



**DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA**

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

[www.dccam.org](http://www.dccam.org)

**Third Quarter Report  
July – September 2007**

**SUMMARY**

**Activities for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal**

On July 18, the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia's (ECCC) Office of the Co-Prosecutor made an introductory submission to the Tribunal's co-investigating judges requesting that five individuals be charged with crimes against humanity and other crimes. Duch, the former head of Tuol Sleng Prison, was formally charged with crimes against humanity on July 31. The oldest surviving member of the Khmer Rouge leadership, 81 year-old Nuon Chea was arrested on September 19. Both men are now being held in provisional detention at the ECCC.

The Center for International Human Rights at Northwestern University School of Law, DC-Cam, and the Illinois Holocaust Museum and Education Center launched a new Cambodia Tribunal Monitor website (<http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/>) in early September. One of the site's main features will be web casts of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal proceedings.

At the request of the ECCC's Defense Support Section, DC-Cam agreed to host an orientation course for foreign co-lawyers and legal consultants. In late August, it held sessions for four legal personnel and two interns. In addition, Noun Chea's defense lawyer requested documents from DC-Cam this quarter.

In August, members of DC-Cam's Legal Response and other teams met with the Secretary General of the National Bank of Cambodia to discuss the possibility of placing images on *riel* notes that would memorialize the suffering Cambodians experienced during Democratic Kampuchea. The Legal Response team provided scans or other copies of 25,319 documents to the ECCC this quarter.

**Documentation**

Our Documentation Teams completed work on 4,854 records, 2764 worksheets, and 53 books this quarter. The books are printouts of the records from our Access Database and

allow students, scholars and the media to search our databases in hard copy. They also produced 15 reels of microfilms from the Center's archives.

DC-Cam is planning to reprint its four existing exhibitions at Tuol Sleng because they have deteriorated with age. It is also working on three new exhibitions from the DC-Cam monograph *Vanished*, the exhibit mounted last year at Rutgers entitled *Night of the Khmer Rouge*, and an exhibit on DC-Cam's tours of the ECCC.

### **Promoting Accountability**

Much of this team's time during the quarter was devoted to assisting with the Student Outreach Program and file transcription. In September, they traveled to Kandal province in an attempt to interview former cadres who they had been unable to locate on earlier trips. But with the passage of nearly 30 years since the fall of Democratic Kampuchea, many of these men and women have moved away or could not be located. The team was able to interview two former cadres in Mondul Kiri province and former S-21 photographer Nhem En.

### **Public Education and Outreach**

Together with the Khmer Youth Association, DC-Cam hosted 186 high school and university students from 7 provinces on visits to the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, the Choeng Ek Genocide Memorial Center, and the ECCC courtroom. The Living Documents Project Team also surveyed villagers on whether they were receiving sufficient information on the Tribunal and from whom they would prefer to receive it. Most of the commune chiefs preferred to receive information from the government, while most of the village chiefs preferred the ECCC as their source. Most also get their news from the radio.

From August 16-22, 127 Cambodian university student volunteers, who had received training at DC-Cam, traveled to 227 remote villages in all of the country's provinces, where they learned about the daily lives and hardships of people who lived during Democratic Kampuchea. Accompanied by DC-Cam staffers, they the students distributed 6,189 sets of documents and conducted 1,031 interviews using prepared questionnaires. The outreach activities were covered by Radio Free Asia, Voice of America, and *Raksmei Kampuchea* newspaper.

In September, the first issue of the project's quarterly magazine was printed (it will be distributed in October). The magazine is for all of Cambodia's ethnic minorities, with a focus on the Cham community, and is about the same size as the Center's monthly magazine *Searching for the Truth*.

The Public Information Room recorded 459 visitors this quarter (low attendance may have been due to the summer holidays or may not have been fully recorded). To encourage more visitors, DC-Cam will print announcements about the work of the PIR in its monthly magazine and send information sheets to local universities. One PIR road trip was held this quarter, to two villages in Kampot province. About 160 people

attended; they reported 5 cases of sexual abuse during Democratic Kampuchea. In the United States, the Public Information Room at Rutgers University was given a new and larger space.

The Film Team continued working on the 30-minute documentary it is producing entitled "Preparing for Justice." It will feature people who participated in DC-Cam's ECCC tours. To date, the film's script has been transcribed and the subtitles completed. In addition, it interviewed 55 people who live near the courtroom and in Phnom Penh about their reactions to the arrests of Nuon Chea and Duch. They found that some people were unaware of the Tribunal or the charges, but those who knew about them wanted to see the trials and learn who was responsible for the killings during Democratic Kampuchea.

The International Republic Institute's (IRI) Youth Festival was held in Svay Rieng this year from August 20-24; it was attended by at least 2,000 people. The Film Team screened DC-Cam's new documentary to about 80 students, who found the documentary footage from Democratic Kampuchea to be very interesting. DC-Cam's exhibition at the festival included photographs of perpetrators and victims of the Khmer Rouge regime, books published by DC-Cam, ECCC handbooks, and copies of the Center's magazine.

Student volunteers from the Royal University's Fine Arts School performed a 20-minute one-act play by DC-Cam summer legal associate Kelly Heidrich entitled "Searching for the Truth." About 800 people attended the August performances at the IRI Youth Festival.

This quarter, we were able to find information on 7 of the 28 family tracing requests received.

### **Research, Translation and Publication**

Dany Long and Vannak Sokh continued collecting materials for their research on a comparison of education of the Phnong ethnic group in Mondul Kiri province (Cambodia) and Dak Nong province (Vietnam). In addition to developing an interview for this study, Nean Yin and Sokkym Em reviewed over 30 of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum's visitor books and transcribed/translated comments from them this quarter

Two English language monographs are nearing publication: Ian Harris' *Buddhism under Pol Pot* and Sara Colm and Sorya Sim's *Khmer Rouge Purges in the Mondul Kiri Highlands: Region 106*. Terith Chy has completed the translation of *Vanished: Stories of the New People under Democratic Kampuchea*. We anticipate publishing the Khmer edition next quarter.

### **National and International Cooperation**

This quarter, DC-Cam accompanied Mr. Robert B. Zoellick, the new president of the World Bank, on a tour of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, as well as Scott Gudes, Minority Staff Director of the US Senate Budget Committee and Daniel Brandt, the Committee's Chief Economist. The Center also welcomed Craig Tippins, Commander,

Detachment 1, Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command, based in Bangkok. He and a colleague talked with Director Youk Chhang about finding information on US personnel missing as a result of the Vietnam War before, during and after the Khmer Rouge period.

DC-Cam will assist the Voice of America in a series of eight "HELLO VOA" talk shows on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal; these programs would allow listeners to call in with their questions and comments. In addition, VOA began airing portions of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* on August 28.

Last, DC-Cam has been named as one of Concordia University's partners on its Life Stories of Montrealers Displaced by War, Genocide, and other Human Rights Violations Project. The project will use oral history to explore survivors' experiences and social memories of trauma and displacement.

### **Beyond the Tribunal**

DC-Cam will start the second phase of the Genocide Education Project in January 2008; it will focus on guidebook development, teachers' training, workshops and translation. Strong demand from students and the public necessitated that we publish another 3,000 copies of the text in Khmer during July. In September, Mr. Dy began working with Tomoe Otsuki, a post-graduate student at the University of British Columbia, on translating the textbook into Japanese.

The staff of the Victims of Torture Project received training in the United States and Cambodia this quarter. They also interviewed 18 people in three provinces who were identified as suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder and referred them to government mental health clinics. The team also worked with Dr. Devon Hinton of Harvard Medical School to modify parts of the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire, which the project uses in identifying PTSD victims.

## **1. ACTIVITIES FOR THE KHMER ROUGE TRIBUNAL**

### **1) General News**

#### **Names Submitted for Indictment**

On July 18, 2007, the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia's (ECCC) Office of the Co-Prosecutor notified the public that it had made an introductory submission to the Tribunal's co-investigating judges. The submission requested that five individuals be charged with crimes against humanity and other crimes.

#### **Statement of the Co-Prosecutors (July 18, 2007)**

Today, the Co-Prosecutors filed the first Introductory Submission of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) in the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges.

An Introductory Submission contains facts that may constitute crimes, identifies persons suspected to be responsible for those crimes and requests the Co-Investigating Judges to investigate those crimes and suspects.

An Introductory Submission, by law, is a confidential document. Recognizing, however, the extraordinary nature of this court and the need to ensure that the public is duly informed of the ongoing proceedings, the Internal Rules of the ECCC allow the Co-Prosecutors to publish a summary of the Introductory Submission while protecting the integrity of the investigation, identity of victims and witnesses and the presumption of innocence of the suspects. Therefore, in consideration of the rightful expectations of the Cambodian people and the international community, the Co-Prosecutors have decided to issue this statement.

This first Introductory Submission represents the results of preliminary investigations conducted by the Office of the Co-Prosecutors with the assistance of the Cambodian national police during the past few months. Based on those investigations, the Co-Prosecutors believe that serious and extensive violations of international humanitarian law and Cambodian law occurred in this country during the period of Democratic Kampuchea from 17 April 1975 to 6 January 1979. These violations amount to crimes within the jurisdiction of the ECCC.

These crimes were committed as part of a common criminal plan constituting a systematic and unlawful denial of basic rights of the Cambodian population and the targeted persecution of specific groups. The purported motive of this common criminal plan was to effect a radical change of Cambodian society along ideological lines. Those responsible for these crimes and policies included senior leaders of the Democratic Kampuchea regime.

Pursuant to their preliminary investigations, the Co-Prosecutors have identified and submitted for investigation twenty-five distinct factual situations of murder, torture, forcible transfer, unlawful detention, forced labor and religious, political and ethnic persecution as evidence of the crimes committed in the execution of this common criminal plan.

The factual allegations in this Introductory Submission constitute crimes against humanity, genocide, grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, homicide, torture and religious persecution. The Co-Prosecutors, therefore, have requested the Co-Investigating Judges to charge those responsible for these crimes.

The preliminary investigation has resulted in the identification of five suspects who committed, aided, abetted and/or bore superior responsibility for those crimes. The Co-Prosecutors are satisfied that these suspects were senior leaders of Democratic Kampuchea and/or those most responsible for the crimes committed within the jurisdiction of the ECCC. The Co-Prosecutors have provided their identities to the Co-Investigating Judges and have requested that they act in accordance to the law.

In support of their factual submissions, the Co-Prosecutors have transmitted more than 1,000 documents constituting over 14,000 pages, including third party statements and/or written record of over 350 witnesses, a list of 40 other potential witnesses, thousands of pages of Democratic Kampuchea-era documentation and the locations of over 40 undisturbed mass graves. These documents have all been digitalized and indexed in a database. Both electronic and hard copies of these documents have been provided to the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges. A significant part of the evidence was gathered with the assistance of the

Documentation Centre of Cambodia.

The Co-Prosecutors shall now continue to carry out their investigative mandate while also participating in the Co-Investigating Judges' judicial investigation of the criminal acts identified in this Introductory Submission.

Deputy Co-Prosecutor William Smith later wrote Youk Chhang, DC-Cam's director, saying, "If it was not for your and DC-Cam's central role in exposing, publicising and archiving the facts of the DK regime I doubt whether the trial of this leader and others would have ever got this close."

### **Arrest of Duch (Kaing Guek Eav)**

Duch, the former head of Tuol Sleng Prison, was brought to the ECCC for a formal



*Duch, the day he was transferred to the ECCC*

interview with the co-investigating judges on July 31. He was informed that his name was included in the Introductory Submission and was formally charged with crimes against humanity. The judges ordered that he be held in provisional detention at the ECCC. Duch is being represented by Cambodian counsel Kar Savuth with assistance from French lawyer Francois Roux. They claimed that provisional detention was inappropriate because Duch had been held in prison for more than eight years in violation of international standards of justice, and that the conditions required to justify pretrial detention had not been met. The co-investigating judges rejected this claim, although his lawyers will have the opportunity to appeal the detention order to the Pre-Trial Chamber.

### **Arrest of Nuon Chea**

The oldest surviving member of the Khmer Rouge leadership, 81 year-old Nuon Chea was arrested on September 19. According to a statement issued by the ECCC's co-investigating judges (see Appendix A to this report), Nuon Chea "planned, instigated, ordered, directed or otherwise aided and abetted in the commission" of crimes that include "murder, torture, imprisonment, persecution, extermination, deportation, forcible transfer, enslavement and other inhumane acts." The ECCC's co-investigating judges also charged that he exercised authority and effective control over the group's internal security apparatus, including detention centers. Nuon Chea has said that the Khmer Rouge's military committee held all the real power and that he was not a member of that committee. He will be represented by private attorney Son Arun, who requested and received documents from DC-Cam.

### **Cambodian Tribunal Investigator Named Appeals Court Judge**

Following the ouster of Appeals Court Chief Ly Vuoch Leng on charges of corruption, ECCC Co-Investigating Judge You Bunleng was appointed to this position. He was

quoted by VOA Khmer on August 16 as saying, “My experience, particularly from the ECCC, will enable me to help reform and strengthen the judicial process and the enforcement of the rule of law in Cambodia, which is a long-term national priority.” On August 22, The UN urged Cambodia to reconsider its decision to transfer Judge You, saying the move would disrupt efforts to convene the long-awaited genocide trials.

## New Tribunal Website Launched



The Center for International Human Rights at Northwestern University School of Law, DC-Cam, and the Illinois Holocaust Museum and Education Center launched a new Cambodia Tribunal Monitor website (<http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/>) in early September. The website will feature web casts of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal proceedings, breaking news items, articles on the history of the tribunal, ECCC documents, profiles of the defendants, commentaries by human rights scholars and other experts, links to relevant websites and news sources, and photographs and filmed interviews from DC-Cam. Most of the site’s documents and films will be in Khmer and English, and as translation capacity permits, French. The costs of this project are being underwritten by the J.B. and M.K. Pritzker Family Foundation of Chicago, Illinois. We are grateful to Mr. Pritzker and his family’s foundation for their generosity, commitment to justice, and work to bring the trials to the Cambodian people and others worldwide.

When the Tribunal gets underway, DC-Cam plans to take DVDs of the trials to villages nationwide, where they will be shown and discussed by DC-Cam experts. The Center has recently contracted its first translator to assist with the website. Chey Entero holds a JD from Pacific Coast University in California and a training certificate from the Sorbonne. He is fluent in Khmer, English and French.

## Disposition of Documents Held at DC-Cam

In July, DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang issued a written statement to the ECCC on the status of the over 700,000 documents in DC-Cam’s possession. His statement included a verification of the documents’ authenticity, security, preservation, management, and coding.

### **DC-Cam Hosts Orientations for Foreign Lawyers and New ECCC Staff**

At the request of the ECCC's Defense Support Section, DC-Cam has agreed to host an orientation course for foreign co-lawyers and legal consultants. Because these individuals are likely to arrive in Cambodia at different times, the orientations will be held on an ad hoc basis. The sessions would include a half-day at DC-Cam, where participants will be introduced to the Center, instructed on how to find documents within its archives, and listen to talks on Cambodian history and cultural sensitivity. Half-day field trips to a village would also be part of the orientation.

On August 22, Director Youk Chhang welcomed four new staff members and two interns from the Office of the Co-Prosecutor, where he oriented them on the Center's archival holdings and Khmer news clippings files.

### **ECCC Assessment**

On June 13, 2007 a team from the United Nations Development Programme issued its assessment of the ECCC. It found that there was a need for both judicial and administrative leadership at the Courts, and for more clarity in both roles and leadership (which has delayed decision making). More specifically, the Court Management Section (it is responsible for translation, witness protection, and other matters) was deemed to be operationally ineffective and lacking the capacity to support the legal and judicial processes. The team's recommendations included:

- Conduct a comprehensive review of both the staffing table and budget
- Merge the two existing administrative structures into one combined administration
- Create a proactive funding strategy to supplement the Courts' regular budget
- Contract a project manager for building work (e.g., audio-visual needs)
- Remove the translation and witness protection responsibilities from the Court Management Section and create two sections for these functions; also improve this section's records management and document handling
- Develop a media policy for the Press and Public Affairs Section
- Develop more effective reporting methods
- Create a liaison judge position
- Increase communications with NGOs and share more information on the Courts' progress and challenges.

### **DC-Cam Legal Advisors Make Recommendations on the ECCC**

John D. Ciorciari, DC-Cam's senior legal advisor and Shorenstein Fellow at the Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center, Stanford University, wrote an article that was published in the *Cambodia Daily* on October 22. Entitled "Justice and Judicial Corruption," it outlines the recent UNDP audit of the Tribunal and makes recommendations for ensuring that corruption does not derail or taint the trials. A full text of the article may be found in Appendix B to this report.

Legal advisor Anne Heindel wrote a paper entitled “Why the ECCC Office of Administration Would Benefit from Being Structured More Like a ‘Registry’.” Ms. Heindel found that while staff of the ECCC’s Office of Administration (OA) appears to work well together, “the split authority between the national and international ‘sides’ of the Office with regard to budget, hiring, and staff reporting appears to be undermining their best efforts to meet the daunting challenges of running a complex new tribunal.” Her paper then outlines an alternative administrative organization – a registry – based on the experience of other hybrid courts. The registry, which would be the Court’s principal administrative office, would have responsibility over the OA. It would report to only one court official, thus making it a unified and accountable body that would take “ownership” of essential tasks. She also recommended creating a “presidency” composed of one international and one Cambodian judge; this body would be given the authority to provide the OA with “decisions and directions on matters concerning judicial administration.”

### 2007 Summer Legal Associates

On August 9, Legal Response Team Leader Dara Vanthan, along with Promoting Accountability Team member Pongrasy Pheng, and summer legal associates (SLA) Team Leader Anne Heindel and SLA Natalie Stendt met with the Secretary General of the National Bank of Cambodia to discuss the possibility of placing images on *riel* notes that would memorialize the suffering Cambodians experienced during Democratic Kampuchea. These images would serve as a form of reparative justice for Cambodians (the ECCC will not offer such forms of reparation as monetary compensation to victims of the regime).

The SLAs conducted the following research during their time at the Center:

Legal Associate	Research Focus
Solomon Bashi	Examination of primary sources addressing starvation during Democratic Kampuchea. Wrote an article on this subject for <i>Searching for the Truth</i>
Jessica Corsi	Drafting an article for a law journal on the last six months of progress at the ECCC. Will complete an article for <i>Searching for the Truth</i> on the role of the co-investigating judges. Met with International Co-Prosecutor Robert Petit on August 16.
Rockford Hern	Conducting a comparative analysis of ethical standards applied at the ECCC and international tribunals; will make recommendations to the ECCC based on the successes and failures of other tribunals.
Kate Dominquez	Examined and is providing commentary on the ECCC’s Internal Rules and the practice of international(ized) courts, to be shared with the ECCC judges in anticipation of the next plenary session.
Kelly Heidrich	Wrote and directed the play “Searching for the Truth,” and a chapter on reconciliation for an Introductory Guide to the Tribunal.
KoKo Huang	Conducted research on the law applicable to starvation and the crime against humanity of extermination. Will complete a memorandum on this subject by the end of 2007.

Legal Associate	Research Focus
Norman Pentelovich	Assisted in drafting a report on rural Cambodians' outreach preferences, answered questions for the student outreach project, is preparing an overview of all of the outreach activities undertaken by NGOs and the Court, and is writing a paper on the prioritization of outreach activities at international criminal tribunals.
B.J. Schulte	Researched the Renaske petitions and their potential use as evidence for the Court. Drafting an article for <i>Searching for the Truth</i> and a memorandum on this subject. Met with Helen Jarvis of the ECCC's Public Affairs Office on August 9.
Natalie Senst	Drafted a memorandum for the Bank of Cambodia and an article for <i>Searching for the Truth</i> on the use of Cambodian currency as a form of memorialization. Wrote a letter on that subject, which was published in the <i>Cambodia Daily</i> .
Kathryn Simon	Helped draft "The Outreach Preferences of Rural Cambodians Regarding the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia."

## 2) Legal Response Team

### Documents Provided at the Request of the ECCC

Documents Provided to the ECCC, Quarter 3				
	July	August	September	Total
Pages of document copied/scanned	20,875	198	2,474	23,547
CDs/pages or records	--	3	2	5
Soft/hard copies of documents/photographs	1,759	--	14	1,772
Books	--	--	2	2
Copies of <i>Searching for the Truth</i>	--	2	4	6
DVDs (primarily films)	--	--	2	2

In July, the Response Team received six requests from the Office of the Co-Prosecutors regarding scanning documents in the possession of DC-Cam. In addition, Nean Yin and Sokkym Em scanned original documents from the Ministry of Interior and photographs from Promoting Accountability Team interviews in Kampong Cham and Kampong Thom provinces for the ECCC (they scanned 159 folders of documents and 1,759 photographs). Fewer requests for documents were made in July, as the co-prosecutors were preparing their statement and Duch was arrested. Nonetheless, the team assembled a database on a specific (confidential) subject at the request of judges.

In September, the team began updating its files on the leaders of the Khmer Rouge (e.g., Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, and Ieng Terith). They found 556 pages of documents related to these leaders and also translated their biographies into English.

### Public Engagements

On July 3, Response Team Leader Dara P. Vanthan spoke on a Radio 102 FM talk show. He noted during his talk that ECCC officials should travel around Cambodia and do

public outreach. This comment was based on a survey conducted by DC-Cam, showing that people wanted to hear from the ECCC itself rather than NGOs.

From July 16 to 19, he participated in the International Conference on Humanity in War held jointly by ICRC and the University of Malaya in Malaysia. Mr. Vanthan gave a presentation on the need for DC-Cam to become a permanent center to deal with memory and justice of the genocidal regime of the Khmer Rouge.

On August 29, Mr. Vanthan and Summer Legal Associates Team Leader Anne Heindel attended a meeting at Le Royal Hotel, which was hosted by OSJI. They learned about issues of witness expert/support of the ECCC through a presentation by Wendy Lobwein, the ICTY's deputy director of witness and victim support.

On August 31, 2007, Mr. Vanthan, Anne Heindel, Kamboly Dy, and Sockheang Ly participated in a public forum in Kep municipality. This forum was held by the Center for Social Development.

In September, Mr. Vanthan was interviewed by Phoenix Satellite TV (Hong Kong) on criminal investigations, and by Swedish Journalist Gorrel Espelund on the Khmer Rouge in general and the Tribunal. He also met with filmmaker Robert Bilheimer (director of *A Closer Walk*, a documentary on the AIDS crisis) on the possibility of producing a film on human trafficking.

Last, Mr. Vanthan and Anne Heindel met with a representative of the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges on centralizing document requests from the ECCC and the use of certified copies (rather than originals) whenever possible.

### **Educating Student Volunteers**

As our student volunteers were preparing to go to the provinces to distribute materials to villagers about the ECCC, Dara Vanthan talked to them about recent developments at the Tribunal. These included the co-prosecutors' introductory submission of files against five suspects, the issuance of an order to detain former S-21 Chief Duch, and the appointment of Duch's Cambodian and French defense attorneys, anticipating that villagers would ask the students about these developments when they went to the field.

## **2. DOCUMENTATION**

### **1) Cataloging and Database Management**

The "collection books," which contain summaries of the documents housed at DC-Cam, are kept in the Public Information Room for use by students and researchers. Eighty nine books have been completed to date.

**Database Management Activities, Quarter 3**

Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
July	Listing documents	S Collection	600 record
	Printing and cross-checking Internet records	I, J, K, and Y Collections	244 records
	Editing Khmer spellings	L Collection	249 records
	Cataloging	Swedish Collection*	406 worksheets
August	Printing Internet records	I, J, K and Y Collections	9 records
	Listing documents	S Collection	600 records
	Editing Khmer spellings	L Collection	347 records
	Assembling books	DC-Cam Collections	50 books
	Cataloging documents	Swedish Collection	651 worksheets
	Uploading documents to Internet database	Swedish Collection	1,000 worksheets
	Arranging films	Magazine Project	5 albums
September	Listing documents	S Collection	1,462 records
	Printing Internet records	I, J, K and Y collections	1,039 records
	Correcting Khmer spellings	L Collection	304 records
	Assembling book	S Collection	3 books
	Cataloging documents	Swedish Collections	705 worksheets
<b>Total</b>	4,854 records, 2764 worksheets, 53 books		

**B Collection:** Confessions from S-21 (Tuol Sleng Prison).

**BCB Collection:** Books written by foreign scholars on Khmer Rouge history or acts of genocide in Cambodia.

**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.

**J Collection:** Confessions from S-21 (Tuol Sleng Prison).

**L Collection:** Intelligence documents from the Lon Nol regime.

**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.

**S Collection:** Interviews conducted by student volunteers.

**Y Collection:** Biographies of S-21 prisoners and government leaders during Democratic Kampuchea, collected from books and periodicals.

\* In February 2007, we received 15,018 documents (52,609 pages) from the University of Lund in Sweden. We have placed these documents into the D collection. So far, we have numbered the documents and placed them into worksheets; next, will key them into the Bibliographical Database. We have also scanned all of them as TIF files and sent them to the ECCC's Office of the Co-Prosecutor.

Copies of all of the documents microfilmed this quarter were sent to Rutgers University in the United States. In addition, after the documents are printed, edited, and checked for spelling errors, they are cross-checked against the records in our databases in order to correct records with errors and locate lost records. Then they are re-uploaded into DC-Cam's Internet database.

## 2) Microfilming

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

Month	Activity	Documents	Number of
July	Microfilming	D Collection	2 reels
August	Microfilming	D Collection	4 reels
September	Microfilming	D Collection	4 reels
	Developing film	D Collection	5 reels
<b>Total</b>			15 reels

## 3) Exhibitions

### Tuol Sleng Exhibitions

Eight hundred fifty two people wrote comments in the exhibition book this quarter. Some examples include:

I hope that with exhibitions like these, we will all learn something from the atrocities that humans impose on themselves. *Jennifer, Canada*

A profoundly moving and humbling experience. It is almost inconceivable that such an ordinary building has bared witness to unspeakable cruelty. The photos are powerful reminders to anyone who seeks solutions though violence...This exhibition should always remain and become compulsory for those who seek power to view. They are also a symbol of hope. And while their memory is preserved, they haven't died in vain. These images have changed me. *TJ, United Kingdom*

Truly harrowing to see. Amazing exhibition, very enlightening to hear people's stories. It is shocking how little people still know of what happened to their loved ones. This place will change the hearts and minds of every person that sees it. I hope this place receives the funding it needs to keep the memories alive and to keep educating the world. An amazing, deeply affecting exhibition. *Rachel, UK*

I am a Jewish child of Holocaust survivors. My father's family was killed in Theresienstadt and my mother's family in Auschwitz. What I witness here in Tuol Sleng and the museum in Siem Reap gives evidence almost identical to that of the mass murders of the Nazis. The psychology of death and torture are identical. Unfortunately, aggression is an act of the human condition and whenever there are massive differences between people, there will be a new hierarchy fed by violence, envy, and greed. *Anonymous, Canada*

Words cannot express the mixture of emotion inside me now. Rage toward those who could commit these hateful, unnecessary acts. Pity and sorrow for the ones who have lost and have been lost. And hope for this to be an example of thing never to come again. *Anonymous, Cambodia*

DC-Cam is now planning to reprint its four existing exhibitions at Tuol Sleng because they have deteriorated with age. It is also working on three new exhibitions from the DC-Cam monograph *Vanished*, the exhibit mounted last year at Rutgers entitled *Night of the Khmer Rouge*, and an exhibit on DC-Cam's tours of the ECCC.



### DC-Cam Photographs Shown in a Scottish Museum

In September, DC-Cam provided a series of photographs from Tuol Sleng, as well as from its own exhibition, "The Khmer Rouge Then and Now" to the Glasgow Museum of Religion and Art.

### DC-Cam Intern Photographs Shown in Illinois Museum

In September, the Illinois Holocaust Museum and Education Center opened an exhibition of photographs taken by 2006 summer legal associates Emma-Nolan Abrahamian and Lara Finkbeiner with assistance from DC-Cam staff. Entitled "Year Zero to 2006," their exhibition documents the effects of the Cambodian genocide. To date, the show has also been mounted at the University of Michigan and Ohio University.



### 3. PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY

The Promoting Accountability Team's work in July included reviewing interview transcripts and entering data from its recent trips to Battambang and Kampong Speu provinces. Team members also helped locate PA interview files for the ECCC.

	Transcriptions Cassettes/Pages	Files Summarized/Edited and/or reviewed	Data Entry
July	10/261	0	1,024 files
August	2/34	1,546	0
September	3/62	0	0
<b>Total</b>	15/377	1,546	1,924 files

Most of August was devoted to student outreach activities. Dany Long accompanied five students from the Royal University of Phnom Penh and Royal University of Law and Economics to Ratanak Kiri province, where they distributed 102 documents on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and interviewed 54 indigenous people. They also explained developments in the Tribunal to the people they interviewed. Sotheany Hin accompanied three students from the same universities to Baset district of Kampong Speu province. The students passed out 160 documents and interviewed 62 people. One of the interviewees submitted an article on his life during the regime; it will be published in *Searching for the Truth*.

Using lists of people the project had attempted to interview earlier but could not locate, the Promoting Accountability Team traveled to Sa-ang district of Kandal province in September. However, all but one of the former cadres who were still alive had moved away or were inaccessible. The former cadre interviewed was Nhem En, who had been a photographer at S-21. He described his work for the regime (he joined the Khmer Rouge in 1970 as a village militiaman. He then became a soldier and was wounded on the battlefield. In 1977, Nat, the chief of Division 703, assigned him to be a photographer at the prison. Nhem said he recalled seeing Vietnamese being held in the prison, but not other foreigners.

### 4. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

DC-Cam continued its research on ways to improve outreach for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. During July, for example, Sok Kheang Ly interviewed 31 commune and village chiefs in Takeo, Kampong Chhnang and Kandal provinces. He asked whether people were receiving sufficient information on the Tribunal, and from whom they would prefer to receive it. Most of the commune chiefs preferred to receive information from the government, while most of the village chiefs preferred the ECCC as their source.

## 1) Pre-trial Outreach

### Living Documents Project

Together with the Khmer Youth Association, DC-Cam is sponsoring a program that focuses on genocide education, justice and reconciliation for young people. In July the Living Documents Team held three sessions of the program; a total of 186 high school and university students from 7 provinces attended. They visited the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, the Choeung Ek Genocide Memorial Center, and the ECCC courtroom. They then returned to DC-Cam, where they viewed the film *Behind the Walls of S-21* and held discussions.

Several students suggested ways that might help bring closure between victim and perpetrator. Many believed that reconciliation must begin with each individual. Pheng Sophea of Prek Sandek High School in Takeo province first believed that reconciliation was unlikely, "it is too complicated to find a solution that will allow them to reconcile with each other." After giving the issue some more thought, he added that face-to-face talks between victims and cadres could be a useful first step. Another student raised the issue of former S-21 guard Him Huy's difficult situation and asked, "If you were he, would you dare defy your superior's orders?" Some students responded that certain cadres went beyond their superior's orders to prove themselves trustworthy.

Eng Tem, an elementary school teacher in Prey Veng province, related how a victim and former cadre in his village improved their relations by talking. During Democratic Kampuchea, a Khmer Rouge chief forced a pregnant woman to do hard physical work such as digging canals and building dams. After the regime both lived in the same village and never spoke to one another. One day, they met at a gathering. The woman finally broke her silence and expressed her anger towards the former chief, calling him a bad person because he had forced her to undergo arduous labor while pregnant. In defense, the man stated that it was his duty to follow his superior's commands or else he would be reprimanded or possibly executed. Mr. Eng observed that the two now speak to each other normally. He believes that this initial meeting was necessary to promote understanding and begin the reconciliation process.

Other issues raised included the use of the term "Khmer Rouge." Some noted that this term was discriminatory and should not be used when referring to the individuals who served the state of Democratic Kampuchea from 1975-1979. A present, the term invokes feelings of anger and sadness, and represents "disunity" within society.

Because formal tours of the ECCC and historical sites have been suspended until the trials of Khmer Rouge leaders begin, the team assisted with the student outreach project in August. In addition to conducting orientations, the team led four students to three remote subdistricts (Rik Reay, Rung Roeung and Rorhass) of Rorvieng district, Preah Vihear province. There they distributed 800 DC-Cam and ECCC booklets and interviewed 40 villagers who ranged between the ages of 37 and 84, with most being older survivors of Democratic Kampuchea. The villagers were interviewed on their lives during the regime, their views of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, and their understanding of

reconciliation.

Fifteen of those interviewed said that they had not heard about the Tribunal, and a majority of the villagers claimed they knew very little about it, even if they knew of its existence. Among those who knew of the ECCC, most of them had received their information from the radio. About a quarter of the interviewees did not support the Tribunal (stating such reasons as fear of vengeance or that people were losing confidence in the proceedings) or did not care about it. The other three-quarters strongly supported the trials.

Most of the interviewees were base people during the regime, and only a very few of them were forced to move from their homes. Their lives were relatively easy compared to the “17 April” people, who were from Phnom Penh and other provincial towns. Most of them said that they did not lose any family members to the regime, but several witnessed others being killed.

Session Number	Dates	Number of Participants	Composition of Group
6	July	186	High school and university students from Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Cham, Prey Veng, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng, and Takeo provinces
	2007	1,169	
	2006	5,169	
<b>Total to Date</b>		6,524	

### **Nuns’ Peace March**

In light of the delays in starting the Tribunal, DC-Cam has decided to hold its planned Buddhist nuns’ peace march in late December, whether or not the trials have begun by then. We are continuing to work on the 4-page booklet that will be distributed at the march, and are asking nuns’ associations in the provinces to nominate representatives. The marchers will walk from Wat Phnom in the center of the capital to the ECCC headquarters.

### **Student Outreach**

The Student Outreach Team held three introductory sessions for 127 student volunteers on July 14, 15 and 21. The sessions provided the students with general information on the ECCC law and agreement, the Tribunal process, DC-Cam, and the work the students would do in the field such as interviewing techniques. They also practiced interviewing. On July 16, DC-Cam brought them to the ECCC where they met with public affairs officer Reach Sambath, the co-prosecutors, and a defense lawyer. The students asked many questions of the ECCC officials.

From August 16-22, the students, traveled in groups of 4 or 5 (they were accompanied by DC-Cam staff from several projects) to 227 remote villages in all of the country's provinces, where they learned about the daily lives and hardships of people who lived during Democratic Kampuchea. Each group brought along with them 250 to 350 sets of documents (depending on the number of people in each group); the sets consisted of the booklet introducing the ECCC, two DC-Cam booklets, and the Center's new textbook. "The program was designed to encourage youths to participate in the process of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and to enable them to find out directly about the Khmer Rouge's history from local people," said DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang. "Youths have many doubts relating to the Khmer Rouge."

During their trips, people donated various things to the Center:

- Four photographs (three Prey Veng province and one from Kep)
- An article written by a survivor from Kampong Speu
- A spoon from Svay Rieng province that was used to measure rice during Democratic Kampuchea
- A report on an unexcavated grave in Preah Vihear province
- 13 requests for family tracing.

The students distributed 6,189 sets of documents and conducted 1,031 interviews using prepared questionnaires. The outreach activities were covered by Radio Free Asia, Voice of America, and *Raksmei Kampuchea* newspaper. During September, a student volunteer catalogued 25 of the student questionnaires. DC-Cam will recruit more students in the future to transcribe the questionnaires and bind them along with information on the students.


## **2) Cham Muslim Oral History Project (CMOHP)**

On July 7-8, Team Leader Farina So attended the Conference on Champa 2007 in San Jose, California. Sponsored by the International Office of Champa, the conference brought together Muslim scholars and community representatives. Its sessions – language and culture, social and economics, migration and integration, forum, and forum for Cham youth – explored socio-cultural issues facing the Champa Diaspora in Cambodia, Vietnam and Malaysia as well as Cham people living in the West. Ms. So spoke on the educational situation and socio-economics of young Cambodian Chams.

From August 16-22, Ms. So traveled to Kratie province with four student volunteers. There, they distributed 4 sets of documents related to the Tribunal and conducted 30 interviews. In addition, Ms. So was interviewed by the UK's *Globe Magazine* on foreign aid for the Cham Muslim community, by an Australian undergraduate on her work, by a professor from California's Chapman University for an article about justice in Buddhism and Islam, and by Radio Free Asia on the experiences of Chams under Democratic Kampuchea.

In September, the first issue of the project's quarterly magazine was printed (it will be distributed in October). The magazine is for all of Cambodia's ethnic minorities, with a focus on the Cham community, and is about the same size as the Center's monthly magazine *Searching for the Truth*.

Some of the articles in its six sections included:

Section	Selected Articles
Documentation	<p>An article by Farina So on midwife and Cham Muslim religious teacher Zia Noab (pictured at right) and an article by intern Lis Meyers on the life of her grandfather under the Nazis</p> 
Research and History	<p>A story by French researcher Agnes De Feo on the way of life of the Cham Bani in Vietnam</p>
Legal Education	<p>Articles on the Khmer Rouge evacuation and whether the Khmer Krom are an ethnic minority by DC-Cam advisors Elizabeth van Shaak and John Ciorciari, respectively</p>
Public Debate	<p>Articles on the number of Chams who died during Democratic Kampuchea by Osman Ysa and one on the Muslim community in Rwanda during the 1994 genocide by Lis Meyers</p>
Cultural Preservation	<p>An article on Cham script and language</p>
Family Tracing	<p>An article by teacher Ker Math, who wrote about his family's life during the Khmer Rouge regime</p>

### 3) Public Information Room (PIR)

#### General Activities in Cambodia

**July Highlights.** The PIR provided Uy Vicheth from the Choeung Ek Memorial with copies of 8 confessions and the DC-Cam book *The Khmer Rouge Division 703*, and Kong Keou, vice president of the Victims of Khmer Rouge Association, was given a number of victims' photos. Several Cambodian students were given copies of documents for their thesis research; some of their topics included Democratic Kampuchea's relations with the outside world, religion and education under the regime, Ke Pauk and Pol Pot.

A number of visitors to the PIR approached its staff members to ask for information that would enable them to be witnesses before the ECCC. These visitors were referred to the ECCC, where officials could respond to their requests.

The PIR also welcomed a group of ten university students from the United States. In addition to learning about DC-Cam's work, the students observed Center staff conducting interviews in Takeo, Kampong Cham and Kampong Speu provinces. The Center also hosted 48 youths from Siem Reap and Kampong Cham provinces, who learned about Khmer Rouge history and watched the film *Behind the Walls of S-21: Oral Histories from Tuol Sleng Prison*.

**August Highlights.** Kirstin Wille from the German Academic Exchange Service visited the PIR in order to research Khmer Rouge films, while Kin Sokhoeun from Botum Vadei monastery requested a number of photos that would be put on display at the museum of Kakoh pagoda in Takeo province. Ouch Muny, a teacher at Chaktomuk Secondary School, did research on the biographies of Nuon Chea and Pol Pot; he was given four pages of documents. Lauren Gaum from Boston visited the PIR to look for documents relevant to her thesis on transitional justice. We provided her with 27 pages of documents.

Also, a group of students and lecturers from the business school at Singapore Polytechnic visited DC-Cam. PIR staff gave them a tour of the Center and discussed each project with its team leader.

**September Highlights.** Aside from 200 students who visited the PIR in September, attendance was disappointing at 38 visitors, which may have been due to the summer vacation months. To encourage visitors, DC-Cam will print announcements about the work of the PIR in its monthly magazine and send information sheets to local universities. One of the PIR's visitors in September was Carlos Maoricio from the Stop Impunity Project, who wanted to learn about the workings of DC-Cam.

#### **Selected Visitors to the PIR in the Third Quarter**

**Media:** AFP, *Le Figaro* (France), Nation Channel (Thailand), *Phnom Penh Post*, Radio Free Asia, *Reader's Digest*, *De Morge* (Germany), Voice of the People

**Students:** Botom Pagoda, Build Bright University, Chaktomuk Secondary School, Build Bright University, Chapman University Law School (US), Council of International Education Exchange, Notre Dame University (US), Panhasastra University, Royal University of Phnom Penh (Fine Arts, Law and Economics, and Agriculture), Singapore Polytechnic, University of British Columbia, University of Cambodia, University of Pobdam (Germany), Western University

**NGOs:** Advanced Study of Khmer Program, Cambodia Diabetes Association, Choeung Ek Memorial Site, Halk Foundation, Human Rights Watch, Khmer Youth Association, LICHADO, PACT, Pour un Sourire d' Enfant, Victims of KR Association

**Government:** Australia, ECCC, German Academic Exchange Service, German Development Service, Korea, Liberation War Museum of Bangladesh, Ministry of Agriculture (Thailand), Netherlands, New Zealand, Royal Government of Cambodia, SEAREP Foundation, Singapore, Sweden, US Embassy

PIR Activities			
Month	Visitors	Documents Provided	Films Screened
July	377	991 pages of documents 526 copies of history text 4 DVDs	3
August	84	532 pages of documents	0
September	38	0	0
<b>Total</b>	459	2,049	3

### PIR Road Trips

No road trips were made in July or August, as members of the PIR team were assisting the student volunteers in their trips to the provinces. In September, the PIR and Film teams traveled to Kampoul Meas and Snam Ko villages in Kampot province. After screening two DC-Cam films, *The Khmer Rouge Rice Fields: The Story of Rape Survivor Tang Kim* and *Behind the Walls of S-21: Oral Histories from Tuol Sleng Prison*, the teams encouraged people to speak out about moral offenses and their lives under the Khmer Rouge regime.

Month	Province/ Districts	Participants	Documents/Posters Provided (sets)	Family Tracing Cases	Sexual Abuse Reports
July		No road trip			
August		No road trip			
September	Kampot/Kampong Trach	160	160	0	5
<b>Total</b>		160	160	0	5

Kim Houn, 65 years old, said that while she had never heard about forced marriages during the regime, she acknowledged that moral offenses took place in her cooperative. She recalled that a couple named Ping and Sorn were found guilty of having an affair. Realizing that they would be sentenced to death, they fled to Vietnam. Kung Huon, age 59, revealed that his brother Kung Muoy was executed on charges of sexual misconduct with an April 17 woman who worked in the kitchen. Huon regretted that *Angkar* had not arranged a marriage for his brother before the “sexual misconduct” took place.

Some villagers knew about instances of forced marriage. Fifty-five year old Pang Houn remembered a friend of his brother’s who was executed after objecting to a forced marriage. Pang Houn himself was forced to marry during the regime, as was 49-year old Yin Na, who was with her husband only three days before he became a Khmer Rouge soldier. Meas Than reported that he was imprisoned in Khnach Prey for three months after trying to escape from his work site. Two people who had an affair were also jailed there, but were released after working hard.

## **PIR Rutgers Moves to a New Office**

In August, the Public Information Room was given a new and larger space in Hill Hall (Room 414, 360 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd., Newark, New Jersey 07102, USA, tel.: (973) 353-1260).



### **Cambodia Collection at Rutgers**

([http://www.libraries.rutgers.edu/rul/libs/dana\\_lib/cambodia\\_collection/cambodia\\_collection.shtml](http://www.libraries.rutgers.edu/rul/libs/dana_lib/cambodia_collection/cambodia_collection.shtml))

The collection contains documentation preserved for the history of the Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia. A similar Cambodia genocide collection is also available at [Yale University](#). However, Dana Library has a more complete collection that contains newer materials.

#### ***How to Access the Collection***

The Cambodia Collection at Dana Library consists of 550 reels representing 9 sub-collections, all in the form of microfilm. Online access is not available currently. A valid photo ID is required at the reference desk of the library. The users need to fill out a simple form for their personal information and will then be helped by a librarian to locate items. Microfilm reader-printer machines are available at the library. Printing and photocopying of items are charged at 15 cents per page. The microfilm reels cannot be taken out of the library.

In addition, PhD candidate and teaching assistant Kok-Thay Eng has begun working three days per week with Professor Alex Hinton to establish the Center for Human Rights and Genocide Studies at Rutgers. His work includes a project among the new Center, DC-Cam and the John Cotton Dana Library to digitize microfilms of Khmer Rouge documents into TIFF images and helping set up affiliated faculty who are interested in genocide, human rights and political violence.

#### **4) Film Project**

The Film Team continued working on the 30-minute documentary it is producing entitled "Preparing for Justice." It will feature people who participated in DC-Cam's ECCC tours. To date, the film's script has been transcribed and the subtitles completed.

In addition, the Team copied several films this quarter. It made 50 copies of original films from the Khmer Rouge period in order to preserve the originals, and 15 copies of *Behind the Walls of S-21* in order to meet requests for from the public. It also sent a complete set of the film's in DC-Cam's archives to Rutgers University.

*Behind the Walls of S-21* and other films (e.g., *Un Soir Apres La Guerre*, *Pol Pot: Killing Embrace*) were screened for many visitors to DC-Cam this quarter. They included:

- 102 students, teachers, and professors from the United States and other Western countries (July)
- 169 students and teachers from the Khmer Youth Association
- Two students and a professor from Royal University and Build Bright University in Cambodia.

### **Interviews**

At the end of July and following the ECCC announcement that the names of five former Khmer Rouge leaders had been submitted to the co-investigating judges, the Film Team went to 9 villagers, where they interviewed 35 people who live near the courtroom. The interviewers asked two questions: What do you think about the court's intention to indict these five former leaders? Would you like to attend the first trial at the ECCC? They found that some people were unaware of the Tribunal, but those who knew about it wanted to see the trials and learn who was responsible for the killings during Democratic Kampuchea.

In September, the Film Team conducted interviews with 20 Phnom Penh students, business people, and moto taxi drivers on their reactions to the charges filed against Nuon Chea and Duch. The following questions were asked: 1) Do you know who Nuon Chea or Duch is? What do you know about them? 2) How does it make you feel now that Nuon Chea or Duch will be put on the trial? 3) What else do you think the Tribunal can accomplish? Are there other positive things to come out of the Tribunal? 4) What questions about the regime do you want Nuon Chea or Duch to answer before the court?, and 5) Do you think this chamber can relieve your suffering? And why? The team found that a few people didn't know about the charges against Nuon Chea and Duch because the trial process has taken so long, they didn't think it would happen. But most knew about the action, which they learned about from the television.

### **Film Screens at Youth Festival, Svay Rieng Province**

The International Republic Institute's (IRI) Youth Festival was held this year from August 20-24 (this was the third such festival in which DC-Cam participated). This year, the Film Team screened DC-Cam's new documentary *Behind the Walls of S-21: Oral History from Tuol Sleng Prison* on the first day of the festival. About 80 people attended; they found the documentary footage from Democratic Kampuchea to be very interesting.

DC-Cam's exhibition at the festival included photographs of perpetrators and victims of the Khmer Rouge regime, books published by DC-Cam, ECCC handbooks, and copies of the Center's magazine. They staff members present answered the questions of several students who visited the booth.

**DC-Cam Documentary to be Screened at International Film Festival**  
 DC-Cam’s new Documentary *Behind the Walls of S-21* has been accepted into the official program of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Annual Fort Lauderdale International Film Festival. It will be screened between October 15 and November 11.

**DC-Cam Director Advises on New Documentary**

Youk Chhang is one of the advisors for a film that is now in production. Entitled *Year Zero: Story of a Khmer Rouge Soldier*, the documentary features Aki Ra, a former soldier who has since devoted his life to the removal of land mines placed by the Khmer Rouge. Aki Ra’s narrative provides the backbone for the film and sets the stage for the upcoming Tribunal. More information on the film can be found at <http://www.yearzerodoc.com/about.html>.

**5) Theatre Project Debuts at Youth Festival**



Student volunteers from the Royal University’s Fine Arts School performed a 20-minute one-act play by DC-Cam summer legal associate Kelly Heidrich entitled “Searching for the Truth.” Performances were given on the evening of August 22 and the late afternoon of August 23, with attendance of 500 and 300, respectively. Based on audience feedback (they were very interested in the first part of the drama, but had less understanding of the portions dealing with the Tribunal), DC-Cam will revise the script for future performances. Especially popular was the

man who represented Angkar (he appeared in black face), who the audience felt gave a very realistic performance of the actions of Angkar during Democratic Kampuchea. One woman interviewed following the performance said that she liked the drama because it helped her children to understand the Khmer Rouge regime better.

**6) Family Tracing**

Requests for family tracing come to DC-Cam through a variety of routes, including our Promoting Accountability Project, ECCC tours, letters to DC-Cam’s director, and the Public Information Room. This quarter, we were able to find information on 7 of the 28 requests received. Some examples include:

Requests for Family Tracing				
	PIR	PIR Road Trips/Student Outreach	Magazine	Other
July	1	--	2	1

Requests for Family Tracing				
August	3	13	3	1
September	0	0	1	3
<b>Total</b>	4	13	6	5

Norng Sarat, 50, of Por village, Me Sar Thmar sub-district, Chantrea district, Svay Rieng province, came to the PIR for information on his missing relatives: Norng Sorng (wife) and Norng Saruot, Norng Saraun, Pen Ket, Pen Savet, Pen Sakhan, and Sa Saren (cousins).

Chamreun Tan, who lives in the United States, wrote to DC-Cam's director for information on his father in law, Bun Thang. He was a school teacher at Lycee Eap Khut, Battambang from the early 1960s to 1975. He was arrested at Phum Tross, Khum Trang, about 10 km west of Battambang city. We were able to find a file on his father in law, who died at S-21.

Mr. Tan wrote to us, saying:

Dear Mr. Youk,

I personally thank you so much for sending this information. I truly believe that he was one of the prisoners in S21. Now my wife and I know for sure that he died in that place.

I thank you so much. If I had a chance to come to see that place again, I will stop by to thank you in person.

Hope the trial for those leaders start as soon as possible with the right direction to convict them.

Thank you again.

Chamreun Tan

Iv Charbonneau, who lives in France, wrote DC-Cam in August. He is the son of Jacques Charbonneau and Ching Chhun Eng. Mr. Charbonneau was searching for information on two of his uncles: Ching Chhun Leang (the former third secretary of the Korean Embassy who was imprisoned in Tuol Sleng in 1976) and Ching Chhun Meng (a student of construction who returned to Cambodia from France in 1976). DC-Cam was able to locate the confession of Ching Chhun Leang for Mr. Charbonneau, and the biography of Ching Chhun Meng. We are continuing to search for more information on them.

Ngil Sambath, an immigration officer at Ponchentong Airport, met Youk Chhang and asked about his son. Mr. Chhang was able to find a file for him.

Kruoch Kan, age 63, of Baray district, Kampong Thom province, wrote to the magazine requesting information on his son, Net Chien and two nephews, Sai An and Chea Lunn. The three went missing in 1976 when their mobile work unit chief sent them into battle.

Cheun Boran, age 58, of Ba Phnom district, Prey Veng province, posted an announcement in *Searching for the Truth* for information on his brother, Cheun Lunh. Before Democratic Kampuchea, he was a monk at Paung Puos pagoda. In 1975, he joined the Khmer Rouge army. Mr. Chen met his brother in 1979 and asked him to return home, but he refused.

Preap Yorn obtained a biography from our Promoting Accountability Team in 2005, and brought it to the PIR to search for his uncles Preap Phorn (he was called Kep Saroeun in his biography) and Preap Thin. We were able to locate Preap Phorn's biography for Mr. Preap.

Ly Yek came to the PIR to search for her husband Touch Kim Hong, who had been a student of French. She heard that her husband took a train with Mok Maret (who is now minister of environment) and Hor Nam Hong (who is now minister of foreign affairs); she and her husband were separated 1973. PIR staff members located his biography, showing that he was imprisoned at Tuol Sleng.

Phing Darily, a retired official, visited the PIR to search for documents on his father, Phung Ton. We were able to find a one-page document on him.

Catherine Taylor, an Australian writer, wrote us after reading the story of Nhem Buntha, an Australian-Cambodian who wrote an account of the capture of his father and death of his mother during Democratic Kampuchea; his story was published in the first-quarter 2005 edition of *Searching for the Truth*. Ms. Taylor wanted to interview him, so we put the two in touch.

Quynh Rostron of the United States wrote to DC-Cam in September to find help in learning his identity. He believes he was born in 1979 and given the name Sasna or Sasana. His adoptive parents told him that he was abandoned at the Khoa-i-Dang refugee camp in Thailand, and there is no record of his birth. He left for the United States in March 1980. Quynh Rostron would like to find the UNICEF workers who cared for him at the camp or the nurse who accompanied him on the plane to the United States. Today, Quynh Rostron is 28 years old.

## **7) Website Development ([www.dccam.org](http://www.dccam.org))**

New postings this quarter included:

ECCC Internal Rules (Khmer, English, French)

[http://dccam.org/Tribunal/Documents/ECCC\\_IRs\\_English1.pdf](http://dccam.org/Tribunal/Documents/ECCC_IRs_English1.pdf)

Statement of Co-Prosecutors

[http://dccam.org/Tribunal/Documents/Statement\\_of\\_Co-Prosecutor\\_on\\_18-July-2007.pdf](http://dccam.org/Tribunal/Documents/Statement_of_Co-Prosecutor_on_18-July-2007.pdf)

Posting "Duch is Officially Charged for Crimes Against Humanity"

[http://dccam.org/Tribunal/Documents/announcement\\_on\\_KGE\\_provisonal\\_detention.pdf](http://dccam.org/Tribunal/Documents/announcement_on_KGE_provisonal_detention.pdf)

Second Quarterly Report 2007

[http://dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/DCCAM\\_2007\\_Quarter\\_2\\_Report\\_FINAL1.pdf](http://dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/DCCAM_2007_Quarter_2_Report_FINAL1.pdf)

DC-Cam Calendar of Events, July-August

[http://dccam.org/Projects/Public\\_Info/DC-Cam\\_Calendar\\_of\\_Events\\_in\\_July-August.htm](http://dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/DC-Cam_Calendar_of_Events_in_July-August.htm)

Improved search engine uploaded

Posting D-Collection in DC-Cam Web

Uploading the DC-Cam Calendar of Events for July, August and September

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public\\_Info/DC-Cam\\_Calendar\\_of\\_Events\\_in\\_Sept-Oct.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/DC-Cam_Calendar_of_Events_in_Sept-Oct.htm)

Posting Love and Marriage under Khmer Rouge Regime

[http://dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Love%20and%20Marriage%20under%20the%20OKR%20Regime.pdf](http://dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Love%20and%20Marriage%20under%20the%20OKR%20Regime.pdf)

Uploading Justice for the Future, Not the Victims

<http://dccam.org/Tribunal/Analysis/Anthem%20Essay%20for%20website.pdf>

## 5. RESEARCH, TRANSLATION, AND PUBLICATION

### 1) Historical Research and Writing

#### **DC-Cam Welcomes Four Researchers in Residence**

Vinita Ramani of Singapore University began working on the Swedish collection of documents in late August. Fulbright scholar Sarah Jones Dickens arrived on September 3. She has begun working on a project concerning visual representations of trauma in Cambodia's visual culture. Sarah Thomas, also a Fulbright scholar, and Thea Clay who recently graduated from the University of Texas at Austin, will begin working at DC-Cam in mid-October.

#### **Highland Ethnography Research**

Dany Long and Vannak Sokh continued collecting materials for their research on a comparison of education of the Mnong ethnic group in Mondul Kiri province (Cambodia) and Dak Nong province (Vietnam). Sotheany Hin provided assistance to Mr. Long by summarizing transcripts of DC-Cam interviews with minority ethnic groups in Mondul Kiri.

#### **History of Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum**

In addition to developing an interview questionnaire for this study, Nean Yin and Sokkym Em reviewed over 30 of the Museum's visitor books and transcribed/translated comments from them this quarter. Visitors have recorded their perceptions in Japanese, Mandarin, Vietnamese, Thai, Lao, Spanish, French, Russian and several other languages. Mr. Nean and Ms. Em have recorded about 665 comments to date. They also collected and analyzed 157 documents from the Museum (monthly reports, work plans, photographs, staff lists, payrolls, etc.) and selected people to interview.

### **UNTAC Radio Inventory Research**

In September 1993, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) donated 20 boxes of documents to the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The boxes contain, for example, radio broadcasts, interviews and roundtable discussions, news magazines, and reports on the UNTAC-sponsored elections and Khmer Rouge attacks on UN officials. Last quarter, Dacil Keo completed the cataloguing of 2,462 written documents. In July, team leader Farina So traveled to the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where she assisted in the cataloguing of 328 radio cassettes, 343 radio reels, and 800 digital audio tapes.

### **Two Monographs Nearing Publication**

Ian Harris' book, *Buddhism under Pol Pot*, was reviewed by historian David Chandler this summer and is now being reviewed by Youk Chhang and Phalla Prum; we anticipate it will be published in December. DC-Cam legal advisor John Ciorciari and staff member Kok-Thay Eng are reviewing Sara Colm and Sorya Sim's *Khmer Rouge Purges in the Mondul Kiri Highlands: Region 106*.

## **2) Translation and Publication of Foreign Books**

Terith Chy has completed the translation of *Vanished: Stories of the New People under Democratic Kampuchea*. We anticipate publishing the Khmer edition next quarter.

## **3) Print Shop**

Each month, the Print Shop produces 7,200 copies of the Khmer edition of DC-Cam's magazine, *Searching for the Truth*, and 900 copies of the English edition. In July, it produced 1,000 copies of the Khmer Rouge Law and UN-Royal Government of Cambodia Agreement for our student volunteers.

## **6. MAGAZINE, RADIO, AND TELEVISION**

### **1) The Magazine Project**

After two members of the Magazine Team staff left to study overseas this quarter, two part-time volunteers were recruited to assist with translation.

In March 2007 the magazine published an article entitled "A messenger of Zone 25," which resulted in Sek Sarun locating his cousin who had disappeared in 1978. Sek Sothy (the cousin) was the daughter of Sek Prak, secretary of Zone 25; he and his wife were arrested and killed at S-21 prison. Sek Sothy was 10 years old at that time. After 1979, a woman in Kampong Speu province adopted her. One of our readers, Chea Bunhong,

who works at the National University of Management, knows Sek Sothy and informed DC-Cam of her whereabouts.

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

Section	Article
Editorials	A Genocide Research Center in Southeast Asia
Letters from Youk Chhang	Why the Khmer Rouge Tribunal Matters to the Cambodian Community
Documentation	Regret after the Revolution A Survivor of the Champu Kha-Ek Pagoda Killing Site
History	Buddhism: Now and Then Love and Marriage under the Khmer Rouge Regime
Legal	Literature and Genocide in Cambodia
Public Debate	Finding the Truth of the Khmer Rouge
Family Tracing	Almost Died for Going Against the Revolution

In addition, several readers submitted articles on their lives during the regime, and another submitted two poems on marriage and torture during Democratic Kampuchea.

## 2) Radio Broadcasts

In July, the Radio Team recorded readings of eight chapters of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*, two chapters of Nayan Chanda's *Brother Enemy*, and assorted articles from *Searching for the Truth*. The recordings were sent to cooperating radio stations in Cambodia (we note that FM 102 in Phnom Penh is now charging a monthly fee of \$120 for broadcasts). In August, they completed reading the history text and sent it to radio stations in the provinces in September.

## 3) Television

Cambodian National Television suspended this program in July, so no interviews were arranged.

## 7. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### 1) Activities in Cambodia



*Youk Chhang and DC-Cam advisor John Ciorciari on a tour of Tuol Sleng with Robert Zoellick*

#### Officials Visit

On Saturday August 4, Youk Chhang accompanied Mr. Robert B. Zoellick, the new president of the World Bank, on a tour of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. The purpose of his visit was to learn about the development challenges facing Cambodia and the World Bank Group's role in helping reduce poverty in Cambodia.

Mr. Chhang took this opportunity to note that he believes not only the United Nations and overseas governments but also international agencies need to take

into account the legacy of the post-conflict countries and countries affected by genocide in their assistance programs. Helping such countries recover could contribute toward preventing genocide and crimes against humanity.

On August 16, Scott Gudes, Minority Staff Director of the US Senate Budget Committee and Daniel Brandt, the Committee's Chief Economist, toured Tuol Sleng with Mr. Chhang. Mr. Gudes leads the staff that helps the Committee draft and pass the budget resolution and related legislative vehicles. The Senate Budget Committee oversees the \$2.8 trillion federal budget. They were accompanied by Gregory Lawless (political officer at the US Embassy in Phnom Penh) and Paul Randolph (of USAID/Cambodia). After the tour, he briefed Messrs. Gudes and Brandt on DC-Cam's work.

#### International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGS) 2007 Biennial Conference

From July 9-13, Kok-Thay Eng and Dacil Keo attended this conference in Sarajevo, which was hosted by the Institute for the Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Its topic was "Preventing Genocide Before it Occurs." The meeting of 300 genocide scholars addressed Darfur, past genocides, the role of the international community and the UN, concepts and theories, legal systems of justice, and personal testimonies to raise awareness on genocide.



*Kok-Thay Eng with Gregory Stanton at the conference*

Ms. Keo and Mr. Eng gave presentations on the Cambodian perspectives of justice in regards to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. Ms. Keo

focused on Cambodia's judicial structures, DC-Cam's public outreach efforts, and the reactions of ordinary Cambodians to the Tribunal. Mr. Eng's presentation addressed the views of Buddhist clergy on the issue of justice, as well as his own personal perspective on genocide justice in Cambodia. In another panel discussion, he proposed the need for the establishment of a genocide research center for the Southeast Asia region by transforming DC-Cam into an international NGO.

Other presenters included Helen Jarvis (chief of Public Affairs at the ECCC), who detailed the process that led to the establishment of the Tribunal, DC-Cam advisors Alex Hinton (Rutgers University) and Frank Chalk (Concordia University), and Gregory Stanton, the newly elected president of IAGS and one of DC-Cam's "founding fathers." Carla Del Ponte, chief prosecutor for the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia was honored at the conference.

In addition, conference participants visited a mass grave and attended a funeral ceremony for 465 victims whose bodies were recently exhumed in Potocari, a suburb of Srebrenica.

Funding for DC-Cam staff's participation in this conference was made possible by a donation from Adam Keke and Amanda Pike, who DC-Cam assisted during 2002 when they were producing the program "Pol Pot's Shadow" for PBS television. DC-Cam wishes to thank Ms. Pike and Mr. Keke for their generosity.



*A woman kneels as the remains of her loved one are lowered into the ground*

### **US Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Research**

On July 18, DC-Cam welcomed Craig Tippins, Commander, Detachment 1, Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command, based in Bangkok. He and a colleague talked with Director Youk Chhang about finding information on US personnel missing as a result of the Vietnam War before, during and after the Khmer Rouge period. We provided Commander Tippins with CDs containing documents of interest from our archives in addition complete copies of the archives Sweden donated to the Center last year. In late August, Mr. Chhang accompanied Commander Tippins to a site the US Army is excavating, looking for the remains of US soldiers. There, he received an award from the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command, Detachment 1, Bangkok. Signed by Lieutenant Colonel Peter G. Huddle of the US Air Force, it acknowledges Mr. Chhang's assistance and support in providing information to the Command mission and its activities in Southeast Asia.



### **Justice and National Reconciliation Forum**

Khamboly Dy, Pivoine Beang, Simala Pan and Terith Chy attended this forum, which was organized by the Center for Social Development on July 27 in Kampong Thom province. All of the speakers were officials from the ECCC.



### **DC-Cam Hosts International Justice Mission**

On July 20, Terith Chy gave a tour of DC-Cam to 14 people from International Justice Mission. This faith-based organization, which is headquartered in the United States, rescues victims of violence, sexual exploitation, slavery, and oppression.

### **Rotary Peace and Conflict Studies Program Visits DC-Cam**

On August 13, a delegation from the Rotary Center for Peace and Conflict Studies came to DC-Cam. Among their goals is understanding the roles of the organizations that shape national reconciliation policy in Cambodia. Director Youk Chhang spoke to the delegation on the history of Cambodia's genocide.

### **Assistance to the Media and Public**

DC-Cam Public Affairs Officer Terith Chy hosted several representatives of the media in July, including a Thai TV crew that was working on a documentary about the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, a photographer in New York, and a TV crew from Canada that was working on a program about Him Huy and the Tribunal. He gave each group a tour of DC-Cam and answered their questions on the Tribunal and other matters.

Brianna Swain, a student at the Australian International School in Singapore, wrote for permission to use some of the photographs on DC-Cam's website for a school project on the loss of identity. We were pleased to allow her to use these images, and wish her the best on her assignment.

### **Burmese Embassy Vigil**

On September 28, the Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee held a silent vigil in front of the Burmese Embassy in Phnom Penh. Six DC-Cam staff members participated. To show their support for the demonstrating monks and people of Burma, CHRAC issued the following statement: "We, the civil society of Cambodia, resolutely stand united with the Burmese monks and democracy activists and with those around the world in condemning the violence and murders of the Burmese monks and civilians by

the military junta. We join our hearts and minds with the Burmese demonstrators and civilians general in praying for peace, rule of law and democracy.”

## **2) Activities Overseas**

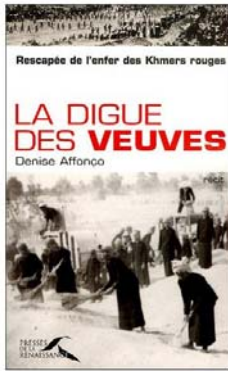
### **DC-Cam to Work with Concordia University on New Oral History Project**

A large proportion of Montreal’s immigrant population is composed of people displaced by mass violence. Concordia University has recently begun a CURA (Community-University Research Alliances) project sponsored by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. Entitled Life Stories of Montrealers Displaced by War, Genocide, and other Human Rights Violations. The project will use oral history to explore survivors’ experiences and social memories of trauma and displacement. Through interviews with 1000 residents (from Rwanda, Cambodia, Haiti, South Asia and Latin America), the project will examine how horrific events in other parts of the world have shaped the lives of individuals and refugee communities in Montreal. The project will ask such questions as:

- How is large-scale violence experienced and remembered by its victims and perpetrators? What does it mean to be a survivor of genocide? What impact does mass violence and displacement have on shaping migrants’ social worlds and altering the boundaries and meanings of fundamental concepts such as “home” and “community”?
- How do individuals and communities who have sought refuge in new lands construct and transmit their stories to their children and to people outside their social networks? How, when, where, and why are particular stories about mass violence told, and by whom?
- How can narratives of violence and displacement be most effectively represented and communicated to wider publics in Montreal and elsewhere. How can these stories of trauma, survival and readjustment best be conveyed through museum installations, theater performances, classroom teaching, on-line education, filmmaking and radio documentaries?

DC-Cam is Concordia’s only non-Montreal based partner on this project. It will assist in developing culturally sensitive interview kits and other training materials as well as provide internship possibilities for graduate students. In addition, copies of interviews with Khmer Montrealers will be shared with DC-Cam, and occasionally, DC-Cam will share its interviews conducted in Cambodia with the CURA team.

## Author to Donate Book Proceeds to DC-Cam



A few years ago, after a European academic told Denise Affonço that the Khmer Rouge did “nothing but good” for Cambodia, she realized it was time to end her silence. Ms. Affonço then unearthed a manuscript she had written just months after her liberation from the Khmer Rouge in 1979.

*To the End of Hell* (originally published in French as *La Digue des Veuves*) recounts how “her comfortable life was torn apart when the Khmer Rouge seized power in Cambodia in April 1975. A French citizen, she was

offered the choice of fleeing the country with her children or staying by her husband’s side. Chinese and a convinced communist, he believed that the Khmer Rouge would bring an end to five years of civil war. She decided that the family should stay together. But peace did not return and along with millions of their fellow citizens they were deported to the countryside to a living hell where they endured almost four years of hard labour, famine, sickness and death.”

Ms. Affonço will donate a percentage of the profits from her book to the Center. DC-Cam will use these funds to set up a scholarship in the name of her nine-year old daughter, Jeannie, who starved to death under the Khmer Rouge regime. The book will be published by Reportage Press in October. It can be ordered directly from the Press ([www.reportagepress.co.uk](http://www.reportagepress.co.uk)) or through such vendors as Amazon.com.

### **Red Terror Documentation and Research Center, Ethiopia**

In August, Hirut Abebe-Jiri, who was imprisoned and tortured by Ethiopia’s communist military government (the Derg, popularly called “The Red Terror”) in the 1970s, wrote to Director Youk Chhang. He stated that many documents have been found related to this regime but have not yet been codified or preserved. Mr. Abebe-Jiri expressed his admiration for DC-Cam’s work and requested input and assistance on the establishment of the “Red Terror Documentation and Research Center” in Ethiopia. This center would operate in a similar manner to DC-Cam. Mr. Chhang has invited Mr. Abebe-Jiri and other members of the Center’s Board of Directors to visit DC-Cam.

### **New Project on Cambodian Genocide Survivors in Canada**

In July, Trina McKinlay of Concordia University wrote to Director Youk Chhang, announcing that a project she has been working on – Life Stories of Montrealers Displaced by Violence, Genocide and Other Human Rights Violations – was accepted for funding by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. Ms. McKinlay invited him to meet with her in Montreal to discuss cooperation on the project.

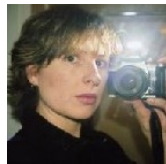
### **TinFish Press, USA**

In March, we sent 57 high-resolution scans of Tuol Sleng prisoner photographs to TinFish Press, an independent non-profit poetry press based in Honolulu. In August, TinFish used them in the publication of a book of poetry entitled *Corpse Watching* by Sarith Peou, a Cambodian genocide survivor. Mr. Sarith lived in a refugee camp in Thailand after the regime, then resettled in California and Minnesota, where he is now incarcerated. In prison, he earned a GED and an Associate of Arts degree. He has dedicated his life to education, and moral and spiritual transformation within the prison. The book can be ordered from <http://www.tinfishpress.com/corpse.html>.

### **DC-Cam to Assist New Voice of America Series**

The Voice of America is planning a series of eight “HELLO VOA” talk shows on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal; these programs would allow listeners to call in with their questions and comments. Scheduled to begin in September, the 30-minute shows would be aired twice per month through December. DC-Cam will assist the VOA with coordinating guests and topics. The shows will focus on the principles of justice (e.g., the roles of the ECCC, rules of evidence) and the human side of the issues the Tribunal will address. In addition, VOA began airing portions of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* on August 28. Three- and four-minute segments of the text will be broadcast on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday nights.

### **Human Rights Blog**



*Saša Madacki (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Toni Samek (Canada), Bert Verstappen (Switzerland) and Youk Chhang (Cambodia)*

From September 26 through October 2, the New Tactics in Human Rights website featured “tactical discussions” by these four experts. They discussed the critical role of librarians and information experts in helping organizations research, document, collect, organize, store and use information for action. The site can be accessed at [www.newtactics.org](http://www.newtactics.org). Although Youk Chhang was unable to participate, he will continue working with this group in the future.

### **International Journal of Transitional Justice, South Africa**

T. Alexander Aleinikoff, dean of Georgetown University Law School, wrote Youk Chhang in September to thank the Center for participating in the 2007 International Internship Program (we hosted summer legal associate Norman Pentelovich).

## 8. STAFF DEVELOPMENT

### 1) Advanced Degree Training

Four members of our staff departed from Cambodia in August and September to begin advanced degree programs abroad:

- Sophary Noy will study peace and reconciliation at Coventry University (UK)
- Simila Pan will begin her MA program in leisure, tourism and environment at Wageningen University in the Netherlands
- Soheat Nean will be working toward a master's degree program in cultural anthropology at Northern Illinois University Rutgers University's Department of Global Affairs.
- Khamboly Dy will study for a master's degree in global affairs at Rutgers University.

Three others continue working on their master's and PhD degrees: Meng-Try Ea and Kok-Thay Eng, PhD candidates, Rutgers; and Kalyan Sann, MA, Gotenberg University.

Next year, we are planning for three or four more staff to obtain advanced degrees in Hong Kong (LLM Program), Norway (MA), UK (MA or PhD).

### 2) Training

DC-Cam graphics specialist Kim Sovann Dany has been accepted to participate in the Special Advanced English Training Program at ACE with support from the Swedish International Development Agency.

#### **Hansen Summer Institute on Leadership and Cooperation**

DC-Cam staff members Soheat Nhean and Sophary Noy attended this three-week course, which was held at San Diego State University from July 1 through July 22. Twenty-one young people from a dozen countries learned about leadership skills and conflict resolution through participating in seminars on anger and revenge, diplomacy and nonviolent social change.

Ms. Noy appeared in a *San Diego Union Tribune* article on the program: "Sophary Noy, a 24-year-old student at the Royal University of Law and Economics in Cambodia, said the program gave her hope for the future and skills to deal with political problems at home. This will be useful, she said, in her role as staff writer for a magazine published by the Documentation Center of Cambodia, which has been gathering evidence of Khmer Rouge atrocities.

Ron Bee, managing director of SDSU's Hansen Summer Institute on Leadership and International Cooperation, said the foreign participants are university students or recent graduates who have demonstrated leadership ability in their homelands. Noy, for example, coordinated 200 volunteers to help Cambodian villages rebuild many years after the Khmer Rouge was overthrown. The students are all on their first trip to the United States and have been affected by poverty or conflict at home."

## 9. MEDIA COVERAGE

Since April 2006, DC-Cam has contracted the Cambodian newspaper *Rasmei Kampuchea* (it has a circulation of 10,000 and is published 6 days per week) to write articles related to Democratic Kampuchea. The columns, which appear three times a week, focus on new developments in the ECCC, new data (e.g., on prisons and mass graves), witness accounts, Khmer Rouge history, and reconciliation. They are translated into English by the local NGO Forum and also used by the ECCC and others. This outreach effort is sponsored by the US Agency for International Development, whose logo appears next to the column. Some of the articles featuring DC-Cam this quarter included:

Bronwyn Sloan, "Unique Pol Pot Survivor," *Bangkok Post*, Sunday, July 22, 2007, <http://www.bangkokpost.com/topstories/topstories.php?id=120417>.

Associated Press, "Justice forges ahead in Cambodia as prosecutors submit Khmer Rouge genocide cases," July 18, 2007. <http://www.pr-inside.com/justice-forges-ahead-in-cambodia-as-r176255.htm>

Sherry Saavedra, "International Students Learn Skills of Leadership and Conflict," *San Diego Union Tribune*, July 21, 2007. [http://www.signonsandiego.com/uniontrib/20070721/news\\_1m21peace.html](http://www.signonsandiego.com/uniontrib/20070721/news_1m21peace.html)

Ker Munthit, The Associated Press, "Khmer Rouge Official to Reveal Crimes," August 1, 2007. <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/08/01/AR2007080100829.html>

Erika Kinetz, "DC-Cam, University Launch KR Info Web Site," *The Cambodia Daily*, September 16, 2007.

Vietnam News.Net, "Indians among foreigners killed in Pol Pot prison" September 17, 2007. <http://www.vietnamnews.net/story/282838>

## 10. BEYOND THE TRIBUNAL

### 1) Genocide Education

DC-Cam will start the second phase of the Genocide Education Project in January 2008; it will focus on guidebook development, teachers' training, workshops and translation. During the second phase, we will work to ensure that the Ministry of Education includes some or all of DC-Cam's new text, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*, into its official curriculum when they revise the curriculum 2009.

Strong demand from students and the public necessitated that we publish another 3,000 copies of the text in Khmer during July. The book has been distributed free of charge to government officials, teachers, students and the general population. We received about 25 letters a month this quarter, requesting copies or commenting on the text's benefits.

Khamboly Dy, the book's author, was invited to participate in a public forum on Justice and Reconciliation in Kampong Thom province during July. He gave a presentation on Khmer Rouge history and distributed 50 copies of the book to forum participants.

#### Excerpts from Letters Received on the Textbook

I have received a copy of your book entitled *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* which talks about genocide in the DK regime. This book draws a picture of the pain and suffering of the Cambodian people during DK regime into my eyes. This book is very beneficial for students to learn about people's life during DK regime. *H.E. Sieng Kimhean, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Tourism*

I am very happy to receive this priceless gift. I hope that the generation of Cambodians born after the Khmer Rouge will understand what the heinous genocidal Khmer Rouge, Pol Pot, did to innocent people. *Pot Sao, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training*

I thank you very much for sending me this extremely important book and would like to wholeheartedly express my support to the initiative of including this book into the official curriculum of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport. *H.E. Ngy Tayji, Under Secretary of State of the Ministry of Economics and Finance*

I have spent time to thoroughly read every word to consider all events in the 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days, which should not have happened in the Kingdom of Cambodia as well as to the Cambodian people. I also suffered in this killing field period. Although 28 years have passed, after reading this book, it reminded me of all the things that the Khmer Rouge did to me, which seem to have happened recently. *Mong Rithy*

This book is very beneficial for all of us who are studying in Preah Sihanoukraj University in Phnom Penh. It is also important for us to learn more about the recent past history like DK history. Moreover, as you have mentioned, this is the first book written by a Cambodian, Dy Khamboly, who has written his own national history. We appreciate this effort very much and would like to have this book so that we can preach to the people to know about the

crimes in this regime. Doing so, they will behave in good conduct and bring prosperity and happiness instead. *Venerables Muon Soken, Kong Samnang and Sorn Sin, Botum Vadtei pagoda, Phnom Penh*

In September, Mr. Dy began working with Tomoe Otsuki, a post-graduate student in Asia and Pacific policy studies (MAPPS) at the University of British Columbia, who will translate the text into Japanese. Several MAPPS students are working on a policy project entitled Teaching about the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. The project plans to make DC-Cam’s textbook more accessible to a wider population by providing teachers’ training guidelines, and will propose its policy paper to UNESCO, UNICEF, USAID, CIDA and SIDA by the end of 2007. A description of the project can be found at <http://www.sociolog.com/jdierkes> (please go to “teaching” and click IAR 515F, Asia and Pacific Policy Project: Teaching about the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia).

### 3) Victims of Torture Project

From July 30-August 17, VOT team leader Sophearith Chuong attended a summer program on the basics of US law at Santa Clara University in California. The program included classes on such subjects as government structure, the US Constitution, civil procedures, intellectual property law, and criminal law and processes. It also included hands-on instruction on legal methodology; legal research and computer-based research; and visits to state and federal courts, legal clinics law offices to observe the actual practice of law. This opportunity was funded by The Arthur M. Blank Family Foundation.

In August, the project received two grants from the Sigrid Rausing Trust in Denmark. One allows the team to resume counseling services and the other is for clinical training. We also received a grant from the International Human Rights Internship Program in the United States for clinical training for our staff.

Date	Location	Males	Females
July	Bati district, Takeo province	4	4
August	Kampot and Kandal	0	14

In Kampot and Takeo, interviewees identified with PTSD were given told that DC-Cam could refer them to provincial mental health clinics for treatment. Considering the financial difficulties most villagers face, the VOT team members offered to assist with the expenditures associated with treatment (e.g., transportation, medicines, food). They also met with the staff of a clinic to discuss the project's plan.

In addition to the field interviews, VOT staff members Sophearith Chuong and Sokoeun Kong attended a meeting organized by the Interest Group on Mental Health. The Group has initiated a mental health program working with local organizations that specialize in psychology. It holds a monthly meeting in Phnom Penh to discuss the experiences of local NGOs working on mental health issues. The July meeting was held at the

Transcultural Psychosocial Organization's (TPO) main office, where the Memorandum of Understanding between TPO and the ECCC was discussed.

Sokoeun Kong also attended a two-day training session Trauma Healing Initiative in July. The training session focused on Cognitive Behavior Therapy (a common Western therapy aimed at reducing the use of medication). He attended another one-day session in August, where a new documentary film on therapy was shown. In September, Mr. Kong attended a five-day session on therapy theory and practice.

The VOT Team also worked with Dr. Devon Hinton of Harvard Medical School to modify parts of the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire, which the project uses in identifying PTSD victims. The modification made the questions shorter and more understandable.

*Prepared by DC-Cam advisor Wynne Cougill and the Center's team leaders.*

## **Appendix A**

### **Order for the Detention of Nuon Chea**

**We, You Bunleng and Marcel Lemonde**, Co-Investigating Judges of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia,

Noting the Law on the Extraordinary Chambers, dated 27 October 2004,

Noting Rule 63 of the Internal Rules of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Noting the judicial investigation opened against:

Last Name : **NUON**

First Name : **Chea**

Born on July 7, 1926 in the village of Voat Kor, Commune Voat Kor,

District Sangke, Battambang Province, Nationality: Khmer

Father's name: **LAO Liv** (deceased) Mother's name: **Dos Peanh** (deceased)

Wife's name: **LY Kimseng** (alive) Children: 03

Residence: Phsar Pruhm Village, Pailin District, Pailin Town,

Charged with Crimes against Humanity and Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, crimes defined and punishable under Articles 5, 6, 29(new) and 39(new) of the Law on the Establishment of the Extraordinary Chambers, dated 27 October 2004.

Noting today's adversarial hearing,

#### **I. STATEMENT OF THE FACTUAL AND LEGAL SITUATION**

- 1- To date (and without prejudice to the outcome of ongoing judicial investigations, which may identify other offences referred to in the introductory submission that may implicate the charged person) NUON CHEA is being prosecuted for:
  - CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY (Murder, Torture, Imprisonment, Persecution, Extermination, Deportation, Forcible Transfer, Enslavement and Other Inhumane Acts), and
  - WAR CRIMES on the basis of Grave Breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions (Wilful Killing, Torture, Inhumane Acts, Wilfully Causing Great Suffering or Serious Injury to Body or Health, Wilful Deprivation of Rights to a Fair Trial, Unlawful Confinement and Unlawful Deportation or Transfer)
- 2- He is alleged to have, throughout Cambodia during the period from 17 April 1975 to 6 January 1979:
  - in particular in his capacity as the Deputy Secretary of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, a member of the CPK Central and Standing Committees, the Chairman of the Democratic Kampuchea People's Assembly, the acting prime minister and the Vice Chairman of the CPK Centre Military Committee,
  - planned, instigated, ordered, directed or otherwise aided and abetted in the commission of the aforementioned crimes, by exercising authority and effective control over the internal security apparatus of Democratic Kampuchea (detention centres) and by directing, implementing and enforcing Party policy characterised by forcible transfers of the population, enslavement, forced labour and other inhumane acts,
  - being a widespread or systematic policy targeting a civilian population, and

- noting that there was a state of international armed conflict between Democratic Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam during all or part of the period between 17 April 1975 and 6 January 1979.
3. The Co-Prosecutors of the Extraordinary Chambers have requested the provisional detention of NUON CHEA on the grounds that there is a well-founded reason to believe that he participated in the crimes set out in the Introductory Submission; that provisional detention is necessary to prevent any pressure on witnesses, especially those who were under his authority, and any destruction of evidence; that detention is also necessary to ensure the presence of the charged person during the proceedings, given the danger of his fleeing, and to protect his safety; and that, finally, it is necessary to preserve public order.
  4. Nuon Chea disputed the crimes with which he is charged, indicating that he would be ashamed to have committed such crimes and specifying that: "*We did not have any direct contact with the bases and we were not aware of what was happening there*". He stated that during the Democratic Kampuchea period, all real power was in the hands of the Military Committee, of which he was not a member. He added that he was a member of the legislative power and that he never adopted any law allowing citizens to be killed. He pointed out that he personally lost around 40 family members during the events of the time. He criticised the fact that people speak incessantly about the 1.7 million victims of Democratic Kampuchea, without ever mentioning the deaths caused by others, before 1975 or after 1979. He argued that the conditions for provisional detention are not satisfied because, since he rallied the Royal Government of Cambodia, he has been living freely without any resulting disorder; he specified that he has no intention of destroying any evidence or placing pressure on anyone at all, adding that he is not of a cruel nature, having been a Buddhist monk; he emphasised that he has never been threatened by anyone and, on the contrary, has received many signs of affection; finally, he made the point that he has lived very close to the Thai border for years and that it would have been easy for him to escape if he had wanted to. He declared that he wishes to enlighten the Kampuchean people and the whole world concerning the real enemies of Cambodia, specifying that he is a patriot and not a coward and that he does not intend to tarnish the honour of his country by fleeing.

## II. REASONS FOR THE DECISION

5. In light of the many documents and witness statements implicating NUON CHEA, there are well-founded reasons to believe that he committed the crimes with which he is charged. These crimes are of a gravity such that, 30 years after their commission, they still profoundly disrupt public order to such a degree that it is not excessive to conclude that the release of the charged person risks provoking, in the fragile context of today's Cambodian society, protests of indignation which could lead to violence and perhaps imperil the very safety of the charged person, given that the situation is clearly no longer seen in the same way since the official prosecution against him has commenced. Furthermore, given NUON CHEA's specific hierarchical position ("Number 2" in the regime), it may be feared that, if he were to remain at liberty, he might attempt and would be in a position to pressure witnesses and victims, especially those who were under his authority. Finally, because NUON CHEA faces a maximum sentence of life imprisonment if convicted, it is feared that, regardless of his protestation to the contrary, he may be tempted to flee legal process.
6. Consequently, considering that provisional detention is necessary to prevent any pressure on witnesses and victims; that it is also necessary to ensure the presence of the charged person during the proceedings; and finally, that it is necessary to preserve public order and protect his safety; because furthermore, no bail order would be rigorous

enough to ensure that these needs would be sufficiently satisfied and therefore detention remains the only means to achieve these aims;

**On these grounds,**

We order that **NUON CHEA** be placed in provisional detention for a period not exceeding one year.

Done at Phnom Penh, on 19 September 2007

**Appendix B**  
**Corruption is the Only “Deal Breaker” for the**  
**Khmer Rouge Tribunal**  
**by**  
**John D. Ciorciari**

The following article appeared in the *Cambodia Daily* on October 22, 2007.

Justice in Cambodia is again in jeopardy after the recent publication of a scathing audit of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC). The audit – prepared by the UN Development Program (UNDP), which administers \$6.4 million for the tribunal – accused Cambodian officials on the ECCC of improper recruitment, unwarranted salary increases, and general mismanagement of court operations. The auditors’ conclusion was blunt: if the tribunal fails to enact appropriate reforms, the UNDP should consider pulling out. Cambodian officials have acknowledged “mistakes” but argue that those mistakes do not warrant scrapping the trials altogether. After a decade of arduous negotiations, international officials are also not eager to return to the bargaining table and defer justice once again.

During the tribunal negotiations, this author and many others argued that the international community should not let perfection be the enemy of the good. A mixed tribunal would be difficult to administer, and there would be inevitable tensions and occasional clashes between UN-appointed and domestic officials. Many of the former would lack detailed country knowledge and language skills; many of the latter would lack experience in international criminal law. There would also be difficult gaps to bridge between Cambodian and international laws and procedures. In short, a hybrid tribunal would not be as legally “neat” or efficient as an international court in The Hague, but a balance of considerations made it the best way to advance the aims of justice, reconciliation, and development.

On the whole, the ECCC has made solid progress toward the trials of key defendants. As expected, it is enduring some growing pains. While important, most of these do not challenge the fundamental integrity of the proceedings. For example, the court’s detention orders for Duch and Nuon Chea possess ambiguities, partly due to the application of principles from different legal systems. The existence of three official languages – Khmer, English, and French – has resulted in occasional translation glitches and a serious shortage of translation capacity. The ECCC’s office of administration has yet to devise an efficient mechanism for distributing copies of incoming documents to the relevant court officials. The concurrent appointment of Cambodian co-Investigating Judge You Bunleng to the Appeals Chamber raises questions about conflicts of interest. Other examples exist as well. However, these are the types of problems one would expect to confront in starting a new tribunal.

Corruption is different. Misallocation of funds, bribes, and cronyism are not the type of “imperfection” that the international community or Cambodian public should tolerate as part of the difficult process of running a mixed tribunal and complex criminal proceeding. If the UNDP allegations are true, some officials have abused their power. The Cambodian government and donor community should immediately convene an *ad hoc* committee or similar body to investigate the allegations further. Corruption would seriously undermine the tribunal’s ability to set a positive example for the rule of law in Cambodia. It would also be a grave insult to the survivors of the Democratic Kampuchea regime, who have waited three decades for justice.

Corrupt behavior by ECCC officials who themselves survived the Khmer Rouge regime would be a particularly painful betrayal.

Helping to eliminate judicial corruption is one of the goals that the ECCC should seek to achieve. Corruption is commonplace in Cambodia. It involves both local and international actors and has a cancerous effect on the country's governance and growth. Transparency International routinely ranks Cambodia among the world's most corrupt countries—162 out of 179 in the latest survey. During a recent visit to Cambodia, World Bank President Robert Zoellick emphasized the depth of the problem, which has severely undermined a series of development projects in the country. Corruption decreases confidence in contract and property rights, diminishes legitimate foreign investment, and stunts economic development. It also results in countless injustices at local levels. The NGO Global Witness published a damning report on corruption in resource extractive industries, providing evidence of abuses perpetrated against rural Cambodian communities and the environment. In years ahead, corruption could deny ordinary Cambodians the benefits of the country's newfound oil wealth.

Corruption cannot be allowed to consume either the Khmer Rouge trials or Cambodia's future development. Of course, the Cambodian government has a critical role to play. The Khmer Rouge trials provide an opportunity to showcase the improvements in Cambodia's governance and legal system, which will garner prestige and much-needed investment. A weak or failed ECCC process would entail considerable reputational costs and damage the country's regional standing, as well as the government's public legitimacy.

The major donors to the tribunal also need to be active. They should organize a task force and ruthlessly pursue any allegations of corruption by international or Cambodian personnel in the ECCC. In addition to creating a mixed committee to review allegations of malfeasance, donors should insist on the immediate correction of any agreed errors to date. More broadly, donors should make it clear to both UN-appointed and Cambodian personnel that the corruption issue is not a red herring. It is one of a few true "deal-breakers" if it is not promptly addressed, and the consequences will extend far beyond the tribunal. Western governments cannot deliver that message alone. Japan must exercise leadership as the primary sponsor of the tribunal, and China and Southeast Asian governments should not be allowed to skirt the issue easily, as they often have in the past.

Putting such a high priority on corruption is a risky proposition. Litigating the issue entails the risk that the trials could again be delayed or collapse altogether. However, corruption is one issue that simply cannot be ignored. The ECCC cannot make survivors of Democratic Kampuchea whole for the abuses they suffered. What it can do is deliver a set of credible verdicts and the promise of a judicial system that will better protect and uphold Cambodians' rights in the future. That is the standard to which it should be held.

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