# THE RESISTANCE TO THE KHMER ROUGE GENOCIDE: ARMS AND EMOTION

Youk Chhang

# The Most Important Khmer Rouge Trial: Historic Case 002

Case 002 is the most important Khmer Rouge trial because it involves the four most senior leaders who are still alive: Nuon Chea, leng Sary, leng Thirith, and Khieu Samphan. Many questions about Democratic Kampuchea's (DK) three-year, eight-month, and twenty-day rule have not been answered. These leaders have not admitted any responsibility for the crimes of that period but instead blame the lower cadre and others. Their trial offers an important chance to show that the DK regime made decisions that caused the deaths of nearly 2 million Cambodians.

The Khmer Rouge Tribunal finished investigating the senior Khmer Rouge leaders at the end of 2009. Their trial in "Case 002" will start in late 2010 or early 2011. There is a lot of information that can be used in court to show that these leaders are guilty, including many documents that describe what they did and witnesses who can come to court and talk about what the leaders did. This case could provide answers to many questions that Cambodians have about the Democratic Kampuchea era, as well as an opportunity to bring some justice to the Cambodian people by punishing those responsible for their suffering and for the deaths of their loved ones.

Youk Chhang

Director, Documentation Center of Cambodia



# Nuon Chea

## **BIOGRAPHY**

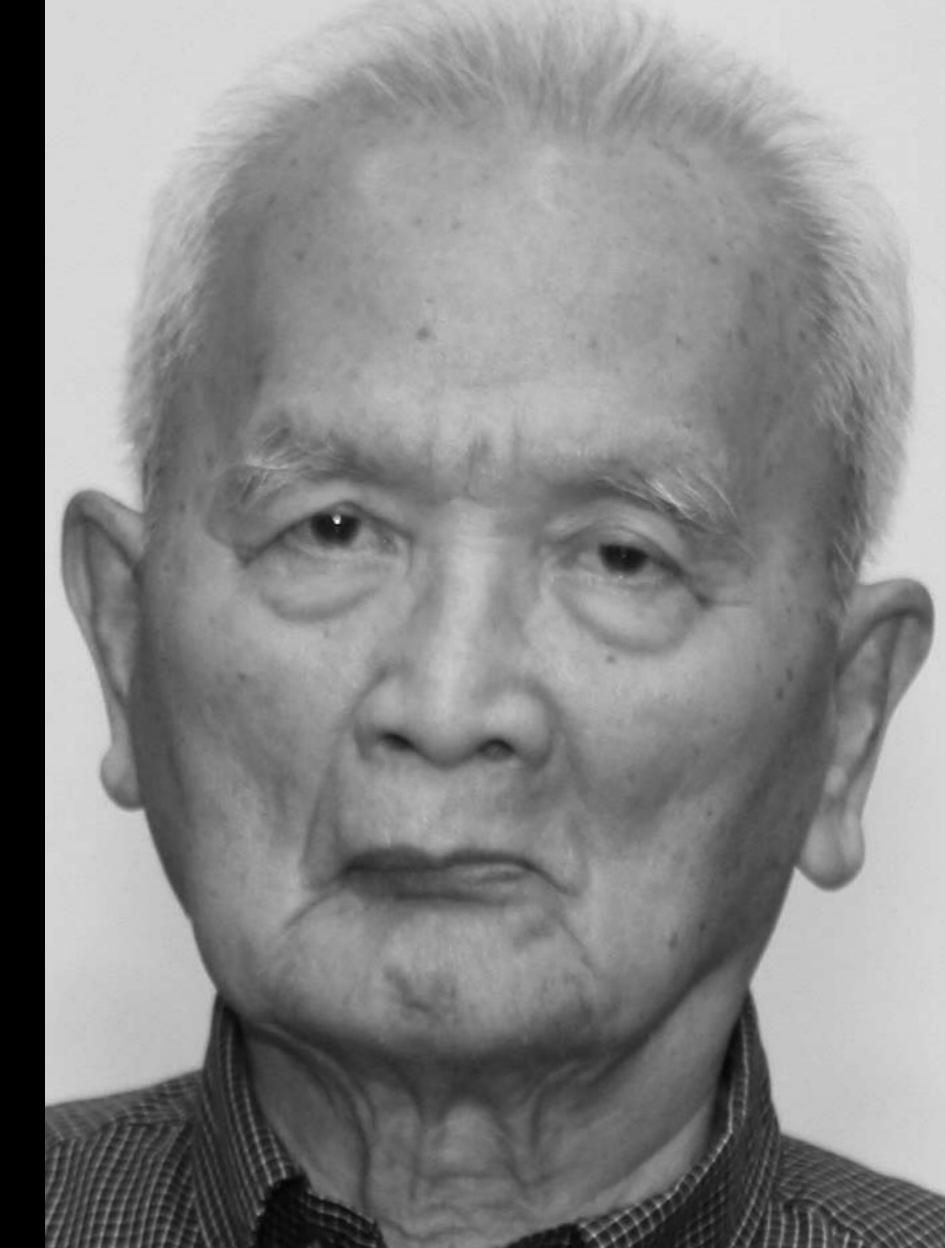
Nuon Chea was born on July 7, 1926 in Wat Kor village, Wat Kor commune, Sangke district, Battambang province. He went to high school and took law classes in Bangkok, where he joined the Communist Party of Thailand. When he returned to Cambodia in 1950, he joined the local Communist Party and by 1960 he was a senior member.

Nuon Chea was a senior leader of the Democratic Kampuchea regime and held important positions including Chairman of the People's Assembly and Acting Prime Minister. He was the second most powerful member of the DK regime, after Pol Pot. It is believed that Nuon Chea was in charge of the DK regime's prisons, including S-21 (Tuol Sleng). After Pol Pot's death in 1998, Nuon Chea started discussions with Prime Minister Hun Sen, who convinced him to leave the Khmer Rouge.

## **CRIMES CHARGED**

At the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, Nuon Chea is accused of serious international crimes, including "genocide," crimes against humanity" (murder, torture, imprisonment, persecution, extermination, deportation, forcible transfer, enslavement, and other inhumane acts) and "war crimes" (willful killing, torture, inhumane acts, willfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, willful deprivation of rights to a fair trial, unlawful confinement and unlawful deportation or transfer). He is also charged with homicide, torture, and religious persecution under the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code. He was arrested in 2007 and has been held in detention since then.

Nuon Chea is being defended by a Cambodian lawyer, Mr. Son Arun, who has experience defending Cambodians charged with serious crimes, and two international lawyers from the Netherlands, Mr. Michael Pestman and Mr. Victor Koppe.









Above Left: Nuon Chea at his pre-trial hearing in the ECCC courtroom, Phnom Penh. Photo by Heng Sinith. Source: DC-Cam Archives.

Above Right: A monk from a pagoda located in Phnom Srok district, Banteay Mean Chey province. The pagoda was used as a rice warehouse by the Khmer Rouge. Next to the pagoda was one of the largest Khmer Rouge irrigation sites called Trapeang Thmar. Photo by Youk Chhang. Source: DC-Cam Archives.

Top: Chi Kreng Pagoda, located in Chi Kreng commune, Chi Kreng district, Siem Reap province. The pagoda was built in 1910 and was recently demolished for the construction of a new pagoda. During the demolition, hundreds of artifacts were unearthed including porcelain and clay wares, jewelry, swords, and coins dating back to at least the mid 19th century. During the Khmer Rouge regime, monks from the pagoda were disrobed and made to work near the Tonle Sap Lake. Photo by David Salazar. *Source: DC-Cam Archives*.

Right Bottom: A Khmer Rouge document written by S-21 prison chief Duch (Kaing Geuk Eav) on October 1, 1976. The letter is addressed to Comrade Pon and encourages Pon to use "hot torture methods...even if it may cause death" upon Ya, a prisoner accused of "hiding his enemies lines and traitorous acts." Source: DC-Cam Archives.

#### Letter Translation:

#### Dear Comrade Por

- 1. Before ten to nine this morning, based on the document and report gathered from our comrades, I reported to Angkar about Ya's case concerning his conscience.
- 2. Angkar made a decision that if the lowlife Ya continues hiding his enemy lines and traitorous acts, Angkar will decide to kill him. This action was taken in order to stop him from playing tricks on us. One time, he accidently mentioned it, [the book] and then another time he denied the [existence of] the entire whole book. His action was regarded as disrespectful towards not only the Security Committee but also the Party.
- 3. Therefore, you Comrade can employ hot torture methods with force for long periods of time upon Brother Ya. Even if it may cause death, you Comrade, will be not accused of disobeying Party regulations.

With warm revolutionary fraternity!

Duch October 1, 1976

[On the original letter, Pon wrote a message on the bottom left corner as follows:]Brother Ya told you to read this in order to think carefully about it.

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# leng Thirith

## **BIOGRAPHY**

leng Thirith was born in Sangkat No. 5, Phnom Penh on March 10, 1932. She studied at the Lycée Sisowath in Phnom Penh and then obtained a degree in English Literature in France. She married leng Sary in 1951; her sister married Pol Pot. leng Thirith returned to Cambodia in 1957 to work as an English professor.

During the DK period, leng Thirith was a senior member of the government and held the position of Minister of Social Affairs and Action. She was sent to investigate and report on health issues in the Northwest Zone and therefore probably knew that many Cambodians were starving under the DK regime. leng Thirith is also accused of involvement in the arrest and killing of staff from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Action. In 1996, along with her husband, she left the Khmer Rouge regime.

#### **CRIMES CHARGED**

At the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, leng Thirith is charged with the international crimes of "genocide," "crimes against humanity" (murder, extermination, imprisonment, persecution, and other inhumane acts), and war crimes. She is also charged with homicide, torture, and religious persecution under the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code. The Khmer Rouge Tribunal arrested her in 2007 and has held her in detention since then.

She is being defended by a Cambodian criminal lawyer, Mr. Phat Pouv Seang, a professor at the University of Law and Economics, and a British lawyer, Ms. Diana Ellis QC, who has experience in international criminal courts.



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From Angkar's Special Hospital May 4, 1977

To Pha, my beloved daughter!

I am now in a great danger because the C.I.A had poisoned me in order

Nowadays I am being given a thorough treatment by Angkar in Angkar's Special Hospital. It is uncertain whether or not they can save me. Do not go and ask further since this issue is a secret matter.

In 1968, the traitorous Lon Nol, the American servant, detained and aggressively tortured me, and to date the American C.I.A has continuously attempted to kill me.

C.I.A, the Vietnamese expansionist, the K.G.B (if you target the Soviet), and must forever pass [this revenge] on to the next generation.

You have to lead your siblings to join the cooperative of collective peasants under the sole and rightful leadership of Communist Party of Kampuchea in order to fight against the enemy and build up the socialism of Democratic Kampuchea prosperously with the pace of a

super great leap forward.

Chea stayed with Grandpa Chea in Ta Khmao while your mother stayed in a textile and garment office in Kandal Stung District (Kantuot). You do not have to find them because the road is very difficult. Try to work hard and develop yourself and your siblings with the movement of collectivism under the Party Leadership.

You should live with your aunt because she is frequently ill and no one looks after her. Everyone shall live in the village cooperative.

I would like to say goodbye to you, my beloved daughter, with endless revenge and class revenge on the imperialist, the C.I.A, the Vietnamese expansionist, and the K.G.B until my last breath. I would like to kiss you from a distance, and unwillingly part from you with great pain.

You must endlessly take revenge, class revenge on the imperialist, the The wise and correct policies of Communist Party of Kampuchea with a super great leap forward!

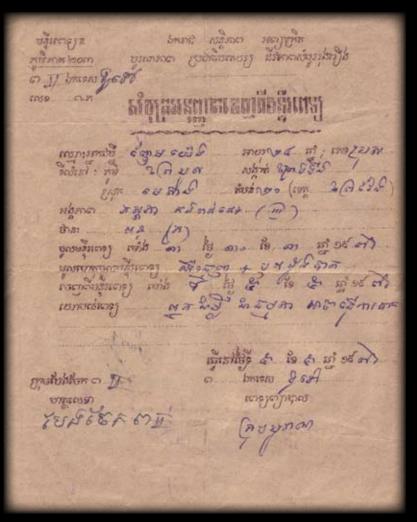
> May 4, 1977 Angkar's Special Hospital Tum (your father)

Top: A letter written by "Tum" on May 4, 1977 from Angkar's Special Hospital. In the letter addressed to his daughter Pha, Tum writes that he has been poisoned by the C.I.A. and is being treated in Angkar's Special Hospital. Angkar's Special Hospital was used to treat Khmer Rouge officials during Democratic Kampuchea. Source: DC-Cam Archives.

A permission letter from a hospital during Democratic Kampuchea. At the top right corner, the Khmer Rouge motto is represented in the six words: Independence, Peace, Neutrality, Sovereignty, Democracy, and Prosperous and Abundant Living Standard. *Source: DC-Cam* 



leng Thirith at her pre-trial hearing in the ECCC courtroom, Phnom Penh. Photo by Chhor Sokunthea Source: ECCC Public Affairs Office.





A pair of earrings found during the demolition of the Chi Kreng Pagoda. The Chi Kreng pagoda was built in 1910 in place of a brick pagoda that dated back to the mid-19th century. The brick pagoda was constructed on the grounds of an ancient temple estimated to have been seven meters high and surrounded by a 100-meter square moat. Photo by Terith Chy. Source: DC-Cam Archives.

# leng Sary

## **BIOGRAPHY**

leng Sary was born on October 24, 1925, in Loeung Va village, Loeung Va commune, Tra Vinh province, Vietnam. He studied at Collège Sisowath in Phnom Penh and then in France. leng Sary returned to Cambodia and became a history professor in 1957. He is alleged to have joined the Khmer Rouge in 1963.

During the DK period leng Sary was a senior member of the government and held the positions of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs. He is believed to have played an important role in transferring many members of the Foreign Ministry to the S-21 prison where they were interrogated and executed.

After the DK government fell in 1979 leng Sary was convicted of "genocide" and sentenced to death in absentia by the People's Revolutionary Tribunal. In 1996, he left the Khmer Rouge with thousands of his followers in exchange for a pardon from the King for the death sentence and a promise that he would not be punished under a 1994 law that said that the Khmer Rouge organization was illegal. At that time leng Sary moved to Phnom Penh with his wife, leng Thirith, who will also be tried in Case 002.

#### **CRIMES CHARGED**

At the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, leng Sary is accused of serious international crimes, including "genocide," "crimes against humanity" (murder, extermination, imprisonment, persecution and other inhumane acts) and "war crimes" (willful killing, willfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, willful deprivation of rights to a fair trial of prisoners of war or civilians, unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement of a civilian). He is also charged with homicide, torture, and religious persecution under the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code. The Khmer Rouge Tribunal arrested him in 2007 and has held him in detention since then.

He is being defended by a Cambodian lawyer, Mr. Ang Udom, who has experience defending Cambodians with criminal charges against them, and an American lawyer, Mr. Michael Karnavas, who has experience defending people charged with international crimes.





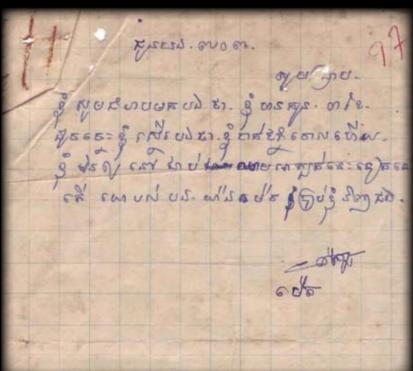
leng Sary at his pre-trial hearing in the ECCC courtroom, Phnom Penh. Photo by Heng Sinith. Source: DC-Cam Archives.



Above and Opposite Page: Swords used by the Cham Muslim minority in their rebellion against the Khmer Rouge during Democratic Kampuchea. The sword on the right was donated to DC-Cam by Ms. Kup Aishah in 2008 from Trapeang Chhouk village, Boeng commune, Baray district, Kampong Thom village. The sword on the left was donated by Sos Ponyamin in 2002 from Svay Khleang village, Svay Khleang commune, Kroch Chhmar district, Kampong Cham province. Photo by Jim Mizerski. Source: DC-Cam Archives.



Tran Thi Loi, leng Sary's mother (middle) in Vietnam. Tran Thi Loi immigrated to Vietnam with her parents from China when she was a child. She married Kim Riem, a Kampuchea Krom native, and they had three children. leng Sary, whose birth name was Kim Srei, was the youngest of the three children. leng left his home village in southern Vietnam to attend high school in Phnom Penh's Sisowath High school and in 1950 traveled to France on an academic scholarship. According to an interview with his nephew Thach Vutha, leng only visited his home village once before leaving for France. Source: DC-Cam Archives.



A letter written by "Met" to "Brother 703" during Democratic Kampuchea. In the letter, Met informs Brother 703 that she is three months pregnant and wishes to abort the baby by injection. Source: DC-Cam Archives.

Letter translation:

To Brother 703,

#### Please be informed

I would like to inform you that I am three months pregnant. Therefore I request that you allow me to abort the baby by injection do not wish to have any blood ties with this traitor. What is your recommendation? Please let me know.

Signed by Met



# Khieu Samphan

## **BIOGRAPHY**

Khieu Samphan was born in Svay Rieng province on July 27, 1931. He went to France to study in 1955 before returning to Cambodia to become a professor. In 1962 he was appointed Secretary of State for Commerce in Prince Sihanouk's government. Threatened with arrest, he went into hiding in 1967 and by the early 1970s had joined the Khmer Rouge.

During the DK period Khieu Samphan served as the head of state (President of the State Presidium). After Pol Pot retired as the official head of the Khmer Rouge in 1987, he became the head of the Khmer Rouge and represented the organization at the 1989 Paris Peace Conference. After Pol Pot's death in 1998, Khieu Samphan left the Khmer Rouge.

## CRIMES CHARGED

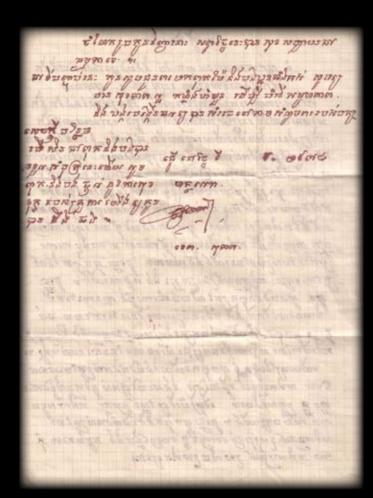
At the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, Khieu Samphan is accused of serious international crimes, including "genocide," "crimes against humanity" (murder, extermination, imprisonment, persecution and other inhumane acts) and "war crimes" (willful killing, willfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, willful deprivation of rights to a fair trial of prisoners of war or civilians, unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement of a civilian). He is also charged with homicide, torture, and religious persecution under the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code. The Khmer Rouge Tribunal arrested him in 2007 and has held him in detention since then.

Khieu Samphan is being defended by a Cambodian lawyer, Dr. Sa Sovan, previously a senior legal adviser to the Cambodian National Assembly and expert within the Ministry of Justice, and a French lawyer, Mr. Jacques Vergès, who has defended many clients charged with crimes related to terrorism and crimes against humanity.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In his pre-trial hearing, Khieu Samphan told the ECCC that he was born in Romchek commune, Romduol district, Svay Rieng province. According to residents in Romduol district however, there are no communes named Romchek, although there are two communes in Romduol district that are named Check and Svay Chek.



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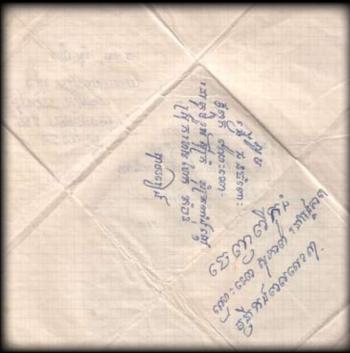


A letter written by Tep Sopheap to his father Tep Meong in 1978. In the letter, Tep Sopheap writes that he has not heard from his father and other family members and misses them greatly. He also tells them that Brother len died in the battlefield. Tep ends the letter by encouraging them to trust Angkar and to work hard growing rice. Source: DC-Cam Archives.



Khieu Samphan at his pre-trial hearing in the ECCC courtroom, Phnom Penh. *Source: DC-Cam Archives*.





The mailing addresses from letters written by Tep Sopheap. The left document reads: "To Father Tep Meong, Tuol Sokram village, Trapeang Sdao commune, Romeas Hek district, Svay Rieng region, Zone 203; From your son Tep Sopheap, Office of Division 3, Under the Authority of 'Y.TH'." The second set of addresses (right) contain the same information. Source: DC-Cam Archives.

Translation of letter on opposite page:

#### Missina vou

I would like to extend my profound respect and regards to my beloved father, mother, brothers and sisters. Please know that it has been such a long time that I have been constantly daydreaming and missing you all. Each minute of each day, I have been missing all of you whom I love, all of the time. So far, I have not heard whether you are all fine or not; therefore I took this opportunity to write a letter and to ask how everyone is doing. Last month, I received news that Brother len sacrificed his life on the battlefield. Although he has passed away, you do not need to feel grieved over his death father and brothers; it was his duty to defend the country that is his and ours. Therefore, all of you must have a clear mind and put your faith in Angkar. Thus, father and brothers, you have to bear this suffering due to the enemy expansionists, enemy aggressors, and all other types of remaining enemies. Therefore, you all must fight against the enemy and be committed to your work growing rice to fulfill the Party plan.

Furthermore father and brothers, you have to hold a strong stance and consciousness to work and also sacrifice all personal belongings along with your sense of family ties in order to faithfully serve the worker and collective classes of the Party. Therefore, all of you bear in mind compassion, faithfulness, and a sense of collectivism; you must not have misgivings about the Party. By the way, as for me, I have been fine.

To conclude, I would like to wish father and all members of our family good health and vigorous strength to serve collectivism and work growing rice according to the Party's orders.

On the 7th of 1978 Signature, Tep Sopheap

P.S: Father and Brother, after receiving this letter please let me know the condition of our family.

Translation of cover letters above:

#### left cover:

To father Tep Meong Tuol Sokram village, Trapeang Sdao commune, Romeas Hek district, Svay Rieng region

From your son, Tep Sopheap Office of Division 3

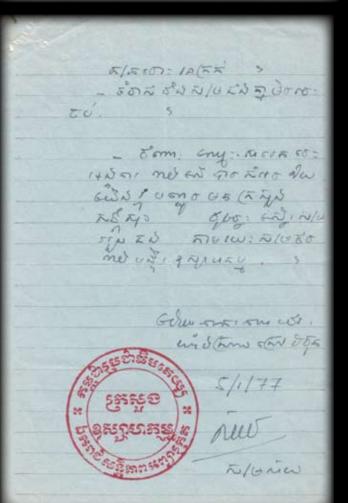
#### right cover:

To father Tep Meong Tuol Sokram village, Trapeang Sdao commune, Romeas Hek district, Svay Rieng region, zone "203"

From your son, Tep Sopheap Office of Division 3 Under the authority of "Y.TH"

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Above: A letter written by Comrade Soy to Comrade Duch on January 5, 1977. Comrade Soy writes about the "traitorous acts" of Saret (a member of the East Zone) which include raping female construction workers, being irresponsible and careless with his work, and constantly arguing with other comrades. The letter notes  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) \left( 1\right)$ that "Angkar at the high level decided to arrest him and send him to the security office." It ends with Soy asking for Duch's assistance in handling this matter. Source: DC-Cam Archives.

#### Translation of letter on opposite page:

Dear Comrade Duch with love and regards,

I would like to report the acts of Saret who is from the Security Office as follows:

- Saret, a member of East Zone, has been committing traitorous acts Official Stamp serving the enemy scheme as follows:
- He threw stones, broke into female construction workers' houses at night, and raped female comrades who were sleeping. He then alleged that military soldiers living nearby were the ones who broke into their homes and raped them. As a consequence, this led to suspicion and quarrel between the construction workers and the military soldiers
- Saret was a worker in the bike rubber tire factory near Tuol Kork.
- After having investigated the acts of throwing stone and raping, it is evident that it was Saret who committed these acts.
- He roamed, communicated, and worked freely. Furthermore, he did not follow his assignments.
- He instigated others to complain about not having enough to eat and having too much work.
- He was irresponsible and careless with his work. He sometimes left work, which caused a lot of damage. For instance, he over-steamed the rubber until it burned; each time he did this, hundreds of kilograms of
- He created cliques to criticize each zone, saying that one zone was

good while another zone was bad.

He continuously quarreled with other comrades.

As for Saret's case, Angkar of the high level decided to arrest and send him to the Security Office. Therefore, I would like to ask for your assistance through Comrade Thorn from the Ministry of Industry.

Democratic Kampuchea Independence Peace Neutrality

With profound revolutionary fraternity January 05, 1977

Signature Comrade Soy



Two Khmer Rouge soldiers: Phal (left) and Meas Sakhouen (right). Meas joined the Khmer Rouge army in 1971 at the age of 17. Both men are from Kraham Kor village, Chantrey commune, Romeas Hek district, Svay Rieng province. Source: DC-Cam

Memory and Justice