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DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

www.dccam.org

Third Quarter Report July – September 2010

SUMMARY

Activities for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal

This quarter the Legal Response Team received 13 requests for documents from researchers, media, and others, and provided them with 285 pages of documents. The team's 12 summer legal associates finished their projects and returned to school in August.

Victim Participation Project

The Victim Participation (VPA) Team facilitated the attendance of 53 participants at watch the ECCC *Duch* verdict reading, arranged two meetings with Case 001 civil parties pre- and post-verdict to explain the proceedings and final judgment on their civil claims, and traveled to five provinces and within Phnom Penh to delivered **294** notification letters from the Office of the Co-Prosecutor to victims complainants, many of whom filed with the Court over two years ago.



Digitalization Project

No significant progress was made on the digitalization effort this quarter. The Center is still seeking an MOU between DC-Cam, the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, and the War Crimes Studies Center at the University of California at Berkeley. David Cohen of the Center will be returning to Cambodia in November to further discuss the project. The Center is also seeking other alternatives.

Documentation and Exhibitions

The Documentation Team edited **3309** records. The team began work on a **family tracing book** 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. This quarter the Center received approximately **200** calls from villagers wanting to list the names of their deceased loved ones in the Book of Memory.

The Museum and Exhibition Project Team worked with volunteer Jennifer Ka on editing the Khmer translation of her play, "Unspoken Words" for a radio program. The Team supported a traveling exhibition of photographic and archival materials to inform the international public about the importance of Case 002 as it launched in Rutgers, NJ. The Tuol Sleng exhibition "Reflections: Democratic Kampuchea and Beyond" was damaged by August 25th rains and will reopen in November. Meanwhile, the "Importance of Case 002" exhibit continues this quarter. The team began preparing for several new exhibits to be launched next quarter: "UNTAC Elections and the KR," to be mounted in Thailand; and exhibitions on the Duch trial to be mounted both at Tuol Sleng Museum and Northwestern University, IL. In addition, the team is assisting the Cham community of O-Trao village to create a museum and library and launch an exhibition on Case 002 in the compound of a 1963 mosque. The mosque and other buildings will be renovated as part of this project. Likewise, in Svay Khleang village, the team is assisting the restoration of a 200-year old prayer tower and two 100-year old houses. One house will be transformed into a local museum displaying Cham objects, and the other will be a community center.

Public Education and Outreach

This quarter the Living Documents Project invited 30 people to attend the Duch verdict reading at the Court on July 26. It also conducted 14 field trips to 11 provinces and Phnom Penh. Of these, 12 were field screenings of the *Duch* verdict, four of which were held in former Khmer Rouge strongholds. In all, the team conducted interviews with 117 participants about their reactions to the verdict, their view on the tribunal process, and their experiences during the Khmer Rouge period. From these reaction interviews, the film team produced two clips to show at later venues, and three *Searching for the Truth* articles were written.



The Cham Muslim Oral History Project Team began conducting a preliminary study of Svay Khleang village development for the purpose of assisting women of the community through the provision of small education grants and materials. The team went to Sihanouk and Koh Kong provinces to strengthen relations with local Cham communities, deliver notification letters from the OCP to complainants, and

help collect and preserve Cham and Javanese artifacts. Team leader Farina Sa received a set of oral history materials from Math Mousa of Ramas.

The Phnom Penh Public Information Room received **421** independent visitors this quarter, providing library, family tracing, and information services. The team also provided introductions to the Center for several hundred people comprising several small groups. The Rutgers PIR will assist in the opening of a US exhibition of "Case 002: Who Are the Senior Khmer Rouge Leaders to Be Judged."

The Student Outreach Team worked on a monograph of 241 student questions about the ECCC to be published by the end of the year. Team leader Sayana Ser worked on the genocide banner project, discussed under genocide education.

The Film Team produced two video clips of reactions of verdict screening participants to the *Duch* verdict. It also continued production for the film *Water/Land/Rain*, requiring field trips to Ratanakkiri, Stung Treng, and Kampong Chhnang provinces.

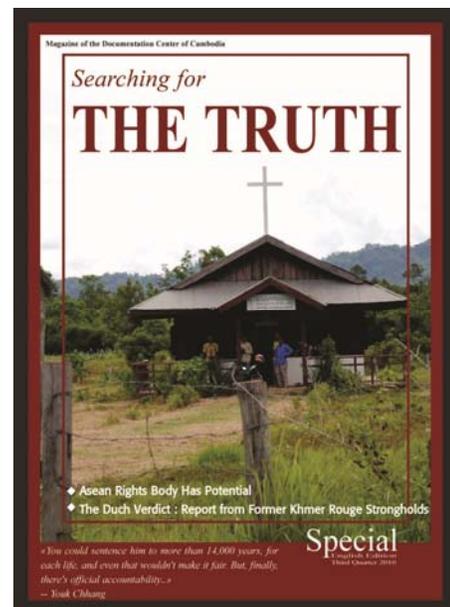
Victims of Torture project is moving into a new phase with the launch of two new projects. The first is a short recommendation paper to be drafted by a team of 16 US-based mental health experts critiquing the current public health system and suggesting alternative approaches. The second is work on a new academic publication to be called "Trauma Psychology in the Wake of the Khmer Rouge," with contributors from the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO-Cambodia), US mental health experts, and DC-Cam staff and legal advisors. The project also has been working with Dr. Ka Saubunath of the Ministry of Health.

Research, Translation and Publication

The play "Unspoken Words," by UCSD student Jennifer Ka was published this quarter. It is about a mother and daughter who are unable to connect because the mother hides the pain of her past during the Khmer Rouge. A new brochure, "The Duch Verdict: Khmer Rouge Tribunal Case 001," was printed in English and Khmer this quarter. It includes biographical information about Duch as well as information about his trial and appeal.

Magazine, Radio and Television

Three Khmer issues and one English issue of *Searching for the Truth* were published and distributed to commune and other office around the country, and provided to forums organized by other NGOs. The Center continues to broadcast articles from *Searching for the Truth* and selections from Brother Enemy on FM 93.25 in Kampot province.



National and International Cooperation

The Center assisted four visiting researchers and donated a box of publications to the University of California Irvine library's Southeast Asian archive.

Beyond the Tribunal

The Permanent Center team finalized the Khmer-language version of an MOU for the transfer of land from the Ministry of Education to DC-Cam. Five staff members have been appointed to work on the details of the three main components of the Permanent Center: museum, school, and research institute. The English and Khmer language brochures have been finalized and are now being printed.

This quarter the Genocide Education Project continued to work with the Ministry of Education to enhance the scope and quality of the teaching of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*. The textbook is now being corrected before an additional 700,000 copies are printed. The team began preparing for upcoming commune teacher trainings in 2011 and held a review training with all national teachers to strengthen their capacity in conveying the teaching methodologies and KR history to the commune teachers. In addition, the team met with the Accreditation Committee of Cambodia (ACC) to discuss the integration of KR history into the foundation year at all colleges and universities in Cambodia. The ACC strongly supports the idea and agrees to work with the team on this issue. The team also received approval from the Ministry of Education to hang anti-genocide slogans at all secondary schools across Cambodia. The two slogans are historical and educational memorials dedicated to educating and preserving the memory of the KR atrocities. The project team members conducted three informal public education forums in Kampong Speu, Prey Veng and Kampong Chhnang to complement formal genocide education in the classroom and to increase knowledge of KR history at the grassroots level.

1. THE KHMER ROUGE TRIBUNAL: ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

1) General News

Eight Judicial Plenary Concludes

On September 17, the judges “consolidated” and “streamlined” the procedures for civil party participation in the Court’s internal rules. The judges also amended the rules to allow civil party lead lawyers to request the Trial Chamber to recognize reparation measures identified by the Victim Support Section as appropriate for implementation with external funding.

International Co-Investigative Judge Steps Down

On September 16, International Co-Investigative Judge Marcel Lemonde (France) announced that he is stepping down in December. He will be replaced by reserve ICIJ Siegfried Blunk (Germany).

All Four Senior Leaders Indicted

On September 15, the Co-Investigative Judges indicted Ieng Sary, Ieng Thirith, Khieu



Samphan, and Nuon Chea for crimes against humanity, war crimes committed in the context of an international armed conflict against Vietnam, genocide against the Cham and Vietnamese, and offenses under the 1956 Cambodian Criminal Code. The indictment focuses on the displacement of the population, the establishment and operation of cooperatives and worksites, the reeducation of "bad elements" and elimination of "enemies" at security centers and execution sites, crimes against specific groups, and the regulation of marriage.

National Co-Lead Civil Party Lawyer and Victims Support Section Head Named

Pich Ang, a civil party lawyer who was previously a lecturer at the Royal University of Law and Economics, was selected as national lead co-lawyer for civil parties on September 1. His international counterpart has not yet been named. The same day it was announced Rong Chhorng, acting head of the Victims Support Section and former chief of personnel, had been named to head of the Victim's Support Section. Like his predecessor Helen Jarvis, Rong Chhorng has been "re-deployed" to the new role instead of hired through a competitive recruitment process as required by the personnel handbook adopted in the wake of hiring corruption scandals in 2008.

Co-Investigating Judges Begin Issuing Civil Party Admissibility Decisions in Case 002

On August 25, The ECCC Co-Investigating Judges began issuing admissibility decisions in respect of the **3988** Case 002 civil party applications on a province-by-province basis. Of those applicants not accepted thus far, most have failed to establish "the necessary causal link between the alleged harm and the facts under investigation."

Co-Lawyers for Duch File Notice of Appeal

On August 24, Duch's co-lawyers provided notice that they intend to appeal the *Duch* Trial Chamber judgment and request the Supreme Court Chamber to acquit Duch due to a lack of personal jurisdiction as he is not one of the "most responsible" for the crimes of the DK era.

Co-Prosecutors File Notice of Appeal

On August 16, Co-Prosecutors provided notice that they intend to appeal the *Duch* judgment and request the Supreme Court Chamber to increase the length of Duch's sentence due to the Trial Chamber's failure to give sufficient weight to the gravity of Duch's crimes, provision of undue weight to mitigating factors, and two errors of law regarding cumulative convictions.

Co-Prosecutors File Final Submission in Case 002

On August 16, the Co-Prosecutors filed their final submission to the Co-Investigating Judges in Case 002, requesting that Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan and Ieng Thirith be indicted and sent for trial for the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and violations of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code, committed as part of a joint criminal enterprise to enforce a political revolution in Cambodia and systematically destroy any opposition to CPK rule. The Co-Prosecutors also requested that the charges against Duch in Case 002 be dismissed.

Duch Hires Second Cambodian as Replacement for International Lawyer

On August 6, it was announced that, at the request of Kaing Guek Eav (Duch), the Defense Support Section had assigned KANG Ritheary as a second national co-lawyer, replacing international co-lawyer Francois Roux.

First ECCC Judgment Issued in *Duch* Case

On July 26, the Trial Chamber issued the Court's first judgment, finding Duch guilty of crimes against humanity and genocide and sentencing him to 35 years (minus five for the human rights violation for being illegally detained by the Cambodian military court). After subtracting the over 11 years Duch has already been imprisoned, he has less than 19 years left to serve.

Duch Removes International Lawyer

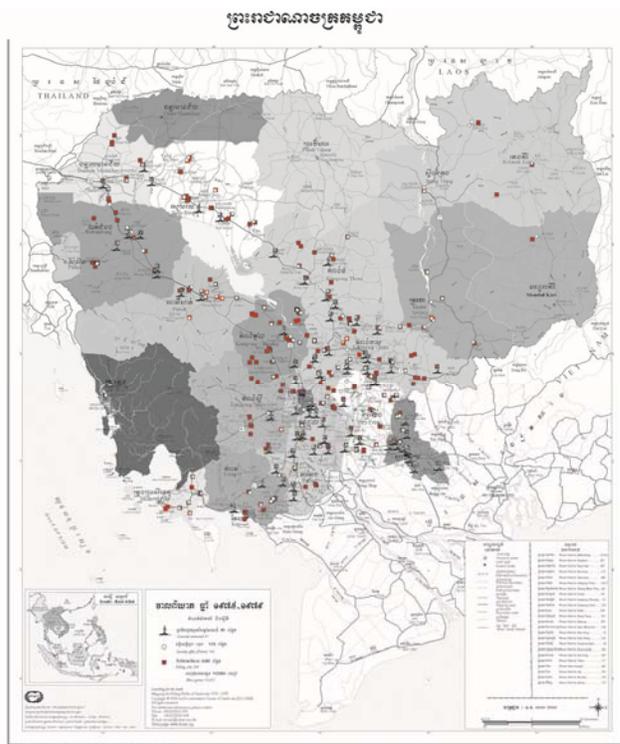
On July 9, the Trial Chamber noted Duch's dismissal of Francois Roux, international co-lawyer, due to a loss of confidence.

2) Legal Response Team

Assistance Provided to the ECCC

Throughout the investigation, the Co-Investigative Judges have relied heavily on DC-Cam documentation, which is gratifying for the Center; at the same time the Center has always encouraged the Court to independently investigate the facts. Due to the close of the Case 002 investigation, requests for documents from the Court and civil party applicants have decreased substantially, while requests from the public,

researchers, and the media have grown. This quarter the team received 13 requests from researchers, the media and others, and the team provided them with 285 pages photocopied documents.



The most important ECCC request came from the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges to verify if Khmer, English or French translations of 596 documents from the DC-Cam archives already exist in order to reduce the Court's translation costs and avoid delays. The Response Team found only 10 documents in translation, all of which are 13 pages.

The team hosted the Khieu Samphan defense team on several Fridays this quarter. They requested

for information related to two victims, but no documents were found.

See ECCC's A Demographic Expertise Report:

http://www.eccc.gov.kh/english/cabinet/courtDoc/741/D140_1_1_Public_Redacted_EN.PDF

Other Activities

Team Leader Dara Vanthan attended a Civil Party Association meeting on July 12 during which civil parties formulated a collective demand in Case 001 before the announcement of Duch's verdict.

Legal Advisor Anne Heindel attended a September meeting with NGOs, civil party lawyers, and the Victim Support Section on the meaning of "non judicial measures," a VSS mandate in the Internal Rules since February 2010. She continued to oversee the legal research projects of the Center's 12 summer associates. In July, the associates met with International Co-Prosecutor Andrew Cayley and Nuon Chea consultant Jasper Pauw. They also assisted the Duch verdict teams in six of the seven provinces where live and replayed viewings were shown. In August the students met with Susan Lamb, Senior Judicial Coordinator.

Impact

On September 30, the ECCC Office of the Co-Investigating Judges made public the report of its demographic expert from the Office of the Prosecutor at the International Criminal Tribunal of the Former Yugoslavia, which relied heavily on information received from the DC-Cam mapping project in determining the likely number of Cambodians killed during the DK era.

3) Victim Participation Project (VPA)

With the aims of promoting justice, contributing to national reconciliation, and creating a comprehensive historical record, the Victim Participation (VPA) Project of the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) seeks to inform survivors of Democratic Kampuchea of their rights to participate in the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and to help them register with the Tribunal's Victim Support Section.

Verdict Screenings

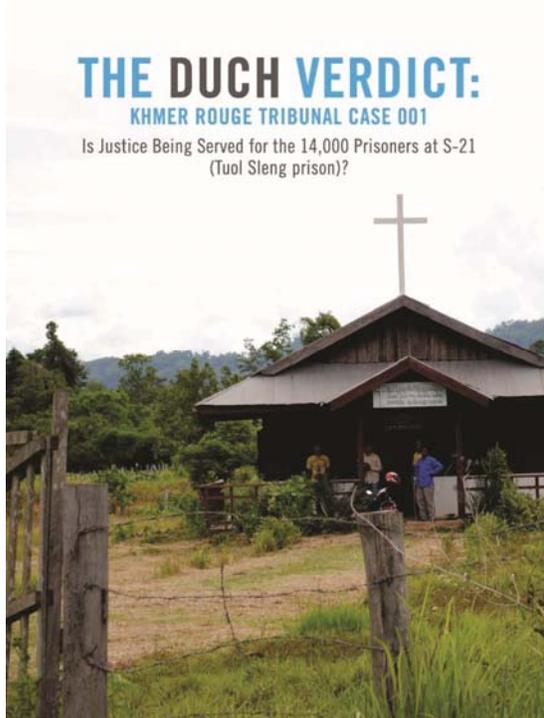
VPA dedicated its efforts in July to preparing for the historic reading of the Duch (S-21) verdict. Preparation included: coordinating with Victims Support Section and intermediary NGOs for the attendance of civil parties at the verdict pronouncement; arranging for meetings, both prior to and after the verdict, between civil parties assisted by DC-Cam and their lawyers; and organizing the attendance of complainants assisted by DC-Cam at the verdict pronouncement at the ECCC.

On 12 July, VPA invited some DC-Cam-assisted civil parties to participate in a meeting organized by Ksem Ksan Victim Association with other civil parties in Case 001. The meeting was a forum for discussion about expectations and concerns regarding the verdict. Later, VPA, in coordination with the Victims Support Section (VSS), invited civil parties in Case 001 both inside Cambodia and abroad to attend the verdict pronouncement. The VSS covered all financial expense for civil parties Case 001 residing in Cambodia, but not those living abroad.

In collaboration with DC-Cam's Living Document Project, VPA invited 53 people to participate in the verdict pronouncement at the ECCC, including 30 complainants and 23 civil party Case 002 assisted by DC-Cam, DC-Cam staff and advisors, and survivors who had informed VPA of their interest. The decision to invite these

complainants to attend the Duch verdict was due to the fact that VPA had visited them before and found that they, who live only a few kilometers away from Duch's house, had little or no knowledge of the proceedings. The Project invited them to Phnom Penh for three days of educational discussions and visits to historic sites. DC-Cam also interviewed them for their reactions to the verdict before they returned home on 27 July.

Assistance to Civil Parties



In July, VPA arranged for two meetings with civil parties assisted and invited by the Project to attend the Duch verdict, one prior to the verdict announcement and the other after the verdict. The first meeting was arranged on 25 July, during which civil party lawyers (Karim Khan, Alain Werner and Srinna Ty) explained to the civil parties what to expect of the verdict and answered any questions posed by civil parties. The second meeting was held on 26 July, after the verdict was delivered. Civil Party lawyers thanked civil parties for their participation in the proceedings. The lawyers also explained the possible reasons behind the sentence, reparation award and status of civil parties in the verdict. Out of 37 civil parties assisted by VPA, 9 civil party applicants, two of whom were international civil parties, were not recognized.

On 27 July, the lawyers with the assistance of VPA presented letters of appreciation to all civil parties attending the verdict for their efforts and contribution, even if their status as civil parties had been rejected by the ECCC. This was intended reassure them that despite the rejection by the ECCC, their contribution is still very important. Many civil parties including those civil party applicants who were rejected by the ECCC expressed their thanks again for the assistance the Project has provided to them since the beginning. At least one civil party, whose father was detained and killed at S-21, handed a letter of appreciation to VPA just before the verdict was delivered. Amongst other things, the letter said:

"I always feel that my father is with my mother and me. In religious mean, I prayed that my father's soul would find peace. In legal means, I have to fight for justice. This was the reason I've applied to become a civil party through the Documentation Center of Cambodia. I don't have too high of an expectation from the court.

I've submitted a civil party application without any expectation of receiving any financial reparation or benefits because no money can ever be exchanged with the life of my father. I want justice for him because he died very unjustly. He was given no trial [before his execution]".

In August, VPA made field trips to inform civil parties and rejected applicants who had been unable to attend the verdict reading about the judgment. It is necessary that all rejected civil parties learn about the decision and the reasons for their rejection as they are entitled to appeal. VPA provided DVD copies of the reading of the judgment to those civil parties it had assisted. The Civil Party team 1 lawyers and rejected applicants decided to appeal the rejections. VPA assisted the civil party lawyers in filing the necessary documents all of them are currently based abroad.

Delivery of Acknowledgment Letters to Complainants

The ECCC has received over four thousands complaints from survivors with the assistance of DC-Cam's VPA and other intermediary organizations. According to the Internal Rules of the ECCC, the Office of the Co-Prosecutors (OCP) must respond to complainants within 60 days of receipt. From the beginning, the OCP failed to communicate with complainants within the prescribed period. Approximately two years later, OCP began issuing notifications to complainants. OCP struggled to communicate with complainants and has sought assistance of VPA. Recognizing the importance of complainants knowing what happened to their complaints, since January 2010 the Project has assisted OCP by revisiting the complainants it helped file complaints two years ago.

Between 20 and 23 August, the VPA team went to Preah Sihanouk and Koh Kong provinces to deliver notification letters, primarily to religious teachers and leaders in the Cham Muslim community. VPA met with and delivered notifications to 15 complainants in Preah Sihanouk province and 9 complainants in Koh Kong province. These complainants had filed their victim stories with OCP approximately two years ago when the ECCC was still investigating crimes committed against the Cambodian people by the Khmer Rouge leaders. In revisiting survivors the Project had assisted before, the Project sought information about their level of knowledge about and level of satisfaction with the work of the tribunal. Reactions were generally positive, although many saw the Duch sentence as far too lenient. Many survivors told the Project they would like Duch to be incarcerated for the remainder of his life.

From 25-30 August the team also delivered notifications to 45 complainants residing in Phnom Penh and collected their reactions to the proceedings and the Duch judgment. From August 31 until 4 September, 2010, the VPA Project delivered 49 notifications letter to survivors residing in Kandal province.

Between 17 and 27 September 2010, VPA went to Kampot and Kep provinces to distribute notification letters to complainants residing in the two provinces. During the period, the team has distributed letters to 176 individuals residing in 9 districts of the two provinces. Some recipients told the Project that they have been waiting for this letter for a long time. Receipt has brought them both closure and satisfaction. Similar to previous field trips, VPA collected reactions from survivors about their interest in the court and level of satisfaction with the Duch trial. This trip, the number of interviews conducted was smaller due to the smaller number of staff joining the trip.

Outcome

In the ECCC's Trial Chamber's judgment against Duch on 26 July, 2010, 28 of 37 civil party applicants assisted by VPA Project were recognized as civil parties in the

A Complainant of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal
Tat Leakhena

Nearly five years after The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) was established, former S-21 prison chief Duch was found guilty and sentenced to 35-years imprisonment, minus 11 years that he had already been jailed, and five years for illegal detention. In early 2011, the ECCC will try another four senior Khmer Rouge leaders: Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Nuon Chea, and Ieng Thirith. Recently, 2,123 victims have been accepted by the court as civil parties in this case.

Prak Sinan, 45 years old, former teacher of Laang commune, Dang Tong district, Kampot province, said, "I lodged a complaint to the ECCC with no blood on my hands, but those whose hands are full of blood do not want to file complaints, though I feel that they are also victims. I filed the complaint in order to take part in the court, but the court seems to be bored of me as well as with other complainants who have requested collective compensation, and see us as ordinary people. Those who worked for the Khmer Rouge and committed bad acts also dislike and hate me because I have challenged them."

Before the Khmer Rouge era, Sinan's family consisted of seven members. After the regime collapsed, only her and her mother survived. Sinan recalled that in 1972 she was sent to learn how to type by the Khmer Rouge. After learning it well, she was assigned to prepare documents related to "imperialist and capitalist oppression" for distribution to the people. A year later, the Khmer Rouge appointed her to tend cattle at Kampong Trea. In 1975, she was ordered to learn how weave.

After the liberation in 1975, the Khmer Rouge selected Sinan to produce clothes for soldiers in Kampot. In 1977 she was sent to work in a salt field. Then, in 1978, the Khmer Rouge arranged her marriage without her approval. While she was building a dike, Angkar called out the names of her and other females to attend a meeting. Once they arrived at the meeting place, Angkar called her and the other women to sit under a mango tree; then they called the men over and had them sit in couples. There were 38 couples at that time. Not long after, Angkar announced, "Today is your wedding day." Hearing that, Sinan was surprised. Her husband was a one-armed soldier named San. At night, she told her husband, "We shall not stay together because I will not be able to raise children since I work in a mobile unit." But she promised him that if the country became peaceful, he could come and find her in her hometown. Hearing that, her husband pulled out his gun to threaten her, and then hit her on the head with it, leaving a permanent scar. Later, Sinan was sent to the Svay Thom mobile unit. One day when she was threshing rice next to the train station, she saw Vietnamese soldiers. She escaped from them and returned home.

Keeping her promise, after returning home, Sinan waited and looked forward to the arrival of her husband. But she heard nothing about him. Consequently, she married the former deputy ambassador in South Africa as arranged by the two families. Prior to the wedding, Sinan told her new husband about her previous marriage. Fortunately, he did not mind about her past. Now she lives prosperously with him

proceedings. Three of these 37 applicants had been able to personally confront the accused in the hearings. The civil party applicants assisted by VPA Project formed the largest civil party group in the proceedings against Duch. Although eight applicants were rejected by the Trial Chamber, the VPA Project views the judgment as a successful outcome of the work carried out by the Project for the last three years. Currently, the team is assisting the lawyers for those rejected civil party applicants who are appealing their rejection. Many of those civil parties recognized by the Project have expressed their satisfaction with their participation in the proceedings and gratitude for the assistance provided to them by the VPA Project. For instance, a civil party recognized by the Trial Chamber wrote to the Project, "... I wish to express my deepest gratitude to director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia and his staff for the assistance provided to me and all victims, amongst others, a team of civil party lawyers to represent victims."

VPA Project has assisted 133 civil party applicants in Case 002. The Project has made sure that all these applicants, except for those who untraceable or have passed away, have submitted complete stories and all necessary documentation and have legal representation. A number of applicants assisted by the Project have already been recognized by the ECCC.

This quarter the team has delivered 294 notifications letters to survivors living in Preah five provinces and Phnom Penh. Since early 2010, the Project has delivered 906 notification letters to complainants residing in nine provinces across Cambodia. The VPA Project has decided to provide its assistance to ECCC's OCP in this delivery of notifications because it provides an opportunity for the Project to collect

survivor reactions to the ongoing proceedings of the Khmer Rouge tribunal, additional information on the crimes alleged by the civil parties, and reflect on the level of satisfaction resulting from victim participation in the proceedings. In this regards, the Project has received primarily positive reactions from the many survivors it has revisited. A majority of them have expressed a sense of relief after learning that the Tribunal is seeking justice for them and that their story has contributed to this process. The Project also views this as a significant indicator for national reconciliation and healing. The Project also continues its efforts to translate survivor complaints into English and enter the information into a database with the assumption that part of these stories will be used in the future for research or publication purposes.

NATIONAL

More Than Words Owed Victims, Plaintiff Says

By PHORN BOPHA
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

In convicting the former leader of the secret police in July, the Khmer Rouge tribunal offered the former regime's victims a list of intangibles: a place in history, official recognition of their suffering and the apologies of the accused.

But for Prak Sinann of Kampot province, who lost five members of her family and as a teenage girl in 1978 was assigned to a husband in a mass ceremony with 37 others, the victims of Democratic Kampuchea deserve something that will help them cope with their trauma and live their lives today.

"I have heard that we'll get compensation, but it is kind of tough. I got the feeling that the court is tough with the plaintiffs," she said in an interview conducted last week by the Documentation Center of Cambodia.

"People in the whole country were victimized. I want something for the people, not empty hands, since the people who have filed complaints are those who struggle," she said.

"The wounds that Cambodians have until now, no one could heal. I want the court to open a hospital or find a way to give psychological therapy to people," she said.

Just over 2,000 people have been admitted as civil parties to next year's trials of senior regime leaders in a case with the largest number of potential victims of any in 65 years.

The 66 recognized civil parties in the trial of former S-21 Chair-



Prak Sinann, 45, right, is interviewed in Kampot province last week, along with Phor Panhovuth, 66, left.

man Kaing Guek Eav were not offered material assistance. Trial judges rejected as vague or impermissible all civil party claims for damages, including the construction of memorials, education and outreach programs and providing medical care.

The accused was found in any event to be too poor to pay any damages.

But a conclave of the tribunal's judges this month altered the court's procedural rules, creating the possibility that, as civil party lawyers have long asked, a fund may be established to pay reparations.

The new rules have yet to be published and civil party lawyers, including the recently appointed lead civil party co-lawyer Pich Ang, were reluctant to discuss the matter.

In telephone interviews, Ms Sinann said that, while she did not mind being identified in the news media, she planned to ask her lawyer to have her name stricken from court records. Victims in the tribunal's previous trial were listed in the court's final judgment.

"I don't want the court to display my name since I am in the light while they are in the darkness," she said, describing Khmer Rouge partisans she said might wish to harm her.

She did not know the date in 1978 when she was forced to wed, but recalled that she told her new husband that the killing left her no hope for a marriage.

"I told him to leave, that there was no future for us. I knew this because my family members had died," she said.

Survivors interviewed by the Project have significantly contributed to the debate on what happened during the Khmer Rouge regime as well as on the significance and impact of the Khmer Rouge tribunal. Stories and views of these survivors have been published in English and Khmer print media, namely *Searching for the Truth*, *The Cambodia Daily*, *Phnom Penh Post* and *Rasmei Kampuchea*. These articles and debates are helping to increase interest in and support for the Khmer Rouge tribunal. In addition, throughout the quarter, VPA captured hundreds of survivor interviews/reactions in visual and audio formats. In this way the experiences of direct survivors are captured and archived for the future generations to learn, study and remember.

Challenges

In addition to contending with heavy rains and cars breaking down and stuck in the mud, VPA has found that, despite continued follow-up calls to village chiefs, some failed to gather the necessary villagers for the meetings. This challenge was overcome by VPA staff member going door-to-door to hand out letters of notification to complainants. In addition, this was rice planting season and, therefore, gathering complainants for the meetings was difficult. In such cases, VPA left letters of notifications with family members of the complainants.

According to OCP procedures, the person who receives a notification letter, either for him/herself or somebody's behalf, must sign or thumbprint the receipt form. At least on two occasions, two survivors refused to accept the notification letters, fearing despite repeated attempt by VPA staff members to explain and reassure them that their signature would not be used for inappropriate reasons. Such fears are understandable given the level of education and information of survivors in

remote areas. This is a legacy from the Khmer Rouge period. Trust within the society has never been fully restored due to what happened; one had to keep everything to oneself or risk fatal consequences. The Khmer Rouge did not tolerate any criticism or anything critical of their ideal communist ideology.

Impact

During VPA's field trip to Kampot, VPA discovered that a survivor who joined a VPA outreach meeting in 2008 and placed an announcement for missing family members in DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth* magazine had found her missing brother. Neak Haon (elder sister) and Neak Thy (younger brother) were orphaned during the war between 1970 and 1975. Then the two siblings were separated when the brother was taken away to join the Khmer Rouge. For more than 30 years, they never saw each other again. In late 2008, VPA visited Neak Haon's village in Kampot and suggested that she announce the search for her brother in DC-Cam's magazine. About six months later, her younger brother contacted her when he saw the announcement. With the assistance of Haon's village chief, the two siblings reunited. Such reunion is extremely rare and fortunate. Usually, survivors learn information about deceased relatives with the assistance of DC-Cam.



Left: Neak Haon, Right: Neak Thy. *The two siblings had been separated for more than 30 years and were only reunited in 2009. They found each other on DC-Cam's Searching for the truth.*

Hav Sophea, a civil party assisted by the Project in Case 001, has been empowered to provide lectures to groups of survivors and people who have little access to information about the Khmer Rouge tribunal. Because of her direct involvement in Case 001, Hav Sophea was invited to discuss her life story as well as her views about the court. Her dream of becoming a teacher was lost when her father was taken away as she was forced to drop out of school to help her widowed mother support the family. She once told VPA that, if she still had the opportunity, she would like to go back to school and realize her dream. By inviting her to talk to survivors, VPA has partly fulfilled her wish.

4) Digitalization Project

DC-Cam has received initial funding for this project from Sida, Norway, and USAID for the purpose of digitalizing nearly 1,000 reels of microfilm containing hundreds of thousands of pages of DC-Cam documents. It is now working on this project with the War Crimes Studies Center at the University of California at Berkeley and the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, USA, which appears willing to serve as the locus for the digitalization.

The Center's priorities for the project include:

- o Making all of the documents available to the public for free;
- o Using donor resources efficiently; and
- o Ensuring that the contributions of DC-Cam and other parties are accurately reflected in the presentation of digital archives.

DC-Cam met with a team from Virtual Tribunal from the ECCC to discuss exchanges of assistance; however no significant progress was made this quarter. The Center is still seeking an MOU between DC-Cam, the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University, and the War Crimes Studies Center (WCSC) at the University of California at Berkeley. It is unclear what is delaying things on their end and the Center is looking into other alternatives.

In the meantime, David Cohen of the Berkeley War Crimes Center requested that DC-Cam become a cooperating partner institution to his "Virtual Tribunal" project. He also suggested that the Virtual Tribunal project could be an audio-visual resource to supplement the DC-Cam textbook at learning centers around the country. As part of that project, the VT project is working on optical character recognition that would make Khmer text, handwritten and printed, fully searchable, and would like to discuss DC-Cam's interest in that aspect of the work. Mr. Cohen will be returning to Phnom Penh in November to discuss these matters.

2. DOCUMENTATION

The Data Entry Team of Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) has six team members: Serey Kith, Aun Long, Nean Yin, Ky Lim, Pon Ouch and Visalmony Khuoy. Each member is responsible for different kinds of work. Oun and Nean make sure that all hard documents are stored in safety cabinets. The soft files are also preserved in the computer database. Microsoft Access and SQL server are used to maintain the databases.

The main documenting work this quarter involved data cross-checking. This work helps make sure the hard and soft documents in the collection are properly matched. Scanning and organizing original documents helps the Center effectively protect its original documents and makes data access more convenient and efficient.

The team works also arranges the magazine film and assists students, visitors and staff to research documents and collect, copy, and scan documents. The team leader maintains staff computers.

1) Cataloging and Database Management

| Database Management Activities, Quarter 2 | | | |
|---|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Month | Activity | Documents | Number of Records |
| July | Bookmaking | Genocide Education materials | 1160 pages |
| | Editing | Khmer Titles | 4150 records |
| | Editing | Swedish documents (D Collection) | 1357 records |
| | Cataloguing | Swedish documents (D Collection) | 100 records |
| | Verifying | Swedish documents (D Collection) | 5000 records |
| August | Bookmaking | Genocide Education materials | 500 books |
| | Editing | Khmer Titles | 5000 records |
| | Editing | Swedish documents (D Collection) | 752 records |
| | Cataloguing | Swedish documents (D Collection) | 72 records |
| | Verifying | Swedish documents (D Collection) | 5000 records |
| September | Bookmaking | KR Prisons | 500 books |
| | Verifying | Swedish documents (D Collection) | 1350 records |
| | Editing | Swedish documents (D Collection) | 1200 records |
| | Editing | Khmer titles | 1500 records |
| | Cataloguing | Swedish documents (D Collection) | 65 worksheets |
| Total 3 rd quarter | | | 3309 records edited |
| Total 2010 | | | 539 documents listed |
| <p>B Collection: Confessions from S-21 (Tuol Sleng Prison).</p> <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) Museum and Exhibition Project

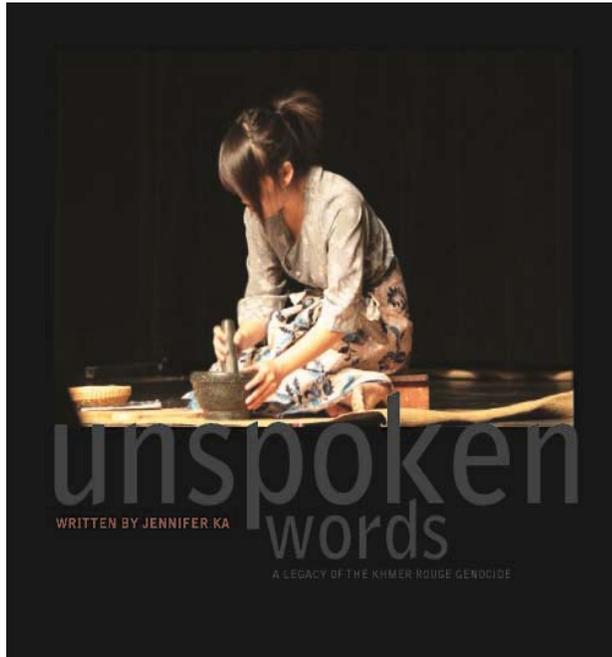
“Breaking the Silence”

On August 8, the play "Breaking the Silence," supported by DC-Cam, was performed at the Cambodian Youth Arts Festival in Phnom Penh (organized by Cambodian Living Arts with 20 other international and local organizations). More information is available at <http://cambodianartsfestival.org/home/>. 500 people attended, including youths, officials, NGO staffs, and local artists. Audience member Sharon Wilkinson said, *This was wonderful, haunting—I left in tears, and I am sure it had an even greater impact on those people who lived through those terrible times.*

Voice of America (VOA) Radio Khmer is re-broadcasting 'Breaking the Silence' each weekend, for seven weekends in a row, beginning the second weekend in September. VoA also covered the play with article titled *Khmer Rouge Play Raises Questions on Reconciliation*. <http://www1.voanews.com/khmer-english/news/Khmer-Rouge-Play-Raises-Questions-on-Reconciliation-100346809.html>

"Unspoken Words"

In July and August Sayana Ser worked with volunteer Jennifer Ka on editing the Khmer translation of Jennifer's play, "Unspoken Words," down to 25 pages for a radio program.



Resistance to the Khmer Rouge Regime Genocide: Arms and Emotion

The Center continued supporting a traveling exhibition of photographic and archival materials to inform the international public about Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) Case 002. This quarter the exhibition was launched at Rutgers University, New Jersey. It features photographs of the charged leaders, artifacts, drawings, and reproductions of original documents from the Democratic Kampuchea period including unique letters. Bibliographic information and explanations of the criminal charges brought against the accused are detailed in captions. The exhibition seeks to answer the following questions:

1. Who are the leaders to be tried in Case 002?
2. What were their positions during Democratic Kampuchea?
3. What happened to them after the Vietnamese occupied the country?
4. With what crimes have they been charged by the ECCC?
5. Who are defending the accused parties?
6. What are the definitions of and differences between the international crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes?

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.

“Reflections: Democratic Kampuchea and Beyond” exhibition will reopen in November after suffering serious damage from a collapsed roof and flooding from a rain storm in early August. The exhibition first opened in April 2008 in three buildings of the museum. As visitors walk from panel to panel, they are able to travel back in time to witness one of Cambodia’s darkest eras. The exhibition includes both images revealing the horrific nature of the regime as well as those depicting the everyday life of different types of people living under the regime: April 17th or new people, base people, cadre, soldier, and leaders. While focused on the Khmer Rouge period, the exhibition also chronologically extends to modern day Cambodia.

A second exhibition, “Case 002: Who Are the Khmer Rouge leaders to be Judged?” is based on a DC-Cam booklet. The purpose of both is to provide biographic and photographic information on the four most senior Khmer Rouge leaders still alive today who will be tried in ECCC Case 002. Visitors are also provided basic information about the charges brought against the defendants. Many ordinary Cambodians and foreigners alike are unfamiliar with the life and crimes of Noun Chea, Ieng Sary, Ieng Thirith, and Khieu Samphan. The exhibition therefore plays a significant role in educating people about the senior leaders and as such, engaging them in the justice-seeking process.

Feedback about Swedish “Living Hell” Exhibition

Gunnar Bergstrom, who visited Cambodia in 1978 as part of a Swedish delegation and returned for the first time in 2008 to share his photos and experiences during the DK, reports that the Swedish exhibition documenting his trips has led to “high” Cambodia debate in Stockholm. The exhibit next travels to Linkoping.

Preparation for Upcoming Events

In the fourth quarter of 2010, DC-Cam will conduct activities focused on educating people about the Khmer Rouge regime and the tribunal through art and community development. These activities combine the legacy of history with the power of imagery to communicate the struggles of the past and present, while helping to foster education and hope for the future.



“UNTAC Elections and the Khmer Rouge” Exhibition in Thailand

In October, DC-Cam will mount an exhibition at Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, on the role of the Khmer Rouge during the period of UNTAC. A common critique of the UNTAC period is the failure to resolve the Khmer Rouge problem, in particular the failure to disarm and demobilize them. Further, the Khmer Rouge were not held accountable for the brutal crimes committed under Democratic Kampuchea. Nonetheless, UNTAC was a pivotal moment in Cambodia’s modern

history, prompting some to draw comparisons to the present situation in Burma in hopes of gaining insight on Burma's prospects for democratization.

Separate Exhibitions on the Trial of Duch at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and Northwestern University

DC-Cam will launch a new exhibition on Case 001 of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal involving Kaing Guek Eav, *alias* Duch. The political life of former S-21 prison head Duch, the happenings at S-21 and two other prisons of which Duch was in charge, and his recently concluded trial, will be the focus of the exhibition. DC-Cam has been assisting Northwestern University School of Law's Center for International Human Rights in its preparations to create its own exhibition on Case 001 by supplying some of the images, videos, documents, and audio files that will be included in the exhibition.

Minority Education in the Cham Community: Culture, History, and Religion

DC-Cam is conducting several activities in two Cham communities: (1) O-Trao village, Andaung Tmar commune, Prey Nup district, Sihanouk province, and (2) Svay Khleang village, Svay Khleang commune, Kroch Chhmar district, Kampong Cham province. These activities aim to promote education on the culture, history, and religion of the Cham minority.

In O-Trao village, DC-Cam plans to open an exhibition and create a museum and public library on the compound of a 1963 mosque. The mosque is located near the main road to Sihanoukville and is less than an hour drive from the coastal resort city. Directly across from the mosque are scenic mountains and open fields. There is also a large pond on the grounds of the mosque. As such, the mosque complex could become a tourist attraction for both its educational and recreation value. The first activity conducted will be the opening of a "Case 002: Who Are the Khmer Rouge Leaders to be Judged" exhibition. Later activities will center on the preservation or conversion of existing buildings. The mosque itself will be renovated and beautified with flower gardens. The exhibition hall will be attached to or enclosed by a small museum. A storage facility will be transformed into a public library.

Two construction projects and one exhibition will take place in Svay Khleang village near a 200-year old *seun* (*matara* in Cham language). This ancient Muslim tower was used to announce prayer times and observe the moon to determine the beginning and end of Ramadan. The local community requested assistance from DC-Cam to restore the *matara*, help construct a side entrance 95 meters long, and build a wall 85 meters long to safeguard against flooding due to rising water from the nearby Mekong River. Further, DC-Cam plans to renovate two 100-year old houses located several meters left of the *seun*. The son of the owner of the houses, Ibrihim Math, has consented to DC-Cam transforming one of them into a local museum and the other into a community learning center. The museum will display exhibitions focused on the Cham minority—its culture, religion, politics, and present day situation—and relevant issues such as the Khmer Rouge tribunal. The first exhibition displayed there will be "Case 002: Who Are the Khmer Rouge Leaders to Be Judged?" The community learning center will provide activities for children, public computers, and classes on Islamic teachings.

This quarter, **619** people expressed their comments in the photo exhibition book.

Selected comments:

Do we ever learn? We live in hope that as human beings, our capacity for love and goodness can overcome pure evil such as in this place "We will remember them".
- Mally and Harry, New Zealand

My uncle was tortured and murdered by Augusto Pinochet's dictatorship. My great uncles and aunts were exterminated by Nazis in concentration camps. Being in this museum is difficult for me because it reminds me of them, and brings the suffering of the thousands who died here under Pol Pot-makes it more real, as though any one of the victims could be my uncle or mother. No to torture.
- Maya, USA

Let the hand of justice fire the brutal Khmer Rouge leaders... May they pay for the pain they have inflicted on the Cambodians., in other words, just burn in hell!
- Kyler, Singapore

3. PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY

From 14 to 18 July 2010, DC-Cam's Promote Accountability (PA) traveled to Kirivong district, Takeo province. The province was located in the Khmer Rouge's Southwestern zone between 1975 and 1979. Kirivong district, approximately 40 kilometers from Takeo provincial town, was then codenamed District 109. The zone was infamous due to its leader, Ta Mok, also known as Pol Pot's butcher, who died in military prison in 2006 just before the ECCC began to function. The Project's purpose is to locate former members of the Khmer Rouge organization to collect information about the KR command structure and the administrative structure of control.

Before the field trip, several preparation sessions took place at DC-Cam. Preparation included discussion of methodology for collecting information and the use of existing questionnaires so as to stay in line with DC-Cam ethical practices. Ten



staff members were divided into three smaller teams to roam the various communes in District 109 to locate the former members of the Khmer Rouge and obtain information using existing contacts and available biographical documents.

During the trip, the PA team was able to locate and conduct interviews with 19 individual members of the Khmer Rouge’s members; several other informants refused to be interviewed. The interviews were recorded in both audio and visual formats, except in the case of some informants who refused to be recorded visually. In one instance, an informant who possesses a lot of amount of information about the functioning of the Khmer Rouge navy refused to be tape-recorded, visually recorded, or photographed. Nonetheless, PA team was allowed to take notes of the interview.

As a result of this work, the team was able to gather more information about KR cadres who were responsible as leaders in District 109 (Kirivong), located within Region 13, Southwestern Zone of Democratic Kampuchea. It also identified the structure of District 109, Region 13 and the Southwestern Zone of DK.

4. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

1) Living Documents Project

| ECCC Tours/Hearing Attendees | Dates | Number of Participants |
|------------------------------|-------|------------------------|
| | 2010 | 133 |
| | 2009 | 1300 |
| | 2008 | 308 |
| | 2007 | 1,209 |
| | 2006 | 5,169 |
| Total to Date | | 8119 |

ECCC Tours

Duch Verdict: July 26

In collaboration with DC-Cam’s Victim Participation Project, Living Documents brought 30 complainants and civil party Case 002 assisted by DC-Cam to the ECCC to watch the reading of the verdict. The Project invited them to Phnom Penh for three days of educational discussions and visits to historic sites.

Fieldtrips

This quarter the project conducted 14 field trips to 11 provinces and Phnom Penh. Of these, 12 were field screenings of the *Duch* verdict. In all, the team conducted interviews with 117 participants about their reactions to the verdict, their view on the tribunal process, and their experiences during the Khmer Rouge period. From these reaction interviews, the Film team produced two clips to show at later venues, and three *Searching for the Truth* articles were written: "Disarray and Disappointment after Duch Verdict" by Dacil Keo, "Capturing the Events of the Day" by Natalae

Anderson, and "Kong Rum thinks that Duch Sentence Is Too light" by Sokchamroeun Ly. Materials distributed included:

- DK textbook: 500 copies
- *Genocide: The Importance of Case 002* booklets: 4300 copies
- *Searching for the Truth*: 3600 copies
- CTM booklets: 210 copies
- ECCC posters: 70
- Duch Information Pamphlet: 700 copies
- ECCC's Duch's Verdict Summary: 400 copies
- Banners to inform villagers about Duch's verdict and screenings: 35

Kampong Speu Forum: July 7-8

From July 7-8, the Living Documents team traveled to Banteay Rorka pagoda, Kraing Dei Vay commune, Phnom Sruoch district, Kampong Speu province to conduct a forum discussing current developments in Case 002 and the upcoming announcement of the Duch verdict.

The village is a remote area with little outside communication. As a consequence, information about the Khmer Rouge tribunal or information regarding the outside world is limited to radio, TV, and other local broadcasting, which is almost unavailable in such mountainous region. The village is also historically significant for its KR security center and killing sites. According to the interview with a village chief, the KR used a location near Banteay Rorka pagoda as a prison and labor camp for those KR considered the enemies of the revolution.



On forum day around 40 villagers gathered in the praying hall where both the screening and discussion took place. Those in attendance include 40 percent women, mostly elder women, as well as children and men, most of whom were survivors.

The team provided information about the five senior leaders in ECCC custody, their roles during the DK, and the reasons for their arrest by the tribunal. The team then showed footage of Duch's trial (his apology and his request for release), of a Khieu Samphan speech, and of villager reactions. After each video, the floor was opened for discussion. A brave woman got up and raised her voice high expressing her desire to see Duch sentenced to jail rather than set free. She said that despite his public apology in the courtroom, Duch should be sentenced to life imprisonment as

many Cambodian people died, including her husband. Another man, aged 57, from Krasaing Kpors village, said that he had occasionally followed Duch's trial on radio but the information he received was not enough and unclear. He added that he would not be able to forgive Duch because of the outrage he felt every time he recalled his experiences during the KR time.

Many participants could not make to the forum due to several factors. First, villagers were not informed in a timely manner about the meeting, due to difficulty reaching and securing the support of local officials. Second, the villagers were preoccupied with planting rice and a village meeting on development planning. Third, the event coincided with a funeral of an Achar (Buddhist teacher and master of Buddhist ceremony).

Kampong Thom: Pre-Verdict Interviews: July 10-12

Team leader Savina Sirik, Sopheak Sim, and Douglas Irvin, a volunteer from Rutgers University, conducted a field trip to interview a group of about 25 people who planned to attend the *Duch* verdict reading to learn their opinions on Duch's trial, the work of the court, and their expectations of the judgment. The team met and interviewed 18 villagers who live in three villages of Stung district: Daun La-ar, Sam Proch, and Trach Chhrum. Two interviewees among the 18 claimed that they were familiar with Duch's name, Kaing Guek Eav, as they were friends to Duch's sister or other relatives during the 1960s. Some of those invited to see the verdict could not attend due to their need to work and instead sent family members on their behalf.

Seven Provincial Screenings—The *Duch* Verdict: July 26

In recognition of the historic significance of the Duch verdict for all Cambodians, Living Documents hosted live and also replayed screenings of the verdict and other films over two or more days at each of seven provincial locations. Although the ECCC courtroom is the largest of all international/hybrid courts, its capacity is limited to 500 persons, not nearly enough to accommodate all those with an interest in hearing the Court's judgment. The Office of Public Affairs provided video links on the Court's grounds to accommodate the overflow. For less expense than bringing 500 people to Phnom Penh, DC-Cam brought the verdict to 200 or more people in each screening location.

Four DC-Cam staff members and one or two legal associates facilitated the event at each location and documented participants' reactions through interviews, photographs, and video recordings. Staff distributed to all attendees free copies of DC-Cam's monthly Khmer language magazine, *Searching for the Truth*, and a new illustrated booklet entitled, "Genocide: The Importance of Case 002," describing the biographies and alleged responsibility of the Case 002 accused.

Due to limited resources the Center selected only seven provincial locations, chosen because they are the home districts of commune and village chiefs and victims and former perpetrators who have been actively engaging their communities in the ECCC proceedings. The sites are also historically significant:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Svay Khleang, Kampong Cham | Rumlich, Pursat |
| Koh Thom, Kandal | Prey Lvea, Takeo |
| Trapeang Veng, Banteay Meanchey | Veal Sbouv, Kampong Thom |
| Rumduol, Svay Rieng | |

The program at all sites was led by former KR victims, with the exception of the screening in Kandal, which was managed by a former S-21 prison guard. The location at Svay Khleang is home to a primarily Cham Muslim population and the screening there was overseen by a Cham village chief. A full report of the event can be found at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Screening_of_Duch's_Verdict_26-July-2010_7Province.htm.

Duch Verdict Screening Phnom Penh: August 12

Moses Samol Seth of Phnom Penh asked that DC-Cam lead a discussion about the verdict among 50 pastors from among the 800 Christian Churches in Cambodia. This event was held at AGAPE International Mission, Phnom Penh Thmei. Participants accepted the verdict as appropriate earthly justice, but believed that it was important that Duch forgive himself and that others forgive him in order to promote long-term reconciliation. They offered the view that Duch confessed because he has god in his heart, and that he can be forgiven. For example, a priest attending the forum who lost several family members under the regime said that Duch should not be put in jail, but instead made to do work beneficial to the community. He should be made to walk from house to house, province to province, to say that he is sorry to victims. This would give him time to change himself and make himself pure. The priest believes that everyone should forgive Duch. If he is killed, the dead will still not come to life. The most important thing is that Duch acknowledged wrong doing and confessed to his crimes.

Duch Verdict Screenings: Pailin and Samlot: August 16, 17

On August 16 and 17 the Living Documents team held forums in Pailin town, Pailin province, and Samlot, Battambang province. Samlot, where Duch converted to Christianity and was discovered living under an assumed name in 1999, hosts a large Christian community, whereas Pailin is overwhelmingly Buddhist. They were two of the last Khmer Rouge strongholds and are home to many former KR cadre and their families.

After screening the ECCC verdict pronouncement, the Living Documents Team led an exchange of views on the judgment and Duch's 30-year sentence among the over 100 participants at attend each forum. In addition to eliciting participants' personal reactions to the judgment, the team solicited their religious perspectives.



The team also screened two films at both locations: "Behind the Walls of S-21" and "Tuol Sleng 1979," and distributed copies of the Duch verdict, DC-Cam's booklet entitled *Genocide: The Importance of Case 002, Searching for the Truth* magazine, the textbook "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)," and ECCC

materials. The full screening report can be found at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Duch_Verdict_Screening_in_Pailin_and_Samlot.pdf.

Pailin Forum

DC-Cam's Pailin verdict screening was held at Wat Kaong Kang. Wat Kaong Kang is unique compared to other Buddhist pagodas because it was strongly influenced by the Burmese Kola people who migrated to this part of Cambodia after the Thai-Burmese War centuries ago. Around 100 people watched the verdict and film screenings, 30 of whom were Buddhist monks. Most accepted the legal sentence of 30 years, minus 11 years time served, and felt that it was long enough because it would bring Duch to the end of his life, or at least to an advanced age by the time of his release. Moreover, they did not believe that the sentence was vindictive. They expressed that it is what Duch must receive under human law for what he has done. However, participants did not believe that Duch could be forgiven in this life, as under religious law, he would still receive *karma* — religious punishment — in the future until he repays what he has done.

Samlot Forum

The small wooden church of O Sguot village, Tasagn commune, Samlot district, was the locale for the Samlot forum. The Christian community was formed by the support and initiative of a Cambodian American named Christopher Lapel. He helped convert people all over the country, including Duch, and met Pastor Kimmoung Kry of the Golden West Cambodian Christian Church in 2002. The former Pastor passed away three years ago and now an acting Pastor, Saing Kimsrieng, has taken over. Only five families in the area have formally converted, though others attend church functions. Most are former Khmer Rouge cadres. Some knew Duch, and remarked that he is looking healthier since his arrest. A few participants would have preferred that Duch receive a life sentence, but noted that he was old so it should be okay, implying that they hoped he would die in prison. However, a majority of participants said they knew little of the trial but felt Duch had already paid for his sins.

Duch Verdict Screenings—Malai: September 11

The Living Documents Program hosted a forum about the Duch verdict on September 11th in the former Khmer Rouge stronghold of Malai commune, Malai district, Banteay Meanchey. Approximately 95% of the residents are former Khmer Rouge from other provinces who, like many others living along the border, arrived in 1979, running west with senior KR cadre away from Vietnamese forces.

Most of the 120 persons in attendance were women, including local officials. The team screened two films: "Tuol Sleng 1979," and "Behind the Walls of S-21." Seven women spoke during the forum. The team conducted video interviews with three participants (all female former KR) and tape recorded four interviews (three men and one woman).

The Malai forum was notable for the active role taken by Hav Sophea, a civil party in Case 001, and her ability to draw the audience into conversation. Her involvement encouraged discussion, made it impossible for the participants to deny that crimes had taken place at S-21, and gave a face to the victims who are pinning their hopes for justice on the ECCC proceedings. Nevertheless, most participants did not have strong views about the *Duch* verdict, likely owing to the fact that they did not

know Duch personally. On the other hand, most seemed to agree that their former neighbors, the four senior leaders held by the ECCC, should receive only short sentences because they did good things as well as bad, and are now old. Although the documentary footage and participation of Sophea made the crimes real, the participants were able to deny personally knowing anything about S-21, and thus distance themselves from KR crimes generally. In order to generate more self-reflection, at the next forum the team intends to add a clip of Duch expressing his responsibility for the atrocities committed at S-21. The full screening report can be found at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/DCCAM_MALAI_Duch_Verdict_Provincial_Screenings.pdf.

Duch Verdict Screenings—Phnom Voar: September 29

The Living Documents Program hosted a forum about the Duch verdict on September 29th in the former Khmer Rouge stronghold of Phnom Voar (“Vine Mountain”) commune, Kep province, where three foreign backpackers were killed by the Khmer Rouge (KR) in 1994 as government troops overran their base, ending KR offensive operations on the mountain. Their murders led to the only national prosecutions to date of Khmer Rouge cadre. Controversially, two of the three tried and sentenced to life imprisonment had left the KR in 1996 and been granted high-level positions in the Cambodian Armed Forces pursuant to a law granting KR defectors amnesty from prosecution.



Co-Prosecutor William Smith spoke about the importance of the Court for bringing justice to the victims and for the future development of Cambodia. S-21 prison guard Him Huy and S-21 child survivor Norng Chan Phal discussed their biographies and their support for the court. Because of their presence, the forum discussion focused heavily on the possibility for cadre and victims to live together.

Overwhelming the view was that this was possible, and essential, and revenge is an unending cycle. All cadre interviewed expressed their support for the court. A full report can be found on the DC-Cam website.

The major challenge was the necessity for outdoor viewing due to the absence of any buildings large enough to hold more than 20 persons was unfortunate as the films were difficult to view and therefore had less impact. The seating area also became hot as the morning went on and shade was more difficult to come by. Because of this many people stood up during the film screenings and left with their restless children before the end of the forum.

Outcomes

1. *Conducting live verdict screenings in communities allowed more ordinary people to receive up-to-date information on the Duch trial, engage in the process and to talk about their reactions.*

Although they expressed their support for the tribunal generally, the reaction of screening participants to Duch's verdict was diverse, varying according to level of participants' sufferings and their understanding on the sentence. First, those who immediately understood the sentences to 35 years accepted it because they thought Duch would die in prison. Some of those who accepted the sentence to some extent got upset after learning that Duch would serve only 19 years in prisons due to mitigating factors and time served. Villagers who were dissatisfied thought the sentence was too low. They believed that Duch should receive longer or a life sentences given the severity of crimes committed at S-21. Other participants accepted the judgment but would have been more satisfied if Duch was sentence to life imprisonment.

Although many people were disappointed at the court's decision, several people still had a positive view about Duch's case and the tribunal in general. For example, villagers at the Svay Rieng screening felt that at least some justice was served through the guilty verdict and that the tribunal provides a way for the younger generation to learn about Cambodia's past.

2. *Through Duch's verdict screening, program participants were increasing interested in the process of the trial and especially upcoming Case 002.*
3. *Verdict/film screenings and forums provide a safe space for survivors to reflect on their experiences and encourage discussion on DK history. Through film screenings and forums, participants are more willing to speak about their past experiences and reflect on the court's work.*
4. *The screening of the court and its verdict helps to confirm the stories that children have heard from their parents as many of them still have a hard time believing that such grave brutality really happened.*
5. *Village forums in Khmer Rouge strongholds play an important role in reducing fear and uncertainty of the ECCC's jurisdiction.*
6. *Forums increase awareness of KR atrocities among former KR cadres. Inviting Ms. Hav Sophea, a civil party for case 001 to participate and lead the discussion in Malai, was a great opportunity to educate former KR about the dark side of the Khmer Rouge. While many of former KR can only understand KR history based on their own experiences, through the forum they were able to hear stories told from the perspective of a victim.*

Impact

1. *Reaching out to victims and former KR cadres will increase their attention to the court process and the trial proceedings and reduce the fear of cadre that they might be indicted by the ECCC.*

2. *Through verdict screenings and encouraging survivors to express their thoughts on the Duch case, the program should be able to measure their expectations about Case 002 and provide feedback to the court.*
3. *The forum and verdict screenings are an effective way to increase confidence that the ECCC can deliver justice to people.*
4. *By getting program participants to reflect on their experiences with the KR, oral history is preserved for future generations. Also, the younger generation is able to learn from their parents' experiences and expresses empathy for their parents' sufferings.*
5. *The program has promoted leadership abilities among leaders on the grassroots level by giving local representatives an opportunity to organize forums and lead discussions.*

2) Cham Muslim Oral History Project (CMOHP)

This quarter the Cham Muslim Oral History team partly achieved the work laid out in its work plan and provided assistance to other DC-Cam projects. This project is headed by one staff member with assistance from three part-time volunteers.

Transcripts and Oral History Summaries and Website Development

The team transcribed 20 cassettes of new and old interviews with Cham Muslims in 500 pages, and wrote 10 summaries of the transcripts in 10 pages. To prepare an updated Cham Muslim Oral History section on the DC-Cam website, the team selected photos and is sorting data collected since 2005 for new oral history, cultural preservation, and religion sections.

Svay Khleang Development

The team, in collaboration with the Student Outreach project, began conducting a preliminary study on Svay Khleang village development culturally and historically. This development project will be based partly a proposal by Sayana Ser to assist the women of the community through small education grants and the provision of study materials.

As part of this effort, in August, Farina So, Sayana Ser, deputy director Kok-Thay Eng and oral history volunteer Romas Ly conducted a field trip to Svay Khleang village. They met with the villagers and their children to discuss history, culture and education programs. The villagers unanimously requested DC-Cam to help preserve the village's old minaret and the two old houses, as well as provide English classes and computer program for the children.

On July 9, Sayana Ser and Farina So met with Johannah Segarich to discuss the education of and family support for Cham Muslim women. After the interview, Prof. Segarich donated \$100, two English dictionaries, and some study materials to DC-Cam for Svay Khleang students. Prof. Segarich teaches music and history in Middlesex, UK, and she is very interested in education, especially for Muslim women. She wants to understand how immigrant communities encounter educational settings. She said she was very impressed with Farina So's education paper because

it answered many of her questions. She also expressed her interest in helping the community with educational opportunities.

O-Trao Village

In late July, Oral History project leader Farina So joined a VPA field trip to Sihanouk and Koh Kong provinces to strengthen relations with Cham community members and visit newly formed Cham villages, deliver letters of notification from the ECCC's Victim Support Section, and preserve Cham and Javanese artifacts. O-Trao villagers requested that DC-Cam help preserve their old mosque built in 1963, a KR dining hall, and a storage facility. As discussed in the exhibition section, above, the team plans to convert the KR dining hall into a museum hall and the storage into a library for public use. The team is waiting for a written letter of permission entitling DC-Cam to run this project.



Documentation

In July, team leader Farina So received a set of oral history materials from Math Mousa of Romas, including a survivor's story, 79 portraits, 4 photos, and three lists of Cham Muslims' deaths under the KR: Kampong Krabey, Kokor, and Koh Rokar villages. The documents received are summarized in the table below.

| | Photos/portraits | Survivor's story | List of Cham Muslim's deaths |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Koh Sotin 3, Kampong Siem | 8 | | |
| Koh Sotin 7, Kampong Siem | 4 | | |
| Koh Sotin 11, Kampong Siem | 4 | | |
| Koh Sotin 13, Kampong Siem | 8 | | |
| Kampong Krabey, Kampong Siem | 46 | 1 | 4 |
| Svay Tanung | 6 | | |
| Koh Rokar | 3 | | |
| Total | 79 | 1 | 4 |

During July the team copied and scanned two copies of a religious book and 17 copies of religious rites, and distributed these to the members of the community through Asiroh Cham, a master candidate at UCLA and Julie Thi Underhill, a PhD candidate in history at Berkeley University. Materials distributed included:

| Beneficiaries | Book title | Number of copies |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|
| Imam Sann community | Islamic Community Kan Imam San. <i>GIT 2009-2010.</i> | 166 pages, 17 copies |
| ----- | holy book | 2 copies |

Media

This quarter team leader Farina So wrote a letter to the Cambodia Daily about a Cham Muslim community's view of the Case 002 indictments and was also quoted in an AFP article entitled, "Khmer Rouge victims hail indictment of regime leaders."

Challenges

Team members also devoted a considerable amount of time to helping other projects, affecting the progress of CMOHP.

Outcome

The oral history project creates an inter-generational dialogue between survivors and the younger generation about the experiences and stories of parents, relatives, and Cham Muslim community members. The oral history project provides space for this discussion and collects community stories for the next generation. With a second focus on contemporary Islamic issues, the project increases the interest of researchers, reporters, and policy makers in the Cham Muslim community as well as Cham studies.

This observation can be measured through field reports, newspaper articles, research papers, invited guest speakers, radio broadcasting, interviews, and oral communication with villagers. For instance, the team received reactions (in the form of appreciation and requests from Cham Muslims through phone-calls and word of mouth). For example, Rim Mousa, an elder in Prey Nup district, thanked the team for documenting the experience of the Cham Muslims under the KR and providing ethnic minority education. Haji Ahmad Juk, elder in Kandal province, requests that the school children in his community be helped to visit the ECCC courtroom and genocide memorial sites. Kup Aishah, Kampong Thom woman activist, expressed her interest in the project and donated her father's sword for DC-Cam museum exhibition. Furthermore, she provides volunteer assistance and coordinates oral history and outreach activities with her community members. Through the teams outreach activities, Cham Muslim people have received up-to-date information about the ECCC and have a chance to seek truth and justice through the tribunal proceedings.

Impact

The impact generated this quarter reflects the goals and objectives of the project. The project aims to encourage people to speak out about the past, educate the young generation about the KR regime and the experiences of the Cham Muslim, preserve the memory of the Cham Muslims, contribute to the formation of the Cham identity, uphold democracy and increase leadership among Cham Muslim women, and promote reconciliation and healing through stories and outreach activities. Sharing stories and truth telling, which can be a painful process, becomes a means of identity formation and reconciliation. As Kup Aishah has said, she is no longer

afraid to speak out and share her story with others because it helps formulate who she is and where she comes from. Aishah and many other Cham Muslims want to see justice done before they can forgive the KR leaders. Oral history and outreach activities raise an awareness of an ethnic minority group about genocide, bridge the gap between old and younger generations, and help the Cham group forge ties with other ethnic groups, all of which strengthen the concept of unity in diversity.

3) Public Information Room (PIR)

Activities in Phnom Penh

This quarter the Public Information Room received **421** 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.

Library Services

The PIR received **163** visitors who came to do research, read, and request documents about the Khmer Rouge period. For example, Syunghwan Boo, a researcher from Seoul National University asked for numerous news reports for master's degree research on post KR memorials, and Erin Galmand and a film producer conducted research for a film about an author named Kunsrun who was imprisoned at S-21 in 1976.

Seng Leakhena, a teacher from Chbar Ampeou primary school, came to request books and magazines for her school's library. She said, "I was also born prior the DK period and I was a child in the regime. I was assigned to work so hard in the child unit. Because I was small and could not work as fast as the other, the unit chief always blamed me. When talking about this, it makes me feel so painful I want to cry. When I heard that DC-Cam provides documents to all visitors, I was happy and rush to request some because I really want my students to know about the history."

Fifty-seven visitors came to read DC-Cam publications and the team distributed over 300 copies of the magazine, over 50 copies of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*, nearly 400 copies of the booklet, "Genocide: The Importance of Case 002," and over 125 copies of the *Duch* verdict summary.

Selected Visitors to the PIR in the Second Quarter

Schools: Royal University of Phnom Penh, Pannasastra, Institute of Foreign Languages, UC Berkeley, Korean Institute of Southeast Asia Study (KISEAS), Prek Leap National School of Agriculture, Cambodia University for Specialities, Stoeng Hao highschool, Northwestern University, University of Toronto, University of Oslo, Sophea University, Coventry University, Faculty of Social Science, University of Zurich, Ciottingu University in Germany

NGOs: RSC, Developing Cambodia by Degrees, Indochina Research, ASF, Transcultural Psychosocial, Development and Partnership in Action, InWent, Mith Samlanh, Harpswell Foundation, Youth for Peace and Bophana Center.

International Organizations: ECCC

Media: Phnom Penh Post, Voice of America, Cambodge Soir, EZ Film, BNO production and Foreign Affairs magazine, Palm Film, Nokor Wat news, Bayon TV, Cambodia Daily.

Government: USAID, Ministry of Commerce, officials from Kampong Speu, Siem Reap, and Kratie province, Kampong Cham province, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice

Information Office

PIR received **189** visitors including journalists, students, tourists, and interns who wanted to learn about DC-Cam's work and activities. Among visitors, 22 journalists visited the director and deputy director, 15 tourists visited with the Dragon Tour company, 12 students from Japan visited with the Peace in Tour Company, 14 visitors from Burma visited through the Center for Peace and Conflict Study, 12 students came from the Royal University of Phnom Penh, 20 students came from Youth Opanha, a local NGO, 13 students and one teacher came from the National Institute of Education, and two groups of students came from the Inwent program of Capacity Building International, Germany, and Keisen University, Japan.

Family Tracing Office

This quarter PIR received **seven** visitors who came to find documents about their relatives who went missing during the KR regime and **15** who came to register the name of their family members in the family tracing book.

Nim Pha, a villager from Kampong Speu province, came to find her brother who disappeared in 1975 when he was selected to work in Phnom Penh but never returned. Soeng Sitha, from Svay Rieng province, visited the Center and requested help in locating his adopted sister. His sister named Yes was born in Phnom Penh but was evacuated to Battambang province in 1975. In 1978, his family was evacuated to Battambang and they met with her. After the fall of the regime, all people returned to their home village including Sitha's family. During his trip back home to Svay Rieng, Sitha bumped into Yes in Pursat province, but then he lost track of her and has not seen her since.

Ms. Nguon Simeam from Siem Reap province visited DC-Cam to search for her husband's biography. Her husband was a former deputy political commissioner of division 209. He was arrested from Prey Veng province to Kampong Chhnang and sent to Tuol Sleng in 1978. She received this information from a soldier. The team was unable to find his biography, either because it disappeared at Tuol Sleng or he was not sent to Tuol Sleng.

Activities in the United States

The "Case 002: Who Are the Khmer Rouge leaders to be Judged?" exhibition will open next quarter at Rutgers University in Newark, New Jersey in collaboration with the Center for the Study of Genocide, Conflict Resolution, and Human Rights. The event will be attended by the UN Special Advisor on the Prevention on Genocide. This opening continues the Center's past efforts to educate students in America about the atrocities committed under Democratic Kampuchea with the first exhibition, "The Night of the Khmer Rouge," launched in April of 2008.

4) Student Outreach

This quarter, the team worked on a monograph of 241 student questions about the ECCC that is expected to be published by the end of the year. The book will be distributed to both high school and university students and the general public as a source of information about the ECCC and Khmer Rouge history. The team expects the book to provide people from the younger generation the opportunity to participate in the justice process and to broaden their understanding of and

perspectives on the historical and sociological significance of the Cambodian genocide and its repercussions.



Thirty-five student field reports were catalogued by the two volunteers and will be stored in soft and hard copies for future researchers.

Team leader Sayana Ser has been working with Farina So and Samphoas Huy on contacting and selecting locations at high schools for the promotion of genocide-prevention slogans. This effort is discussed in more detail under the Genocide Education project, below.

The team assisted the Living Documents team to prepare logistics and materials for provincial screening of the Duch verdict in Svay Khleang, Kampong Cham province from July 24 to 28, Pailin and Samlot in Battambang province from August 14 -18, and Malai, in Banteay Meanchey province, from September 10-12. These trips are discussed under the Living Documents project

Per the request from Alain Werner, civil party Case 001 counsel, on July 18, Sayana gave a guided tour of Tuol Sleng museum for a group of 20 Swiss visitors led by Mr. Manuel Tornare, the mayor of Geneva. Two of the prison survivors, Chum Mey and Norng Chan Phal also meet with the group.

5) Film Project

Film Projects

Reactions to Duch verdict

The film team produced two video clips of reactions of program participants to the *Duch* verdict. The first 15 minutes clip was produced out of the live and replayed Duch verdict screenings in Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, and Kandal in July, while the second clip with a length of around 10 minutes includes footage of the trips to Samlot and Pailin in August, called "Village Screening: Duch's Verdict." In the clip, participants are asked about their reactions to the Duch verdict and background information about the place in Samlot where Duch used to live before he was arrested. After subtitle translation the clip was posted on CTM.

"Water/Land/Rain"

The whole month of July, the team worked on production for the film *Water/Land/Rain*, involving three field trips to the film locales: Ratanakkiri, Stung Treng and Kampong Chhnang.

Starting from Ratanakkiri, the team filmed an ethnic family who live on the top of a mountain in Ratanakkiri. The team lived and ate with them for four days to film their everyday life from eating, sleeping, planting crops and hunting. The family started to plant rice and other crops such as potatoes. The team interviewed them about the challenges they face.

After a two-day rest in the provincial town of Stung Treng, the team continued filming in the Kbal Romeas district of Stung Treng province. In this province, the film's focus is the possible relocation of the whole village due to a government-proposed dam construction. The team interviewed five villagers about their concerns and filmed a traditional, but rare, ceremony of Phnong people asking for rain.

In Kampong Chhnang, the team filmed a Cham fisherman's family who is living on the floating village in Chnok Tru district. The village is on Tonle Sap River and along a beautiful island. In this month besides fishing, people who are living on the island also plant some crops like corn and pumpkin. In August, the team returned to Kampong Chhnang to film the family moving his house during the raining season. Because of the increase of Tonle Sap water level, people living along the river always move their house to a secure place, far from the flowing water current. During the move, they used two motorboats to drag their house along the river. The team will also follow them when they move their house back to the same place after the water level decreases between February and May next year.



For more information follow the project blog at: <http://land-water-rain.blogspot.com/>.

Editing for Northwestern U. Exhibit

Fatily Sa edited a 30-minute clip for CTM and an exhibition in Chicago, including four clips of former prisoners of S-21 reactions to the *Duch* Verdict.

DVD Distribution

Jennifer Ka, DC-Cam volunteer, requested:

1. Behind the Wall of S-21 (1DVD)
2. Breaking the Silent (1 DVD)
3. Vietnamese footages "Cambodian Children" (1 DVD)
4. Tang Kim (1 DVD)
5. Preparing for Justice (1 DVD)

6) 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 DC-Cam received approximately **200** calls from villagers wanting to list the names of their deceased loved ones in the Book of Memory. Each caller was interviewed.

The team, including documentation project staff members and Kok-Thay ENG, continue to read magazine articles from *Searching for the Truth* magazine to extract information about survivors and their relatives who perished under the Khmer Rouge. The Family Tracing book project seeks student volunteers to assist in searching for information from DC-Cam archives about those who died during the DK regime and in filling their names in the book. After announcing about volunteer opportunities to work on the Family Tracing book project, 10 students submitted their applications.

Selected Requests

This quarter, several people sent e-mails providing the names and stories of relatives who died under the Khmer Rouge regime, while others came to the Center in person. For example, Ken Chhem, 91, from Sangkat Toek Thla, visited DC-Cam in August. He lost his wife and 5 children between 1976 and 1978. They all died because of starvation and hard labor. After KR regime, Chhem was alone, but later he lived with his nephew. He was very happy to hear about the book and said, "Now I can register my wife and children's names in the history book, so I can seek closure for myself."

In response to such requests, the documentation team found biographies of Um Sinoeun (I09732) for his wife, Vou Sam-Aok (K01025), Ann Sraeykroeun (K02604) for a relative in Kratie province, and Um Sinoeun (I09732) for his wife. The team also found Hin Midit in a Toul Sleng Execution log for his daughter.

Ms Ou Sophy's husband Um Sinoeun was the former engineer at Takmao. In 1975, her family was evacuated to Preah Net Preah district, Banteay Meanchey province. She and her husband lived and worked there for two weeks until Khmer Rouge cadres called for all engineers to come forward for training and writing their biographies, then her husband and the others disappeared. After the fall of KR regime she worked as a teacher and continued to seek her husband. One day she asked her colleague to help her, so he showed her a book from Tuol Sleng with victims' names. She saw his name in the book and that led her to come to DC-Cam to find his biography and photo. "When I saw my husband's photo, it was enough for me to find the truth" she said.

By Tim Page:

On 12th April 1979 the Thai army forced a group of 1,728 Cambodian refugees at gunpoint back into Cambodia from the temporary camp where they had been held at Wat Koh in Aranyaprathet on the far west border of Cambodia. Seven hundred of them were children under the age of 12. David Taylor, an Australian Field Officer for UNHCR had enough. He heard that within a week two hundred of them had already died or been killed by the Khmer Rouge. In an attempt to stop the forced repatriations, on April 16, 1979, Taylor persuaded a senior Thai army officer to allow him to enter a restricted military district from where they were being forced back.

He arrived at Barn Taprick Noie with his driver at about 3.30pm and immediately noticed a group of people sitting on the ground talking with Thai villagers and about 8 soldiers. They were 32 in total—13 adults, one of them a woman who was 8 months pregnant, and 19 children—who had just crossed the border. The women were crying; they were told they were being sent back. The soldiers told them they must stand up and walk to the border immediately. David told them not to stand up but to remain together as a group while he talked to the soldiers and his driver went back to Aranyaprathet to talk to his supervisor. David's boss could not be contacted and the soldiers were becoming more insistent that the Cambodians should leave immediately; they said that the border was dangerous in the dark and they could no longer wait. David Taylor said, "I thought if I could keep the Cambodians a little longer the soldiers would not send them back until the next day. I thought if I could keep them in Thailand for one night it would give me time to talk to local military and civilian officials and to my bosses Leslie Goodyear and Martin Barber," both UNHCR official representatives.

The soldiers, however, clearly were preparing to carry out their orders. "The patrol leader tried to push me away from the Cambodians and one of the soldiers raised his gun at me. The Thai villagers were also saying that the Cambodians should leave since they "didn't want the Khmer Rouge in Thailand; they had already burnt down some of their houses." The tension eased when the villagers shouted, "some more are coming!" Five more Cambodians—two men, two women and a child—were walking down the path towards them. They were immediately searched and David insisted that the five sit together with the other 32.

The patrol leader meanwhile had talked to his superior and David was told that if he would write a letter accepting responsibility for the 37 they could go to the Wat Koh camp for new refugees. "I immediately accepted responsibility and said that I would write a letter saying so. I hired a truck from the village and told the Cambodians to get into the truck. Some of them were clearly afraid. I explained that they were to trust me and that I would ride in the truck with them." He took them to Wat Koh and the next day returned to Barn Taprick Noie to thank the villagers and the soldiers for their kindness.

Meanwhile word had got out about what was happening on the border and journalists were there to meet them at Aranyaprathet and the story captured the attention of the worlds press. Official statements of damage control kicked into gear while David Taylor set about making sure they would not suffer the same fate as the 1,728 who had been forced out of Wat Koh 4 days before.

David approached a French priest, Father Venet, a refugee official working with the French Embassy, and asked for help in resettling the Cambodians in France. Venet discussed the request with M. Jean Soulier, French ambassador to Thailand. M. Soulier accepted the Cambodians for resettlement. On June 12th 1979 the Cambodians whom David Taylor had saved from forced repatriation were flown to safety in France, there number now 38, the pregnant woman having given birth to a son whom she called David. Since then this story has slipped into history and been forgotten; but we are sure that the 38 people whose lives were changed on that day have never forgotten David Taylor. We are trying to trace any of these survivors to be able to write an in depth story on their lives and how it was changed by this humanitarian.

NAMES

| | |
|--|--|
| Mr. Poeng Sorn, DOB: 17. 04. 1940 Mrs. Sao Yin, DOB: 1945 + 7 children | Mrs. In Pren, DOB: 1954 + 1 child |
| Mr. Chea Thon, DOB: 28. 07. 1936 Mrs. Eang Han, DOB: 1944 + 3 children | Mr. Chak Keo, DOB: 1947 Mrs. Thong Savou, DOB: 1952 |
| Mrs. Lim Lon, DOB: 1937 + 3 children | Mrs. Ing Suy Kim, DOB: 1946 + 1 child |
| Mrs. Ing Suy Heng, DOB: 1939 + 2 children + 6 children Mr. Kong Kang, DOB: 1943 | Mr. Long Neang, DOB: 1944 Mrs. Keo Lean, DOB: 1944 |

7) Victims of Torture (VOT)

Daryn Reicherter, MD, Assistant Clinical Professor Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science, Stanford University School of Medicine, and Jim Boehnlein MD, Psychiatrist Oregon Health Science, are heading a team of 16 experts writing a short paper for the Cambodian Government critiquing the current public health system and suggesting alternative approaches. It will include the views and recommendations of the major brokers of mental health in Cambodia: National Mental Health Program and the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO Cambodia). After receiving feedback from the government, it will be turned into a longer proposal for improving access.

DC-Cam Legal Advisor Beth Van Schaack (Professor of Law Santa Clara University) and Daryn Reicherter are also co-editing a new book to be titled "Trauma Psychology in the Wake of the Khmer Rouge" scheduled to be published in winter 2011. Chapter authors, including several mental health experts from TPO Cambodia, the Center for Victims of Torture (US), and US universities, are expected to finish their drafts at the end of October.

The project also has been working with Dr. Ka Saubunath of the Ministry of Health.

8) Website Development (www.dccam.org)

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).

Having all DC-Cam reports, photos, and other documents accessible on the website helps the public learn about DC-Cam activities in a timely manner. Many researchers, students, and ECCC staff use the website. The team often receives requests to link the site to other organizations.

By blocking some unnecessary websites this quarter, the team reduced virus attacks on staff computers and reduced spending on repairs.

Selected New Postings

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

- [Searching for the Truth Magazine](#)
 - [Khmer Language Issues 126-129](#)
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh_magazine.htm
 - [English Language Second Quarter](#)
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Image_Eng/pdf/2nd_Quarter_2010.pdf
- [2nd Quarter 2010 Report](#)
http://www.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/DCCam_2010_Quarter_2nd_Report.pdf
- [Justice and The Khmer Rouge: Concepts of Just Response to the Crimes of the Democratic Kampuchean regime in Buddhism and The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia at the time of the Khmer Rouge tribunal](#)

- http://dccam.org/Tribunal/Analysis/pdf/Justice_and_The_Khmer_Rouge.pdf
- Photos
 - Third Commune level Genocide Education Teacher-Training
 - Siem Reap: http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/G_Siem_Reap_24-30_June_2010_Farina-Phoas/index.htm
 - Svay Rieng: http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/GE_Svay_Rieng_24-30_June_2010_Cheat/index.htm
 - Pursat: http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/GE_Pursat_24-30_June_2010_Rasy/index.htm
 - Screening of Duch's Verdict 26 July 2010 in 7 provinces
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Screening_of_Duch's_Verdict_26-July-2010_7Province.htm
 - Duch's Verdict Screening and Forum in former Khmer Rouge strongholds Pailin and Samlot- August 16-17, 2010
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos_2010/Screening_Duch's_Verdict_Samlot-Pailin/index.htm
 - Duch's Verdict Screening and Forum in former Khmer Rouge stronghold of Malai September 11, 2010
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos_2010/Screening_Duch's_Verdict_Malai/index.htm
 - The Duch Verdict: A DC-Cam Report from the Villages Witnessing Justice, Village Screenings of the First Khmer Rouge Verdict of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Court of Cambodia (ECCC)
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/The_Duch_Verdict-A_DC-Cam_Report_from_the_Villages.pdf
 - Report: Screening of Duch Verdict in former KR Strongholds of Pailin and Samlot
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Duch_Verdict_Screening_in_Pailin_and_Samlot.pdf
 - Report: Screening of Duch Verdict in former KR Stronghold of Malai
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/DCCAM_MALAI_Duch_Verdict_Provincial_Screenings.pdf
 - Project to Promoting Accountability: A Visit to District 109, Southwestern Zone on 14-18 July 2010
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Promoting/pdf/PA_Report_Takeo_Kirivong.pdf
 - Khmer Rouge Film List in Documentary Film at DC-Cam
http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Films/pdf/KR_Film_List_Updated_by_DC-Cam_Aug_2010.pdf
 - The Duch Verdict: Khmer Rouge Tribunal Case 001 Brochure
http://www.dccam.org/Tribunal/Documents/pdf/Case_001_The_Duch_Verdict.pdf
 - Democratic Kampuchea Textbook Distribution: A Public Education Forum between Teachers, Students and Parents
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/DK_Textbook_Distribution_as_Public_Education_Forum.pdf
 - DC-Cam Gender Policy: The purpose of this document is to outline relevant gender issues and assess (verbally point-by-point) how well DC-Cam has handled these issues. It was used as an accompanying document for a discussion of gender at a team leaders' meeting on August 10, 2010. The discussion was prompted by a comprehensive evaluation by Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), one of DC-Cam's main donors, which found that DC-Cam needed to evaluate and promote gender mainstreaming within the

organization and its activities. After the discussion, the Center's management team drafted gender related internal policies based on the issues raised in the discussion.

http://www.dccam.org/About/Staff/pdf/DC-Cam_Policy_Gender_Issue_at_DC-Cam.pdf

- Genocide Education Banner Poster

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Genocide_Education_Slogan_Poster.pdf

9) Cambodia Tribunal Monitor Website

This quarter the CTM team captured and immediately uploaded the *Duch* verdict from the ECCC media center (Khmer, English, and French), the subsequent official and NGO press conferences, and villager reactions to the sentence in 8 provinces. CTM volunteer Sreinitth worked as a translator and interpreter for visiting CTM reporters Michael Saliba, J.D., and Tyler Nims, J.D., of the Center for International Human Rights, Northwestern University School of Law, from July 25-28, including their video interviews with S-21 survivors Him Huy, Chum Mey, Bou Meng and Norng Chan Phal.

The team provided copies of the Duch verdict to S-21 survivor Norng Chan Phal, all 37 DC-Cam assisted civil parties, and in response to requests from survivors in Australia, USA, France, and Cambodia. The team also provided trial footage and copies DK and mass graves maps to a Phnom Penh Post reporter for a special on-line feature on the verdict

The team supervised the film crew and prepared video disks and other media products for use in Cambodia where internet access is limited. On verdict screening field trips, the villagers and commune chiefs requested copies of the DVD in order to teach the younger generation about the KR and prevent the regime's return.

The team copied 94 files and 4 documentary films, including "Behind the Walls of S-21," "Tuol Sleng prison in 1979," "Living Documents," and "Victim Participation" for an exhibition on Case 001 at Northwestern University, IL, USA.



Translation of documents on the website continued, including the translation of people's reactions to the verdict in the Khmer Rouge stronghold of Samlot and Pailin, but was limited overall due to other responsibilities of the translator.

The team published an advertisement about CTM and its verdict coverage in the Cambodia Daily.

CTM verdict statistics

Below are statistics relating to website traffic and other elements of CTM's online presence from July 25 through August 3, before and after the pronouncement of the Duch verdict:

- Number of visits from Sunday, July 26 through August 3: **12,009**
- Peak number of visits – Monday, July 26: **4,051**
- Average number of daily visits since launch of site in September 2007: **98**
- Total number of visits since launch of site: **102,278**
- Previous peak number of visits: **557** (March 31, 2009 — day after commencement of regular trial schedule in Duch's trial)
- Number of CTM live blog readers: **285**
- Number of Twitter followers on August 3: **118**
- Pre-verdict number of Twitter followers: approximately **60**

Outcome

Posting the ECCC information and people's reactions on time helped provide up-to-date information on the Court's work. People's interest in court proceedings and discussions can be measured by commune chiefs' and villagers' requests to keep the DVD of the Duch verdict in order for them to screen it again for villagers who could not attend.

These activities help villagers to engage with the trial process and contribute to awareness of the ECCC. They also create more tools for researchers and increase interest in upcoming Case 002.

Impact

CTM contributes to genocide education and prevention by providing up-to-date information on the ECCC and people's reactions through visual media. Reaching out people (survivors) in remote areas who have no means of coming to observe the trial in the courtroom so they can see and comment on trial proceedings also provides a form of justice. One woman in Malai told the team that the screening and discussion opened her eyes to the Khmer Rouge regime and helped her to learn more about genocide.

The overall project provides tools to researchers, scholars, DC-Cam staff, and other groups interested in accessing ECCC information, scholars' commentaries on the trials and verdict, visual pictures and sound tracks on a timely basis.

5. RESEARCH, TRANSLATION, AND PUBLICATION

1) New Publications

In September, the Center published a new brochure entitled "The Duch Verdict: Khmer Rouge Tribunal Case 001." It has been printed in English and Khmer. The brochure includes information about Duch, his trial, judgment, sentence, and appeal and is available in hardcopy or at http://www.dccam.org/Tribunal/Documents/pdf/Case_001_The_Duch_Verdict.pdf.

In August the Center published 500 copies of visiting researcher Jennifer Ka's play, "**Unspoken Words**" as a 36-page monograph. Jennifer is a Cambodian-American undergraduate at the University of California, San Diego, majoring in Psychology. She wrote, directed, acted, and choreographed the play, which is about a mother and a daughter who are unable to connect because the mother hides the pain of her past of the Khmer Rouge genocide. This is a past that the mother herself has not faced. Professor Alex Hinton at Rutgers University wrote a preface for the monograph said "Unspoken Words" and called it a remarkable play. DC-Cam distributed copies to ministries and embassies. It is also available in the DC-Cam PIR, and for sale at Monument Books, Angkor Thom, and two branches of the International Book Center (IBC). See <http://www.dccam.org/Publication/Monographs/Monographs.htm>.

2) Historical Research and Writing

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.

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 has completed the monograph to be called "Cham Muslim Women Perspectives on the Khmer Rouge Regime" and Dacil Keo, is editing it. This paper focuses on the plight of the Cham Muslim women under the Khmer Rouge regime and examines whether their experiences are different from other women in Cambodia during that time. It also looks at how Cham women express their experiences of that time. Even though the monograph has not yet been published, it already has been encouraging people to discuss women's experience under the KR.

3) Translation and Publication of Books

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

4) 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 127, 128, 129) and 700 copies of the English edition, 3rd 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

1) 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. This quarter the team sought to publish more critical, interesting and recent news related to reconciliation and forgiveness.

This quarter the team produced and distributed three Khmer-language editions (#127, 128, and 129) and one English quarterly edition. 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 | Enhancing Asean's role in Human Rights; Duch Can Never Be Free |
| Features | Khmer Rouge: Recruitment and selection, Training and Development |
| History and Research | Sam Sovannadara: Teachers are target of the Khmer Rouge; The meeting between an ECCC co-prosecutor and Khmer Krom |
| Legal | Is there political interference at ECCC? |

| Section | Article |
|----------------|---|
| Public Debate | Impact on health and age of the accused; Disarray and Disappointment after Duch Verdict |
| Family Tracing | Remembering pain from the Khmer Rouge regime |

Staff

This quarter the team recruited two editors who are on the staff of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. The two editors—Siv Thuon and Mom Meth—not only help the magazine, but also edit and proofread other DC-Cam work. Another editor, Tep Mengkhean, edits the magazine monthly. All three editors work from home. The permanent magazine team consisted of six members, one of whom is a translator. The rest write, edit, and organize the layout and design before publishing.

Recent interviewees have included history teachers who participated in the Center’s genocide education trainings. The team also travels with the other projects to write about their activities and interview participants. Many survivors are still searching for their lost members and want to share their experiences.

This quarter the team also translated 20 short and long essays written by international interns and DC-Cam staff. Articles in Khmer are published in the magazine and also in the *Rasmey Kampuchea* daily newspaper. The team also posted four issues of *SFT* online so that people can read the magazine on the Internet.

Fieldtrips

Between July and September, magazine staff participated in trips to Takeo, Svay Rieng, Preah Sihanouk, Koh Kong, Samlot, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Kandal and Phnom Penh. During these trips, team members interviewed approximately 20 people.

In July, two magazine staff, Sothida Sin and Socheat Nhean traveled to Takeo province with the PA team in order to interview former Khmer Rouge cadres and research chain of command within the Southwest Zone.

From July 25-27, all magazine team members attended viewings of the Duch verdict. Bunthorn Som went to Svay Rieng; Leakhena Tat and Socheat Nhean went to Takeo; Phalla Chea and Sothida Sin went to the ECCC courtroom then to Ang Snuol district (in the neighborhood of the ECCC) to interview people about their reactions to the verdict.

Family Tracing

This quarter, the team received several e-mails for family tracing from families and friends who are living overseas.

- Ms. Jessica Pearson from the United States e-mailed Socheat Nhean to ask for information about relatives with whom she lost contact in the early 1990s. She also requested a hardcopy of *Searching for the Truth*.
- Robert Tillman is looking for his wife’s relatives who remain in Cambodia.
- Rothany Srun is seeking three family members lost during the Khmer Rouge regime.
- Gregory Neufeld has a friend looking for a family member who may have been sent to Tuol Sleng.

- Sean Higgins, married to a Cambodian woman, is looking for his father-in-law whom his wife last saw near Phum Thnot between Sisophon and Poipet near Hwy 6 around 1978.
- Aaron Crandall has a Cambodian friend who is looking for his sister named Sok Pola who might be living in Koh Kong.

Bayon TV contacted Socheat Nhean for information about the man on the front cover of *Searching for the Truth* issue 56. His name is Nuon Hong, a former security guard at S-21. Bayon TV heard that Mr. Nuon Hong has relatives in Otdar Meanchey province.

Impact

The magazine provides a source of up-to-date information about the Khmer Rouge tribunal, encourages people to talk about their experiences under the KR, and builds the empathy of children towards their parents as they learn more about the regime. SFT is the only monthly publication that addresses Khmer Rouge-related topics. It also acts as a tool for building trust with villagers, who know the magazine better than DC-Cam itself.

The English version of the magazine serves as an important primary and secondary source for academic purposes. For example, this quarter team leader Socheat Nhean received Professor Abe Toshihiro at DC-Cam. Professor Abe, who teaches at Otani University, is researching forgiveness and the truth commission in South Africa. He would like to join DC-Cam staff in the field early next year. Mr. Abe told Socheat that he found *Searching for the Truth* interesting and useful for his research.

2) 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).



7. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1) Selected Research Assistance

Asiroh Cham, UCLA, and Julie Thi Underhill, Berkeley, interviewed several DC-Cam staff members for a documentary they are producing on Cambodia's Cham Muslim community, including a two-hour interview with team leader Farina So focusing on



the Cham Oral History project, Cham identity reconstruction, Cham Muslims' views on the ECCC and future of the Cham Muslim community, and an hour-long interview with legal advisor Anne Heindel about the ECCC's genocide charges on behalf of the Cham.

Katrina Natale, a JD candidate UC Berkeley, spoke with Farina So about gender-based violence during the Khmer

Rouge regime and worked at the Center for two weeks reading 310 interviews by the Victims of Torture project.

Annie Bird, researching US/Cambodia relations and the establishment of the ECCC, met with Director Youk Chhang and Legal Advisor Anne Heindel.

Ross Westoby, a doctorate student at the University of Queensland, Australia conducted dissertation research on "local approaches to dealing with the past," including how local Cambodian NGO approaches grounded in lessons from society and culture are being used in work on human rights, peacebuilding and development.

Tallyn Gray, from Lund University, Centre for East and South-East Asian Studies, completed his master's thesis on "Justice and the Khmer Rouge: Concepts of Just Response to the Crimes of the Democratic Kampuchean regime in Buddhism and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia at the time of the Khmer Rouge tribunal" with extensive use of DC-Cam materials.

DC-Cam provided archival footage to Mr. Jeffrey Paul for documentary films. Jeffrey Paul is an Australian involved with a not-for-profit school for Cambodian children called the Happy School, based in Phnom Penh. The school's teacher, Men Sovan, passed away last month after having worked for the organization since its inception in 2004. Despite being an integral part of the Happy School, little is known of his life before this time. Paul and his partner Shani Macdonald (who founded the school with Men Sovan's help) would like to make a small documentary about Men Sovan's life as a tribute to his memory. For this documentary Paul required archival footage and photographs to coincide with Men Sovan's story told by friends and family. Having lived through the Khmer Rouge era, archival footage from this time will no doubt feature heavily. Paul toured DC-Cam's facilities and met with staff members.

Jessica Winch, a graduate student in journalism from the UK, wrote newspaper articles on S-21 survivor Norng Chan Phal. DC-Cam provided her photographs, translation assistance and accompanied her to the field.

Dr. Carla Rose Shapiro, BA (Hons), MMSt, PhD, a research fellow at the Asian Institute at the University of Toronto Munk School for Global Affairs, came to DC-Cam to conduct a research on how Tuol Sleng prison was designed by My Lam and how

genocide is portrayed there. She was also interested in writing about DC-Cam exhibitions.

Stéphanie Giry, editor-at-large, Foreign Affairs [Journal], met with Yin Nean to interview him about his work on Tuol Sleng prison and other information relating to Tuol Sleng.

Anna Kiebert, a historian from London School of Economics, interviewed Kok-Thay ENG on Khmer Rouge history, the ECCC, the political situation in Cambodia and other issues. She will use the interview to complete an article about Cambodia. This is her second visit to DC-Cam.

Rosina Owens came to DC-Cam in September 2010 to learn about genocide education and the parallel between genocide education in Cambodia today and in Ireland in the 1970s.

2) Publications Donated

DC-Cam donated a box of materials for the University of California, Irvine library's Southeast Asian Archive.

8. STAFF DEVELOPMENT

1) Advanced Degree Training

Dany Long finished studying for a master's degree in peace and reconciliation studies at Coventry University (UK).

Pechet Men received one of seven SCG Foundation scholarships covering all academic fees (tuition, registration, field trip fee, and pre-session fees) a housing allowance, living expenses, health insurance, a round trip air ticket, and miscellaneous expenses for the Master of Arts program in International Development Studies (MAIDS) at Chulalongkorn University, Thailand for the upcoming 2010-2011 academic year.

Youk Chhang sending mixed signals about tribunal corruption

Phnom Penh Post, 22 September 2010

Dear Editor,

I write to express disappointment regarding the comments made by Mr Youk Chhang, director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia, in the article titled "leng Sary team seeks ECCC judge's ouster" (The Phnom Penh Post, September 20). Mr Youk Chhang reportedly dismissed the leng Sary defence filing to disqualify the ECCC Presiding Trial Chamber Judge, Nil Nonn, as an attempt to "invite controversy", adding that the problem of bribery and petty corruption at provincial courts was common knowledge in Cambodia. Mr Youk Chhang is quoted as saying "It's publicly known". The comments made by Mr Youk Chhang imply that there is corruption in Cambodian courts, and that this should simply be accepted.

The implications from these comments are shocking, especially in light of the Report of the United Nations Human Rights Envoy, Surya Subedi, which only this weekend branded the Cambodian judiciary as corrupt, incompetent and lacking independence. Mr Youk Chhang's comments are all the more disappointing in light of his position as the director of DC-Cam, an NGO purportedly established to find the truth regarding the Khmer Rouge period. The ECCC presents an opportunity not only for Cambodia to find out the truth about the Khmer Rouge period, but also to act as a model court contributing to the rule of law in Cambodia. Mr Youk Chhang's comments promote neither opportunity, but rather accept corruption as a given in the Cambodian judiciary. If Mr Youk Chhang is so blasé in accepting a potentially corrupt judiciary at the ECCC, perhaps he should look at his own position as director of DC-Cam, and whether he is promoting the aim of his organisation.

Ang Udom
Michael G Karnavas
Co-lawyers for leng Sary

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.

2) Skills Training

Suyheang Kry attended a week-long leadership training program entitled "Global Leaders for Justice" at Santa Clara University, California, USA from 31 July to 7 August 2010. The focus of the program was building leadership capacity for sustainable social change. There were 21 participants from 13 countries, each working on their own project. Suyheang sought to promote victim participation in the ECCC trials to promote memory, justice and reconciliation in Cambodia. Following the residential training, there are an additional three months of live coaching via Skype.

In late August, Terith Chy attended a two-week training course on Human Rights, Peace and Security in Medellin, Colombia. This training was the last phase of a two-phase training program funded by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida). In addition to lectures on human rights and peace building activities, the training encompassed a number of field visits to government institutions and NGOs working in the area of peace, restoring victims of violence, and the creation of memorials.

Youk Chhang Smashes Ieng Sary, Defence Team

Phnom Penh Post, September 23, 2010

Dear Editor,

I regret that yesterday the Phnom Penh Post misattributed its two letters to the editor, making it appear as if Ou Virak of the Cambodian Center for Human Rights had drafted a stinging criticism of me, and Ieng Sary defense lawyers Ang Udom and Michael Karnavas had drafted a well-argued plea for investigation of potential political interference in the work of the Khmer Rouge tribunal. Yet the mistake ultimately demonstrates the cohesion of Cambodian civil society, as Ou and I were immediately in touch to discuss the humorous error.

The defense team's reprimand was in response to my statements for [the](#) article "Ieng Sary team seeks ECCC judge's ouster" (September 20). There were two points I had hoped to make clear in my comments, a selection of which appeared in the article. First, the public must prepare itself to accept that Ieng Sary may pass away before trial, as he is old and his health is fragile. I certainly do not wish him death as we approach the Pchum Ben ancestor holidays, when all spirits are fed so they will not go hungry or suffer from their bad deeds. It is imperative that the trial move forward without delay so that Ieng Sary may live to tell us at trial why Khmer killed Khmer and be judged accordingly.

I seek the truth, and would thus be a fool to support corruption in Cambodia, including at the Extraordinary Chambers/Defense Unit. Constructive defense challenges at the KRT benefit Cambodia, which suffers from a lack of fair trial standards in its national courts, but it is easy for the Ieng Sary defense to attack everything and themselves politicize the proceedings. Ieng Sary deserves better than to die and have his lawyers declare "victory." He deserves to be tried.

Youk Chhang
Documentation Center of Cambodia

9. MEDIA COVERAGE

Cambodge Soir, the only local francophone paper, closed down at the end of September and wrote to DC-Cam to offer their appreciation for all the photographs provided over the years, and for all the interviews Director Youk Chhang conducted with the staff.

1) Selected Articles Featuring or by DC-Cam

Pamela J. Johnston, *Getting to the Roots of Evil*, USC Magazine, Fall 2010/Winter 2011 (about the research visit of eight University of Southern California students to Phnom Penh as part of the program, "Problems without Passports Cambodia," conducted in cooperation with DC-Cam)

Youk Chhang, *Letter: Youk Chhang Smashes Ieng Sary, Defence Team*, Phnom Penh Post, Sept. 23, 2010

Adrien Le Gal, *Au Menu Du Deuxième Procès, Un "Génocide" Controversé*, Cambodge Soir, Sept. 23-29, 2010

Terith Chy (DC-Cam staff), *Letter: Victims Office at KR Tribunal Needs More than One Donor*, Cambodia Daily, Sept. 17, 2010

Farina So (DC-Cam staff), *Letter: Genocide Indictments Recall Victims of O-Trakuon Killings*, Cambodia Daily, Sept. 17, 2010

Neou Vannarin & Julia Wallace, *Ieng Sary Support High in Malai As Trials Loom*, The Cambodia Daily, Sept. 15, 2010

David Boyle & Sun Narin, *Former Khmer Rouge Stronghold Recalls Regime's 'Repentant' Killer*, Phnom Penh Post, Aug. 18, 2010

Christy Choi, *The Whole Truth: An Organization that Helped Bring Khmer Rouge Leaders to Justice Is Now Helping Heal the Nation by Encouraging the Public to Talk about the Dark Days*, South China Morning Post, Aug. 16, 2010

Della Sentilles (DC-Cam Legal Associate), *Letter: Duch Verdict Offers Painful Lesson in Limits of Judicial Power*, Cambodia Daily, August 3, 2010

Jennifer Ka (DC-Cam visiting researcher), *Letter: We Must Not Flinch in Fight Against Evil's "Invisible Armies,"* Cambodia Daily, July 30, 2010

Pheng Pong Rasy (DC-Cam staff), *Reaction from Villagers in Svay Chek Sub-District, Rumduol District, Svay Rieng Province on Duch's Verdict*, Reaksmei Kampuchea, July 27, 2010

Keo Dacil, Kim Sovanndany, Sirik Savina, Ser Sayana and Sa Faily (DC-Cam Staff), *Letter: We Must Remember That the Khmer Rouge Tribunal Is for Victims*, Cambodia Daily, July 17-18, 2010

Leakhena Tat (DC-Cam staff), *The Journey to Ta Mok's Home Town*, Reaksmei Kampuchea, July 11-12, 2010

Della Sentilles (DC-Cam Legal Associate), *Letter: OSJI Report Lacks Evidence, Perspective on Khmer Rouge Tribunal*, Cambodia Daily, July 8, 2010

Operation Reconciliation, Cambodge Soir, July 7, 2010

Meakara, *Providing a New Method of Teaching History to Teachers from Other Provinces*, Reaksmei Kampuchea, July 2, 2010

2) Listserv

Every day DC-Cam sends out information about the Khmer Rouge and the ECCC to 4000 listserve members. This month one recipient wrote:

I would like to express my appreciation that you have been sending me all these news updates over the last few months. They have been a great help and inspiration for me while writing my thesis on the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia and how the court deals with issues regarding customary international law. I have always thought that history is a lamp that lights the way for future generations, so that we may know what to avoid and what course to follow in our pursuit of the good life. I have now graduated with a Master degree in International Criminal Law, and I hope to be able to put my knowledge to work for a better tomorrow. Once again I sincerely thank you for your support and wish you all the best in the future.

10. BEYOND THE TRIBUNAL

1) 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 team finalized the Khmer-language version of an MOU with the Ministry of Education to transfer a plot of land donated by the government on which to build the permanent center. The English version is being reviewed for consistency.

A staff organizational chart for the new Center was finalized. Five persons have been appointed to work on the details of the three main departments. The initial programming documents will be completed in early December. Arrangements are being made for international consultants, including summer 2010 legal intern Della Sentilles, to assist programming development in 2011.

The English and Khmer language brochures have been finalized and are now being printed for delivery to positional donors. It is available at http://dccam.org/Sleuk_Rith_Institute/index.htm. Work is now being done on the Khmer-language version.

2) 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 700,000 more to be distributed in 2011. National and provincial teacher trainings were held in 2009.

Anti-Genocide Slogans

In June DC-Cam received approval from the Ministry of Education to hang anti-genocide slogans across all 1,700 high schools in Cambodia. These banners contain

two slogans that both memorialize the tragedy of Democratic Kampuchea and promote post-genocide reconciliation. They read: (1) "Talking about experiences during the Khmer Rouge regime is to promote reconciliation and to educate children about forgiveness and tolerance;" and (2) "Learning about the history of Democratic Kampuchea is to prevent genocide." The estimated cost of one banner is approximately \$40.

In July, Youk Chhang, Sayana Ser and Farina So met with school principals of Indra Devi (where director Youk Chhang used to study) and Russey Keo High School on National Road 5 (where Sayana and Farina used to study) and which has a high percentage of Cham Muslims, to discuss putting up the slogans after the baccalaureate exam (Bacll) finishes.

To increase the speed of implementation of the project, the team invited a designer to see the two schools and the locations. As a result of the discussion, it has been decided that the slogans should be two meters long and one meter high. DC-Cam's Director Youk Chhang proposed two designs.

Meeting with Accreditation Committee of Cambodia (ACC)

ACC is established within the mandate of the Office of the Council of Ministers to oversee the foundation year of all higher education institutions in Cambodia. The goal of the ACC is to ensure that foundation year university students possess necessary knowledge they can practically use for their future careers.

On 19 October 2009, ACC instructed all higher education institutions in Cambodia included six additional subjects into their foundation year, including Democratic Kampuchea history. The instruction is consistent with DC-Cam's intention to work with all universities in Cambodia on the subject of KR history. Therefore, the team requested a meeting with the General Director of the ACC on July 12.

Meeting with ACC, the team learned that both ACC and all higher institutions lack resources to teach KR history. ACC members said that they do not have the means to ensure that higher education institutions implement the instruction since they do not have experts and teaching materials. Some universities reported that they invited guest speakers from DC-Cam to lecture at their schools and that this fulfills their responsibility to comply with the ACC's instruction.

DC-Cam proposed that ACC hold a conference with higher education institutions to discuss the structure and format for integrating KR history into the foundation year curriculum. Then DC-Cam can provide resources for both in-class teaching and out-class research. DC-Cam can also update the textbook and guidebook for the university level. The team is now waiting to hear back from the ACC and the Ministry of Education.

As a result of the meeting, the team found out that that there is little education on KR history at the university level. The Cambodian government has made efforts to improve but does not have enough resources. Our discussion with the ACC will strengthen its capacity to implement a more effective and comprehensive program. By learning about DC-Cam's work on KR issues, the ACC is being encouraged to do more thorough research on KR history so that its members are able to do effective auditing.

Through the team's coordination, ACC and the Ministry of Education will collaborate together to encourage genocide education at the university level. As they join the private and public sectors, university students will participate in important decisions affecting the social and political spheres. For this reason, integrating KR history into university-level curriculum is as important as it is at the secondary school level, and will likewise contribute to genocide prevention and national reconciliation.

Textbook and Guidebook Correction

The team plans to publish an additional 700,000 copies of the textbook in 2011 and is taking the opportunity to make sure that some errors in the textbook are corrected. During three weekly meetings in July the team found out a number of typos and a few content mistakes. The team is also now making corrections to the teacher guidebook.

Preparation for 2011 Trainings

In 2010, the team conducted three commune teacher trainings. Since the remaining provinces contain a large number of participants, there will be six more trainings in 2011, one on each remaining province. To ensure the quality and the effectiveness of the training, the team will cut down number of participants in each large group from 50 to 30. The Ministry of Education will decide on the training dates to ensure that the trainings will not conflict with any national exam periods and to ensure that appropriate training sites are available. The team has sent repeated letters to the Ministry for lists of history teachers from the remaining six provinces; however the officials have been slow to respond to the requests.

Quality Control

Survey materials and questionnaires for quality control of genocide education as implemented in the secondary schools have been completed and it is anticipated that the project will be implemented in 2011.

Review training for national teachers

On August 1, Phala Chea, the teacher guidebook's author, provided additional training on the methodologies in the guidebook to fifteen selected national teachers including both DC-Cam's staff and officials from the Ministry of Education. The purpose of the training was to enhance the capacity of national teachers who are the master trainers in the commune teacher trainings. The training was conducted through presentations on 25 different topics and methods to help national teachers to be better able to use each method accurately and effectively.

At the end of the review, all national teachers were asked to rate their understanding of the methodologies. Compared to the previous rating, the national teachers learned a lot. According to the evaluation sheet, national teachers now know how to use the required methodologies.

Public Education Forum

This quarter the Genocide Education Project team conducted three public education forums. The aim of the newly launched project is to provide informal education to various Cambodian communities in remote areas that have little access to the textbooks and publications related to the KR history. Moreover, the forums provide an opportunity to villagers who are both victims and perpetrators to

converse and collaborate with teachers in educating children about what happened during the KR. The forum is conducted to bring awareness to the community and to create dialogue within the family and community. With support from parents, relatives and communities, teachers and students have more incentive to study KR history in the classroom.

Before going to the field, the team members make contact with the provincial teacher trainers who live the forum area. These teachers find appropriate places to hold the forum, inform the local authorities, and invite villagers, teachers and students. One day prior to the forum day, the team travels to the site to meet with the local authorities and provincial teachers, and to test equipment.



On forum day, a commune representative welcomes participants and emphasizes the importance of the forum. Then one project team member teaches a chapter from the textbook. She/he follows the methodologies in the guidebook and selects additional materials for this teaching. During the forum, participants are encouraged to respond to the questions and interact among

themselves. At the end, participants have chance to ask questions and provide feedback. That afternoon, all team members interview ten participants.

The first public education forum was conducted at Hun Sen Anglong Chrey High School in Anlong Chrey village, Pram Bei Mum commune, Thpong district, Kampong Speu province on August 23, with 50 participants. Mr. Pong Rasy Pheng presented Chapter 8 of the textbook *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*. The one-hour presentation was followed by Q&A session. The second public education forum was conducted at Chy Phoch pagoda in Chy Phoch commune, Mesang district, Prey Veng province, on August 29, with over 200 participants. Mr. Khamboly Dy taught Chapter 7 from the textbook. Using the student-centered approach, the teaching lasted for two hours and a half. The third public education forum was conducted at Ampeak Vorn pagoda in Kampong Boeng village, Kampong Hao commune, Kampong Leng district, Kampong Chhnang province on September 25, with around 200 participants.

At the three forums the team distributed 450 copies of the textbook, 450 *Searching for the Truth* magazines, and 250 copies of the summary of the verdict in Case 001. Twenty-seven people were interviewed.

At the end of the Q&A sessions, the project team members ask villagers if they have any family members who disappeared during the KR. The team brings an Internet modem that can be used to search for names in DC-Cam's database. Although the team cannot find the names of all those who have disappeared, it can interview the villagers and publish their family tracing requests in *Searching for the Truth*.

Impact

Most participants expressed their interest in participating in the forum. They said that they had learned a lot and want to know more about the events happening during the KR. As a result of the forums, villagers gain a broader understanding of the KR while young people learned from both the history textbook and the stories of their community. More importantly, the different generations have the opportunity to share their experiences with each other. These inter-generational dialogues encourage children to learn KR history at school and lead to more conversations at home. Such conversations contribute to healing and reconciliation. In this way, the forums also have long-term impacts.

The provincial teachers not only helped organizing and prepare the forum but also participated in the teaching. In this way, the team both makes use of available resources and develops knowledge and confidence for provincial teachers and other teachers who attend the forum.

Studying the history of the site prior to the third forum has great impact on the discussion and interactions. At the forum, the team linked the discussion in the book with local events to encourage the villagers to recall their experiences and share with their children. Some locals did not know about the local Laban security office and learned about it for the first time at the forum. DC-Cam had not previously included it in its mapping project and will now remedy that omission.

After the discussion at the third forum, the team learned that Kampong Leng High School has received only three copies of the history textbook. The forum provided not only additional materials but extra incentives and encouragement for both students and teachers.

At the third forum, the team learned that the district and commune officials as well as teachers like reading *Searching for the Truth* magazine because they want to know more and more about new research and development. However some issues have not arrived recently.

Challenges

In the future, the team needs to be better prepared, such as by drafting a lesson plan and mapping where they want the discussion to go in advance. In addition, each forum should include more villagers. Thus far, students have far outnumbered villagers. Moreover, there needs to be more interaction from the villagers in each forum.

In most cases, the team has to interviewed students but not many parents and teachers. After the morning session, all participants go back home. Only students remained at the forum or return in the afternoon for interviews. To address this issue, the team should record the contact information of the villagers and teachers as much as possible for afternoon interviews. Moreover, the team should spend an additional day in the area conducting interviews.

The pre- and post-evaluations consume one-third of the entire forum time. Old villagers who cannot read and write depend totally on the team members, taking a

lot of staff time. Moreover, the pre-forum survey made the whole forum less interesting. Evaluations should be only conducted once with less questions and text.

Extra time is also required for administration and presentation. For example, the commune representative spoke for about twenty minutes, diminishing the interest of the participants who were waiting for the substance of the meeting. For the next forum, the team will inform the commune representative in advance to speak about the importance of genocide education.

**Reported by Anne Heindel and the Project's Team Leaders.
The Documentation Center of Cambodia.**

Appendix

Educational Memorial: The Anti-Genocide Slogans Inauguration



In early October 2010 two anti-genocide slogan inaugurations will be held in two high schools, Indra Devi High School and Russey Keo High School, coinciding with the start of school nationwide. The ceremony at Indra Devi High School will be held on October 1 when school opens at 7:30 a.m. and the ceremony at Russey Keo High School on October 2, also at 7:30 a.m. These inaugurations will be presided over by Her Excellency Chumteav Tun Sa-Im, Undersecretary of Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports with the Khmer Rouge Tribunal's co-prosecutors Madame Chea Leang and Mr. Andrew Cayley (Oct 1); and deputy co-prosecutors Mr. William Smith and Mr. Yet Chakriya (Oct 2).

The Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) received approval from the Ministry of Education to mount genocide educational memorials containing two anti-genocide slogans across all high schools (over 1,000) in Cambodia. These memorials can take the form of a banner, plaque, wall painting, or another creative form. Prior to the project's official start in 2011, DC-Cam selected two high schools out of 15 in Phnom Penh to serve as models for other schools next year. These two schools hold special importance for DC-Cam. Director Youk Chhang is an alumnus of Indra Devi High School while four of the Center's Cham Muslim staffs (Ms. Farina So, Ms. Sayana Ser, Ms. Fatily Sa, Mr. Kong Vanna) are alumni of Russey Keo High School, which contains approximately 15% Cham Muslim students.

The slogans at Indra Devi High School and Russey Keo High School are funded by former students, friends and family members with core support from Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Both of these slogans are memorialized in script on stainless steel or the wall of the school building and will be seen and displayed in the school yard of each high school. DC-Cam encourages donors including former students of other high schools to fund the slogan memorials of their respective school. The design and display location of these memorials can be decided together by the school and students.

The purpose of placing anti-genocide slogans in high schools is to raise awareness among students and teachers about genocide and genocide prevention, and through the messages of the two slogans, foster tolerance, forgiveness, education,

and reconciliation. This simple but meaningful project is significant in several ways. First, it reminds us of the critical relationship between education, memory, and history in genocide prevention. This is a relationship that is vital for the successful implementation of the current genocide education program which seeks to teach Democratic Kampuchea history in every high school so that the more than one million students who study history every week can learn about the tragedy that killed two million people. Second, these slogans provide a clear and visible reminder that the history of Democratic Kampuchea must be taught for the sake of memory and reconciliation and forgiveness if ever possible or be taught. As such, present ignorance about Democratic Kampuchea will be transformed into knowledge about the era. Lastly, this project helps to reunite current high school students and teachers with former students.

Further, the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia's (ECCC – known as Khmer Rouge Tribunal) indictments in September of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, murder, and torture against the four most senior Khmer Rouge leaders still alive today reveal the urgency and importance of teaching about Democratic Kampuchea to students. This monumental trial will have an impact upon Cambodia's struggle to overcome its horrific past. These slogans will help to memorialize this past while promoting interest in the upcoming trial of senior Khmer Rouge leaders. Together, the survivor generation and the younger generation will learn about Democratic Kampuchea, engage in needed dialogue, and witness the justice-seeking process so that truth, memory, justice, education, and reconciliation can triumph.

Dacil Keo
DC-Cam Public Affairs Officer

