUBLICATION

1) Historical Research and Writing

History of Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum

Nean Yin continued researching documents for a forthcoming Tuol Sleng history monograph. This included searching weekly reports of museum staff from 1979 to 2001, photographs of staff activities, and the museum's internal rules.

Promoting Genocide Education and Reconciliation through Oral History: The Case of the Cham Muslim Youth in Cambodia

In April Farina So completed her paper exploring how Oral History can help with promoting informal genocide education in the Cham Muslim community and society as a whole. It is available at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/Public_Information.htm.

2) Translation and Publication of Foreign Books

Terith Chy is translating *Getting Away with Genocide* by Tom Fawthrop and Helen Jarvis. Socheat Nhea is translating *Hill Tribes under the Khmer Rouge* by Sara Com & Sorya Sim. Meng Khean is translating David Chandler's *Brother Number One* from French to Khmer.

3) Print Shop

The Print Shop produces 7,050 copies of the Khmer edition of DC-Cam's magazine, *Searching for the Truth*, each month and 800 copies of the English edition each quarter. Team members distribute Khmer copies to embassies, libraries, ministries, the National Assembly and Senate, NGOs, and high schools. The magazine is also sent by taxi to 1537 sub-districts through 19 provisional and 2 city halls.

6. MAGAZINE, RADIO, AND TELEVISION

1) The Magazine Project

This quarter marked the publication of the 100th issue of the Khmer-language edition of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, which focused on April 17th, the Memorial Day for Cambodian people who were forced to move to the countryside after Phnom

Penh fell to the Khmer Rouge. The team also produced two additional Khmer-language editions (#101, #102).

Each month the magazine receives letters from people in Cambodia and around the world sharing their experiences during the DK era, looking for missing family members, and commenting on topics raised in the magazine.

Liv Chhuon, a Chinese teacher at Chhung Choeng Chinese Associate, asked for five magazines each month so that his students can read and learn about the events of the regime.

After I read Searching for the Truth magazine, I learned a lot about what has happened in the regime and Khmer Rouge genocide politic that committed on own national. Also, my father and brother died in the regime. Because recently, a court was established in Phnom Penh to bring Khmer Rouge leader and after reading magazine, remind me about past. Last two months, I visited to yours head office to read books; I heard that your Searching for the Truth is printed out monthly and distribute free of charge, so I would like request some copies to preserve them in associate's library. Thanks in advance and honestly from me.

We provided Youth Resource Development Program (YRDP) 100 copies of *Searching for the Truth* issues #97 and 98 for distribution to students who participate in "The Experience of Khmer Rouge regime and Khmer Rouge" processing forum at Pannasastra University. They said:

Searching for the Truth is significant for students to understanding about Democratic of Kampuchea and proceeding of Extraordinary Chamber in Court of Cambodia

The Cambodian Alliance for Education Organization (CALEDO) requested materials related to Democratic of Kampuchea to place in their archive at Sannak Secondary School and Pechenda High School in Samlot Phnom Prouk, Battambang Province.

Some highlights from the Khmer and English editions of the magazine this quarter include:

Section	Article
Editorials	The Heroines of Cambodia
Letters from Youk Chhang	A Discussion About Genocide
Documentation	Conveying Khmer Rouge History to Young People
History	Dith Pran: A Victim of the Killing Field
Legal	Possible Roles for a Special Advisor for the ECCC
Public Debate	Teaching of Genocide in Cambodia
Family Tracing	Waiting for Justice for My Family; Memory of Peoug Buoy

2) Radio Broadcasts

We are continuing to cooperate with FM 103 in Kampot province, which is broadcasting *Searching for the Truth* magazine in the morning and selections from *Brother Enemy* in the evening.

This quarter we received many requests from villagers requesting that the broadcast time for our program be made longer. In response to a listener request from someone interested in learning more about the Khmer Rouge leaders, we plan to re-broadcast a [History of Democratic Kampuchea](#).

7. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1) Activities in Cambodia

In May, the ECCC Office of Administration formally supported DC-Cam's efforts to fund the conversion of 920 reels of microfilm into a format that allows searchable electronic access to the documents. H.E. Sean Visoth, Director of Administration, and Ms. Michelle Lee, Deputy Director of Administration noted that, "[a]vailability of the collection in a searchable format will add great value to the judicial process at ECCC and assist in expediting the trials During the public phase of the trials, the publication of some of the evidence presented from such a collection will also hopefully provide some answers to the victims of the Khmer Rouge."

In May, Living Documents Team Leader Sok-Kheang Ly was interviewed by a researcher from the Berkeley War Crimes Studies Center about his work. In June, Legal Advisor Anne Heindel participated in a Q&A Forum on Human Rights in Cambodia hosted by CSD, which included the presidents of ADHOC and LICADHO, the Executive Secretary of CHRAC, the Executive Director of NGO Forum, the Chief of the UN Office for Human Rights, and the country manager for NDI.

On June 26 eight legal associates and one visiting researcher from the United States met with outgoing US ambassador Joseph A. Mussomeli. The following day they attended a two-hour training on the role of defense lawyers and the Defense Support Section (DSS) at the ECCC provided by DSS Chief Rupert Skilbeck.

2) Activities Overseas

DC-Cam has signed a permanent memorandum of understanding with the Stiftelsen Arkivet Center for Historical Reflection and Peace Building in Norway. The Centers plan to collaborate in organizing courses, conferences, and seminars; undertaking research projects; and developing and implementing training programs.

Farina So was invited to speak about Cham Muslim's experiences under the Khmer Rouge regime at an international conference organized by the Jeju Research Institute, Jeju Island South Korea. The conference commemorated the 60th anniversary of the April 3rd uprising on the island, during which time fighting between the police, military, right wing organizations, and North Korean guerillas claimed around 30,000 victims. Over a hundred professors, lawmakers, human rights activists and researchers from East Asia, Southeast Asia, and the United States participated.

In June, a professor at the University of California Berkeley asked for and received permission to use the online version of DC-Cam and George Chiga's "excellent edition" of *Tum Teav* as a core text to introduce to her students core Southeast Asian concepts such as revenge, power relations, and patron-client ties. She plans to order two hard copies of the book for the university library, and in the future will order hard copies for her and her students.

The Vancouver Holocaust Education Center hosted a June forum on "Accountability Without Borders: A Public Discussion with the Cambodian-Canadian Community." It addressed topics such as life under the KR, civil claims in Canada, collective trauma, and the work of DC-Cam.

8. STAFF DEVELOPMENT

1) Advanced Degree Training

Four DC-Cam staff members continued their advanced degree programs abroad this quarter:

- Sophary Noy is studying for a master's degree in peace and reconciliation studies at Coventry University (UK)
- Simila Pan is studying for a master's degree in museum studies at Wageningen University (Netherlands)
- Socheat Nean is studying for a master's degree in cultural anthropology at Northern Illinois University (US)
- Vannak Huy is studying for a master's degree in global affairs at Rutgers University (US)
- Khamboly Dy is studying for a master's degree in global affairs at Rutgers University (US). He has also been accepted into the PhD program.

One DC-Cam staff member was accepted to begin advanced studies in the coming months.

- Dany Long has been accepted by the Faculty of Anthropology at the University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam University Ho Chi Minh City, to conduct research on "Transcending Citizenship: The Making of Nations Through the Experience of Vietnamese Cambodian and Cambodian Vietnamese Living in the Two Countries Through the 20th Century." He has received an Asia Fellow Award to fund his research.

2) Training

April Highlights.

Sok-Kheang Ly attended a workshop on transitional justice at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The workshop focused on the

legacy of hybrid tribunals such as the ECCC, and the prohibition of amnesties for serious international crimes under international law.

May Highlights.

Dany Long and Farina So traveled to Germany to participate in the second part of the InWent Cambodian KRT Fellowship Programme hosted by the Royal Academy for Judicial Professions (RAJP). While there they received training on transitional justice issues and visited memorials to and centers documenting World War II crimes. In May Sophearith Choung and Savina Sirik completed their three-month training with the Intercultural Psychiatric Program of the Torture Treatment Center of Oregon. The program was designed to facilitate skill development in recognizing, understanding, treating, and explaining trauma symptoms.

June Highlights.

From June 7 to 15 Sayana Ser attended a workshop organized by the Museum of World Culture in Gothenburg, Sweden. It brought together experts from Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao, and Sweden to work on a project called Museum of South East Asia (MuSEA). The workshop theme was the "Responsibility and Social Role of Museums." From June 24-29, Dany Long attended the annual conference and orientation program of the Asian Scholarship Foundation (ASF). ASF is providing a scholarship for his research in Vietnam later this year on "Transcending Citizenship: The Making of Nations Through the Experience of Vietnamese Cambodian and Cambodian Vietnamese Living in the Two Countries Through the 20th Century."

9. MEDIA COVERAGE

1) Selected Articles by DC-Cam Staff, Advisors, and Legal Associates

Youk Chhang, A Role for ASEAN in the Forthcoming Khmer Rouge Tribunal, Opinion, *The Cambodia Daily*, June 20, 2008

2) Selected Articles Featuring DC-Cam

Cham Muslim Youth and 500 Students seek to understand April 17, 1975, *Rasmei Kampuchea*, Year 16, No. 4566, April 18, 2008

US Gives Cambodia \$2 mil for Genocide Center, *Reuters*, April 21, 2008

Erika Kinetz & Yun Samean, DC-Cam Planning to Build Genocide Museum, *The Cambodia Daily*, April 21, 2008

MoEYS Oks Cambodia's Genocide History in School Curriculum, Layum, *Rasmei Kampuchea*, May 7, 2008

High school students finally learn about KR, *The Mekong Times*, May 9 -11, 2008

Journey to the Killing Fields (Interview with Khamboly Dy), *Radio Free Asia*, May 21, 2008, available at www.rfa.org/khmer

Nuch Sarita, Khmer Rouge History Approved for Schools, *VOA Khmer*, June 2, 2008

Nuch Sarita, US Genocide Film Seeks to Help Healing, *VOA Khmer*, June 11, 2008, available at <http://www.voanews.com/khmer/080611-film.cfm>

10. BEYOND THE TRIBUNAL

1) Permanent Center

In April, the Cambodian Council of Ministers officially approved DC-Cam's plans and provided a piece of land for it to build a permanent genocide center in Phnom Penh. In June, the Minister of Education, Youth and Sport affirmed that the Center would be provided a plot of land inside the campus of Boeng Trabek High School and authorized the Center to proceed in developing architectural designs.

The primary goal in designing the DC-Cam Permanent Center is to create a place that promotes *memory* and *justice*, helping Cambodians to heal the wounds of the past, develop a sound rule of law, and prevent future human rights abuses, both in Cambodia and abroad. To achieve these objectives, the new Center will serve three distinct roles:

- As a *museum* for visitors,
- As a *library and research center* for scholars and interested members of the public; and
- As a *hub for genocide education* about the Khmer Rouge period and the principles of human rights needed to prevent similar calamity in the future.

The Center will demonstrate an innovative design ethos that combines local and Western methodologies of architecture, engineering and construction. We are committed to implementing a progressive master planning strategy on the site such that various public and private activities taking place can resonate with one another, the local and the international community. It is intended to be a new and progressive Academy that properly respects the following aspects:

Space, Scale and Positive Impact

In responding to the rich tradition of Cambodia's architecture, the Permanent Center will respect the scale, materials, and most importantly, the character of the existing urban fabric of Phnom Penh. The Permanent Center will provide positive stimulus to the academic campus while respecting the existing residential neighborhood. The building complex is to be both approachable and democratic, and is to provide a series of public indoor and outdoor spaces, pleasant for seasonal use.

Connecting to the Cambodian, the Asian and International Communities - Building for the Future

The Permanent Center will be closely connected to its surrounding community and designed to foster a strong sense of local identity and to support the Cambodian people's emotional growth. The Center will also position itself within Asia to manifest its own unique cultural expression and to demonstrate internationally a commitment to justice, peace and human rights education. The Center will be designed as part of a larger social "eco-system" that connects to its environment and its community.

Indoor/Outdoor Learning and Reflection

The Permanent Center environment will house tranquil spaces in which scholars and visitors can engage in study and contemplation. Therefore, the form and layout of the new buildings and campus will be designed with an emphasis on the interplay between indoor and outdoor spaces and Cambodian culture. Outside of the building, we plan to erect a memorial to honor victims of the Cambodian tragedy.

Innovative, Holistic and Replicable Learning Environments

The Permanent Center will play an essential role in the related processes of societal healing and human rights development world-wide. In responding to these goals, the team will develop a range of replicable strategies that promote holistic learning environments. This approach will help students and visitors gain appreciation for life-long learning and community service in a spirit of wellness and confidence, as well as allow other potential centers to be built and service similar human rights and education goals.

Advanced Global Standard on Energy Efficiency and Sustainability

DC-Cam Permanent Center is to set a well-advanced standard in energy efficiency and quality of the working environment. The building complex will adopt a number of design strategies that aim to reduce demands on energy resources. We will strive to use technology and design methods to benefit the developing world and provide innovative opportunities for sustainability. Investigations will continue through fittings, finishes and the selection of equipment that respect local resources and available sources of energy.

Reverence, Respect, and a Commitment to Future Generations

By building a Permanent Center, we hope to share the truth about what transpired in the Khmer Rouge era, thereby helping to eliminate Cambodia's continuing culture of impunity and reducing the likelihood of grave human rights abuses in future generations worldwide. Revealing and disseminating the truth, both to preserve memory and promote justice, is the most effective way to nurture the fragile foundations of a society built on the rule of law.

2) Genocide Education

In March, Director Youk Chhang wrote to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, to inform them about DC-Cam's plan to begin the second phase of its genocide education project, following up on the publication of Khamboly Dy's, A History of Democratic Kampuchea 1975-1979. In response, on April 30th the Ministry approved including the study of the genocide history of Cambodia in the ministry's school curriculum. It wrote the Center:

[E]ducation on the history of Democratic Kampuchea, especially the Khmer Rouge genocide, is very beneficial. This project is in accordance with the Ministry of Education's plan in developing curriculum for general education. The Ministry endorses and approves of the four activities you have raised. Therefore, please ... cooperate with Pedagogical Research Department and Teacher Training Department of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports in both preparing and implementing the activities as planned.

The four complementary activities the project will implement are:

- The development of a series of guidance materials for teachers on conveying the history of Democratic Kampuchea
- Workshops and other teacher training activities
- The translation of A History of Democratic Kampuchea 1975-1979 into four other Asian languages and French
- The printing of an additional 15,000 copies of the Khmer edition of A History of Democratic Kampuchea 1975-1979 to share to teachers during the training.

The letter from H.E Im Sethy endorsing DC-Cam's genocide education activities is available at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Letter_from_H.E_Im_Sethy_endorsing_DC-Cam's_Genocide_Education_Activities.htm.

Project information is available at:

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Genocide_Education.htm

APPENDIX

Victim Participation (VPA) Project

Focus on the Eastern Zone Purges:

Visit to Daun Daok Village, Prey Veng Province

April 2008

by Terith Chy & Sarah Thomas

Since October 2007, DC-Cam has been operating a Victim Participation (VPA) Project designed to inform survivors of the Democratic Kampuchea regime of their right to participate in the upcoming trials of senior Khmer Rouge leaders and those most responsible and, if they wish to participate, to assist them in registering with the ECCC's Victims Unit. Specifically, VPA Project Team members help survivors to complete and submit to the Victims Unit a "Victim Information Form" produced by the ECCC. In less than six months of operation, the VPA Project has reached out to thousands of survivors and, as of April 4th, 2008, had forwarded 868 Forms to the Victims Unit.

The VPA Project is not alone in assisting survivors to participate in the tribunal process. A number of other Cambodian NGOs have created initiatives to help survivors, each reaching out to potential witnesses, complainants and civil parties in different manners. These efforts are commendable and are undoubtedly much appreciated by survivors and the Court alike.

Introduction to VPA Project's Field Trip and Daun Daok Village

From April 8th to 10th, 2008, the VPA Project conducted a field trip to the former Eastern Zone. The Eastern Zone was one of the six major territorial Zones of Democratic Kampuchea. Sandwiched between Vietnam to the east and the Mekong to the west, the provinces of Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, eastern Kampong Cham and Chhlong District of Kratie all formed part of the Zone. The Khmer Rouge divided the Zone into Regions 20 to 24. According to Ben Kiernan in his seminal work on the Eastern Zone, its population in mid-1976 was 1.7 million, including some 300,000 "new people" displaced from urban areas (Ben Kiernan, *Cambodia: The Eastern Zone Massacres*).

In particular, the team focused its activities on an area on the border of Kampong Cham and Prey Veng Provinces due to its history as the military base of the former Eastern Zone Party Secretary, Sao Phim. On the way to this area, the team passed Hluong Preah Sdech Kan, a temple named after King Kan, in Kampong Cham Province. From there, the team proceeded to Samraong Commune, Po-nhea Krek District, Kampong Cham Province, the former military base of Sao Phim. During the Democratic



The well built by Sao Phim in 1976

Kampuchea period, Sao had lived in this commune and owned two houses: one for himself and one for guests. The team visited these houses, only the foundations of which remain, and saw a well built by Sao in 1976.

From Samraong Commune, the team crossed the provincial border and passed into Prey Veng Province. In response to a request from an interested villager, the team visited Daun Daok Village, Cheach Commune, Kamchay Mea District. On April 8th, the team arrived in the village and informed survivors of their right to participate in the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. The villagers, in particular the Commune Chief, were enthusiastic and extremely accommodating. In the early evening, villagers showed the team sites around the village related to Sao, including a temple upon which Sao had built a handicraft workshop and a large expanse of rice fields formerly owned by his wife, Karo, then Eastern Zone Party Deputy Secretary.

Life in the Eastern Zone During the Early Democratic Kampuchea Period

According to Kiernan, research shows that, in 1975-76, the people of the Eastern Zone led relatively peaceful lives. In his account, at the time of the Khmer Rouge's victory, the population of Communist-held East had already organized themselves into so-called "mutual aid teams"; namely, "small farming groups of 10-15 families." He describes the organization of "mutual aid teams" as having brought "real prosperity" because the "effective control of land, stock and equipment remained in peasant hands, usury and rental payments were abolished, and taxation was relatively light" with little restriction on family life.

According to Kiernan, from 1975 onwards, these "mutual aid teams" joined together to form larger "lower-level cooperatives," grouping together hundreds of people. He writes that these cooperatives were less popular; however, family and, to a lesser extent, religious life were able to "continue[] as before." In late 1976 or 1977, these "lower-level cooperatives" began to merge, forming "high-level cooperatives" of thousands of families. Only at this point, he states, did family and religious life come under "severe strain," as meals were taken in communal halls, wedding ceremonies were performed communally, and the practice of religion was completely prohibited.



People working in the rice fields during KR

The VPA Project found that the accounts of the Daun Daok villagers corroborated Kiernan's portrayal of life in the Eastern Zone during the early Democratic Kampuchea period. Many villagers stated that, between 1975 and late 1977, their lives were far better than those living in other regions. From 1975 to 1976, the villagers spoke of how they lived in groups, owning their own houses while sharing their rice fields and produce. Only in 1976

did cooperatives begin to form, marking the end of private ownership and the beginning of communal eating. Even then, however, the villagers recognized that

their lives were not as difficult as those in other Zones, as they received two meals a day with rice in the evenings.

The Purges in the Eastern Zone

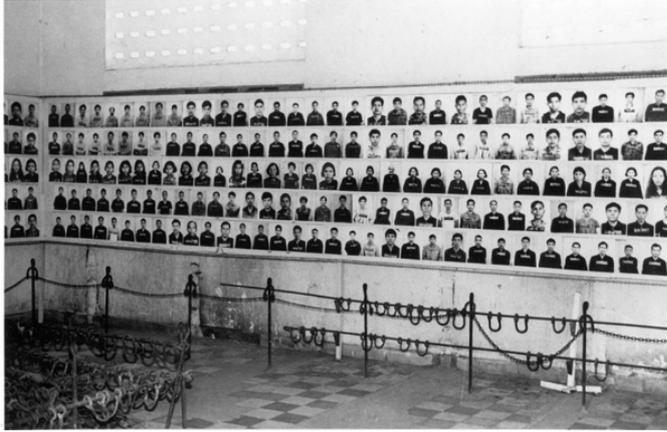
Quality of life in the Eastern Zone began to decrease, however, as Center mistrust of the Zone's army and administration grew. In Kiernan's account, this mistrust was evident as early as August 1976, when "a small number of Eastern Zone cadre were arrested by the shadowy Security Service (Santebal) and sent to their deaths in the infamous political prison at Tuol Sleng in Phnom Penh..." He claims that those arrested in August 1976 included Chhouk, the Secretary of the Communist Party of Region 24, and Chan Chakrey, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea. Those arrested were forced to name their closest comrades, who were purged in turn.

According to Kiernan, the Center did not consider the anti-Vietnamese resolve of the Zone's army and administration to be great enough. In support of this, he explains how the Center described its inhabitants as having "Khmer bodies with Vietnamese minds." In 1976-77, the Center sent in additional units to carry out incursions into Vietnamese territory. Subsequently, he explains, the Center decided that the Eastern military and administration "could not be trusted and had to be destroyed," initiating a campaign to impose control upon the Zone, known in the East as the "coup." The East resisted this imposition of control, provoking "enormous massacres of the eastern population in the second half of 1978."

Thus, in mid-1978, soldiers loyal to Pol Pot from the Northwestern Zone, called *Rodeun* (meaning "people with strong accents"), invaded the Eastern Zone. According to commentators, these soldiers carried out indiscriminate purges, affecting all members of society, including villagers. Many of the Zone's inhabitants were killed. According to interviews conducted by the Center's Promoting Accountability (PA) Project, the soldiers evacuated survivors to the West because they feared defections to the Vietnamese; namely, to Kampong Thom, Pursat and Battambang. Upon arrival, most were killed or starved to death. In March 2008, the Chief of Cheach Commune conducted an informal count of deaths during the period, instructing village chiefs to go door-to-door inquiring of deaths. He found that the death toll in his commune between 1975 and 1978 to be 830 people.

The Suicide of Sao Phim and Ongoing Purges

The Center's purges reached high up the Party hierarchy, eventually reaching as high as Sao Phim, then Party Secretary of the Eastern Zone. In Kiernan's words, the early arrests of Eastern Zone cadres in August 1976 had started a "spiraling purge eventually le[ading] to... S[a]o Phim..." It is thought that Division Chiefs arrested in the Eastern Zone and brought to Tuol Sleng in 1976 had given information implicating Sao in a traitorous plan. While Pol Pot believed that traitorous actions were afoot in the Eastern Zone, he did not take decisive action against Sao immediately. Only in late 1977 or early 1978 did Pol Pot initiate his campaign against Sao, sending him to China and purging his subordinates in his absence.



Tuol Sleng's political prisoners accused of being traitors to KR

Upon his return from China, Sao learned of Pol Pot's attempts to undermine him. As a result, he fled to Vietnam for a brief period. He decided, however, to return to Cambodia, believing that Pol Pot could not question his loyalty. Hoping to meet with Pol Pot, he traveled to Kampong Cham Province. Once in Kampong Cham, he sent a messenger to Pol Pot to communicate his desire to meet. In response to his request, however, in May 1978, Pol Pot sent a troupe of soldiers to Kampong

Cham. According to the PA Project's interviews, the soldiers surrounded him. Realizing that they had been sent to kill him, he killed himself along with a few of his loyal bodyguards.

With Sao's suicide, the purges of Eastern Zone cadre intensified. While some escaped, many did not. A woman in Daun Daok Village, for example, spoke of the disappearance of her brother-in-law, Makk Mok, then Deputy Secretary of Region 20. Being a relatively high-level cadre, our team searched the Center's database for Makk and found that he had been executed at Tuol Sleng. According to the database, he was arrested in the Eastern Zone on July 3rd, 1978 (one month before the evacuation of the village). In his confession, done on July 9th, he confessed that his group allowed Vietnamese to enter and destroy property and that his group hid Vietnamese secret agents in contravention of Party policy. He named twenty-five other supposed traitors.

The Evacuation of Daun Daok Village

The village visited by the VPA Project, Daun Daok, provides just one example of Eastern resistance to the Center's imposition of power. Located in Region 20, the village had an interesting and turbulent history during Democratic Kampuchea, despite its sleepy appearance. After Sao's suicide, the *Rodeun* began to evacuate villages throughout Prey Veng Province, sending their inhabitants to other areas in Prey Veng and on to different provinces in the West, especially Pursat and Battambang. In Cheach Commune, Daun Daok was the last village to be evacuated. The people supposed that the *Rodeun* evacuated Daun Daok last because they expected resistance due to its close links to Sao and his wife.

According to the villagers, many of those loyal to Sao had escaped and hidden in the forests. Prior to the *Rodeun's* arrival, a group of loyalists returned to Daun Daok, instructing the villagers to fight back using weapons and urging them to kill all the soldiers. When, on July 30th, 1978, the *Rodeun* surrounded the village, the villagers did as the loyalists had ordered, resisting the soldiers using axes and machetes. Reacting to the villagers' attempts to resist, the *Rodeun* fired on them using guns and sent two missiles into the village, killing many people. Through their use of missiles, the soldiers broke the villagers' resolve and succeeded in evacuating them, telling them that they were going to the "Fat Land."

Accounts of crimes committed during the evacuation, particularly the indiscriminate use of missiles against civilians, figured prominently in the villagers' complaints to the Court. A woman, 45, from Daun Daok, for example, spoke to the team of how she witnessed her father's horrific death during the evacuation. She saw the *Rodeun* shoot her father in the stomach in the communal dining hall, causing his intestines to fall out. When she and another man tried to help him, the soldiers shot the other man. She begged the soldiers not to shoot her father again, promising to go with them. The soldiers forced her to leave with them. As she was dragged away, she heard the soldiers shoot the two men dead.

Impact of VPA Project's Field Trip to Daun Daok

Due to the brutality of the *Rodeun's* evacuation, the villagers of Daun Daok have clearly been irreversibly affected by the events of July 30th, 1978. As testament to this, the tiny village's Chief found in a recent study that, between 1975 and 1978, 62 people had perished. As such, almost every villager met by the team had lost at least one close relative. Having suffered so terribly during the final year of Democratic Kampuchea, the villagers welcomed the VPA Project team warmly and applauded their efforts to inform the Court of crimes committed in the Eastern Zone. Many villagers had even prepared a dish and graciously offered the team a lunchtime meal.

On April 9th, the team collected Victim Information Forms from thirty enthusiastic complainants in Daun Daok Village. The team found the villagers to be extremely eager to file complaints. In addition, the team was able to assist two villagers whose relatives may have been killed at Tuol Sleng by instructing staff at the Center to search for their names in the database. As a result of these inquiries, the team was able to inform the sister-in-law of Makk Mok that he had been executed at Tuol Sleng. Most importantly, the villagers expressed their appreciation to our team for their efforts. One woman told the team that she believed the filing of complaints to be an important means of reminding victims and the younger generation of the Democratic Kampuchea period.



Villagers from Daun Daok

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