

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Annual Report: October 2013-September 2014

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The Sleuk Rith Institute's design unveiled by Zaha Hadid and launched October 9, 2014, London, the United Kingdom. See WWW.CAMBODIASRI.ORG

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ACRONYMS

CDM	Cataloguing and Database Management
CLPJ	Cambodia Law and Policy Journal
CTM	Cambodia Tribunal Monitor
DC-Cam	Documentation Center of Cambodia
DK	Democratic Kampuchea
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
KR	Khmer Rouge
KRT	Khmer Rouge Tribunal
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NIE	National Institute for Education
OCIJ	Office of Co-Investigating Judges
OCP	Office of Co-Prosecutors
PA	Promoting Accountability
PIR	Public Information Room
PVF	Public Village Forum
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
SRI	Sleuk Rith Institute
TC	Trial Chamber
TSL	Tuol Sleng
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VOA	Voice of America
VPA	Victim Participation Project
WJP	Witnessing Justice Project

Summary of Achievements

This annual report covers the period between October 2013 and September 2014 and details the activities of the Documentation Center of Cambodia to preserve memory and promote justice in Cambodian society. During this period DC-Cam contributed significantly to justice, reconciliation, education and uncovering the truth behind the Khmer Rouge regime. We have reconfigured this report to be slightly different from the previous year. This report is organized under four main sections: documentation, support of the Khmer Rouge tribunal, and teaching about genocide, and the Sleuk Rith Institute.

1. Cataloguing and Database Management (CDM)

With the core support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), CDM made significant progress toward contributing to its mission which is memory, justice and healing. Among other things, DC-Cam received significantly more documents relevant to the Khmer Rouge (KR) regime. These included documents pertaining to the KR's relationship to other countries such as China and Viet Nam, personal diaries describing daily life under the terror of the KR, film footages, and photographs. These paper documents, film footages and photographs augment the existing documents that DC-Cam possesses, thus enable DC-Cam to provide more sources of information about the KR for survivors, the general public, academics, lawyers, activists, and the ongoing Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC).

Another major progress in this section deals with entering information on the KR into a database, with a searchable list of documents on line. With generous support from USAID, DC-Cam has made all efforts to ensure that survivors of the DK era can search for information on lost loved ones effectively and widely from both inside and outside Cambodia. This contributes to "the right to know". Further, online access supports the ongoing Khmer Rouge Tribunal (KRT) by allowing KRT personnel to search for and obtain documents from DC-Cam by looking into regularly updated lists of documents online.

DC-Cam achieved significant progress toward its core mission during the year. The achievements include entering 1883 records, filling 4275 worksheets, editing 1943 English and Khmer worksheet records, scanning 56,782 pages and listing 2,149 records, collecting 519 new and rare documents equal to 3269 pages. DC-Cam received a donation of 144 film slides, 1 audio cassette, and 1220 digitalized images, about 70% of which are photos of Khmer refugees living in camps along the Cambodian-Thai border. This progress contributes to the achievement of many objectives, including memory, family tracing, justice at KRT, reconciliation and healing. Without USAID's support these issues would not be addressed, and victims' "right to know" would not become a reality. This "right to know" is one of the principle rights that victims who have experienced the hardship and terror of the Pol Pot Regime should reasonably expect and be accorded.

2. Supporting the Khmer Rouge Tribunal

DC-Cam's second objective of supporting the KRT, made possible through core funding to DC-Cam by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), is realized through the efforts of numerous programs, including the Legal Response Team, Victims Participation Project (VPA), Fair Trial Observation, Cambodia Law and Policy Journal (CLPJ), and Chronology about KRT. These efforts provide for and promote the strong use of

evidence at the KRT, the engagement of DK survivors, the monitoring of the justice process at the ECCC (thereby promoting an effective investigation and defending a fair trial), the possible extension of case laws at KRT, and finally justice for KR victims and the general population of Cambodian people.

Thus far, DC-Cam has provided about half a million pages of documents to the ECCC since the beginning of the process in 2006, and DC-Cam remains strongly committed to continue to play this vital role. With our support, the KRT has reached two verdicts. The first was against Duch, the notorious director of security center S-21, known as Tuol Sleng (TSL), in Case 001; August 7, 2014 brought verdicts against Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan in Case 002/01.

This year the Legal Response team provided the Office of Co-Investigating Judges (OCIJ), defense lawyers and civil party lawyers with 3,715 documents (equal to 13,364 pages) and 3 audio interviews (equal to 5 hours, 56 minutes and 47 seconds). Without funding from USAID, DC-Cam would not be able to assist the KRT, and the ECCC would not move forward in a timely way to future verdicts. The KRT's reliance upon DC-Cam's resources and ability to rapidly respond to their requests underscores the ongoing need for the generous support that USAID has provided over many years for the Cambodian accountability process.

3. Genocide Education

DC-Cam's third objective, "Teaching about Genocide", has brought substantive change to education in Cambodia. The government of Cambodia, through the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (Ministry), has endorsed the DK history textbook written by DC-Cam and has included DK history within the national school curriculum. Through this change in policy, over one million pupils have studied and/or are studying DK history based on the textbook. Further, DC-Cam and the Ministry jointly produced the teacher's guidebook for teaching DK history, and the two entities have worked together to train more than one thousand teachers around the country to teach DK history effectively in the classroom in order to help achieve peace, reconciliation and the rule of law. In addition, DC-Cam and the Ministry conducted a quality control program to determine whether the trained teachers are able to teach DK history effectively in the classroom in support of the educational objectives. Finally, the Teacher's Guidebook was successfully revised and now includes a new chapter about the forced transfer of the population under the KR regime. Teaching this content is part of the non-judicial measure of reparations before the ECCC in Case 002/01.

All of these endeavors build an educational foundation within Cambodia that directly aligns with DC-Cam's vision for the Sleuk Rith Institute (SRI) – which is to offer university-level courses on topics related to genocide, conflict, and human rights. Ongoing efforts to teach about genocide in a variety of formats include genocide education, the Public Village Forum (PVF), the KR history classroom at the Tuol Sleng Museum (TSL), the Public Information Room (PIR), the magazine *Searching for the Truth*, voices of genocide, and participation in conferences.

4. Building a Permanent Center: The Sleuk Rith Institute

DC-Cam has envisioned the Sleuk Rith Institute for many years. The planning, construction, and long-term operation require the cooperation and support of many entities and must include the assurance of solid permanent funding. It took several years to arrive at a formal MOU with the Cambodian government to secure a suitable site in Phnom Penh. This year DC-Cam and Zaha Hadid architects unveiled the design of the Sleuk Rith Institute in London. It received much positive response around the world. The Sleuk Rith Institute will memorialize the Khmer Rouge victims, acknowledge their deaths and suffering, and bring healing to Cambodian society. The Institute will include a museum, an education center, and a research facility to preserve the memory and understanding of genocide and serve not only Cambodia but all of Southeast Asia.

Overall Impacts

1. Breakthroughs in collecting and preserving Khmer Rouge history materials despite many attempts by others to do the same over the past 19 years and the increasing rarity of the materials

Despite progress at the Khmer Rouge tribunal and attempts to move forward with memory and justice, documentation remains one of the most important activities at DC-Cam. Documentation includes data collection, cataloging, and database management. It is a long-term, tedious project which yields significant contributions to many aspects of the justice, memory, and healing process, leading to the close of the darkest period of Khmer Rouge terror and allowing victims and the Cambodian people to move forward with strength and hope. This year DC-Cam collected 3,269 pages (572 pages less than last year) of Khmer Rouge history-related documents, more than 1,220 photos from the Khmer Rouge period including many from the refugee camps along the Cambodian-Thai border, and 30 footages in various storage formats (VHS, DVD, DV tapes) and audio recordings. To preserve audio tapes for the future, DC-Cam digitalized 1,431 audio tapes and transcribed 77 interviews of former Khmer Rouge members (2,781 pages). These will form a solid basis in the future for any efforts to uncover the truth behind the Khmer Rouge genocide. It is DC-Cam's long-term goal to rebuild Cambodian society through the Sleuk Rith Institute.

2. Continued service as the ONLY institution providing primary documentary materials and archival assistance to the ECCC on a regular and large-scale basis

DC-Cam's continued support of the Khmer Rouge tribunal contributed significantly to the conclusion of Case 002/01 whose verdict was announced on August 7, 2014. Both Noun Chea and Khieu Samphan were found guilty of crimes against humanity and sentenced to life imprisonment. This verdict was a success for DC-Cam which has been supporting the Khmer Rouge tribunal since its establishment in 2006. This year DC-Cam provided a total of 3,715 documents (13,364 pages of documents) along with 5 hours and 56 minutes of audio interviews.

3. Complementing the work of the ECCC through assistance to victims and survivors of the Khmer Rouge period

Not only did DC-Cam directly assist the ECCC in the reporting year, but it helped civil parties, complainants, and villagers who survived the Khmer Rouge genocide in their engagement with and follow-up of the Khmer Rouge tribunal proceedings. DC-Cam brought these citizens to Phnom Penh and held meetings in their villages. This is our effort to make sure that many of direct victims of the genocide are able to understand the meaning of justice being delivered to them by the ECCC. DC-Cam brought more than 200 villagers to visit the ECCC to join hearing sessions. The villagers' comments were also recorded along with their experiences under the Khmer Rouge regime. The VPA team translated approximately 684 victim information forms for inclusion in the database and 1500 pages of survivor stories so that victims' experiences can be accessible without language barrier. The VPA team also transcribed 86 interviews from audio recordings.

4. Engaging citizens in the process of justice at the ECCC through public village forums

These village forums were attended by people across age groups and social positions. They included students, teachers, villagers, community leaders, and local authority figures. This diversity ensured that experiences under the Khmer Rouge and perspectives about justice were shared across the community. Participants learned about KR history and shared bitter life experiences under the KR regime. The forums promoted civic engagement and provoked debate on human rights and the rule of law, and provided space for local communities to question those matters in a constructive ways. The knowledge gained from these efforts helped to update the ECCC's proceedings and will help that body bring justice for KR victims and Cambodians as a whole. Through the year DC-Cam conducted 14 public village forums with 4325 participants. On occasions ECCC officials were invited to speak during the forums so that participants could question them directly about ECCC progress.

5. Educating high school students and youth around the country about Khmer Rouge history and genocide

One of the key elements in rebuilding a post-conflict, post-genocide society is education. Educating the next generation about the source, parties, and consequences of conflict and about genocide is important for both prevention in the future and remembrance of the past. To that end, DC-Cam continued the effort to educate Cambodian high school students about the past through genocide education. In the reporting year, DC-Cam in six-day sessions trained 350 pre-service teachers and commune teachers from Battambang, Prey Veng, Kandal and Koh Kong provinces about the history of the Khmer Rouge and methodologies for teaching that history. These teachers will then transfer their knowledge to students in high school classrooms. DC-Cam conducted book distributions to nearly one thousand students in three locations.

6. Serving as the leading source of learning about Khmer Rouge history and genocide justice for students and researchers both locally and globally

Direct victims of the Khmer Rouge are not the only group of people DC-Cam sought to engage in the reporting year. Efforts reached academic and student communities both inside Cambodia and overseas. DC-Cam published 6 issues of trial observation booklets reporting and providing updates on trial proceedings. DC-Cam online bloggers reported ECCC hearings almost immediately after it happened and uploaded trial footages in English, Khmer, and French languages. At the same time, DC-Cam collected 3,426 legal files from the Khmer Rouge tribunal websites for future preservation. DC-Cam also sent an educational team to 6 local universities, talking to nearly 682 students about resources which they can access through DC-Cam websites and our physical archives to advance their understanding of Khmer Rouge history and related justice processes. During the year 4,0708 visitors around the world visited Documentation Center websites.

DC-Cam's physical facility as a public information room continued to serve visitors from around the world. This year DC-Cam received 1,240 visitors (278 visitors more than last year) who read documents, requested books and magazines, watched films, interviewed staff members, conducted research for school, toured the center, and sought information about missing family members. In the process, DC-Cam provided 729 magazines (Khmer and English issue), 470 copies of the DK History books, 441 copies of trial observation booklets, 15 copies of CLPJ journal, and 6 copies of the Hijab of Cambodia. DC-Cam also made photocopies of several hundred pages of Khmer Rouge archives for local and international

researchers who wished to read documents at home. During the year, DC-Cam produced four eight-minute video clips for distribution on social networks and village forums. Considering that DC-Cam is generally known as an archival facility, the number of visitors for the year is high. The main reasons for this are: 1) a marked increase of interest in researching and trying to understand Khmer Rouge history, 2) DC-Cam's award-winning film "A River Changes Course" which attracted great attention from the public, and 3) DC-Cam's new film "Don't Think I've Forgotten: Cambodia's Lost Rock and Roll," which attracted significant interest since its premiere on January 11, 2014. DC-Cam arranged screenings of both films for 2,540 people during the year.

7. Refashioning a former zone of conflict and fear into a zone of conscience and education

DC-Cam participated directly with the Cambodian government in transforming Anlong Veng from a site of fear and mystery to a site of conscience, education and memory. Anlong Veng was the last Khmer Rouge stronghold which stood until top Khmer Rouge commanders defected to the Royal Government of Cambodia in the mid-1990s. This year DC-Cam completed research into the history of the town, its role under the Khmer Rouge, its last remnants of Khmer Rouge organization, and the events leading up to the eventual fall of the Khmer Rouge rebels. To complete this research, this year researchers at DC-Cam interviewed 71 former Khmer Rouge members now living in and around the Anlong Veng district. These were added to the 320 interviews made there last year with former Khmer Rouge members. The book is expected to be published in early 2015 in both Khmer and English languages.

8. Highlighting the value of Cambodia's classical music from the 1950s and 1960s and its preservation by producing a documentary film on Cambodian music's golden age within the context of genocide and civil war

The film "Don't Think I've Forgotten: Cambodia's Lost Rock and Roll" was a result of several years of research, editing and finalizing starting in the early 2000s. It is a testament to DC-Cam's attention to quality, clarity, and detail of research work. The final film is 107 minutes long, documents Cambodia's musical renaissance in the 1950s and 1960s, and then touches upon its slow decline during the civil war years and genocide in the 1970s and 1980s when music became a tool for political propaganda. The film in effect traces Cambodian contemporary history through music. One viewer wrote: "*Don't Think I've Forgotten*" is more than just a film about Cambodian music, culture, and history. It is a story about the human soul and a nation's search for identity after war and genocide. The film dusts off long-forgotten images and sounds of Cambodia before the Vietnam War, and it walks you through the colorful lives of some of Cambodia's premier musicians. Looking back on what Cambodia once was, the audience can't help but wonder what if the war never occurred?" Unlike the film "A River Changes Course" produced by DC-Cam a year earlier, this film has not received an award. However, it is yet another pioneering work by DC-Cam in its contribution to progress of Cambodian society after the Khmer Rouge genocide. "The film takes you to the heart of the human condition—between breathtaking beauty and unfathomable horror—and it leaves you with the quiet reminder that even war cannot destroy the human soul," stated Youk Chhang.

9. Creating of a place where memory of the Khmer Rouge victims endures through the construction of state of the art, environmentally friendly Sleuk Rith Institute designed by award-winning architect Dame Muhammad Zaha Hadid

The Sleuk Rith Institute (the SRI) aims at becoming the leading hub of genocide studies in Asia, preserving historical memory, and promoting the rule of law. The construction of the SRI has become a core focus of DC-Cam, and several very crucial steps were taken. Located in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, the SRI includes the School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights; the Museum of Memory; the National Policy Development Research Center; a Library, and the Hall of Contemporary Art. The Institute's promising future could not be realized without political and financial support from USAID and the US leadership. We are very grateful for this support.

DC-Cam acknowledges the delay of building construction caused by many factors, including bureaucratic delays in receiving land concession approval from the Government. Additional factors contributing to the delay include our determination to uphold ethical principles and legal obligations to donors and the Cambodian people, and the lack of in-house expertise necessary to design a complex business plan and develop detailed strategies for managing the SRI in the future. At this point, DC-Cam has successfully achieved the conceptual design of the building of the SRI unveiled by Zaha Hadid Architects and engineers from Arup Engineering. The design was launched publically in London, the United Kingdom (UK), in October 2014. DC-Cam also completed construction of a dedicated SRI website which was launched with the SRI design. This website is www.cambodiasri.org.

We are confident that all necessary permits and authorizations to build the SRI will be obtained and have proceeded with the applications for any approval documents required for the construction. There is strong endorsement of the project by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport. The pre-approval of design and construction from Phnom Penh City Hall and the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning was also made in October 2014. The Ministry of Education approved permitting DC-Cam the use of an existing building in the compound of the National Institute for Education (NIE) as SRI's headquarters office until the completion of SRI's construction.

Details of the Year's Achievements

I. CATALOGUING AND DATABASE MANAGEMENT

A. Cataloging and Database Management

Cataloging and database management is a long-term, tedious project which significantly contributes to many aspects of the justice, memory and healing process, to close the darkest period of KR terror for victims and Cambodian people in order to move forward with strength and hope. To achieve this objective, staff members in the project are committed to working step by step including filling information on worksheets, entering data from worksheets into computers, translating data on worksheets into English and vice versa, entering English translated data in worksheets in computers, compiling listings of documents, digitizing hard copies of documents, and so on.

The table below shows the selected progress of this team's work in addition to other achievements made in the year:

Activities	Numbers of Records/Pages
Entering data (CBIO)	1,883 records
Filling worksheet	4,275 records
Edit English spelling on worksheet	1,943 records
Entering the edited data in Khmer and English	1,919 records
Scanning	56,782 pages
Listing documents	2,149 records
Upload index of documents onto DC-Cam's website	2,316 records

This year the amount of documentation has significantly increasing because of donations and in-house transcriptions of the field trip interviews. For instance, the "D" collection of documents increased up to 61,646 from D61,127. The number of pages of documents increased by 3,269.

Currently there are 86,538 out of 130,565 records (equal to 65 percent of paper documents) available online in Khmer and English (see this link: <http://www.d.dccam.org/Database/Lod/index.php>). When a researcher finds a document of interest, they then can submit a request with the document ID number in order to review the documents physically. Upon receipt of the request, DC-Cam's staff will then use the ID number to retrieve the document and allow the researcher to review it at DC-Cam.

There are certain steps to follow in order for a document be posted on line. First, CDM members read the content then fill it into the worksheet in the original language of that document. Second, CDM members enter the worksheet into Microsoft Access. After verification, these data will be posted online to the link above. This process does not include translating, reviewing and spell checking that are of secondary necessity and can be done in later stages depending on time and resources to do so.

B. Collecting New Documents

In December, DC-Cam collected from Lin Joyce 3 new photos taken between 1978 and 1980 of a Cambodian Refugee Camp. Ten other images of news-clips and media correspondences were received as well.

In May, DC-Cam received a generous donation of fragile and ruined KR documents from an individual researcher/journalist in the amount of 178 records which equaled to 456 pages. These KR documents were unearthed by farmers in Svay Rieng Province then given to researcher/journalist Kay Kim Song. Most of documents dated back to 1972-74 during which the KR took control over the liberated region 23 in the territory of Svay Rieng Province. These documents reveal some arrests and killing by KR taking place then. These documents serve the purpose of family tracing in a large area of Samroang District of Svay Rieng Province. DC-Cam is working with these documents so that they will be available to the public to use very soon.

DC-Cam also received a generous donation of disclosed documents from Ambassador Julio Jeldres, a prominent scholar on history of KR regime, in the amount of 309 records which equaled to 484 pages. These documents were disclosed by the National Archives of Australia on 2 March 2011 for public use. The substantive content of these documents include the relationship between KR and China from 1975 to 1978, KR and Vietnam from 1977 to 1978, and KR and Thailand from 1976 to 1978. For example, Ieng Sary justified the delay of the visit of the fourth United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to Democratic Kampuchea (DK) in 1978 with “impending dry season and possible offensive by the Vietnamese”.

DC-Cam also received film footage relevant to the history of Cambodia before 1975. They were 27 VHS tapes, 9 DVDs, 2 CDs, 21 DV tapes, 1 DV tape (medium), 4 mini-disks. Coming along with the footages, DC-Cam received one CD containing a digitized document called *Alas Poor Cambodia*, a 39-page description of *A Stroll Through the Enemy Camp* (English language). It is printed and numbered as D collection available now at DC-Cam’s archives.

On September 19, 2014, DC-Cam received a donation of 144 film slides, 1 audio cassette, and 1,220 digitalized images, about 70% of which are photos of Khmer refugees living in camps along the Cambodian Thai border. The photos were taken from 1980 to 1984. Some were taken in 1988. The donor Jack Dunford worked for a small NGO with Indochinese refugees in Thailand in the 1980s and took around 900 slides in the camps, about half of them were Khmer subjects, both in UNHCR camps and the border encampments. He has recently had them scanned and digitalized. They are of varying quality, some having

survived time and humidity better than others. Most of Mr. Dunford's photos have a date and camp name.

Mr. Dunford said that millions of pictures were taken by aid workers, journalists and others during the camps' existence. However he said that many of these photos taken at the camps were lost or thrown away long before the digital era. DC-Cam has so far collected a large archive of pictures taken by KR members using compact film cameras at the camps they controlled but those provided by Jack Dunford are of much higher quality with better focus, dynamic range, color and sharpness.

Jack Dunford found DC-Cam as a reliable institution working on preserving the memory of the Khmer and finding justice for the KR victims through a friend who had been in contact with DC-Cam. Jack Dunford has always been conscious that some of the pictures of people may be the only images that exist during the period of their exile as refugees and that is why he has never thrown them away. He would be very happy to receive feedback from the public once these photos are used in some way, such an exhibition or photo book publication.

Indochinese refugees were Mr. Dunford's introduction to the aid world and this led him to the Thailand Burma border where he ran The Border Consortium (TBC) working with refugees from Burma from 1984 until 2013. He is now in the process of writing a book about that experience. Until he visited DC-Cam, he never visited Cambodia. DC-Cam is grateful for this donation and would make certain that all materials provided will be put to use by the Cambodian people.

Comment from VOA: "This is probably the first time our Facebook post received over 30,000 likes, 8,000 shares, and over 800 comments, many of which also include personal old photos. It is quite amazing how so many of our fans can relate to the experience and how many are willing to share their personal stories as well." See this <https://www.facebook.com/voakhmer/posts/10152490598128800>

C. Promoting Accountability (PA)

Since the project's establishment in 2000, the PA Project has played a pivotal role in fact-finding in an effort to promote justice and a better historical understanding of the DK regime. Thousands of lower and middle KR cadres and their family members were interviewed for this. The highlights below are the selected achievements that are most relevant to the PA project.

PA Database

This year the PA team made 429 interview summaries of Kampong Cham and Oddor Meanchey provinces (in Khmer language) and entered them into the database. The Team has further succeeded in translating 66 database records into English.

Digitization

The team continued to digitize the audio tapes of interviews of the Cham Oral History Project into MP3 format file. There were 618 tapes completed. They continued to digitize Victims of Torture interview audio tapes into MP3 format file. There were 425 tapes done. The team also worked on audio tapes of interviews of Kampuchea Kraom and ethnic Vietnamese into MP3 format file. There were 388 tapes done. This year there were a total of 1,431 tapes being digitized.

Transcription

In addition, the team transcribed 13 PA interviews of former KR cadres equal to 547 pages. The team also transcribed 64 PA interviews of former KR cadres in Trapeang Prasat District of Oddar Meanchey Province which mounted to 2,234 pages. For this year there were a total of 77 interviews being transcribed which equaled to 2,781 pages.

Field Trip

From November 20-27 2013, Dany Long, Vannak Sok, Khamboly Dy and Bunthorn Som traveled to Anlong Veng and Trapeang Prasat Districts of Oddar Meanchey Province, in the northwest of Cambodia, as part of the field trip investigation. The purpose of the trip was to identify and interview former KR cadres about the site history and KR history. During the trip, the team interviewed 20 former KR commanders of Division 801, 417, 802, 920, 607; and 612, a few of whom were detained by Ta Mok in the event of arresting Pol Pot in 1997 and killing several senior commanders of Pol Pot, including So Saroeun (alias 05), Meach San (alias 06), Khorn, and Khemara.

Dany Long, Khamboly Dy, Bunthorn Som, Sovann Mam, and Vannak Sok made another field trip to Trapeang Prasat District of Oddar Meanchey Province for nine days (December 16-24, 2013). The team interviewed 51 former KR cadres in Tumnop Dach, Preah Pralay, and O-Svay Communes of Trapeang Prasat District. On the trip, the team collected additional objects made in China, including a back bag, rice pot, and soldier container, for the proposed Museum of Memory Project. The materials were used by KR soldiers during the civil war in Cambodia between 1979 and 1998.

On August 5-9 2014, the team went to Samlot, Sampov Lun and Kou Len Districts of Battambang and Preah Vihear Provinces to prepare the live screening of verdict of Case 002/1 for the local people. A week later, they went to Oddor Meanchey Province to interview former KR cadres who were involved with cultural property looting during the civil war between late 1980s and 1990s.

Site background

Trapeang Prasat District was part of Anlong Veng area before the KR integrated into the Royal Government of Cambodia in 1999. After the integration, the Cambodian Government created two new districts of Oddar Meanchey Province. One is Anlong Veng and another is Trapeang Prasat. Most of the current residents in Trapeang Prasat District are the former soldiers and their families who had moved in from former KR military base called "1001". It was located at Tonle (river in English) Lpov (pumpkin) area near the Cambodia-Thai-Lao border. The base was under the command of Son Sen (former Defense Minister in DK

regime and assassinated in 1997). Since the Vietnamese soldiers occupied the area along the Cambodia-Thai border in 1985, the KR forces of “1001” had moved into Thai territory, opposite to Anlong Veng District. The forces merged themselves with Ta Mok’s after Son Sen went to control the area of Pailin (now Pailin Province) and Sampov Loun (now one of the districts in Battambang Province) in the late 1980s. However, the KR forces of Division 801, 920, 417, including their families who were loyal to Pol Pot moved and settled in Trapeang Prasat District after the last internal conflict between Ta Mok’s and Pol Pot’s forces broke up in 1998.

Example of PA Interview Summaries

1) Chin Kim Thong, male, 64 years old lives in Trapeang Prasat Village, Trapeang Prasat Commune, Trapeang Prasat District, Oddar Meanchey Province. Thong’s wife is Diep Pheap, 63 years old. He has one daughter and four sons. Currently, Thong is chief of administration of Trapeang Prasat District.

Thong was born in year of the rabbit in Tuol Rokar Village, Peam Koh Snar Commune, Stung Trang District, Kampong Cham Province. Thong’s father was Chin Kheng and his mother Mom Kean. His parents died of disease sometime after 1979. Thong has one brother and four sisters. He is the third child in his family. He studied in Phnom Penh up to grade three (old system) and quit school at the time of the coup d’état in 1970 in which he returned to his home village to help his parents in the rice field.

In October 1971, Thong volunteered and joined the KR movement. He served as a soldier in Battalion 36. At the time, his unit was located near to the border between Kampong Cham and Kampong Thom Province. In 1973, Battalion 36 merged with Division 14 of the KR Special Zone. It was located west of Phnom Penh. So Sarouen and Meach San were chief and deputy chief of Division 14, respectively. There were three regiments within the division: Regiment 15/210, Regiment 16 and Regiment 17. Thong was in Regiment 16 that operated near to Phnom Baseth. He was injured right before the KR entered Phnom Penh in April 1975. Thong was sent to a hospital in Amlaing of Thporng District. After Thong left the hospital, he reunited with his unit again in Phnom Penh, near the Olympic Stadium.

In late 1975, the KR leader declared to change the division name from Division 14 to Division 801. Afterward the KR sent the division to protect the Cambodia-Lao and Cambodia-Vietnam borders in Stung Treng and Ratanak Kiri Provinces. At the time, Thong was chief of Radio Communications (TO) of Division 801. His office was in Veunsai and it was moved to Ban Lung later.

In 1977, Thong became chief of Division 801’s security prison at Boeng Kanseng. He said that some soldiers were arrested and imprisoned in the prison, but other soldiers were arrested and sent directly to Phnom Penh when KR’s Angkar sent requests for them.

When the Vietnamese forcefully entered Cambodia in January 1979, Thong and some soldiers of the Division 801 fled to the forest in Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng Province. In late 1979, he crossed from the east to the west bank of Mekong River [From Stung Treng to Thala Boriwat] and walked to the Cambodia-Thailand border. He climbed Dangrek Mountain at Mom Bei, Tonle Ropeou [a KR military base 1001] in order to reach his

destination.

2) Ing Phan, male, is 64 years old and lives in Trapeang Prasat Village, Trapeang Prasat Commune, Trapeang Prasat District, Oddar Meanchey Province. Phan was born in Khnai-Char Village, Kous Commune, Tramkak District, Takeo Province. His father is Bou Ing and his mother, Vong Aom. Phan has five sisters and one brother. He is the fifth child in his family. Phan studied up until grade nine (old system) and quit school in 1967 and became a Buddhist monk for five years between 1967 and 1972. After he resigned from being a monk, Phan volunteered and joined the KR movement as a soldier. His unit operated in Teang District.

In late 1973, Phan was sent to Meas Mut's southwest zone's 3rd division. Phan operated in the southwest part of Phnom Penh.

After the KR achieved victory over Lon Nol in April 1975, the KR sent the 3rd division to operate in Kampong Som. The division changed its name to Division 164. Phan was in Kampong Som for a while and then he was sent to protect Koh Polowai Island. He was infected with malaria when he was stationed on the island. Phan was sent to a hospital in Kampong Som and he was hospitalized for almost eight months. At the time, Phan witnessed the US bombing of Kampong Som town after the KR captured the SS Mayaguez in 1975.

After leaving the hospital, Phan returned to the island. There was one battalion stationed on Polowai Island. Phan was in Regiment 62. The regiment's office was in Koh Tang Island. Meanh was chief of that regiment.

In 1978, Phan and other soldiers were sent to Kampong Cham Province. There, Phan was sent to Division 603. One of Ta Mok's sons in law, Vin, was chief of the division. The division operated along the Cambodia-Vietnam border of Kampong Cham Province.

When the Vietnamese forces arrived in Cambodia in January 1979, Phan's division withdrew from the border and crossed from the east to west bank of the Mekong River in Stung Trang District. Phan went to Kampong Thom Province and continued on to the Cambodia-Thailand border.

In early 1980s, Ta Mok ordered the KR soldiers to kill his son in law, Vin, because he took and sold some Khmer women to Thailand for money. In the aftermath, Division 603 was changed to Division 612 that had Ta Nhan as chief of the division.

Phan became part of Division 612. Ta Hoeun was a chief of the division. The division was stationed in Preah Pralay area. Finally, Phan joined Division 802 when the KR relocated to Anlong Veng area. Ta Chhan was chief of Division 802.

In 1998, Phan joined the Cambodian government and became a soldier. In 2006, Phan retired from his position. In 2009, Phan was voted to become a member of Trapeang Prasat District Council. His wife is Suos Rin and they have two sons and one daughter.

3) Sim Chamraen, female, is 56 years old and lives in Prey Sa-ak Village, Trapeang Prasat

Commune, Trapeang Prasat District, Oddar Meanchey Province. Chamraen's husband is Ros Phan, 55 years old. She has four daughters and two sons. Currently, she is a member of Trapeang Prasat District Council.

Chamraen was born in Khnar Tranung Village, Svay Rumpea Commune, Bosedth District, Kampong Speu Province. Her father is Bin Pha and her mother is Ung Maer. She has four sisters and one brother. However, her brother was killed during civil war sometime between 1970 and 1975.

Chamraen is a fifth child in her family. She studied up until grade eleven (old system) and then quit school in 1973 to help her parents in the rice field. In 1975, the KR sent Chamraen to Mondul Kiri Province. Chamraen was in Kratie for three months before her division reached the province. In Mondul Kiri Province, she was in Division 920. Chhin and Say were the chief and deputy chief of the division, respectively.

After the KR arrested Chhin and Say in 1977, they sent Chamraen to a military unit of Region 105. She became a security guard at the region's office. Laing aka Ham and Khampoun were leaders of the region. In 1978 Ta Sarun was promoted as chief of the region after Laing and Khampoun were killed in Phnom Penh in 1978.

When the Vietnamese forces entered Cambodia in January 1979, Chamraen and some KR cadres fled to the forest in Mondul Kiri and Kratie Province. In early 1980s, Chamraen crossed from the east to the west bank of the Mekong River and continued to walk to the Cambodia-Thailand border. She climbed Dangrek Mountain at Mom Bei [A KR military base 1001] to reach her destination. There, she joined a new creation of Division 802. Ta Chhan was chief of the division.

D. Website Development

DC-Cam's websites are updated regularly with postings on new developments, such as every issue of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, *Observation* booklets, chronology of the ECCC, information about DC-Cam's activities (photos, reports etc.), and updates on the Sleuk Rith Institute (SRI). The SRI website was officially launched in October 2014. Visitors will be able to see what the SRI will look like, the overall vision for the institute, and other important information. It is at WWW.CAMBODIASRI.ORG

For this year, the number of visitors who visited DC-Cam's website reached 40,708 people, of which 63.24 % were new visitors. There were 10,144 visitors in the USA; 15,994 in Cambodia; 1,598 in Germany; 1,408 in Australia; 854 in Japan; 1,113 in France; 537 in Thailand; 1,536 in UK; 929 in Canada; and 346 in the Netherlands; and the rest represented a small number in other countries.

The following highlights the contents posted on the websites:

The SRI website (www.cambodiasri.org)

- http://cambodiasri.org/sleukrith/zaha_hadid_architects.php
- <http://cambodiasri.org/sleukrith/memoryandjustice.php>
- http://cambodiasri.org/sleukrith/strong_international_support.php
- http://cambodiasri.org/research/the_preah_vihear_times.php
- <http://cambodiasri.org/research/magazine.php>
- <http://cambodiasri.org/research/radio.php>
- <http://cambodiasri.org/research/film.php>
- <http://cambodiasri.org/research/photography.php>

Archives/Documentation

- <http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Chronology.htm>
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/pdf/A_River_Changes_Course_Discussion_Guide.pdf
<http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/Films.htm>
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/pdf/KR_Film_List_Updated_by_DC-Cam.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Former_Kh_Rouge.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Ma_Sivorn.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Meun_Vet.pdf

ECCC Trial Observation/CTM

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Khmer_Version.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/ECCC_Trial_Observation_Booklet.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Observation_24.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM_at_Angkor_University-Siem_Reap_Province.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Announcement_to_Angkor_University-Siem_Reap_province.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/The_Implementation_of_Rule_of_Evidence_at_the_ECCC.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Observation_25.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM_at_Angkor_University-Siem_Reap_Province.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Announcement_to_Angkor_University-Siem_Reap_province.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presentation_CT_M_Website_to_Students_at_Angkor_University_on_17_01_2014/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/CTM_Report-Outreach_at_Angkor_University.pdf

Genocide Education

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Ministry_of_Education_Youth_and_Sport.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Permission_Letter_from_the_Ministry_of_Education_to_Provide_List_of_Commune_Teacher_in_Battambang_and_Banteay_Meanchey.pdf

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Permission_Letter_from_the_Ministry_of_Education_to_Provide_List_of_Commune_Teacher_in_Takeo_and_Kampot.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Permission_letter_from_H.E_Ton_Sa_Im_on_the_distribution_of_the_textbook.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Commune_Teacher_Training.htm
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Twelve_Commune_Teacher_Training_January_25-30_2014.htm

Magazine *Searching for the Truth*

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh_magazine.htm
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue168.pdf>
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh_magazine.htm
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue169.pdf>
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/English_version.htm

Community Radio: *Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine*

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Live_show.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/3rd_Live_show_Jan_24_2014.mp3
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/4th_Live_Show.mp3

E. CTM Website (www.cambodiatribunal.org)

DC-Cam, in collaboration with the Center for International Human Rights, funded by the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, undertakes certain responsibilities associated with the CTM website, www.cambodiatribunal.org. This website serves to facilitate public access to the ECCC and open discussion throughout the judicial process. Highlights of selected achievements are below:

Trial Blogs

Trial blogger Katharine B. Dernocoeur, freelance journalist on special assignment to CTM, attended hearing sessions on the Closing Statement of Case 002/01 and wrote daily reports on legal proceedings at KRT’s TC. She wrote ten daily reports for the blog (October alone). All ten reports can be found at <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/category/trial-observer/>

Eben Hann Saling, senior editor for CTM, wrote a hearing report entitled “Hearing Debates Delay, Scope, of Case 002/02”: <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/2014/02/11/hearing-debates-delay-scope-for-case-00202/>

Trial blogger, Eban Hann Saling, senior editor for the CTM project, attended preliminary hearing sessions in Case 002/2 and wrote daily reports on legal proceedings at KRT’s TC. The report can be found at <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/2014/07/30/preliminary-hearing-addresses-case-00202-scheduling-objections-and-reparation-awards/>.

Hosting Video of ECCC Proceedings

In October, the CTM team attended a total of ten hearing sessions at KRT’s CT concerning the closing statement by all parties in Case 002/01. During that period, they produced 80

footages of the CT's trial proceedings (in Khmer, English, and French—the court's official languages). All 80 footages have been posted and are available at <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/multimedia/trial-footage>

In December, the team attended two hearings on Trial Management Meeting of Case 002/2., and obtained five footages of the meeting (in Khmer, English, and French—the court's official languages). All five footages have been posted and are available at <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/multimedia/trial-footage>

In January, the CTM team captured all trial footage to be posted on the website. The team attended a hearing, and produced three footages of the ECCC trial proceedings in the three court official languages: Khmer, English and French:
<http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/multimedia/case-002-trial-footage/>

Between July and September 2014, the team attended a total of one preliminary hearing sessions of Case 002/2. They produced nine footages (three sessions) of the ECCC trial proceedings in Khmer, English and French: <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/multimedia/trial-footage>. The team attended hearing sessions of judgment of Case 002/1 and produced two footages of the ECCC trial proceedings (in Khmer, English and French—court official languages).

Backing up ECCC Documents

In October, the team backed up 120 files of documents in Khmer and English from the ECCC's websites by storing those files in the external hard-drive. In November, the team backed up 583 files of documents in Khmer, English, and French from the ECCC's website, and 1,205 photos into hard-drive in addition to 404 pages of documents printed out as hard copies.

In December, the team backed up 852 files of the document in Khmer, English, and French, and 171 photos, and 18 mp3 files of their weekly radio into hard drive. The team also printed 20 pages of the document requested by Cheytoath Lim for his research and writing. Between January and March, the team backed up 1,178 files of documents in Khmer, English and French to an external hard drive. The team reviewed hardcopy files in the cabinet against the soft copy files in hard drive, and created a list that can be easily searched for files.

Between July and September, the team backed up 693 files of documents in Khmer, English and French into hard drive, and printed out 73 pages. The team reviewed existing 2,530 hardcopy files (Khmer) in cabinet against soft copy files in hard drive, and created a complete list. Files in Khmer will be completed next month. It will then be followed by English and French.

Translation and Posting of CTM Articles

The team translated eight articles and the Chronology of the ECCC from English into Khmer:

1. Stephen Heder's Testimony Continues, by Simon Crowther, July 15, 2013.

2. Legal Commentary: Lawyer’s Fees Dispute Decision Highlights Administrative Irregularities in Case 004, by Anne Heindel, August 15, 2013.
3. Nuon Chea Announces Decision on Responding to Questions as Stephen Heder Testimony Continues, July 17, 2013, By Simon Crowther.
4. Legal Commentary: Case 004 Suspect Denied Case File Access, by Anne Heindel, 30 September, 2013
5. Co-Prosecutors’ Request Clarification of the Scope of Case 002/01 Charges, by Anne Heindel, 10 Sep, 2013
6. SCC Rejects Defense Application for Immediate Release but Lays Groundwork for Future Challenges, by Anne Heindel, 5 Sep, 2013
7. ECCC Grounds Crowded As Defendants Speak On Final Day, by Katharine B. Dernocoeur, 31 OCT, 2013
8. Accused Khieu Samphan Alleges Lack of Opportunity for Adversarial Debate on Documentary Evidence, June 17, 2013, by Anne Heindel

During the 10-day-closing statement hearing between October and December 2013, CTM film crews produced three video clips concerning the public reaction to the closing statement by the parties in Case 002/01. The three clips are: Memory Remains beyond KR Trial I and II, and Cambodian Youth Contemplate Outcome of KRT.

CTM Website Screenings

On October 11th, the CTM team conducted a workshop upon request at IIC University of Technology, a private entity in Phnom Penh, with 70 student participants. One-sixth of workshop participants were female students. The workshop aimed at increasing students’ understanding of the importance of ECCC proceedings through the CTM website which contains, among other things, daily court reports about proceedings at the TC, trial footages, and expert commentaries regarding any issue arising at the ECCC.

Below are interesting questions posted by the students during the workshop:

1. Why did the KR arrange marriages for people living in the regime?
2. Why were financial donations to the KRT reduced?
3. Why did Cambodians ask for help from Vietnam rather than other countries to fight against the KR?
4. Why does it take so long to try the KR?
5. Did all Vietnamese troops leave Cambodia after the fall of the KR?
6. Was the King Sihanouk captured during the KR?
7. Why did the KR kill the people?
8. Why does it take a long time to set up the KRT?
9. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the KRT?
10. Why was only head of S-21 tried, given that there were many prisons during the KR?
11. How can the decision be reached, given the existence of both local and international judges?
12. Why did Vietnam help Cambodians fight against the KR?

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_Website_at_IIC_on_October_11_2013/index.html

Report: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/CTM_at_IIC_Report.pdf

On November 15th, the CTM team conducted an outreach workshop at Angkor Khemara University in Kampong Speu Province. The workshop focused on the history of DK, the ECCC, and the resources provided by the CTM website. The workshop conducted in Khmer from 8:00 to 11:00 a.m. with the participation of approximately 90 students.

Below are interesting questions posed by the students during the workshop:

1. How can justice be served to victims of the KR regime if the accused dies before judgment is given?
2. Were there any foreign involvement in the setting up and establishment of the DK regime?
3. What sort of prisoners were sent to S-21 and for what crimes?
4. Can the accused be given capital punishment?
5. Why was there no foreign intervention, given the mass killing that was happening in the DK?

Comment from students:

Dara: Though the ECCC is located not far from here, I never have a chance to attend the hearings or follow up with the issues. This program is very important for me to learn about the trial of the senior KR leaders, and KR history.

Sinath: Previously, I learned about the KR history and trial through many sources, but I am still unclear on what happened. This workshop fills in this gap, and shed more light on my understanding of the regime and the trial.

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_Website_to_Students_at_Angkor_Khemara_University_Kampong_Speu_Province_November_15_2013/index.html

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/CTM_Report_at_Angkor_Khemara_University-Kampong_Speu_Province.pdf

On December 12th, the CTM team conducted a workshop at Dewy International University in Battambang Province. The workshop focused on the history of DK, the ECCC, and the resources provided by the CTM website. The workshop was conducted from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. with the participation of 112 (60 females) university and high school students.

Below are interesting questions posted by the students during the workshop:

1. Will the KR leaders' family be arrested or tried with the same crimes?
2. Is money a reason for the delay of the trial proceeding?
3. What are Case 001 and Case 002?
4. Why does the trial delay until today?
5. Why did the starvation happen given that the KR prioritized the agriculture?
6. KR leaders were well educated, why did they kill the people who are fully educated?

Comment from students:

Khen Thorn, 20 years old

Studying the KR history shed light on my knowledge on the regime, and it made me feel sympathy towards victims of the KR. The tribunal could allow a chance for victims to listen to the account of the KR leaders. I would like to pray for peace for my country.

Meas Srey Khouch, 18 years old

The KR deprived food and freedom from the people. Compared to the present life, it is hurtful for the old people.

My grandfather who worked for Lon Nol government died during the KR. My grandmother believed that he was taken to be killed. She was told that the KR wanted my grandfather to plant the vegetables for three or four days. He has never come back since then. I really hate the Pol Pot regime.

Seng Socheata, 19 years old

This workshop is very important for me. It taught me the importance of learning my own history. I am Cambodian and my family is also victim in the KR regime. Previously I learned only about Hitler regime that killed many people. But when I saw the film screened by the team, I realized that my country also experienced the mass killings.

The KRT is very important for the country. This can inform future leaders of the country that they have to be responsible for they do.

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presentation_CTM_Website_to_Students_at_Dewey_International_University_In_Battambang_on_12_12_2013/index.html

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/CTM_Report--Dewey_International_University.pdf

On January 17, 2014, the CTM team traveled to Angkor University which is one of the ten institutions providing higher education in Siem Reap Province. The workshop focused on the history of DK, the ECCC, and the resources provided by the CTM website. The CTM hopes to use this workshop as a platform for disseminating information on the history of the KR, the trials of KR leaders, and research tools available for accessing these important topics. It is through this awareness and greater access to resources that the CTM Project hopes to preserve memory and enhance the access to (and understanding of) justice.

The workshop was held from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. with the participation of 110 foundation-year students. To start with, vice rector of the university Mr. Tithsothy Dianorin gave an opening remark describing his personal experience during the KR era. His family was evacuated from Phnom Penh city to Battambang Province. Many of his relatives were forced to do hard labor and were executed. To him, “With or without justice, the KRT can bring [a] sense of closure for the victims”.

Below are interesting questions posted by the students during the workshop:

- 1) Why did the USA cut off support to Lon Nol in 1973?
- 2) How did Lon Nol’s regime survive until 1975?
- 3) Why did Cambodia asked for help from the Vietnamese to fight against the KR?
- 4) Which country supported KR to fight against Lon Nol?
- 5) How did Lon Nol overthrow King Sihanouk in 1970?
- 6) Why does the KRT only try the leaders [of the KR regime] and not other foreign countries?
- 7) How does the KRT provide justice for the society?
- 8) What is Angkar?
- 9) What countries financed the KRT?
- 10) What are the difficulties in trying the KR leaders?
- 11) What are the nationalities of foreign judges at the ECCC?
- 12) How will the case be closed if the accused does not answer questions raised in court?

Comment from students:

Mey Vuthai: It is important for youth to learn about the KR history as well as the tribunal because it could help prevent this kind of ferocious crimes from happening again.

Hong Sokhorn: The workshop reminded me of human rights abuses confronted by the people living under the KR regime, roles of the ECCC in providing justice for the people of Cambodia.

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presentation_CTM_Website_to_Students_at_Angkor_University_on_17_01_2014/index.html

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/CTM_Report-Outreach_at_Angkor_University.pdf

On February 13, 2014, the CTM team conducted a workshop at Chea Sim University of Kamchaymea, Kampong Cham Province. This is one of the several public universities to provide both student loans and accommodation for students, providing an increase in participation of students in higher education. The workshop started at 8:00 a.m., and was attended by 120 students.

Below are interesting questions posted by the students during the workshop:

- 1) Why did the KR have conflict with the Vietnamese?
- 2) How long does it take to try senior KR leaders?
- 3) What if the accused died before the trials?
- 4) What is the main policy of the KR leaders?
- 5) What would Cambodia be if there was no liberation front in 1979?
- 6) Were the KR leaders arrested before the establishment of the ECCC?
- 7) Why did Lon Nol overthrow King Sihanouk?
- 8) Why did the KR leaders evacuate people?
- 9) Where was King Sihanouk when the KR gained power?
- 10) Who else are the senior KR leaders or the most responsible ones at the ECCC?

Comments from students:

1. Im Sina, female, sophomore accounting student: The presentation is good. It allows me to get a better understanding of history and the prosecution of KR leaders at the tribunal.
2. Chan Sitha, female, freshman accounting student: After I listened to the presentation and watched TSL documentary film, I believe even more that there was actually torture and executions during the KR regime.
3. Youheng Kimhong, male, sophomore human resources management student: I learned more about history, politics during the KR regime and the KRT. Besides, I would like the tribunal to increase the number of prosecutions. I hope the accused will not die before the prosecution.
4. Thy Phearom, male, sophomore human resources management student: After I listened to the presentation, I got a better understanding of KR regime history, starvation, and the torture of people during that regime.
5. Yon Socheata, female, accounting student: The presentation is very detailed. It made me understand about our history and the torture during KR regime. I am happy to have a chance to see pictures in TSL that I have never been before. After seeing these pictures, I was very shocked. I have never thought that such cruel torture really happened. For me, I have never attended such a program before. I hope the team could provide such presentations at more universities so students would understand more.

See a field report at:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/

On March 5, 2014, CTM and the Witnessing Justice Projects conducted a workshop and textbook distribution at the University of Management and Economics, Kratie Province. The event began with *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* textbook distribution to 180 high school and university students and was followed by presentations focusing on the history of DK and the ECCC. The event started at 8:00 a.m.

Below are interesting questions posted by students:

1. How was the ECCC established?
2. How can the ECCC provide justice for the victims?
3. Why does it take so long to sentence the KR leaders?
4. What was Duch's confession before the Chambers? And what were the sentences?
5. Why did the UN not take actions against the KR?
6. What are the reasons for the DK purges in 1977-1978?
7. What will happen if the accused die before the ECCC delivers its judgment?
8. How did the KR come to power?
9. Why did the KR leaders kill their own people?

Comment from students:

Sovanarith, a first-year student majoring in economics, said that he was happy to attend the event, not only because he received a copy of the book but also because he learned about the heinous history of Cambodia in the presentation made by Dy Khamboly.

Sothea, a 12th grade student said she knew very little about the KRT. But she learned a lot from the event. She will share the knowledge with her friends and community. Her grandfather was killed during the KR because he was an educated man. In the future, she wants to study law and help to find justice for the people.

See a field report at:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM--Textbook_Distribution_and_Workshop_at_University_of_Management_and_Economics_in_Kratie.htm

F. Film Archive

The documentary films of and about the KR regime play an important role in justice, memory and healing process. DC-Cam has provided the ECCC with 197 films equal to 233 DVDs free of charge so that the ECCC could use these films to effectively add evidence on prosecuting KR leaders. In addition, DC-Cam has supported several filmmakers and media news makers with providing segments of the footage in the film useful to stories they want to tell the public, local and international, about KR history.

At the same time the film team produced their own documentary film in a number of features including *The Khmer Rouge Rice Fields: The Story of Rape Survivor Taing Kim*; *Behind the Walls of S-21: Oral Histories from TSL Prison*; *Preparing for Justice*; *MASS GRAVE*

NEAR PAGODA; and Kbang Tik Tonle -- A River Changes Course. See more at <http://www.d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/Films.htm>

In October, a discussion guide for the twelve award-winning film “A River Changes Course” was designed so that audiences can use for a variety of purposes. The discussion guide is available at:

http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/pdf/A_River_Changes_Course_Discussion_Guide.pdf

On October 10th, A River Changes Course (*Kbang Teuk Tonle*) movie was reviewed by Los Angeles Times in entertainment section. Read more at, <http://www.latimes.com/entertainment/movies/moviesnow/la-et-mn-river-changes-course-review-20131011,0,2347280.story#axzz2l9eNuyjH>

DC-Cam screened the film, A River Changes Course, to approximately **2,540** people. The audiences include villagers, students, garment workers, NGO members, academics, private bank staffers, international audiences, etc. The following is the list of locations where the film screenings have been held:

Date	# of visitor	Name of institution	Place of screening
10/7/13	19	Huston, Texas	DC-Cam
10/7/13	5	Pannasastra University	DC-Cam
10/8/13	1	University of Tasmania	DC-Cam
10/11/13	6	Art team and DC-Cam’s new volunteers	DC-Cam
10/30/13	5	Pannasastra University	DC-Cam
10/31/13	3	Robert Carry, USA	DC-Cam
11/4/13	15	Asian Outreach of Cambodia	AOC
11/5/13	210	Mr. David Peck and his group from Speroway, Canada and Villagers in Tameng Village, Prek Antash Commune, Pong Rieng District.	Prey Veng province
11/10/13	1,500	AMK Microfinance Institution	Koh Pich
11/11/13	7	LICADHO, Oxfam, CAWST and Pact	DC-Cam
11/12/13	15	Australian students	DC-Cam

11/28-29/13	108	Preah Sihanouk people	Preah Sihanouk Province
12/01/13	500	PUC (see reaction at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oBKsYZb00Es)	PUC, Phnom Penh
12/08&09/13	85	International visitors	Amantaka Hotel, Luang Prabang, Laos
12/12/13	60	Children's Future International: Mlop Daem Po and Lighthouse Organization	Phnom Penh
12/20/13	1	Y Dang Troeung, researcher from Hong Kong	DC-Cam
Jan. 3, 14	8	From Australia	DC-Cam
Jan. 6, 14	8	Students from USA	DC-Cam
Jan. 17, 14	60	Pannasastra University of Cambodia	PUC, Siem Reap
Jan. 17, 14	14	Students from USA	Siem Reap
Jan. 24, 14	1	Researcher from Australian National University	DC-Cam
Feb. 5, 14	7	USAID	DC-Cam
Feb. 7, 14	10	Sypa	DC-Cam
Feb. 21, 14	3	2 civil parties and one student	DC-Cam
Mar. 10, 14	25		DC-Cam
Mar. 12, 14	39	Goshen Adventure from East Africa	DC-Cam
Mar. 17, 14	3	NHK	DC-Cam
July 3, 14	7 people	3 people from US university 4 DC-Cam interns	DC-Cam
July 21, 14	50 people	Students from Germany	DC-Cam
July 21, 14	11 people	Film: Where there be Dragons	DC-Cam

July 25, 14	10 people	Thai students from Thailand	DC-Cam
August 7, 2014	20 villagers	Villagers in Anlong Veng District	Oddar Meanchey
August 7, 2014	20 villagers	Villagers in Banteay Ampil	Oddar Meanchey
August 7, 2014	7 villagers	Villagers in Svay Chek	Banteay Meanchey
August 7, 2014	150 villagers	Villagers in Banteay Chhma	Banteay Meanchey
August 7, 2014	12 villagers	Villagers in Malai District	Banteay Meanchey
August 7, 2014	100 villagers	Villagers in Sampov Lun	Battambang
August 7, 2014	200 villagers	Villagers in Phnom Prik	Battambang
August 7, 2014	150 villagers	Villagers in Kamrieng	Battambang
August 7, 2014	40 villagers	Villagers in Samlout	Battambang
August 7, 2014	15 villagers	Villagers in Salakrao	Pailin
August 7, 2014	70 villagers	Villagers in Veal Veng	Pursat
August 7, 2014	30 villagers	Villagers in Koh Sla	Kampot
August 7, 2014	80 villagers	Villagers in Sambo Commune	Kratie
August 7, 2014	23 villagers	Villagers in Phnom Voar	Kep
August 7, 2014	100 villagers	Villagers in Andaung Meas	Ratanak Kiri
August 7, 2014	150 villagers	Villagers in Ou Chum	Ratanak Kiri
August 7, 2014	150 villagers	Villagers in Koh Ker	Preah Vihear

August 7, 2014	4 villagers	Villagers in Sen Monorom	Mondul Kiri
August 7, 2014	45 villagers	Villagers in Tbong Khmum District	Tbong Khmum

Besides “A River Changes Course”, DC-Cam’s film crew produced two video clips on public reaction to KRT’s TC closing statement hearings running from October 16th-31st. The public reactions in each video clip highlight in below.

Memory Remains Beyond KR Trial

Dy Lay, 65 years old from Takeo Province says, “I think that this court is important, because I gravely suffered during the KR regime, and I was separated from my family members. Therefore, if the KRT did not exist, it seems like what happened [would] become meaningless. As we have this court, it reminds us of the bitterness and atrocities which took [place] in our country. I am pleased and hope that the genocidal regime will not disappear from our history because of the KRT. Speaking of my children and grandchildren, most of the next generations do not believe in what happened. Therefore, this court is an evidence and history for the next generations to learn.”

Cheng Chanlakhena from Passerelles Numeriques Cambodian (PNC) university, Phnom Penh says, “I have better understanding of what happened, because I did not go through the regime. Therefore, when I come here, I understand more regarding what happened during the regime. And for my parents, this is seeking justice for them, because they endured hardship during the regime. As now we have this court, I am pleased that this court seeks justice for them.”

Yin Huong, 69 years old from Takeo Province says, “Those who committed atrocities and implemented such cruel policy, like the KR, such policies were not generally implemented. It was their leaders and standing committees. These few people played crucial role in initiating such policy. Therefore, prosecuting these people would enable the next generations to know who the KR leaders are.”

Chhin Sarang from Kampong Speu Province says, “I think it is very important for our country and nation that the leaders of the Democratic Kampuchea (DK) regime have been put to stand trial, because they led the country in a wrong way. However, we cannot prosecute all people, because all of us suffered during the regime. The leaders led the country. The politicians were senior leaders, so it is justified to prosecute only the senior leaders.”

Ven Vanny from PNC university, Phnom Penh says, “If we forget it, the next generations would do it again. Therefore, we need to talk about it and advise the next generations we must not commit such acts again, because it would not help our country to move forward.”

Dy Lay, 65 years old from Takeo Province says, “To me, it is impossible that we do not recall what happened. Everything must be written down in the history book. If not, what happened would occur again, unexpectedly. The atrocities were too bitter and unforgettable. If we forget it, it could happen again. Therefore, it is important that we

established this court, and the KR History must be discussed and in particular written down in our history.”

Chan Danuy from PNC University, Phnom Penh says, “We must not forget it, because this historical chapter has never taken place in our history.”

“This is the history which we need to study. What the court has revealed is the findings of their investigation in the justice-seeking process and factual information with regard to the establishment of the KR regime.”

“I think it is important of the next generations, as it prevents the recurrence of such regime in our Cambodian territory.”

“To me, it happened in the past, and if we do not recall it, it is just the past. However, ask ourselves: if we do not recall it, what would happen to the millions of lives who [died]. In addition, it is the past, because it happened a long time ago, and there has been no court which seeks justice for what happened during the regime. Given it is just the past, we need to recall it in order to remind our youth, of my generation and the next generations, to learn about this regime, and they would have faith in our Cambodian judicial system, because, we could bring those responsible in the past to stand trial for those who died innocently.”

Cambodia Youth Contemplates Positive Outcome of KR Trial

Taing Sokcheng from Takhmao High School says, “I learned of some information in regard to what happened from my parents and news on TVs and radios.”

Tuos Sothea from Takhmao High School says, “With regard to information relating to the KR, I knew very little. Of what I knew, I learned from readings from articles and books.

Sao Sreypeou from Takhmao High School says, “I learned about the KR history from readings and from stories told by elderly people.”

Sok Tam from Takhmao High School says, “I learned some information related to the KR history from readings and from my parents.”

Om Panhchapor from Takhmao High School says, “Today, I am pleased to attend the hearing before the KRT. I think I have a better understanding of my history and the atrocities committed by Khmer against Khmer.”

Sao Sreypeou from Takhmao High School says, “I think the prosecution enables me to gain a better understanding of the KR regime and the communist leadership of Pol Pot. Now I have a better understanding.”

Om Panhchapor from Takhmao High School says, “To me, the prosecution is important because it reveals who killed the people. It is important, because [we] can seek justice for those killed and the survivors of the genocidal regime.”

Taing Sokcheng from Takhmao High School says, “I think this [the Tribunal] is not useless, because we want them [the KR leaders] to sincerely confess the crimes they are accused of and committed”.

Sok Tam from Takhmao High School says, “To me, this prosecution is important because we learn about the court’s procedures and factual information regarding to what happened during the KR regime. Countless unreasonable acts were committed during the regime.”

Tuos Sothea from Takhmao High School says, “From today’s hearing, I learned about the court case and factual information.”

Taing Sokcheng from Takhmao High School says, “We must not forget what happened because what it [the regime] did was brutal. If we let them go and if we did not prosecute the executioners our society will remain lawless. In fact, it is important to find out what those four leaders and their conspirators did. It is crucial to put the perpetrators on trial.”

Sok Tam from Takhmao High School says, “We must not ignore this topic because we must not follow their experience and path. The next generations of Cambodians must not follow their model.”

Om Panhchapor from Takhmao High School says, “It is impossible for me to have learned and to forget what happened, given that people were killed in cold blood. They [the KR] did not kill just ten or twenty people, but thousands of people.”

Tuos Sothea from Takhmao High School says, “I learned of the sufferings of Cambodians during the regime.”

Tuos Sothea from Takhmao High School says, “To me, it is important that we study the KR history, because after attending today’s hearing, I learned the reasons behind the forced evacuation. I think I would remain committed in doing research and learning more on the KR history.”

Om Panhchapor from Takhmao High School says, “To me, it is important that we study the KR history, because we can learn about the brutal executions and the people who killed their own citizens. And I also learned more about the forced labor, horrible living conditions, detention centers, executions, and other inhuman acts.”

Tuos Sothea from Takhmao High School says, “Of course, this is very important, because it shapes our youth’s perspective. That is, we must work together to prevent the recurrence of such [regime.]”

Sok Tam from Takhmao High School says, “As Cambodian citizens, it is vital that we know our own history. Do not let other nations say that foreigners know more about our history and why the next generations of Cambodian citizens do not know of what happened. Therefore, it is crucial that next generations of Cambodian citizens learn about our history.”

Sao Sreypeou from Takhmao High School says, “This [trial] prevents us from following the

<http://www.khmerload.com/news/21796>

ក្នុងនាមរបស់ខ្លួន ខ្ញុំសូមជម្រាបជូនអ្នកអំពីការបង្កើត និងការរីកចម្រើននៃសម្លេងស្រីកម្ពុជា ក្នុងសម័យសង្គ្រាមកម្ពុជា។

<http://www.lookingtoday.com/index.php/entertainment-general-news/26271-qq---.html>

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<http://edition.kpt-news.com/art-concert/1899-2014-01-04-02-45-01.html>

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<http://news.sabay.com.kh/articles/545257>

A New Documentary Film of 2014

Cambodia Premier

The Documentation Center of Cambodia

with the Support of the Embassy of the United States of America (USA)

Presents A Special Screening Of

DON'T THINK I'VE FORGOTTEN

Cambodia's Lost Rock & Roll

A Film by John Pirozzi

SYNOPSIS

During the 60's and early 70's as the war in Vietnam threatened its borders, a new music scene emerged in Cambodia that took Western rock and roll and stood it on its head – creating a sound like no other.

Cambodian musicians crafted this sound from the various rock music styles sweeping America, England and France, adding the unique melodies and hypnotic rhythms of their traditional music. The beautiful singing of their renowned female vocalists became the final touch that made this mix so enticing.

But as Cambodian society - young creative musicians in particular - embraced western culture and flourished under its influence, the rest of the country was rapidly moving to war. On the left, Prince Sihanouk joined forces with the KR and rallied the rural population to take up arms against the government that deposed him. On the right, the Cambodian military, with American military support, waged a war that involved a massive aerial bombing campaign on the countryside. In the end, after winning the civil war, the KR turned their deadly focus to the culture of Cambodia.

After taking over the country on April 17, 1975, the KR began wiping out all traces of modernity and Western influence. Intellectuals, artists and musicians were specifically and systematically targeted and eliminated. Thus began one of the most brutal genocides in history, killing an estimated two million people – a quarter of the Cambodian population.

DON'T THINK I'VE FORGOTTEN: CAMBODIA'S LOST ROCK AND ROLL tracks the twists and turns of Cambodian music as it morphs into rock and roll, blossoms, and is nearly destroyed along with the rest of the country. This documentary film provides a new

perspective on a country usually associated with only war and genocide.

The film is a celebration of the incredible music that came from Cambodia and explores how important it is to Cambodian society both past and present.

Dedication

Don't Think I've Forgotten is dedicated to the resiliency of the Cambodian people.

Cast and Credit

Director/Cinematographer: John Pirozzi

Producers: John Pirozzi, Andrew Pope

Executive Producers: Youk Chhang, Brad Bessire, Jonathan Del Gatto

Editors: Daniel Littlewood, Greg Wright, Matt Prinzing

Composer: Scot Stafford

A production by Harmony / Primitive Nerd / Pearl City

Additional Production Services Provided by

The Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam)

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For more information, please contact DC-Cam Film Team:

Sa Faily. Tel: 012 51 19 14

Kan Penhsamnang. Tel: 077 61 45 18

Ouch Makara. Tel: 017 66 56 75

FILM EXHIBITION, LIVE BAND & DJ

Please join us to for the opening night art exhibition - 'Don't Think I've Forgotten: Every Record Cover Tells A Story.' The art installation consists of many prints of original Khmer music album covers used in John Pirozzi's upcoming documentary film *Don't Think I've Forgotten: Cambodia's Lost Rock and Roll*. Each elaborate cover is a work of art in it is own right using unique graphic design and color schemes that highlight the golden age of what was Cambodia's amazing music scene of the time.

There will be a DJ playing music and Live Band from the film!

LOCATION & DATE:

Kolap Sor Hotel

Friday 3, January 2014 at 6:30 pm

Ms. Phat Rachana

Mobile: 078 898 962; Office: 023 979 797

www.kolabsorhotel.com

Ms. Kkoem Chen

Le Lezard Bleu Art & Design

Tel: 012 928005

PREMIER

LOCATION: Chatomuk Theater

DATE: Saturday 11, January 2014

TIME: 6:30 pm (please arrive before 6:30 pm)

ADMISSION: Free for All

DRESS: Smart casual

Design & Animations by Craig Lowy

Invitation by Yvonne Wong Fein and Youk Chhang

The team also focused on duplicating and digitizing all the films in place in order to protect against loss because some video tapes have been damaged by age and weather. As such, the team burned the DVDs and digitized the films that are saved in an external hard drive. There are currently 254 documentary films in cassettes and DVD format. The team has finished films digitizing and learned that 91 cassettes cannot be digitized. We are now in the process of burning the films in DVD format.

Producing video clips: The film team of DC-Cam produced four eight-minute video clips, including *Oh! Phnom Penh* (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SD0TCGMnObk&feature=youtu.be>), *Don't Think I've Forgotten: Every Record Cover Tells A Story exhibition* (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Odhyfaer_tE), CTM outreach (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Odhyfaer_tE) and outreach of witnessing justice (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yun8eFEmrnc>).

The team also engaged with other international/local filmmakers and producers such as Grand reporter (French), Hong Kong TV station, Asian International Justice Initiative, Mekong film, Cambodian Television Network (CTN). The team took 419 photos from Siem Reap and 137 from Kampong Thom for SRI's website design.

II. SUPPORTING THE KHMER RROUGE TRIBUNAL

A. Legal Response

DC-Cam supports ECCC judges, prosecutors, investigators, administration officials and defense counsel. These officials continue to seek our assistance in locating and providing documents on a regular basis; without access to DC-Cam resources, their investigation of relevant cases would effectively cease. Our ability to do this depends on our continued effort to collect more documentary materials throughout Cambodia and overseas. Since the ECCC's establishment in 2006, DC-Cam has provided the following materials:

- Documentary evidence: 570,918 pages;
- Photos: 1,071;
- CDs and DVDs: 2,078;
- Translations of secret documents: 2,470 pages;
- Publications (books, magazines): 2,000 copies;
- Microfilms: 524 reels;
- Audio interviews of former Khmer Rouge cadres: 261 persons.

The Legal Response Team continues to play an important role in the process of investigating Cases 003 and 004 before the KRT. The evidence of this fact is that all parties in these cases contact DC-Cam regularly in order to get access to evidentiary documents held within DC-Cam's archives. These parties meet with DC-Cam staff and request documents to review and scan to support their respective work. DC-Cam supplies these services and documents free of charge, which causes a financial burden on us.

In October, OCIJ continued to review documents within DC-Cam's archives. OCIJ sent a group of four to five field investigators to review 2,349 documents of which 730 were requested to be scanned. As a result DC-Cam provided 5,449 pages to OCIJ.

In November, the team received the requests from the OCIJ, defense lawyers for suspects in Case 003 and 004, to review documents at the archives of DC-Cam and to scan documents if deemed in need. 933 documents equal to 2,596 pages were scanned and handed to OCIJ.

In November, the defense lawyers for suspects in Cases 003 and 004 requested that documents be scanned through a more complicated process, given that they asked for a dossier containing all possible documents relevant to their client or documents referring a record number at other institutions which are not in DC-Cam's possession. DC-Cam in her position was able to provide 44 documents equal to 1,435 pages to be scanned and handed over to them.

In December, the team received another two requests from the defense counsel for Case 003 and 004 of which one is proceeding forward, while the other one was out of DC-Cam's

capability to accommodate. Finally, the team gave the defense counsel 3 documents equal to 3 pages.

In January 2014, DC-Cam received two extended Rogatory Letters from the OCIJ, one for Case 003 and another for Case 004. Under these Rogatory Letters, the OCIJ ordered his investigators to come to DC-Cam to conduct an extensive investigation into documentary evidence and other materials currently held within DC-Cam's archives. Two documents equal to nine pages were asked to be scanned and were provided.

In January, DC-Cam provided the defense counsel for prospected Case 003 with 167 documents equal to 494 pages upon receipt of their forwarded request. Upon their request in March, the defense counsel of a suspect in Case 004 came to visit DC-Cam's archives in order to explore any possibility for requesting and reviewing documents. Their ambition was to read and review all documents held within DC-Cam's archives. In addition, the defense counsel for Nuon Chea requested DC-Cam for the provision of three documents in relation to S-21 prisoner's confession which is equal to 128 pages in scanned format. The Legal Response team provided the three documents accordingly.

In late March, OCIJ's analysis teams requested that DC-Cam allow them to conduct an in-house review of 67 documents and three audio interviews. In response, DC-Cam provided OCIJ with ten documents equal to 85 pages in scanned format and three audio interviews equal to 5h 56m 47s long.

Defense Counsel for a named suspect in Case 004, on April 3rd, came to have a meeting with DC-Cam regarding clarification of the content of the meeting held on March 26th. The defense counsel took notes out of the meeting. To avoid confusion and ensure an accurate account of the meeting, DC-Cam sent to them an audio file of the meeting so that they could rely on the full content. The audio file is more than 30 minutes in length.

Another defense counsel for a suspect in Case 004 sent a request to DC-Cam on April 2nd asking to obtain 11 documents held within the archives of DC-Cam. In response, the team scanned these documents and handled to them in a total of 47 pages. Beginning on May 29th they requested a regular Friday continuation review of some PA interview transcripts in one province for which the crime sites were included in OCP's Supplementary Submission. DC-Cam arranged documents, space and time for these reviews successfully.

Under the Rogatory Letters of the OCIJ, which ordered an investigation conducted at DC-Cam by means of gathering documentary evidence and other materials possible for Cases 003 and 004, OCIJ's analyst team leader subsequently sent the request to DC-Cam. So far this team has come to DC-Cam and has reviewed thousands of KR documents including PA interview transcripts but failed to acquire the list of all PA interview transcripts. On April 25th they requested a copy of the lists. As a result, DC-Cam provided 20 lists of different PA interview transcripts catalogued by province. It is equal to 479 pages printed from computer in word file.

In May 6th, Nuon Chea Defense Team emailed DC-Cam asking a question regarding one document in English they found within DC-Cam's 'Swedish Collection' of documents as to whether or not DC-Cam possesses a Khmer version of that document. In response, DC-Cam

directed them to contact the National Archive of Cambodia directly where that document is originally held.

On May 29th the OCIJ sent an email request to DC-Cam before sending their team to DC-Cam to review 168 documents. The Response Team managed this work the next day to enable them to review those documents. After reviewing they requested to scan 155 documents which is equal to 1,570 pages. The Response Team completed the scan in the next few days and gave it to the OCIJ.

Between July and September, the defense lawyers for Nuon Chea and for suspect in Case 004 sent to DC-Cam three requests, two for reviewing documents at the DC-Cam's archives and one for scanning documents. So, 20 documents equal to 777 pages were scanned for Nuon Chea's defense team.

Between July and September, the OCIJ sent an email request of five to DC-Cam to review documents. After the review process was done at DC-Cam's archives they requested for scanning 37 documents equal to 1,028 pages. We supplied them accordingly.

Between July and September, the OCP requested one original document scanned in color. It is the magazine from the DK period consisting of 41 pages.

Brother of the Victim: The brother of the victim at S-21, former DK prison in the middle of Phnom Penh, came to DC-Cam and asked for a copy of his brother's confession. He learned from Duch's trial that his brother Chao Seng, who used to be Duch's teacher in the 1960s, was brought to S-21. Chao Seng was forced to change his name to Chen Suon alias San. No one knew about this until Duch told the court. The confession consists of 326 pages. He also requested trial footage of Case 002/01.

The daughter of Chao Seng, living in France, requested that we send this confession document to her as well. We did send her this document in hope that when seeing this document she will understand what had happened to her father during the four-year reign of terror of the KR regime. For us this is very important not only for the surviving victims but also promoting the right to know, justice and reparation which is guaranteed by the United Nations.

B. Victim Participation

Even though VPA has been facing constraints in funding, VPA maintains its ultimate goal of providing meaningful participation of KR victims in the justice process through ECCC as much as possible. At this moment, the VPA team has continuously undertaken the huge burden of translating survivor's stories into English language and transcribing interviews in Khmer language. The VPA team envisages that all available information including victim information forms, survivor stories, and interview transcripts, will be used for a VPA-specific website in the future.

From October to December, the VPA team made a considerable achievement in translating into English 684 victim information forms and 45 survivor stories. To assist the transcription

of 574 interviews, DC-Cam employed three additional part-time volunteers under the supervision of Mr. Kimsroy. Furthermore, they completed 56 interviews.

Between January to March, the VPA team recruited five more volunteers to help with translation and transcription which brings up to five volunteers to do translation and nine to do transcription. They translated 78 pages of survivor stories into English. They also transcribed 1,035 pages of interviews. From April to June, they translated 16 pages of interviews into English. They also transcribed 292 pages of interview in Khmer. From July to September, they translated 307 pages of interviews.

C. Fair Trial Observation

The Fair Trial Observation is one element of the Witnessing Justice Project (WJP), which seeks to provide legal outreach material in Khmer language to students and the public. It also fosters a culture of legal scholarship among Cambodian law students, and monitors and confidentially reports on issues of legal concern at the ECCC to ensure strict adherence to international standards.

Fair Trial Observation Booklet

This year the Fair Trial Observation team published booklet Issues 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29. Booklet Issue 24 which focuses on Professor Steve Heder’s testimony before the TC from 9 to 18 July, 2013. Notably, his testimony was sought by parties within only the scope of Case 002/01 regarding forced transfer of the population (phase one and two) and the killing of former soldiers of Lon Nol regime at Tuol Po Chrey in Pursat Province. The table below presents the testimony of Professor Heder as witness focused by the parties.

Focus by Co-Prosecutors	Focus by Co-Lead Lawyers	Focus by Accused Lawyers
Interview with Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea	Transfer of the Population in Phase One and Two	Knowledge of Witness
Transfer of the Population	Living Condition of People in Liberated Sector	Security Office in Eastern Zone
Chain of Order and Power	The Meeting at Former Khmer-Soviet Technology School	Genocide against Vietnamese Ethnic Population
Arresting and Killing Enemy	Way of KR Communication	Statement by Nuon Chea
Division of People		US Bombardment
Measure against Monks		CPK Chart
Questioning on a Book entitled Pol Pot and Khieu Samphan		Role and Power of Khieu Samphan
Attacks Launched into Phnom Penh		Power of the Zone
Election		
Role of Khieu Samphan		
Strategy to Take People from Enemy		
Seizure of Mekong River		

Booklet number 25 is primarily focused on the whole hearing of the closing statement in Case 002/01.

In January 2014, the Fair Trial Observation Team worked on producing the booklet, Issue 26. Issue 26 contains four important matters with 44 pages in length (Khmer language). First, the booklet focus on the TC management meeting which focus on the scope of Case 002/02 and the future trial segments and tentative trial schedule for Case 002, the establishment of the second panel and the commencement of the Case 002/02. Second, the booklet captures the implementation of Rules of Evidence before the ECCC. Third, the booklet focuses on the protective measure before the ECCC and, lastly, the booklet highlights the issue of legal representation and the importance of upholding rights.

For February and March the team jointly wrote simple articles by focusing on Civil Party at the ECCC. These articles will be used in Issue 27 of the booklet where two main topics relevant to Civil Party's testimonies and stories in Case 002/01 and type of reparations for Civil Parties will be included in the booklet. In addition, Issue 28 focused on certain subjects including the scope of Case 002/02, financial challenges at the ECCC, recent developments of Cases 003 and 004, the accused health condition, and scope of Civil Parties' testimony in Case 002/01.

Even though there was no trial hearing during the period between April and May, the Observation team still focused their attention on producing the booklet by looking into ECCC proceeding developments and other issues that have arisen to date. Among other topics, the team investigated financial issues, scope of Case 002/02, definition of scope of Case 002/02, recent development of Cases 003 and 004, accused's health and scope of civil party testimony in Case 002/01. The combination of these issues is bounded into one volume, booklet no. 28 containing 51 pages in Khmer. The team also planned booklet no. 29 on which the topic among other things includes conclusive report on challenges and experiences of its work for the last two years, initial hearing on Case 002/02 and hearing on the announcement of judgment of Case 002/01. The team managed to collect comments from 15 students of two universities who used to take part in the team's presentations in some provinces around the country.

The booklet no. 29 covered the whole hearing on preliminary issues in Case 002/02, verdict of Case 002/01 and conclusive report on Case 002. It is 60 pages in Khmer and under the process of publication.

This year there are 5,690 booklets of the Fair Trial Observation distributed to many individuals through PIR, workshops and PVFs, and institutions including Devey International University in Battambang Province, Phnom Penh International University, Cambodia University of Specialty, Hun Sen Library at Boeng Trabek High School, French Cultural Center, American International School, Children's Future, Chea Sim University of Kamchaymear in Kampong Cham Province, University of Management and Economics, Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE), ECCC, Lichado, 50 commune teachers from Prey Veng and another 50 from Svay Rieng Provinces.

Observing Trial Proceedings

The team of four Cambodian law-trained staff observed trial hearings on the closing statement by the parties in Case 002/01 for ten days, with time divided as follows:

- Statement by Co Lead Lawyers for Civil Parties consumed 1 day.
- Statement by Co Prosecutors, 3 days.
- Statement by Defense Lawyers for Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, 2 days each.
- Rebuttal statement by Co Lead Lawyers and Co Prosecutors, 1 day.
- Final statement by accused Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, 1 day.

Notably, at the final conclusion, Co-Prosecutors sought a life imprisonment for the charges of crimes against humanity including the forced transfer of the population in first and second phases and the killing of Lon Nol soldiers at Tuol Po Chrey in Pursat Province. As for Nuon Chea, he asked, by reading his final statement, the court to acquit all charges against him. The detail of the trial will be put in the Fair Trial Observation booklet number 25.

The team also observed trial hearings on the scope of Case 002/02. It was a one-day hearing by the TC. The team wrote their observations in the booklet at later stages as demonstrated above.

Presentations at Universities

On October 11th, Mr. Chan Pronh joined CTM's outreach activity at IIC University of Technology in Phnom Penh. In front of about a hundred students there, Mr. Chan presented the jurisdiction and current developments of the trial proceedings at the ECCC, focusing on the closing statement of hearings in Case 002/01 and following with a question-and-answer session. Among other questions, students asked:

- Why did it take long time to set up the KRT?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of the KRT?
- How many decisions have been reached given the fact that there are both international and local judges worked together?

On November 15th, Ms. Dy Socheata did the presentation for 89 students at Angkor Khemara University in Kampong Speu Province. Ms. Dy updated students about the ongoing of Case 002 at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) including:

- Overview of Case 002/01
- Severance order of Case 002
- The 10-day hearings on the closing statement by the parties in Case 002/01

On December 12th, Mr. Cheytoath Lim presented a topic on the ongoing ECCC's developments to 112 students at Dewey International University in Battambang Province. During the presentation, 250 booklets were also disseminated. The presentation focused on

the type of person accused to be tried before the Chambers, the charges, and the types of reparations for KR victims. In addition, Mr. Lim also highlighted the closing of the proceedings in Case 002/01.

On January 17, 2014, Trial Observation team member Prathna Chan and Socheata DY went to the Angkor University in Siem Reap Province to conduct the outreach workshop combining with CTM team. There were 110 foundation year students attending the workshop. At the workshop Prathna Chan presented extensive topics, including Jurisdiction of the ECCC, current developments of the trial proceeding, the trial of Kaing Guech Iev alias Duch in Case 001, and the trial of Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan in Case 002. Prathna also indicated the future judgment of Case 002/01 and the beginning of Case 002/02.

On February 13, 2014, one of the Observation team members LIM Cheytoath was invited to conduct a presentation on the recent developments of the ECCC to 200 students at Chea Sim University of Kamchaymear in Kampong Cham Province. During the presentation session, 250 Trial Observation booklets were distributed to all students along with the explanation of the personal jurisdiction, criminal charges and types of reparations the Civil Parties may be granted when the accused is found guilty. Cheytoath also raised the main obstacles that the KRT are facing, such as the aging and health issues of the accused and the financial shortage of the national side of the Court.

On March 5, 2014, the workshop and textbook distribution at the University of Management and Economics in Kratie Province was conducted by joint teams of CTM, Observation team and Genocide Education team. The event began with *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* textbook distribution to 2,000 high school and university students and was followed by presentations focusing on the history of DK and the ECCC. Cheytoath was one of speakers at the workshop presenting the on-going developments at the ECCC. He then discussed the criminal charges at the ECCC, the time frame of the trials, and jurisdictions.

All workshops were followed by a question and answer session. Selected questions and comments are below:

- Why does the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (KRT) only try the leaders [of the KR regime] and don't try other foreign countries?
- How does the KRT provide justice for the society?
- How much money has been spent on the KRT?
- Which countries finance the KRT?
- What are the difficulties in trying the KR leaders?
- How would the case be closed if the accused does not answer questions raised in court?
- What are the nationalities of the foreign judges at the ECCC?

Student Comments:

The comments below were collected through a phone call in the later days of the workshop.

Thein Sopanha (M): ‘I think the presentation was clear following each topic but there was not enough time for the question and answer session. There were some students who would have liked to ask more questions. I do not mind for the presenter because they used simple words, not technical words both in speaking and booklets. However, I feel concern for the other students whether they read this book or not at home. I have no more comments because I am not yet finished reading this booklet but I think the booklet is important for students and it is well done to follow the trial proceeding. Because. I received the 23rd version, so I think there are many other versions have been shared with the students. I have only one request, which is to have the opportunity to visit the ECCC someday.”

Dauk Silong (M): “After listening to the presentation at Angkor University, I gained much knowledge on the ECCC which I have not done before. It was a very interesting event as there were many questions that were raised and the answers were detailed. The time control is acceptable for me. For the booklet, I did not finish reading it yet, I just read and scanned shortly. I feel the booklet is simplified and easy to understand the proceedings of the court. I request to conduct the presentation to other universities in order to remind the next generation about Cambodian history and to explain the reason of establishment the ECCC for trying on the octogenarian KR leaders. It is showing about the responsibility of the leaders who commit the faults and it alerts the current leaders to pay attention on his/her activities in order to avoid such faults.”

Sreng Panha (M): “I gained very little knowledge after listening to the presentation at my university. I think it is a very good way to inform public about the ECCC because some people including me did not pay attention on the ECCC. However, I changed to be interested in the KRT. If possible, I think there should be a briefing on the background of the ECCC before the presenter gets started on important issues. And the history might be confusing if there are not clarifications from the speakers. Both presentation and the booklet are easy to understand but I found the books had no analysis. As I do not have much knowledge on the history, I have no more comment on the book.”

Voan Malai (F): “I participated in the event very short time because I got sick. I have read some books at home. I feel the booklets are important for the public to learn about Cambodian history. Moreover, they are easy to read and understand. For me, I used to visit S-21, so I got more focus on reading those books. It would be better if there were more photos within detail captions.”

Mao Baan (M): “I think the presentation was easy to get to know. I finished reading the booklet of Trial Observation and I also brought it to my parent for reading. My father said that the books describe the situation of his life during the KR regime. I feel the 23rd booklet is talking too much about the testimonies of the witnesses. It makes me lose attention on it. I have only a request to put more historical pictures in the book.”

Chhim Rachhou (F): “After listening to the presentation, I learned a little bit about the ECCC. After participation in the event, it provides me with evidence to believe that there absolutely was a KR regime in Cambodia. I honestly finished reading about 20% of the booklet and I still understood even though I found some technical words in the booklet. I appreciate hearing that this event was conducted at the other universities around the

country and [also think] that it is better if it happened in high school.”

Hornn Savorn (F): “I got better knowledge related to the law exercise before the ECCC. Before this event, I only had access by the news via radio and TV program but it was not clear compared to the explanations [provided] during the event. But, I feel some points were too broad and I could not understand the issue of the judge’s role before the ECCC. It is so complicated for me. I also do not understand why there is no discussion on the former King Norodom Sihanouk in the DK’s book. I could not get some parts of the booklet because it talks about the law issue which is complicated for me. I think it should provide more explanations about the technical words.”

Chhoeun Kannida (F): “ After finishing reading the 23rd booklet which was discussed on the character of the accused, I feel the truth was hidden because the witnesses testified only about the positive things of the accused. I think the presentation is good for us but it was not identified about the victim of the crimes. The presenter only discussed about the accused but he did not introduce the other parties of the case to us. He also did not explain about the reparation which will be compensated to the victims of the KR regime either. During the question and answer session, there were some answers that were unclear. “

Seng Vandy (M): “I think the presenter should brief what are the case 001 and 002 and why the KRT tries Kang Gech Eav alias Duch before the four other accused. Some of our questions were ignored to answer and move to the next questions. I think the presenter have to be able to answer, he has not to say “I dare not to answer this question” and I found some answers were conducted without honesty. I also think that the presenters have to change some phrase for rejecting unclear question of the students because I found it sounds not academic. I think there are some technical words need to be provided an explanation.”

Thorn Sarorn (F): “After participation in the event, I got not so much understanding about the ECCC. I have no much comment on the event but in totally it was a good workshop. I finished reading a half booklet of the Trial Observation and I found it was used some technical words. I could not get it.”

Dissemination of Information

To ease understanding and provide updates on issues arising at the ECCC’s daily hearing, the Fair Trial Project team members wrote short articles on popular topics. Some of those articles include:

1. What are Crimes against Humanity (Khmer and English) by Lim Cheytoath. This article was published in Searching for the Truth magazine and on DC-Cam’s website.
2. Translating legal expert commentary on CTM website into Khmer, “Case 004 Suspect Denied Case Files Access” by Anne Heindel.
3. The Right Access to Case File, by Chan Prathna, contained 11 pages in Khmer language and published on local newspaper Reaksmei Kampuchea, Observation Booklet and Truth Magazine. This article is available also at http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Right_Access_to_Case_File.pdf

4. Translating legal expert commentary on CTM into Khmer, "SCC Rejects Defense Application for Immediate Release but Lays Groundwork for Future Challenges" by Anne Heindel.
5. Translating article on "The Unknown Cambodian Heroes" by Youk Chhang.
6. "Rule of Evidence in the Context of the ECCC" written by Cheytoath Lim. The 11-page article will be published in Trial Observation Booklet 26th edition and posted on the DC-Cam's public website in PDF format.
7. "Protective Measure" was written by Prathna Chan.
8. "What Types of Reparations Will Civil Parties Be Given?" by LIM Cheytoath. This article has been published in Trial Observation Booklet 27th edition and Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper (Publication Number: 6,373, 6,375, 6,377, 6,379 in March 2014) and also posted on the DC-Cam's public website in PDF format.
9. "My Heroine" This article was written in English and Khmer and has been published in Searching for the Truth Magazine, Special English Edition, 1st Quarter, 2014 and Khmer Edition, Issue 171 (March 2014).
10. "Preliminary Hearing in Case 002/02," published online on Cambodia Express News website and in Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper on 30 July 2014.
11. "Judgment in Case 002/01," published in Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper on 8 August 2014.
12. "Money Cannot Compare to Justice for Victims," published in Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper on 17 August 2014.

D. Witnessing Justice: The Cambodia Law and Policy Journal

As part of its ongoing Witnessing Justice Project, DC-Cam launched activities in preparation for the publication of the CLPJ as well as activities to promote legal scholarship in Cambodia. The mission of the CLPJ is to promote critical legal scholarship on issues pending before the ECCC as well as other urgent legal, social, and development issues facing Cambodia and the Southeast Asian region. Replacing Christopher Dearing in October, Anne Heindel continued working on daily basis to move the CLPJ forward. In addition, Anne drafted a new flier for outreach to obtain article submissions and student editors. Yvonne designed it and it was complete. Anne provided information on reparations regimes to Joseph Freedman, Phnom Penh Post, for an article in Asia Times. Anne acquired three articles discussing the impact of the ECCC on families of survivors for the first issue. Anne will draft an introduction. An updated flier was drafted with information about journal submissions and volunteer student opportunities, which was distributed widely to Cambodian NGOs, RULE, American and Australian universities, and former and current ECCC staff and civil party lawyers. This effort is ongoing.

The progress toward timely publication of the CLPJ benefited immensely from the assistance of two new pro-bono advisors: Charles Jackson, former DC-Cam legal associate and ECCC intern, and currently an associate at Jones Day in Chicago; and Shannon Torrens, former ECCC intern and currently a PhD candidate in international criminal law at Sydney University.

The journal's anticipated September launch was delayed due to the unexpected August departure of the former international consultant. The new consultant therefore made it a top priority to ensure that the journal had sufficient high quality articles received, peer reviewed, and edited in time for a January 2014 launch.

CLPJ Issue 1

The English version of CLPJ Issue 1 was distributed by email in January via DC-Cam's listserv to thousands of people around the world who take an interest in Cambodia and the activities of the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-CAM), including diplomats, UN staff, academics, judges, and lawyers. The issue includes five articles on: the Cambodian Acid Law; the potential legacy of the KRT for building Cambodian compliance with international standards; a collection of perspectives on family members' experiences under the KR regime and reactions to the KRT's efforts thus far; the reasons why the Asian region has the lowest International Criminal Court ratification rate; and the challenges for improving garment worker's rights and labor-standards in the region.

The article by Sharon Beijer, former staff member of the Cambodian Acid Survivors Charity, on Cambodia's new Acid Law resulted in news coverage on this topic by both the Phnom Penh Post and the Cambodia Daily. Michael Karnavas, Ieng Sary co-lawyer and defense rights advocate, contributed an article and posted the journal on his blog, calling it "vital" to have a Cambodian journal. Issue 1 can be downloaded at: http://cambodiasri.org/research/pdf/CLPJ_ISSUE_01_JANUARY_2014.pdf.

Three hundred hardcopies were printed in English and, as of end of March 2014, distributed to 20 university libraries and 20 other institutions including civil societies and embassies. The journal has also been distributed to a small number of individual students, in addition to editors, student editors and article authors.

CLPJ Issue 2

The English version of CLPJ Issue 2 was published in July in hard copy and on the journal's new website at <http://cambodialpj.org/>. The website has had over 3500 views in the subsequent two months from over 70 countries. Most views come from Cambodia (1067), followed by Australia, the United States, the UK, and other countries. The issue includes eight articles:

- Duch lawyer and Phnom Penh resident Dorine van der Keur writes about "Legal and Gender Issues of Marriage and Divorce in Cambodia";
- ECCC civil party lawyer Beini Ye writes about the three Women's Hearings that have been held to highlight sexual violence under the KR;
- Researcher Teresa de Langis writes about the ECCC's efforts to prosecute sexual violence crimes;
- Scholar Randle DeFalco presents Part 1 of his Fulbright research and LLM thesis on starvation under the KR;
- Filmmaker Rithy Panh shares the text of his Oscar-nominated film "The Missing Picture";

- Former ECCC investigating judge Marcel Lemonde shares a chapter from his recent memoir of his years at the ECCC, including his investigation of Duch, the former head of the infamous S-21 security center (now TSL Museum);
- Journalist Thierry Cruellier shares two chapters from his recent book on his observations of the Duch trial;
- Former ECCC lawyer Simon Meisenberg shares a Khmer translation of his recently published article on Cambodia’s implementation of the International Criminal Court statute.

Feedback has been extremely positive. For example, the director of the Genocide Prevention Program at George Mason University in Washington D.C. wrote to say, “I’ve been looking through your journal and it is simply wonderful. I’ll use this in my class next semester. What a great resource you all have created.”

CLPJ Issue 3

The third issue of the CLPJ is nearly ready for publication, and articles on the following topics will be included:

- The 2013 International Court of Justice decision on the Preah Vihear dispute;
- The Boeung Kak Lake development project as a case study of Cambodia’s land practices;
- An examination of the 2013 election, discussing what has changed in Cambodian politics since then and what has stayed the same;
- An analysis of Cambodia’s draft law on environmental impact statements; and
- An analysis of the KR prohibition of unsanctioned sexual relations.

The journal has sought to publish articles discussing topics throughout ASEAN, but was unsuccessful in finding someone to write about the Indonesian election. A big challenge is finding authors who have the time and are willing to write for free in a new publication, making consistency in the timing and quality of publication key for attracting authors. The journal also continues to face difficulties finding Khmer authors; however, in addition to the strong article by a Cambodian woman in Issue 3, we are in discussions with several more female scholars about future submissions. Continuing the research and writing component of the journal’s mandate would be important to ensure increasing Cambodian participation in the journal and would provide a forum to share their views on current events affecting human rights and democracy in Cambodia.

New Website Launched

As there were limited hard copies of the journal available outside of Cambodia, CLPJ built building a new website that will provide easy reading access online, as well as provide information about submitting articles and student volunteer editor opportunities. The website is: www.cambodialpj.org

Thanks to Charles Jackson, a former designer from the NYC-based Razorfish Agency has been retained and begun work on the new site for a nominal fee. The new design will emulate the professional look and features of traditional law school journal sites. The website hosts all journal issues, including individual articles accessible in easy-reading .html format with pop-up footnotes, and downloadable .pdf files of both individual articles and

entire journal issues. The website also has a “Notes and News” section where opinion pieces and news on human rights and development issues in Southeast Asia will be posted on an ongoing basis.

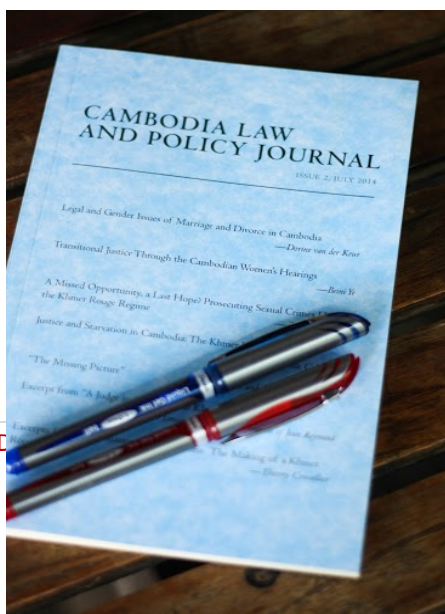
Research and Writing Seminar

From February to June 2014, DC-Cam sponsored a legal research and writing seminar for 12 students enrolled in the English Language-Based Bachelor of Laws (ELBBL) program at the Royal University of Law and Economics. This course was taught by Jo-Anne Bingham, a consultant international lecturer with significant experience as legal editor and lecturer/instructor. The experiences of the course will be used in the establishment of a new in-house research and writing seminar that will develop the skills of young Cambodian lawyers and law students so that they have the skills to edit and write articles for future issues of the journal.

In each class she has given students a writing exercise to complete either in class or as homework. Overall, the standard of student writing is about what she expected, although their technical knowledge of the English language is higher than she anticipated. Their knowledge of legal language is lacking and any analysis tends to be fairly cursory so they are working on both of these things at every opportunity. There is a general reluctance to read information required for preparatory purposes, although the students who do prepare perform well. All of the students are engaged in class, participate well and are enthusiastic about what she is teaching, so the actual teaching experience has been positive for her.

Class topics included an introduction to conducting research; discussion of citation and referencing, including plagiarism and how to avoid it; an introduction to predictive legal writing, including how to structure a paper; discussion of the office memo format; and preparation for a final writing research and writing assignment. Students are being graded on their research process (as evidenced in the research strategy and record), writing and citation. The final assignment was issued in the form of a memorandum from a senior partner to a junior lawyer asking him/her to undertake research-based information elicited from a client interview. Students were given a summary of the client interview, and asked to prepare a research strategy, research record that reflects their research, and to prepare a draft letter of advice to the client. Jo-Anne reports that the course was overall a success, with noticeable improvement in most of the students’ work.

Translation:



The journal team finished the translation of all articles of CLPJ Issues 1 and 2 into Khmer language. All of the translations are now posted on the CLPJ website (www.cambodialpj.org). The last article to have been translated was “Sign Up or Sign Off – Asia’s Reluctant Engagement with the International Criminal Court” by Mark Findlay. The article is by far the most complicated one to have been translated into Khmer. It went through multiple reviews and took a long time.

One of the mailing list members responded, “Congratulations to DC/CAM for creating this impressive journal! Having articles in both English and Khmer is also great service for all readers! I look forward to the next installments.”

E. Chronological Summary about the Activities of the ECCC

On October 16, the ECCC conducted the closing statement trial, the last hearing trial for Case 002/01 before delivering a verdict. This trial lasted until October 31st. In trial, the Co-Prosecutors sought a life-imprisonment term for the accused Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan in the charge of crimes against humanity and war crimes concerning the killing of ex-soldiers of Lon Nol regime at Tuol Po Chrey in Veal Veng District of Pursat Province.

On October 28th the ECCC’s Public Affairs Section released a statement informing that the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia provided an additional contribution of USD 1.8 million to bridge the shortfall of funding faced by the Cambodian side of the ECCC after Prime Minister Hun Sen met UN Secretary General Ban-Ki moon privately in Brunei on occasion of the 23rd Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Summit 2013.

According to Public Affairs Section on December 11th, Mr. Nicholas Koumjian (USA) was appointed as new international co-prosecutor. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Koumjian was Senior Appeals Counsel for the prosecution of the former President of Liberia, Charles Taylor at the Special Court for Sierra Leone. He represented Abdallah Banda and Saleh Jerbo before the International Criminal Court in a case involving the situation in Darfur, and assisted victims from the Ivory Coast on a pro-bono basis. He was previously Principal Trial Attorney for the trial of Charles Taylor, headed the UN-funded Serious Crimes Unit in East Timor, and was a trial attorney at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and State Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Before entering the international arena, Mr. Koumjian worked as a prosecutor in Los Angeles for twenty years.

On December 11th-12th, ECCC’s TC conducted the court management meeting in public by inviting all parties in Case 002, including Acting Chief and Deputy Chief of the Court Administration, to seek the establishment of the second trial panel to adjudicate Case 002/02 and the agreement of all concerning the scope of charges in Case 002/02.

On December 20th, ECCC’s TC issued a decision in which the TC is not recommending to form a second Trial Panel given the fact that the President “avail himself of the existing possibilities” to form it and it would be less expeditious than proceeding with the existing bench that is already familiar with the case. The decision is available at http://www.eccc.gov.kh/sites/default/files/documents/courtdoc/2013-12-20%2016:11/E301_4_EN.pdf

On January 27, there was a high level of meeting between Mr. Miguel de Serpa Soares, the UN’s top legal diplomat, and H.E. Mr. Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Cabinet of Ministers. In the meeting, the Cambodian side of the ECCC showed its commitment to providing more money to cover the salaries of the ECCC’s Cambodian staff. See more at

<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/un-cambodia-reaffirm-support-for-khmer-rouge-tribunal/1840239.html>

On February 11, ECCC's TC conducted the adversarial hearing and heard the oral arguments on the scope of Case 002/02 and on the Khieu Samphan Defense Team's request that Case 002/01 should adjudicate before the evidentiary hearing in Case 002/02 commences. The hearing was open to the public and the media with an interest in attending and following the proceedings directly in the courtroom. See more at <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/composition-next-phase-trial-argued> and <http://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/kr-tribunal-debates-second-phase-of-case-002-51983/>

On April 7th, the ECCC's TC decided a new severance of Case 002/02 by defining alleged crime sites and factual allegations included in the Case against Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan. Charges in the coming Case include "genocide, forced marriages and rape, treatment of Buddhists, internal purges, targeting of former Khmer Republic officials, four security centers, three worksites and one cooperative." Read the full decision at <http://www.eccc.gov.kh/en/document/court/decision-additional-severance-case-00202-and-scopecase-00202>

On April 24th, international co-prosecutor Nicholas Koumjian issued a statement informing the public about a Supplementary Submission in Case 004 filed by OCP regarding the request for further conducting "the investigation of sexual or gender-based violence as well as forced marriage in key districts that are presently under investigation as part of this case". See further information about Case 004 at <http://www.eccc.gov.kh/en/case/topic/98>

On May 21st, the government of Norway helped pay out salary of Cambodian staff of the ECCC in the amount of USD 1 million. Read full news at <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/norway%E2%80%99s-krt-donation-shifted-national-side>

On May 29th, the TC issued a statement informing the public about the date of which judgment in Case 002/01 against Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan will be announced. According to that statement, the TC will announce its judgment on Thursday, 7 August 2014, at 9:00 a.m.

On June 12th, the TC announced that the initial hearing in Case 002/02 against Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan will start on July 30th, 2014. The charges in Case 002/02 include genocide against Cham Muslims and Vietnamese, crimes against humanity, grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, all based on, according to the ECCC, "factual allegations concerning four security centers, three worksites and one group of adjacent cooperatives."

In accordance with the ECCC's press release on July 9, the Government of Malaysia has contributed USD \$50,000 to the Cambodian side of the ECCC in response to an appeal by UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and RGC.

On August 7th, the ECCC's TC announced a unanimous guilty verdict against former DK leaders Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan in Case 002/01 concerning crimes against humanity.

Both were sentenced to life imprisonment for crimes against humanity committed during the period of DK, 1975-79.

On September 1st, the ECCC announced in a press release that Mrs. Claudia Fenz (Austria) was appointed as a new international judge to serve in the ECCC's TC, replacing Judge Silvia Cartwright (New Zealand) who resigned from the court.

In accordance with the ECCC's press release on July 9, the Government of Chile has contributed USD \$10,000 to the Cambodian side of the ECCC in response to an appeal by UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and RGC.

On September 19th, the ECCC's TC made an announcement concerning the evidentiary hearing in Case 002/02 against Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, which commences on October 17th, followed by witness testimony, which starts on October 20th.

III. TEACHING ABOUT GENOCIDE

DC-Cam has worked with the Ministry of Education to introduce a new genocide education curriculum into Cambodian secondary schools. The introduction of the curriculum has thus far been very successful. For the first time, thousands of Cambodian secondary schools are teaching their students about Khmer Rouge history and genocide. Teaching about the Cambodian genocide involves a two-fold activity. First, we continue to educate Cambodia’s younger generations about what happened in their country from 1975 to 1979. Second, we continue to educate the public about what happened under the Khmer Rouge through public education outreach.

A. Genocide Education

Commune Teacher Training

12th Commune Teacher Training in Battambang Province

“The work you are doing in these seminars is extremely important and also very inspiring for those of us working here at the Court”, Tarik Abdulhak wrote.



On January 25-30, 2014, DC-Cam in collaboration with MoEYS conducted the twelfth commune teacher training at Regional Teacher Training School in Battambang Province. The training aimed to train 100 current teachers among whom 50 from Battambang and another 50 from Banteay Meanchey Provinces. The format and structure of the

training is the same as previous trainings. The core documents for the training include the textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*, and Teacher’s Guidebook. Other supplementary materials were the magazine *Searching for the Truth*, booklet *Case 002* and *ECCC Trial Observation*. During the training, several documentary films such as *Behind the Wall of S-21*, *Prison in Prey Veng*, *Baset*, and *TSL*, and *Cambodian Children* were screened which complement the stories the teachers read in the book. Three guest speakers presented different topics including ten steps of genocidal occurrence by Dr. Eng Kok-Thay, ECCC proceedings and development by senior assistant to co-prosecutor Tarik Abdulhak, and possible effect of psychology to teaching DK history by Dr. Ka Sunbonat.

The table below shows the actual attendance during the training:

Total teachers invited	100 (37 women)
Control-group teachers*	5 (3 women)
Complete absent	6 (2 women)
One-time absent	4 (1 woman)
Teachers born before KR	32 (14 women)
Teachers born after KR	62 (21 women)

*"Control group teacher" refers to a group of teachers randomly selected for the purpose of gauging their knowledge about KR history and other related knowledge. This group is asked to complete a pre-survey and then go back home. At the end of the training this group is asked to come back and do one more survey to see how different knowledge comparing to teachers who took part fully in the training.

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2014/Teacher_Training_In_Battambang_Province_on_January_25_2014/index.html

The 179 questionnaires equal to 537 pages of surveys from Battambang training were entered in the survey monkey database.

13th Commune Teacher Training in Prey Veng Province

On March 25-30, 2014, DC-Cam in collaboration with the MoEYS conducted the 13th commune teacher training at Regional Teacher Training School in Prey Veng Province. The training aimed to train 100 current teachers, among whom 50 from Prey Veng and another 50 from Svay Rieng Provinces. The format and structure of the training is the same as previous trainings. The core documents for the training include the textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*, and Teacher's Guidebook. Other supplementary materials were the magazine *Searching for the Truth*, booklet *Case 002* and *ECCC Trial Observation*. During the training, several documentary films such as *Behind the Wall of S-21*, *Prison in Prey Veng*, *Baset*, and *TSL*, and *Cambodian Children* were screened which complement the stories the teachers read in the book. Two guest speakers presented different topics including ECCC proceedings and development by international deputy co-prosecutor William Smith and the possible psychological effects of teaching DK history by Dr. Ka Sunbonat.

The table below shows the actual attendance during the training:

Total teachers invited	100 (21 women)
Control-group teachers	5 (2 women)
Complete absent	4 (1 woman)
Two-time absent	4 (2 women)
Teacher born before KR	43 (6 women)
Teacher born after KR	53 (7 women)

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2014/Teacher_Training_In_Prey_Veng_Province_on_March_25-30_2014/index.html

14th Commune Teacher Training in Kandal Province

On April 5-10, 2014, DC-Cam in collaboration with the Ministry of Education conducted the 14th commune teacher training at Regional Teacher Training School in Kandal Province. The training aimed to train 100 teachers from various lower and upper level schools in Kandal Province. The format and structure of the training is the same as previous trainings. The core documents for the training include the textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*, and Teacher's Guidebook. Other supplementary materials were the magazine *Searching for the Truth*, Booklet Case 002 and *ECCC Trial Observation*. During the training, several documentary films such as *Behind the Wall of S-21*, *Prison in Prey Veng*, *Baset* and *TSL*, and *Cambodian Children* were screened, in addition to stories the teacher read in the book. During the training two special speakers presented different topics including ECCC proceedings and development by the international co-prosecutor Nicholas Koumjian and possible psychological effects of teaching DK history by Dr. Ka Sunbonat.

On April 5, 2014, the training started with the opening ceremony presided over by H.E. Ms. Ton Sa Im, Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of Education and education officials in Kandal Province. Approximately 349 participants attended the ceremony, including 49 teacher trainees, 250 pre-service teachers and 50 villagers. At the end of the opening ceremony, the team distributed 400 copies of the textbook to the participants as part of textbook distribution ceremony.

The table below shows the actual attendance during the training:

Total teachers invited	100 (52 women)
Completely absent	51 (29 women)
Two-time absent	6 (1 woman)
Teacher born before KR	16 (8 women)
Teacher born after KR	33 (15 women)

The Ministry of Education explained the absence of trainees in this training workshop in Kandal as caused by a combination of factors ranging from the teachers occupied with the cultivating season to the coming Khmer New Year and the ineffective notice to the teachers in the far-off districts.

Get more information at:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Commune_Teacher_Training.htm

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Fourteen_Commune_Teacher_Training_April_05-10_2014.htm

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Name_List_of_Teacher_for_14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Announcement_for_14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal--KH.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Announcement_for_14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal--EN.pdf
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Assignment_for_Trainees--14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal.pdf
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Assignment_for_Trainers--14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal.pdf
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Program_for_Opening_14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_5_April_2014.pdf
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Name_List_of_Teacher_for_14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal.pdf
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2014/Teacher_Training_In_Kandal_Province_on_April_05-10_2014/index.html

The day-of-anger event turned into Remembrance Day years ago. Some performances about KR regime were shown to many Cambodian people on that day. See photos at http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Day_of_Remembrance_May_20_2014/index.html

15th Commune Teacher Training in Koh Kong Province

On September 7-12, 2014 DC-Cam, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, conducted the Fifteenth Commune Teacher Training at Koh Kong High School in the provincial town of Koh Kong. The training aimed to train 50 current teachers from various lower- and upper-level schools in Koh Kong Province. The format and structure of the training is the same as previous trainings. The core documents for the training include the textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*, and *Teacher's Guidebook: The Teaching of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)"*, in which the new chapter about forced transfer of populations and the story of Tuol Po Chrey (the killing site of Lon Nol soldiers) under Pol Pot regime were included in 2014 as part of the ECCC's TC's decision concerning victim reparations in Case 002/01.

Due to the inclusion of this chapter recently, only teachers in Koh Kong Province have been trained on this new chapter. Other supplementary materials included the magazine *Searching for the Truth* issue 178 and booklet covering ECCC's case 002. During the training, several documentary films such as *Behind the Wall of S-21*, *TSL Prison in 1979 and Baset Prison*, and *Cambodian Children* were screened additionally for teachers. There were two more special speakers who presented on different topics: ECCC proceedings and verdict on case 002/01 by international assistant Co-Prosecutor Dale Lysak and possible effects of psychology to teaching DK history by Dr. Ka Sunbaunat, KR survivor and psychiatrist.

Notably the training gave a high impression by the presence of Chumteav Ton Sa Im, Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of Education, Mr. Chuo Serya, Deputy Head of Koh Kong Provincial Office of Education and Mr. Vanthan Peoudara, DC-Cam's Deputy Director, who presided over the opening ceremony before the training started. Forty-one teachers of history, geography, Khmer studies and citizen morality attended the ceremony.

The table below shows the actual attendance during the training:

Total teachers invited	50	percent
Total teachers present	41 (19 women or 46.34%)	82%
Completely absent	9 (3 women or 33.33%)	21.95%
Absent for two days	10 (6 women or 60%)	24.39%
Teacher born before KR	5 (2 women or 40%)	12.19%
Teacher born after KR	36 (17 women or 47.22%)	87.8%

Photo:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Genocide_Education_Training_for_Teacher_September_07-12_2014.htm

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Report--15th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Koh_Kong.pdf

Media coverage: <http://m.khmer.voanews.com/a/cambodia-high-school-teachers-trained-on-khmer-rouge/2446814.html>

<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/koh-kong-teachers-trained-in-khmer-rouge-curriculum/2446332.html>

<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/researcher-describes-khmer-rouge-atrocities-against-cham-muslims/2445151.html>

Textbook Distribution

On January 30, 2014, the Genocide Education team launched the ceremony of DK history textbook distribution at Preah Monivong High School in the middle of Battambang provincial town. Approximately 3,062 high school students attended the ceremony. The ceremony was presided over by His Excellency Im Koch, Secretary of State from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS). A total of 3,000 copies of the textbook were distributed at that ceremony. To date, over half a million copies of the textbook are in the hands of students around the country.

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2014/Text_book_distribution_at_Battambang_Province_on_January_30_2014/index.html

Edward Milner, ACACIA Environment, London, UK

You are doing fantastic work at the DCCAM, keep it up! I was overwhelmed seeing these pictures; it looks like a process that could usefully be followed in so many other countries recovering from brutal violence and appalling conflicts.

From Nos Sles, a member of DC-Cam's listserv:

I'd like to thank you very much for your sharing all the information about the genocide and in general as well. It's interesting and I have learned a lot from them. It's really appreciated for your hard work and well done.

On March 5th, the Genocide Education team launched its DK history textbooks distribution in Kratie Province. There were approximately 1,500 students from University of Management and Economics, Kratie Krong and Preah Moha Khsatrei Yani Kosomak high schools took part in the textbook distribution ceremony. The ceremony was presided over by Her Excellency under Secretary Ton Sa-Im of MoEYS.

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/CTM--Textbook_Distribution_and_Workshop_at_University_of_Management_and_Economics-Kratie/index.html

On August 7, 2014, DC-Cam's Witnessing Justice 30 Years Later: Building Democracy in Cambodia through Legal Education project, in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior, organized 19 PVFs and live screening verdict on case 002/01 against the accused Noun Chea and Khieu Samphan of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Court of Cambodia (ECCC). The live screening and forum held at 19 locations in 12 provinces: Pursat, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Pailin, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Kratie, Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, Mondulakiri, Kep, and Kampot. These specific locations are selected to provide ethnic minorities, marginalized people, former KR soldiers and cadres, and villagers living in rural and mountainous areas with access to information they would otherwise not be able to access. Approximately 5,700 participants attended the events, which included textbook distribution. According to the attendance there were 5,700 copies of the textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*, distributed free of charge.

On September 7-12, 2014, 300 copies of the textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*, were distributed to teacher trainees, villagers, students and schools in fifteen communes in Koh Kong Province. Additionally, roughly 700 copies of the textbook were distributed to the participants joining the exhibition on forced transfer of population displayed in Preah Sihanouk's and Takeo's Museum on September 9-17, 2014.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Conclusion with the Ministry of Education

After working on the concept paper on Genocide Education Project from 2014-2017, the team submitted the concept paper to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS), in order to continue the project's activities. The purpose of this concept paper is to describe the activities in which MoEYS and DC-Cam will collaborate over a three-year period, ensuring their practicality and the parties' confidence beforehand. This concept paper does not create legal obligations, but is a joint agreement identifying the project responsibilities of MoEYS and DC-Cam. The original of this document is written in Khmer. Now the team finished processing the concept paper with MoEYS by receiving official approval from the Minister of MoEYS. The MoU covers the previous activities of the project and two additional activities consisting of training for pre-service teachers at the National Institute of Education and training for pedagogical students at six regional training schools.

Enter Survey Data

The team collected 170 questionnaires, 510 pages, from the teacher training in Kampong Thom Province on September 23-28, 2013. As a result, these questionnaires were completely entered into survey data (<http://www.surveymonkey.com>). The training used

pre- and post-surveys to test participants' knowledge of the KR history and their knowledge on pedagogy methods. Out of 100 participants, the team selected five participants (four male and one female) at random as the control group. The control group was not allowed to participate in the entire training session. The purpose of this method is to evaluate the training effectiveness by comparing the trainees who received the knowledge from the training to the control group who did not attend.

Transcription

The team transcribed 174 interviews equaling 2,229 pages. The interview is a part of quality control work to assess the effectiveness of the teaching KR history in the classroom. The interview questions were designed to inquire reaction and challenge from students, teachers and students' parents.

B. Witnessing Justice: Public Village Forum (PVF)

Learning the KR history, sharing bitter life experience under KR regime, promoting civic engagement, provoking the debate on human rights and the rule of law, updating ECCC's proceedings for delivering justice for KR victims and Cambodians as a whole, engagement of democratic life at the grassroots level, providing space for local communities to question the matter in a constructive way, and other benefits to the community are seen to exist through the PVF.

Public Village Forums

PVF in Leach Commune, Kravanh District, Pursat Province



approaches to make their discussion effective.

On October 28th-30th, KR history and the trial proceedings against two surviving KR leaders have become two focal points for PVF in Leach Commune, Pursat Province. The forum involved 60 students (40 females) and 20 villagers (10 females) in the two-hour meeting. Three groups were divided, using their respective

The choice of Leach Commune¹ stemmed from its special linkage to the mass exodus of April 17 people and other inhumane acts there. KR's triumph on April 17, 1975 and nearly four-year rule (1975-1979) lifted up worker-and-farmer class, empowering many of its cadres believed to be low educated. In many cases, they acted violently and arbitrarily against the people, especially the April 17 people, under their control. Arbitrary torture and subsequent deaths could be sometimes attributed to minor mistakes such as stealing food and breaking cooperative's property or committing anti-revolutionary acts. These issues would be the core themes in the forum before hearing their opinions of who should be blamed and their overall reactions to the forum.

¹ When it came to "Leach," most senior villagers explained that it used to be one of districts in Pursat Province. Leach District's former administrative boundary covered the current territory of Kravanh, which was established after 1979, and Veal Veng District around mid-1990s.

Report:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/When_Low-Level_KR_Cadres_Act_On_Their_Whim.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in_Leach_Commune_Kravanh_District,_Pursat_Province_on_October_28-30_2013/index.html

PVF in Koas Kralah Commune and District, Battambang Province

DRL Delegation in the field, 20 November 2013

On November 20th, a PVF was held in Koas Kralah Commune, Koas Kralah District, Battambang Province. It has involved 60 students (30 female) from Koas Kralah High School and 45 villagers (25 female) and teachers. The forum turned its attention to the historical facts related to the forced transfer of the population called 'Easterners' or 'Blue Scarf People' which was a consequence of the deep distrust among the KR echelons. It also touched upon whether the brutal treatments and executions could

be tantamount to the commission of genocide, according to Gregory H. Stanton's "The 8 Steps of Genocide." There were selective feedback from participants.

One of the participants, Mr. Sam-Ol commented positively on the PVF.

Mr. Sam-Ol believes that the forum set a good example. Some could spread the word about the ECCC to a number of people near their homes. Other people could also get access to this public forum. Then they would pass it on. He said there was some discrimination among villagers. Mr. Sam-Ol said there were some children learning about the Koas Kralah areas being reintegrated into the national community in 1996. He believes that some parents have asked about the KR history. Mr. Sam-Ol felt that the younger generation took little notice of the regime. What they gained was the acknowledgement of the existence of the very history, but what they reflected on it was still absent. As the forum facilitates the discussion, they had a chance to exchange their views. Mr. Sam-Ol reiterated the importance of learning about the history because they could take measures against the any future reoccurrence. As a commune chief, Mr. Sam-Ol expressed his dismay over the inability of the children to gain full access to education given their poor family status.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Khmer_Rouge_Crimes_on_the_Easterners.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in_Koas_Kralah_Commune_Koas_Kralah_District_Battambang_on_November_19-21_2013/index.html

PVF in Kbal Toek Commune, Toek Phos District, Kampong Chhnang Province



Assistant Co-Prosecutors Mr. Veng Huot (third from left) and Vicent de Wilde (second from right)

On December 5th, a public debate about the KR accountability process was conducted between local people and legal experts of the Office of the Co-Prosecutors of the ECCC in Kbal Toek Commune, Toek Phas District, Kampong Chhnang Province. Out of more than fifty participants (25 females) in the PVF, dozens posed questions to Mr. Veng Huot and Mr. Vicent de Wilde, both senior assistants to Co-Prosecutors. This event was intended to inform the public about the justice mechanism. The interactive discussion of its kind was made for the first time and would follow in the subsequent forum. At the beginning, Mr. Huot gave a short presentation on their roles and responsibilities in the trial proceeding against the two surviving KR leaders—Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, and then Mr. Vicent centered his talk on the nature of each case being brought to trial. After that, the villagers have posed dozens of questions to the prosecution team. Below highlights selected questions posed during the forum:

1. Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan committed the crimes. If they wanted to kill all people who would replace our people? What would be the level of sentencing? What happened if Nuon Chea accepted or refused to recognize the crimes?
2. As an elderly person who received no education, I wanted to ask that: “trees grow on soil. Without soil, could they grow? So did the KR?”
3. There would be Case 003 and 004. I wondered how many more cases?
4. When were Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphan, Ieng Sary and Ieng Thirith arrested and detained at the ECCC?
5. Khieu Samphan was a Cambodian, why was he so angry with the people? Why did he need to starve and disrobe the Buddhist monks? Why did the regime kill people?
6. Regarding reparation, would it be in the form of cash or materials?
7. When would the trial finish?
8. Who was going to win the cases?
9. If the people lost the case, where would be a justice?
10. The KR leaders said Vietnamese killed the people, but I saw only Chinese being present in Cambodia at that time?
11. Who were behind Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan?

Mr. Keo Oeun said the work of ECCC was not too bad. He regretted the death of nearly 2 million people, but it's not the fault of the two leaders—Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan. Regarding the explanation of the court's officials, they did a great job, but he agreed with them for 90 percent. The forum was very simple and effective as the villagers could exchange their thoughts. It's good that the people have the direct communication with the two court officials.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/ECCC%27s_Prosecution_Team_KR_Leaders_Are_Guilty.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kbal_Toek_Commune_Toek_Phos_District_Kampong_Chhnang_Province_on_December_04-06_2013/index.html

Comment on photos:

“These are wonderful photos of a DC-CAM project in Kampong Chhnang Province that I had to share with all of you. It brings back memories for me and I’m sure for most of you. As you probably know, these projects are aimed at preserving memories of what happened during the KR regime. I love the motto cited below: “a society cannot know itself if it does not have an accurate memory of its own history.” Harriette Rinaldi

“It is hard to imagine that these smiling, colorful people could have had an event so awful perpetrated upon them by such a ferocious and obscene regime. Alas, I fear mankind is not done with this kind of thing. The statement below is tellingly true of all men and the Arab world that I know better has yet to know its own truths. Thanks for the photos Harriette. This must be part of the web site you start with Fireship as well as on your own. It is yet another layer of interest that should be available for exploration for those students who want to find out what occurred.” Michael James

PVF at Kampong Luong Pagoda, Angkor Borey Commune, Angkor Borey District, Takeo Province

On December 17th, nearly five hundred villagers and students (55 per cent were female) showed up and actively engaged in the discussion with ECCC co-prosecutors Ms. Chea Leang and Mr. Nicholas Koumjian. Both national and international co-prosecutors kindly took their time to travel to Angkor Borei District to meet with the people in the PVF organized by DC-Cam’s Witnessing Justice Project. KR’s accountability process remained one of the debatable topics among the general public across Cambodia. Setting up a public space for the interactive discussion was seen helpful in the sense that the KR survivors could recount their



From left to right: Co-Prosecutors Nicholas Koumjian and Chea Leang

experiences or seek clarification from legal experts from the ECCC or KRT. As the time was limited the forum could accommodate a number of questions, as follows:

1. It's been over thirty years, why is it important to try the KR leaders? Why wasn't the bombardment during the course of 1970-75 discussed or prosecuted at ECCC?
2. Is there any specific date to mark the end of the trial process or is it just going on forever?
3. There were evacuations. The regime left more than two million people dead. Given the horrendous scope, should there be a trial of those former KR cadres in Cambodia?
4. How long will the court delay its work? Does the court worry about the possible death of the victims? Can the court speed up?
5. What did the Cambodian people suffer during the KR period?

6. The living condition of the Cambodian people varied from one place to another. Was it the real intent of those KR leaders or merely the low-level KR cadres who acted on their whim?
7. Would pro-KR countries be tried in a court of law?
8. After 1979, the KR occupied UN's seat. Did it know what happened in Cambodia? Are there any countries experiencing similar tragedies?

Ms. Uy Phal, 57, of Preak Phtol Commune, Angkor Borei District said she was so happy to see the presence of the two co-prosecutors. She was also appreciative of having this forum in her remote district. With her eyes brimming with tears, Ms. Phal said she got a sense of relief and warmth to see the KRT work toward justice for the Cambodian people. The co-prosecutors' presentation brought her a sense of hope for an imminent verdict. She suggested that more forums be held.



Participants in PVF on 17 December 2013

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/ECCC_Co-Prosecutors_KR_Trial_A_Chance_to_Create_Truth.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in_Takeo_Province_on_December_17_2013/index.html

PVF in Kampong Sralao Commune, Chep District, Preah Vihear Province



On January 14, 2014, the PVF of DC-Cam's Witnessing Justice Project was organized for twenty-two villagers (eight females) and 58 students (thirty females) in Kampong Sralao I Commune of Preah Vihear Province. The participants took two hours from their work and studied together in Chhep District's office near Kampong Sralao secondary school. They

chose to discuss a variety of topics, especially *Mum Bei (three mountains in English)*, the rally point where the defeated KR army withdrew and regrouped in order to continue its long-term resistance. The rise and fall of the KR regime marked the most memorable days for the Cambodian people and the criminal acts inflicted on them between April 17, 1975 and January 6, 1979. The criminal acts are currently being accounted for while a parallel route has been taken to engage the public in this endeavor. The forum discussed people's narratives and their interaction between the villagers and youths in the community. Their reactions to the forum, work of the ECCC, and history of KR can be seen also in the field report. Through the forum participants also received DC-Cam's materials to further expand their knowledge of the KR history and especially of the KR tribunal.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Mum_Bei_The_Khmer_Rouge_is_Resistant_Ba se.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kampong_S ralao_I_Commune_Chhep_District_Preah_Vihear_Province_on_January_13- 15_2014/index.html

PVF in Chong Kal Commune and District, Banteay Meanchey Province

On February 6, 2014, in an effort to assure the general public of their rights to justice for the crimes committed during the period of DK between 1975 and 1979, DC-Cam's PVF was held with the direct participation from Mr. Andrew Boyle, an attorney of the Office of Co-Prosecutors at the ECCC. The February 6, 2014 forum was attended by at least 450 villagers, local leaders,

teachers and villagers who deserved to hear his presentation and to pose questions about the legal proceedings that have taken place since 2007.

This time, the forum intended to reach out to one of the most remote areas called Chong Kal Commune of Oddar Meanchey Province. In the past this area was widely known as being the furthest and most inaccessible because it was covered by dense forests with wild animals, especially elephants. The area's remoteness is depicted in a song titled "Chong Kal": "Sound of buffalo horns of elephant owners penetrates through forests on mountain. Who else know Samrong-Chong Kal more than me, who holds a grim heart...I left Chong Kal with my tears and breaking-heart..."² Presently, the distance no longer poses a challenge and the forum provided a chance for the villagers gather in their community and hear from ECCC's legal expert. They also expressed their opinions and reactions to the forum. The debate on the accountability process is well connected with that of the KR history.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Justice_that_the_Cambodians_Deserve.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Oddar_Me anchey_Province_on_February_5-7_2014/index.html

PVF in Svay Khleang Commune, Krauch Chhmar District, Kampong Cham Province

² The song is composed by Mr. Peou Siphon, sung by Sin Sisamut and also by Late King Father Norodom Sihanouk.

On February 18th, DC-Cam conducted PVF in Svay Khleang Commune where in the KR regime the rebellious Cham Muslims stood against the KR. Approximately four hundred people, especially *Khmer-Islam* or Cham, participated and listened to the presentation by senior assistant prosecutor Mr. Dale Lisak of the ECCC. PVF was organized specially to allow the court officials to inform the public about the judicial developments and elicit the Cham people's perspectives on the nature of genocide against their ethnic group. See more in PPP and the report in the link bellow.

PPP:

<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/chams%E2%80%99-long-wait-nearly-over>

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/The_Genocide_against_Cham_People.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kampong_Cham_Province_on_February_17-19_2014/index.html

The prosecutors recognized that *“DC-Cam’s contribution to justice and reconciliation for the DK period was one of the major catalysts for the establishment of the Court and continues to be the singlemost influencing organization in ensuring the truth gets told during the ECCC proceedings through its assistance to all parties at the Court and its general education of the public as to the importance of the ECCC’s work”*. 21 February 2014

PVF in Stung Treng Province

As the Democratic Kampuchea-Laos diplomatic relation was forged and maintained throughout the DK rule (1975-1979), the narrowly escaped Cambodian refugees into Laotian border area was quietly welcomed and the plight of the people on Cambodia’s border side was simply ignored or unaccounted.

During the PVF organized by DC-Cam’s Witnessing Justice Project on April 3rd, 2014, nearly two hundred people, composed of villagers, students and teachers (nearly 50 % were women and girls), from Preah Rumkel Commune, Thalaboriwath District, Stung Treng Province, reported that the KR’s harsh treatment of people forced many to escape to Laos. This happened throughout the first half of 1970s and continued during the early years of the KR. Although the stories from these refugees became a stark indication of the KR atrocities, the refugees had no choice but to seek for shelter elsewhere to ensure survival.

The historical facts of this area went unnoticed for the most part. Many of the children born after the regime have taken little, if any, notice of this area’s history. Visiting the commune for three days, the team of PVF facilitated five key speakers who had experienced the life-and-death migration to discuss with students about the history and the trial proceeding at the ECCC. The team also interviewed residents to determine an estimated number of refugees from each of the commune’s eight villages.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Escaping_the_Khmer_Rouge_Atrocidity.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Stung_Treng_Province_on_April_2-4_2014/index.html

PVF in Pailin Province

On April 24th, 2014, DC-Cam's PVF was held in Pailin Province. While the nearly one-decade trial of surviving KR leaders has reached a critical stage in which a judgment on the Case 002/01 is expected in the coming months, many of the former KR members in Pailin Province, one of the KR strongholds that defected to the government in 1996, merely shared two thoughts: first, they unanimously feel fine with the former KR leaders accountability and process of the ECCC; and second, they seek to appeal for clemency for the KR leaders on trial due to their old age. These two major opinions were heard during DC-Cam's PVF on April 24, 2014. Nearly 200 students, teachers, local authority members, and former KR members (45% of women and girls) engaged in the public discussion on both the history of Democratic Kampuchea (DK) and the ongoing KR tribunal.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Pailin_Province_Punitive_Justice_Can_Help_Shape_Up_Society.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Pailin_Province_on_April_23-25_2014/index.html

PVF in Banteay Meanchey Province

On May 9th, 2014, DC-Cam's PVF was held in Banteay Chhmar Commune, Banteay Meanchey Province. The structural integrity of Banteay Chhmar Temple under the KR regime was raised during the forum. Even though the forum's main objective was to update the villagers about the ongoing legal process at the ECCC and KR history (1975-1979), the focal point of the discussion became largely about the villagers' regret and dissatisfaction with the near total collapse of the temple. Over a hundred villagers, including Buddhist monks and clergy, students, local authorities, and policemen (45% of women and girls) attended the forum inside Prasat Banteay Chhmar Monastery located right in front of Banteay Chhmar Temple. Some speakers at the forum tried to relate their life experience during the KR regime to the memory of the temple's past and present condition.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Reflecting_KR_Regime_Through_Banteay_Chchmar_Temple_is_Collapse.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Banteay_Meanchey_Province_on_May_08-10_2014/index.html

Sample of comment on Banteay Chhmar temple:

"That is very interesting. I had the fortune to visit Banteay Chhmar Temple, which was

probably one of the best Khmer temples, last year. But sadly it is now in such a state of ruin. Maybe in another 30-40 years it will be rehabilitated.”

PVF in Kratie Province

On May 29th, 2014, DC-Cam's PVF was held in Snuol District of Kratie Province. Snuol District receives a lot of attention due to its historic involvement in the overthrow of the KR regime. Starting on December 2nd, 1978, Snuol District was used as a military launch pad by the Vietnamese volunteer army in collaboration with the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation to overthrow the KR. DC-Cam's PVF team selected the district's Khsoem Commune to be a meeting point for nearly 100 students and villagers (approximately 40 females) to discuss the history of the KR, the military conquer of the KR, and the ongoing trial proceeding at the ECCC focused on the KR regime's crimes. This report first pays special attention to the period that led to the KR's collapse on January 7, 1979. Attendees' reactions to the forum can be found in the field report in the link below.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/The_Khmer_Rouge_Regime_Takes_Self-Destruction_Path.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kratie_Province_on_May_28-30_2014/index.html

PVF in Srayang Commune, Koulen District, Preah Vihear Province

On June 12th, DC-Cam's PVF team conducted a learning, sharing and discussing workshop at Sarane Raingsey Pagoda in Srayang Commune with nearly 100 (60% female) actively participating villagers, students, teachers and local authority members. The commune was effectively torn apart by a reasonable suspicion over either their honesty with the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) which, with the sole help of the incoming Vietnamese armies, militarily ejected the DK regime from power in January 1979, or their affiliation with the defeating DK forces, according to field report. Given this background, the forum focused much on legacy of war rather than on ECCC.

“This part of the trip, in my opinion, is crucial to the success of the forum. With these interviews, the team not only learns about the unique history of the village but invites these villagers to share their personal accounts with the students at the forum. This allows each forum to be tailored specifically to the community while also giving the students a chance to personally see how these regimes affected the lives of people they know. This aspect of the forum is also important because it shows the community how they can always learn from each other and how they can continue to have these important discussions even after DC-Cam leaves,” **Ms. Julie Kornfeld, DC-Cam Legal Intern from University of Michigan Law School commented.** “Overall I was very impressed with the forum and believe it is an important aspect of DC-Cam's work that will preserve the history of Cambodia and encourage the motto ‘never again.’”

Report:

[http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Srayang_Commune's_Lingering_Legacy_The_Civil_War_\(1979-1998\).pdf](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Srayang_Commune's_Lingering_Legacy_The_Civil_War_(1979-1998).pdf)

Photos:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Preah_Vihear_Province_on_June_11-13_2014/index.html

PVF in Dang Kambet Commune, Sandan District, Kampong Thom Province

On July 9, 2014, DC-Cam's PVF was held in Dang Kambet Commune, Sandan District, Kampong Thom Province. Most of the people of Dang Kambet Commune, Kampong Thom Province, were eagerly awaiting the pronouncement of the verdict in Case 002/01, against former DK head of state, Khieu Samphan, and former ideologue, Nuon Chea, forthcoming on August 7, 2014. Many said as lay persons they were much more excited to hear the result of the Case, including the level of sentencing, than they were to follow the often complex legal proceedings of the rest of the Case. They took the liberty of discussing notions of legal justice that can accompany a guilty verdict, but had no idea about the extent to which each other would be satisfied with it. Accordingly, many also speculated whether forgiveness would be plausible. To this end, the PVF team found that opinions varied; but, each individual shared in common an expressed need for the memorialization of the bitter past. The July 9th forum included eighty participants, including villagers, students, teachers and local authorities, in the almost two-hour discussion.

Report:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Villagers_Anticipate_Verdict_on_Case_002-01.pdf

Photo:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kampong_Thom_Province_on_July_08-10_2014/index.html

PVF in 19 Locations

On August 7, 2014 DC-Cam sent 19 outreach teams to conduct live screenings of the verdict in Case 002/01 in 19 locations in 12 provinces including Thbong Khmom, Battambang, Pailin, Pursat, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Kampot, Kep, Kratie, Ratanak Kiri, Mondul Kiri, and Preah Vihear. This was our effort to reach out to communities that ordinarily may not have access to media coverage of the verdict. These locations were chosen in accordance with the purpose of this outreach, which was to involve three target communities: former KR cadres, ethnic and religious minorities, and culturally significant sites. Villagers from each location eagerly looked on as former KR leaders, Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, were convicted of crimes against humanity and handed sentences of life imprisonment. Each DC-Cam team provided explanations of the complex proceedings where needed, and engaged the locals in discussions on their interpretations of truth and justice. The forums provided not only a platform for interpersonal dialogue and comprehensive analysis of the verdict, but also allowed each DC-Cam team to collect and record various reactions, perspectives, and opinions from the participants.

“Just reading through the schedule of events for the coming months is a wonderful testimony to the important and influential work being done by DC/CAM. Your persistent efforts are critically important for future generations of Cambodian people. THANK YOU for your impressive work!”

Email expression to DC-Cam’s Director dated 8 August 2014: “I want to send this note to THANK YOU for your kindness and hard work on behalf of the Cambodian people. You and your organization have helped me and my family with the information you provide. On the news of the court decision, convicting Noun Chea and Khieu Samphan, for their crimes against the Cambodian people (my family included), I want to express my appreciation to you and your Organization for your continuing work.”

Media coverage: <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/live-screenings-kr-verdict>

Photo:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/A_Live_Screening_Verdict_on_Case_002-01.html

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Villagers_React_to_Verdict_in_Case_002-01.pdf

ECCC Visits

On October 16th, the trial proceedings against senior KR leaders reached the first day of final closing statements and was viewed as an important stage. Each party, namely the civil party, prosecution, defense, and the accused persons, have been allowed to submit orally their closing statement on Case 002/01 concerning accused Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan. The general public, including 150 villagers (60 females) facilitated by the DC-Cam, travelled from three provinces: Takeo, Kampong Speu and Kampong Chhnang Provinces, in order to observe the process in a patient manner. This observation followed with an examination of the overall reflection on the hearing and the significance of justice for those who died during the KR period (1975-1979), the expectation from the final judgment of the ECCC, and any further views to seek compensation.

Report:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Justice_Not_a_Panacea.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Building_Democracy_in_Cambodia_through_Legal_Education/index.html

Immediate impact can be found at the following online media:

- <http://news.asiaone.com/news/world/citizen-reporters-spread-word-khmer-rouge-trial?page=0%2C0>
- <http://www.thesundaily.my/news/859591>

- <http://au.news.yahoo.com/thewest/a/-/world/19452238/citizen-reporters-spread-the-word-on-khmer-rouge-trial/>

In July DC-Cam’s WJP invited 53 people of various backgrounds from Kandal, Pursat, Stung Treng, and Kampong Chhnang Provinces to attend the ECCC’s TC hearing. During the visit we wanted to know three key areas. First, we were curious to know whether Case 002/02 was still important to them given the upcoming verdict on Case 002/01, which was due on August 7; second, whether the court met the participants’ expectations. Thirdly, the team also wanted to know how participants personally define genocide, and whether the genocide charge against the KR leaders makes sense to them. The initial hearing (Case 002/02), which resulted from the Closing Order, was held on July 30 to hear additional charges, including genocide against Cham and Vietnamese, War Crimes, and Crimes against Humanity. This procedural hearing was just one week prior to the pronouncement of the verdict on Case 002/01.

Photo:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/ECCC--Initial_Court-Hearing_on_Case_002-02/index.html

Outreach Map

DC-Cam's WJP succeeded in its two-year implementation. At this stage, the project is being evaluated by Mr. Norman Pentelovitch. Two students were recruited to collect data and work closely with Mr. Pentelovitch. During the trip on September 25-29, 2014, the evaluation team conducted 27 interviews with those who participated in the WJP activities at either PVF or a visit to the ECCC. See map below.

See also at

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Maps/Map_of_Outreach_as_of_7_August_2014.jpg

C. Khmer Rouge History Classroom at Toul Sleng Genocide Museum

This is the continuation of a routine activity of DC-Cam regarding outreach to Cambodians and foreign visitors to the TSL Genocide Museum, through its KR History Classroom, which was established by turning a former interrogation room into a history classroom. For each session, one DC-Cam’s staff is assigned to lead the classroom, which typically includes providing video footage of S-21 as an introduction, followed by a presentation on various topics concerning the KR regime. A Q&A session follows. The class is held on Mondays and Fridays at 2:00 P.M. and Wednesdays at 9:00 A.M.

The table below shows the approximate number of visitors who attended the KR History classroom, composition of visitors and possible occupation of visitors.

Month	Number of Visitors	Origin	Occupation
October	155 (73 women)	Asia: Cambodians from different provinces, China, Japan, Thailand,	Students, villagers, monks, tourists,
November	206 (102 women)		

December	175 (82 women)	Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, S. Korea, Vietnam, Maldives, Mayotte, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and Malaysia.	reporters, professors.
January	227 (109 women)		
February	289 (141 women)		
March	194 (99 women)		
April	212 (113 women)		
May	172 (94 women)		
June	179 (86 women)		
July	183 (86 women)		
August	167 (76 women)		
September	110 (53 women)		
Total	2269 (1114 women)	Europe: Germany, Sweden, England (United Kingdom), France, Poland and Denmark.	
		Latin America: America	
		Africa: None.	

The questions below were raised during the classroom visits:

1. Why did the world recognize the KR after they fell from power?
2. Did the KR plan to evacuate and kill people in advance? Is this case the same as the Jewish Holocaust when the Nazi planned it?
3. Was S-21 used to imprison only KR cadres?
4. Why the KR kill people?
5. Why did the KR kill so many of their own people?
6. What happened to Pol Pot?
7. Why did they hate the Vietnamese so much?
8. Why did they tell prisoners not to mention about Kampuchea Krom?
9. What are the repercussions of the KR genocide on Cambodia today?
10. Are there other mass graves nearby besides those at Cheung Ek killing fields?
11. When the Taliban first controlled Afghanistan, the way they led the country was similar to the KR's rule. What do you think?
12. Where is Pol Pot now? Did he die?
13. Are the KR now living among the people? Do they hold any power in the government?
14. Did the KR kill the children?
15. Why did the KR kill the kids in TSL?
16. One participant, an American lady, who came to Cambodia in 2004 and heard about the KRT, raised a question, what is going in the KRT now?
17. Do I think that education will help develop the country?
18. Does our program provide information to the younger generation about KR history?
19. Do I expect that the students who read and learn from the DK history book will help to develop the country?
20. How much do they learn from the DK book and can they use the knowledge from the book to develop the country? And how many years do I think that it will take for Cambodia to be changed?
21. Did the government sponsor the program?
22. Why the government did not sponsor the program?

23. How many survivors survived from TSL prison?
24. Why did women in the regime have short hair?
25. How big was the KR government?
26. Are the mass graves in the provinces still there and not built on?
27. Was Pol Pot in control of everything?
28. What happened to him afterwards?
29. Were children rescued from S21?
30. How big was the KR army?
31. Did the people know about KR brutality before they came to Phnom Penh?
32. How long did the KR represent Cambodia's seat at the UN?
33. Were foreigners sent out of Cambodia by the KR?
34. Are people still talking about the genocide today?
35. How did you learn about the genocide as a child?
36. Why are there few mass graves in the northeast?
37. Are former KR now still living in their villages?
38. Which countries supported the KR before, during and after 1975-1979?
39. Was the Vietnamese military action an invasion or liberation?
40. Why did Vietnam and the KR fight as they were communists?
41. How did the KRT come to be?
42. Why did the KR not destroy all documents from S21?
43. Why did the two communist brothers fight (the KR and the Vietnamese)?
44. Did the Vietnamese know about the killing when they invaded Cambodia?
45. How did the KR evacuate Phnom Penh?
46. Are former KR afraid to meet with other people?
47. Where are former KR living?
48. Are members of the current government former KR?
49. Are people now taking revenge against former KR members?
50. Do you invite survivors to speak in the class?
51. Is Cambodia now corrupt?

Selection of Visitor's Comments after Classroom Visits

- "Thank you for the class and lecture. It was very helpful being able to ask any questions about the KR." Germany
- "Thank you so much for all the informative information. Very well presented. Good luck with your teachings in schools and colleges. Keep up your amazing work." Steven Clark, England.
- "Thank you for the talk and film. It was very informative. It is very important that this story be told to other people from all over the world so we knew the truth of what occurred and also where the trial is at now."
- "Very informative movie and discussion. The atrocities that have taken place here, a

former high school, are untenable. To be able to teach people, invite them into this place, and give them information will help ensure that efforts are made to prevent such in the future in Cambodia.” Thank you. Ryan Gurr, Canada.

- “Very informative and a very good question and answer session. So much more still to find out! Thank you.” Chris Clark, England.

D. Public Information Room

The PIR serves as a home for the public to access information and documents held in DC-Cam’s archives. It functions in multiple ways similar to a library, meeting hall, reading hall and screening room. This year, PIR received 1240 esteemed guests. The table below shows number of visitors to DC-Cam, category of visitors, institution, topics of interest, and material distributed.

Number Visitors	1,240
Visitor Category	Cambodian remote villagers who came to search for their loved ones lost during the KR regime, students, teachers, foreign researchers and interns, journalists, ECCC’s personnel.
Institutions	Cambodia’s villages, AFSC, UC, RUPP, University of London, Norton University, PAR, Brooklyn College, CNRS, Bophana Center, Ohio University, American University, ISPP, Colorado State University, IFL, GIZ, Kdei Karona Association, ECCC, University of Wisconsin, University of Massachusetts-Lowell, Romeet Gallery, Western University, Durham University and university of Saskahan, Keisen University, Macquarie University, Swansea University, Wall Street Journal, Foreign Policy Initiative, Phnom Penh Post, Voice of America (VOA), Pannasastra University, University of Tasmania, and Rajbhat University, Duke University, University of Glasgow, Denmark, University of Cambodia, Institute of Foreign Language, Norton University, Cambodia Organization for Living and Training, Australia, National Museum, Apple INC, Sweden, Bophana Center, Nagoya University, East China Normal University, City University of Hong Kong, Switzerland, the Netherlands, UC Berkeley, Messiah College, IPSL Organization, ATC, HTV-VN, The Globe, Columbia Business School, OCIJ, Defense Support Section (DSS), Australian National University, Lesley University, University of Ottawa, National University of Taiwan, University of Hamburg, Hanshin University (Korea), Enmi Praj, Goshen Adventure, Cambodian Defenders Project, University of Wisconsin, Cal State university, Ohio University, Khmer Study Center (CKS/RUPP), Norton University (NU), Rutgers University, Romeet Gallery, National Institute of Education (NIE), Western University, University of Munich, Thai Service Volunteer, Mahburg University, University of Western Australia, and University of British Columbia.

Topics of Interest	KR's policy toward neighbouring countries, structure of the KR regime, KR films, and Pol Pot regime in general, evacuation under Pol Pot regime, peace and reconciliation, forced transfer of population, foreign relation of Cambodia with China and US, music of KR, destruction of Christian church under KR, Buddhism under KR, KR leader's biographies, communist movement in Southeast Asia, Victim Participation in ECCC, evacuation in Southwest Zone during KR, post genocide Cambodian literature, memory of Pol Pot, the impact of KR to today Cambodia's life, Cambodia Visual Culture, grassroots transitional justice, killing sites and mass graves, KR four-year plan, marriage under the KR regime, evacuation during KR regime, memorial from victims of the KR, localizing transitional justice, motivation for participating in KR regime, International Criminal Justice and ethnicity.
Material Distributed	729 monthly <i>Searching for the Truth</i> magazines, 740 copies of DK history textbooks in Khmer language, 470 copies of the outreach booklet "Genocide: The Importance of Case 002", and 441 copies of Fair Trial Observation booklets which describes daily proceedings at the substantive trials of the KRT's TC and 15 copies of CLPJ, 6 books of Hijab and 2 copies of forced transfer of populations under Pol Pot regime.

E. Searching for the Truth Magazine

For more than a decade, *Searching for the Truth* has been a leading magazine as a reference source about KR history, the KRT, debates on genocide, reconciliation, democracy, and the rule of law. It has contributed to DC-Cam's main objectives—*memory* and *justice*—and portrayed a good image of DC-Cam nationwide. Cambodian people seemed not likely to know DC-Cam as an institution but rather as the 'Searching for the Truth' organization. Truly, they call DC-Cam the 'searching for the truth' team instead of 'DC-Cam'.

This year DC-Cam produced and published 32,000 copies of monthly Khmer issues of *Searching for the Truth* (issues 166-177) by using its own small and outdated, one-color printing machine. Each issue of the Khmer copies of the magazine were distributed widely to all 23 provincial halls and Municipality Halls, 176 district offices, 1,537 commune offices, 33 government offices, 28 embassies, the National Assembly, the Senate, three political parties, 18 universities and libraries, the ECCC, researchers, villagers, and students and individuals who visit DC-Cam's premises.

In October, the magazine covered the story of DC-Cam's announcement to assign Zaha Hadid to design new SRI and some articles related to closing statements at the ECCC between October 16 and 31, 2013. In the letter section, DC-Cam's announcement was published along with the brief biography of Youk Chhang and Zaha Hadid. Also in the letter section, an article by Anne Heindle about the future of possible trials at the ECCC was published. In the Documentation Section, we continued publishing the speech of Pol Pot and the confession of a former prisoner at S-21, who was a former secretary of Chamkar Leu

District and deputy secretary of Region 42. In the History and Research Section, three articles were published. Two of them were about the lives of two Cambodian men who lived through the KR regime and who visited the KRT during the closing statement trials. In legal section, we published Episode 8 of radio program on Frank case and the updated information from ECCC about rice distribution. Also, we published an article about the definition of crimes against humanity. In the Debate Section, we published articles about case files in Case 004. In Family Tracing sections, we received two articles. One of them was written by a KR survivor and another one was written by a former volunteer staff who worked with Cambodian refugees in Thailand in 1979. See the table of contents below.

October Issue 166

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zaha Hadid to Design SRI. 2. What is Next for the KRT?
Documentation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Speech of Comrade Representative of the Communist Party of Kampuchea during the 9th anniversary of Cambodian Revolutionary Soldiers. 4. Confession of Nuon Reoun, Secretary of Chamka Leu District and also Deputy Secretary of Region 42.
History and Research	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Political Relations between DK and People’s Republic of China. 6. A Former KR Solider wants the KRT to Continue Prosecuting other Defendants. 7. Tim Yong: Life cannot be the Same as Before.
Legal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Community Radio: The Frank Case and New Information from the ECCC about Rice Distribution. 9. What is Crime against Humanity?
Debate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. What does Closing Statement Mean? 11. Case 004 Suspects Denied Case File Access
Family Tracing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Pumpkin Prisoner. 13. Asian Horror: Seen by a 27-Year-Old American Embassy Wife

In November, the magazine covered the story of the ECCC’s hearing on the closing statement which was held from October 14-31, 2013. On the last days of the closing statement, the accused Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan broke up their right to silence by finally reading aloud their respective statement. Both statements were published in this magazine in order for the readers to learn about the accused arguments in response to the criminal allegations upon them. On November 11th, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued the verdict for the Case concerning the interpretation of 1962 ICJ Judgment, requested by Cambodia, on the Case concerning the temple of Preah Vihear (Cambodia v. Thailand). The verdict was broadcast live on CNC and the interpreters were brought from the ECCC to help interpret and then broadcast the verdict on television. Mr. Youk Chhang wrote the letter expressing his view that the interpreters should be called heroes as they

played a very important role to bring the meaning of ICJ’s decisions to Cambodian people nationwide.

November Issue 167

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	1. Voice of Unknown Hero
Documentation	2. Speech of Comrade Representative of the Communist Party of Kampuchea during the 9 th Anniversary of Cambodian Revolutionary Soldiers.
History and Research	3. Justice, not a Panacea 4. Khieu Samphan Gives a Speech. 5. Nuon Chea: [the KR] Did Not Evacuate People by Force. 6. A Salt Field Woman Seeks Justice for Her Father.
Legal	7. Community Radio: The Human Right to Adequate Food. 8. Making Reparations Effective in Case 002: Challenges Facing Civil Parties at the ECCC
Debate	9. TC Admits 1,399 Written Statements and Transcripts in Lieu of Oral Testimony.
Family Tracing	10. Pumpkin Prisoner. 11. My Father’s Family Between 1975 and 1979. 12. A Cross-Generation Reflection on the KRT 13. My Mother Never Forgets the Period of 3 Years, 8 Months and 20 days.

In December, International Co-Prosecutor Nicholas Koumjian was interviewed by CTN and Rasmei Kampuchea with the help of DC-Cam’s magazine team. The detailed interview was published in this issue. Mr. Koumjian began his work at the KRT in early October, to replace Andrew Cayley, who resigned due to personal matters. As this month is the last month of the year, we briefly covered the activities that happened in each month from January until December. The activities covered in the interview were part of the work conducted or involved with DC-Cam and the KRT.

The month of December, the “2 December Souvenir Memorial” was inaugurated to commemorate and honor those who lost their lives fighting against the KR. The Memorial is located in Snuol District, Kratie Province. An article was written by Socheat Nhean and was published in the Letter Section of this issue. In the Documentation Section, a confession of a former prisoner of S-21 was published. In the History and Research Section, we published a summary of whole-year activities from January to December 2013 with photographs. Two more articles were published. One of which was about Preah Vihear Temple during the KR regime. And another one was a life history of a former KR cadre who is now living in a former KR stronghold of Oddor Meanchey Province. In the Legal Section, we published Episode 10 of radio program, which is the last episode. In the Debate Section, we published the interview with the international co-prosecutor of the KRT. In the Family Tracing section, we published an article written by a survivor. Below are the contents of the Issue 168.

December Issue 168

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	1. To Many, the Front Brings Them the Right to Live
Documentation	2. Confession of Kuy Chea, a Former Diplomatic Officer in Soviet Union
History and Research	3. Brief Activity of 2013. 4. Preah Vihear during the KR Control 5. Chan Sann's Life in the KR Revolution
Legal	6. Community Radio Episode 10: Hunger, Memory and Justice 7. Making Reparations Effective in Case 002: Challenges Facing Civil Parties at the ECCC
Debate	8. Interviewing with ECCC International Co-Prosecutor 9. Cost of Development in Cambodia
Family Tracing	10. Memory Remains Beyond the KR Trial 11. Pumpkin Prisoner 12. It is Just a Luck

In the January edition of *Searching for the Truth* we covered feature stories about the documentary film. Some of the articles were written by audience members who watched the film and live concert. In the letter section, we published Youk Chhang's letter about deafness and genocide. This article is about the life of the author's deaf sister who went through the KR regime. Since the KR regime collapsed, Youk Chhang's sister has always found a way to cope with her trauma and psychological wounds.

January Issue 169

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	1. 35 years have passed: deafness in the genocide 2. Don't Think I've Forgotten: a soul of a human being
Documentation	3. Thong Siramon: from Paris to Beijing, from Beijing to S-21 4. Confession of Yu Phos, commander of military company 08 5. Confession of Chan Thol, a former KR soldier in Siem Reap
History and Research	6. Don't Think I've Forgotten: Cambodia's Lost Rock and Roll 7. A film about history, culture and music history 8. A night into the 60s: Don't Think I've Forgotten 9. Oh, Phnom Penh Euy. Don't Think I've Forgotten 10. A life of Chan Siem in the revolution 11. Past still frightens me 12. Preah Vihear during the KR control 13. How did the KR get victory? 14. Life of Prum Kiem in the KR regime

	15. My husband disappeared forever 16. For Kim Tem, the past always haunts him 17. The KR wed and killed 18. Discrimination against the Vietnamese continues to occur
Legal	19. Making Reparations Effective in Case 002: Challenges Facing Civil Parties at the ECCC
Debate	20. Cost of development in Cambodia
Family Tracing	21. What my family's story was like during the KR 22. The KR killed my husband.

In the February Issue, the magazine covered the story of Mok Sin Heang, now living in France, who returned to see her house for the first time after she left in 1975. Photo of Mok Sin Heang was published on the cover of the magazine and whose story was published as well. Furthermore, her story was broadcast on CNC and also published on Rasmei Kampuchea newspaper.

February Issue 170

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	1. Keo Thy (1962-2014): A woman who saved my life
Documentation	2. A confession of Heng Songhy alias Kea, a student from France 3. Some important speeches of Comrade Secretary of Communist Party of Kampuchea during the meeting in 1977 at the Western Zone
History and Research	4. Life in a mobile unit during the entire KR regime 5. Kru (magician of Cambodian Cham Muslim and the KR period) 6. Mum Bei: The KR's Resistant Base
Legal	7. Making reparations effective in Case 002: challenges facing civil parties at the ECCC 8. The practice of the rule of evidence at ECCC
Debate	9. Preservation of formal human rights abuse documents in transitional period 10. An analysis on archive laws of Cambodia in 2005
Family Tracing	11. Memory remains beyond the KRT 12. Kim Tem: the past often haunts me 13. I want justice for my sister

March Issue 171

Sections	Article Title
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Editorials/Letters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Genocide education, genocide prevention in Cambodia 2. A request to seek registration of DC-Cam into ASEAN body
Documentation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Yin Duong: a chief of bandits in Eastern Zone
History and Research	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Genocide against the Cham 5. A book “Bamboo Promise: Prison without walls” 6. Became a Khmer Rouge without planned 7. Regret and reparation 8. The struggle of Suong Dos in the KR regime
Legal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Making reparations effective in case 002: challenges facing civil parties at the ECCC 10. Memory of forced transfer in the KR regime
Debate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. What kind of reparation could civil parties receive in case 002/01?
Family Tracing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Remain regretful 13. A woman who is always my heroine 14. Nhim Chan: A life in the hand of Angkar 15. A life of Prum Keam in the KR regime 16. Story of Ek Siporann 17. In a year, I could eat rice for half of the year 18. My father’s life during the KR

The April Issue focused on April 17th which marks the 39th anniversary of the fall of Phnom Penh and the taking power of the KR communist regime. This April 2014 things were totally different. DC-Cam organized a genocide education course at Ta Khmao teacher’s training center attended by nearly 100 secondary school teachers. The magazine published some pictures highlighting the difference between April 1975 and April 2014. In April 1975, KR soldiers entered Phnom Penh and ruled over the country. In April 2014, Cambodians learned about history of that period. The purpose was to prevent a similar regime from happening again.

April Issue 172

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Photos to remember TSL Museum
Documentation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Kampuchean Youth applauding the 2nd anniversary of independence - 17 April the Great. 3. Oeun, alias Boeun, a former veteran at Logistics Unit of Division 174.
History and Research	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Way of Life of Ing Simonavy: Separation, sorrow and terror during the KR regime.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Always want to know about the KR. 6. Fleeing the atrocity of the KR: A story of a Cambodian refugee in Laos. 7. Villagers' lives in Preah Romkil Commune in the early stages of the revolution.
Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. The complicated process of Case 003 and 004.
Debate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Q&A about psychological illness after the KR regime.
Family Tracing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Changing name in order to stay alive. 11. My grandmother's story. 12. A life of Ieng Eng in the KR.

In May, the magazine covered some stories about the anniversary of the Day of Remembrance celebrated on May 20th. The reenacting of life during the KR was performed at the Killing Field. All DC-Cam staff joined and covered the events. We all interviewed participants, who were monks, nuns, students, villagers and performers.

May Issue 173

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A performance to keep memory alive.
Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Encouragement of criticism, self-criticism in the line of revolutionary use to be stronger and deeper 3. Hing Sokhom: An MA student of economics at Bucknell University and New York University
History and Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Un Phoeun: Special unit team leader of navy based at Koh Pulovay and Koh Krachok Ses. 5. A memory: My parents died because of their connection with enemy. 6. Only I survived. 7. Chhuon Naren: Guarding rice, but was beaten with rowing stick.
Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Case 003 and 004 at the KRT: The definition of "most responsible" individual.
Debate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Thief of Cambodian antiquity
Family Tracing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Keeping you is no gain. 11. My mother during the KR. 12. Seeing sunshine means that I survived. 13. Never forget the hardship. 14. What the KR left behind for me.

For the June issue, the magazine covered stories about the forced transfer of the population under the Pol Pot regime because it is part of the criminal charges at the ECCC that has led to having an exhibition about forced transfer as part of reparations for the Cambodian people and is also now included in DC-Cam’s Teachers’ Guidebook, which will be taught to secondary history teachers all over the country. For June Issue 174, stories about the exhibition “Forced Transfer” were printed, such as those about the installation of exhibition in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provincial museums, the meaning of Forced Transfer and the opinions of participants who joined the exhibition. Also in early June, Soheat Nhean went to Siem Reap with director Youk Chhang, who participated in an ICC-Angkor meeting. The meeting was fruitful because we had talked about land which DC-Cam planned to buy and about designing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Angkor Conservation.

June Issue 174

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	1. 17 April: Forced transfer
Documentation	2. Luong Thavrak: Medical student from China
History and Research	3. Srayang Commune's lingering legacy: The Civil War (1979-1998) 4. Exhibition about forced transfer in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey 5. Forced transfer during the KR regime 6. Memories of forced transfer
Legal	7. Case 003 and 004 at the KRT: The definition of “most responsible” individual
Debate	8. How you could help to heal Cambodian society 9. Death in motion: Forced evacuations under DK
Family Tracing	10. Life in a storm

Issue #175 focused on articles about a former KR cadre’s story during the revolution and his impression, such as “Wishes the country could live in peace so that he can live with his family.” The issue includes an official letter from the Royal Government of Cambodia, which gives a piece of land in Boeung Trabek High School to DC-Cam to build the new SRI. The issue also includes an editorial regarding an ISIL video which associates Islamic Youths in Cambodia with their fighting. The editorial rejects the video as inaccurate.

July Issue 175

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	1. The Video Clip of ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant) Is Not

	Accurate
Documentation	2. SRI 3. Pho Sam-Ang, the Prisoner of Angkar
History and Research	4. Bun Phin: Wishes to Live with His Family 5. Danger of Artifacts during Civil War 6. Ethnic Minority Por in KR Regime 7. Education During and Post KR Regime
Legal	8. Case 003 and 004 : The Definition of People Who are Responsible for Their Crimes and KR Senior Leader Referring to International Criminal Law
Debate	9. How to Heal Cambodian Society?
Family Tracing	10. Life in Storm 11. The Story I have not Forgotten 12. My Aunt Neang Ky: Food is Life 13. My Father Has no Chance to do What He Said 14. KR Killed My Brother 15. My Losing is Only the Memory

Issue #176 (August) focused on “Live Screening of Case 002/01 on August 7, 2104.” All DC-Cam staff including magazine team went to conduct live screenings of case 002/01 in 19 locations of 12 provinces throughout Cambodia. The teams explained DC-Cam’s purpose to all villagers in this historic event and conducted interviews with them. After the verdict issued by the judge, the teams got mixed reactions, suggestions and questions from the participants. Few of them, especially former KR cadres and militants did not agree with the judge’s decision. The issue also includes an article entitled “ASEAN should lead the EU on Genocide Education,” which is a message to all ASEAN members to discuss the creation of genocide education curriculum for their own education systems. Considering the crimes committed by the KR and the holocaust in Europe, Asian should implement new mechanics for all members in order to prevent genocide in the future.

August Issue 176

Sections	Article Title
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Editorials/Letters	1. ASEAN Should Lead EU on Genocide Education
Documentation	2. Revolutionary Youth Have to Reinforce their Stands
History and Research	3. Report from Phnom Proek’s Live Screening of Case002/1 4. Witnessing Justice : Building Democracy Through Live Screening 5. Detained in Prison Because of Releasing Prisoner 6. Struggling for Revolution 7. Prim Chin : Looting and Destroying Temple
Legal	8. Case 003 and 004 : The Definition of People Responsible for Their Crimes and KR Senior Leader Referring to International Criminal Law
Debate	9. Accusing KR Leaders Lead to Discussing on the Word of Justice 10. The History of Cambodia: American High School
Family Tracing	11. My Learning Through Experiences and Stories of Survivor

In September the magazine focused on articles about Justice for Reconciliation’s Sake. One article focuses on raising the legal process in the verdict of case 002/01, helping to achieve reconciliation among Cambodian people although many people have different ideas. Another article, “Receiving Refugees is the Right Thing to Do,” mentions the Khmer slogan: “You rather have a small house, not a small heart.” Cambodia wants to show its duty and morality to the world by accepting the refugees from Australia, because a lot Cambodians fled the conflict during the Civil War in 1970s-1980s and many of them were housed in camps along the Thai border, the author claims. In a third article, the former village chief in Region 5 reveals the truth in his story of when the Angkar assigned him to manage people in Thmey Village, Serey Soaphoan District, Region 5 and North-west Zone. There, he learned that his people did not have enough food, medical care, and many of them were disappeared. He reported these problems to the district chief but he did not receive any guidance.

September Issue 177

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	1) Justice for Reconciliation’s Sake 2) Receiving Refugees is the Right Thing to Do
Documentation	3) Youths Revolution Commit to Smash Individual Consciousness
History and Research	4) Former Village Chief in Region 5: Reveals the Truth and People’s Living Conditions under KR Control

	5) Thoang Den, the Labor Worker in a State Factory in KR Regime 6) From KR to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age
Legal	7) Conclusive Report of Trial Observation Team on Case 002/1
Debate	8) Cambodia’s Political Calculus
Family Tracing	9) Sacrifice without Compensation 10) Survived the KR Regime: My True Story

Summary of the Family Tracing

Chhun Lai-Heng

Chhun Lai-Heng was born in Bos Liv Commune, Kratie District, Kratie Province. After he finished secondary school, he served in the air force in Lon Nol regime. In 1971, he was assigned to be trained in the major of air plane electricity and mechanics in Thailand; after the program, he was promoted to lieutenant. When the KR won victory in 1975, he was evacuated to Rorka 5 Village in Kampong Cham Province for a while, and then he was sent to Kampong Thma in Kampong Thom Province until the KR regime collapsed in 1979

Prea Phirum

Mr. Prea Phirum, born in 1960, in Traing Village, Slakram Commune, Siem Reap District, Siem Reap Province. Presently he lives in Sangkat Boeung Trabek, Khan Chamkar Mon, Phnom Penh. He has five siblings (two sisters and three brothers) and his mother Nuon Kimhieng. Before the KR regime, his father was a protocol manager at Siem Reap City Hall and was responsible for national ceremony management. After the KR took power in April 1975, KR evacuated his family to Traing. There, the KR investigated and learned that his father was an old regime civil servant. Onenight, from April 17 to 19, 1975 according to his memory, the KR came to his house and requested his father to go with them. Since then his father disappeared.

Hang Khet

Mr. Hang Khet, 60 years old, lives in Chrey Village, Boeung Beng Commune, Malai District, Banteay Meanchey Province. He is searching for his younger sister Hang Samout. He separated from his sister when the Vietnamese forces entered Cambodia in 1979. Mrs. Hang Khy, 56 years old, lives in Sang Ke Village, Boeung Beng Commune, Malai District, Banteay Meanchey Province. She is searching for her elder brother Hang Hoan was born in Tbeng Village, Chieng Tong Commune, Tram Kak District, Takeo Province. Hoan disappeared after he left the house in 1966.

Fatimah

Mrs. Fatimah alias Sim, 60 years old, lives in Chrey Village, Boeung Beng Commune, Malai District, Banteay Meanchey Province. She is searching for the third younger sister Mariyob. Her sister was born in Tbeng Bangkieb Village, Kanhchol Commune, Bakan District, Pursat Province.

Impacts and requests from readers:

- Reitz Karl-Heinz of Germany visited DC-Cam and let us know of his visit to the family of Ouch Samin, a prisoner at S-21. Reitz said that he wanted to support Ouch Samin's family in Prey Veng Province.
- Jean Mathis contacted us for the purpose of conducting interviews about victims' bones and Buddhism.
- Lauren Shaw in Siem Reap requested some photos for her work.
- Ingrid Montel emailed us about looking for his parents' friends who disappeared in Cambodia during the KR regime.
- Augustin Debsi emailed us in order to search for her grandfather who was working at the Ministry of Information in the Lon Nol regime and then disappeared.
- John Einar Sandvand from Norway requested some photos of Pol Pot and Duch for his upcoming publication.
- Cambodian National Assembly member Chheang Von urged Cambodian people, including all news agencies, to read *Searching for the Truth's* article concerning Koh Tral under KR regime which is followed by widespread discussion among social media on territorial issues in Cambodia.
- Photographer Charles Fox requests some photos for exhibition at the University of London.
- Y Blim Androng found the announcement online about an American who was looking for the destiny of Montagnard minority group who was dispersed from the French embassy in April 1975. Y Blim Androng had some friends who were among those who were forced to leave the French embassy.
- Kdei Karuna requested some photos from the KR period for their exhibition on Mobile Forced Transfer.
- Jodie Allt from Icon Films in the United Kingdom (UK) requested some photos of the KR for her documentary.
- Socheat Nhean wrote an article to "Letter to Editor" section of Phnom Penh Post titled "Return Cambodia's treasures, repair our people's souls."
- A photo taken by Socheat Nhean at Cheoung Ek was published in Phnom Penh Post.

Former KR Members Views of *Searching the Truth*

Keo Tann and Chin Kim Thong, former KR cadres in Oddar Meanchey Province said that they had received *Searching for the Truth* magazine quite often. They like reading them. Mr. Chin Kim Thong said further that he did not support the KRT.

Nuon Yoeun lives in Trapeang Prasat District, Oddar Meanchey Province. He likes the magazine and believes that it can be used as a tool to search for his long-lost sister who was transferred to Kampong Trabek District [Prey Veng Province] in 1976.

F. Radio Broadcast "*Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine*"

This is the continuation of DC-Cam's community radio program "Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine," which explores the famine which occurred during the DK regime. The goals of this program are to provide survivors with legal and historical narratives of a major

and often-overlooked source of suffering and mortality under the KR and to provide a common platform for survivors of the Cambodian genocide to share their individual experiences.

Radio Broadcasting In October, the team made possible the broadcast of Episode 8 on four different radio stations in Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kampot, and Preah Vihear. This episode focuses on the Frank Case and new information from ECCC about rice distribution. The text was published on Reaksmei Kampuchea local newspaper on October 10th-11th. Publishing the episodes in the newspaper is a way of expanding the coverage of “Voices of Genocide” in Cambodia. According to a reliable source, Reaksmei Kampuchea Newspaper publishes about 20,000 copies daily that are distributed nationwide. Thus, for those who missed the chance to follow the radio broadcast, they still can read it in the newspaper. The language used in each episode has been simplified which means that local villagers can understand the episodes more easily.

Notably, the goals of this program are to provide survivors with legal and historical narratives of a major and often-overlooked source of suffering and mortality under the KR and to provide a common platform for survivors of the Cambodian genocide to share their individual experiences.

In November, the team made Episode Nine possible for broadcasting on four different radio stations as usual. The Episode Nine focuses on Looking Forward Beyond International Criminal Law: the Human Right to Adequate Food. On November 22nd, Voices of Genocide’s Episode Nine on “Looking Forward Beyond International Criminal Law: the Human Right to Adequate Food” was also published in the local newspaper Reaksmei Kampuchea.

In December, Voices of Genocide’s Episode Ten was broadcasted on four different radio stations which cover the entire Cambodian territory. The Episode Ten focuses on Hunger, Memory and Justice. This episode was also published in the local newspaper Reasmei Kampuchea on December 22nd.

Starting from January 2014, the community radio program of DC-Cam re-broadcasted all ten episodes of “Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine” on Kampot Radio Station FM 93.25 combining with other two programs: *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* and *Breaking the Silence* as daily basis. See table below.

Re-broadcast Programs	Schedule	Time
A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)	Mon., Tue., and Wed.	7:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.
Breaking the Silence	Thu., Fri., and Sat.	
Voice of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine 1. Background and Introduction http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_1.htm 2. Famine and Excess Mortality in DK http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_2.htm 3. What did the KR Leaders Know http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_3.htm 4. Famine and Genocide	Sunday	

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_4.htm 5. Famine and Crimes Against Humanity http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_5.htm 6. Famine and War Crimes http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_6.htm 7. Justice and Modern Famine Beyond Cambodia http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_7.htm 8. The Frank Case and New Information from the ECCC About Rice Distribution http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_8.htm 9. Looking Forward Beyond International Criminal Law: the Human Right to Adequate Food http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_9.htm 10. Hunger, Memory and Justice http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_10.htm		
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Field Trip Study Concerning the field trip, on October 25th-27th, the team composed of two DC-Cam staff and eight university students traveled to Kampong Thom Province to conduct the study tour at 1 Makara (January) Dam, forcibly constructed by and during KR regime, and former KR cooperatives. During the trip students have learned a lot about what had happened and why and made informative dialogue with KR survivors in place concerning the KR history.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Trip_to_Kampong_Thom_province.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Photos/A_Trip_to_Former_Khmer_Rouge_1st_January_Dam_in_Kampong_Thom_Province/index.html

Student Comments:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Vong_Soseiha_Phnom_Penh.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Youm_Linna_Phnom_Penh.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Yun_Monyroth_Phnom_Penh.pdf

On November 20th to 22nd, the team took a group of twelve university students (five female) to visit Kamping Puoy Basin in Battambang Province where many Cambodian people were put to hard labor and given insufficient food during the KR Regime. By going back to these places, the project sought to promote better understanding among both Cambodian youth and the KR survivors of an important part of their shared history. The trip was designed to facilitate dialogue concerning the KR history.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/A_Trip_to_Kamping_Pouy_Basin_Battambang_Province.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Photos/A_Trip_to_Former_Khmer_Rouge_Kamping_Puoy_Basin_in_Battambang_Province/index.html

Organizer's Observation

The students who have participated with the DC-Cam Community Radio Program expressed satisfaction with the organization of the trip. The students have gained additional knowledge about the KR history by visiting the former KR sites and interviewing KR survivors. Besides, the students have articulated that they have got a chance to befriend students from different universities and be able to learn team work. Additionally, the students have changed their attitude after participating with the project. Some of them, previously, did not believe that the KR regime had really occurred in Cambodia. The trip is an eye-opening opportunity for the students. They have a chance to get in touch with KR survivors to learn about the KR regime from the living persons. Most of the students, who have participated with the project, at the same time, realize the importance of preserving the KR history so as to avoid committing the same mistake.

Selected Statements by Students:

Pom Seyha, a second-year student majoring in English at Panhasastra University of Cambodia, who participated with the project to visit Takeo Province in September 2013, said, "This trip made me believe in what has been written about KR history so far. The former KR prison sites, evidence, and survivor stories prove to me that the KR regime did happen in our peaceful country and killed millions of innocent Cambodians."

Hour Hach, a freshman at Panhasastra University, who participated with the project to visit Kampong Thom Province in October 2013, said, "this is the first time for me to participate in such trip and I am very interested in one. I could learn how to work as a team and particularly I could witness the former KR site [the 1st January Dam] together with the guidance from victims who are the former workers there. Listening to individual stories directly from victims is better than just to read the written ones in newspapers, books or other publications. I will share what I have learned from this trip in regarding to the history of KR with my friends at university, my siblings and even my neighbors."

Say Solyda, an undergraduate student from the Institute of Foreign Language, who participated with the project to visit Battambang Province in November 2013, reflected, "I am so grateful that DC-Cam organized and let us, students, to be a part of such a beneficial trip. Throughout the trip, I got a chance to meet many interesting people and visited several historical sites. Furthermore, I learned that young people should not underestimate senior citizens' capability. Although they might be physically weak, their ideas are brilliant just like the three KR survivors who shared some opinions regarding the current situations that we, younger generation, do not even bother to discuss. Besides, the trip also showed me the advantages of working as a team. During the interviews, there were some necessary questions that I forgot to ask but my partner reminded me of that. I truly believed my interview would not be that good if my partner did not help me. Besides, the DC-Cam Radio Program is very crucial especially for the younger generations who need to know about their society's history. I would like to say thanks to the organizers for being very thoughtful and giving us such great trip".

On December 20th-22nd, the team took a group of twelve university students (six female students) to visit Trapeang Thma Dam in Banteay Meanchey Province where many Cambodian people were put to hard labor and given insufficient food during the KR Regime. By going back to these places, the project sought to promote better understanding among both Cambodian youth and the KR survivors of an important part of their shared history. The trip was designed to facilitate dialogue concerning the KR history.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/A_Trip_to_Trapeang_Thmar_Dam_Banteay_Meanchey_province.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Photos/A_Trip_to_Former_Khmer_Rouge_Trapeang_Thmar_in_Banteay_Meanchey_Province/index.html

Live-Show Broadcasting The first live-show broadcasting on National Radio Phnom Penh was aired on November 29th, by inviting Prof. Sambo Manara from RUPP and Panasastra University, major of history as a guest speaker to join the show and answer any questions posted by listeners. There were about 48 listeners who called in to ask questions. However, due to the limitation of time, the show could accommodate only selected listeners, who asked the following questions:

- Why did the KR starve their people?
- Where had the KR transferred the rice to?
- Where had the KR leaders learned those ideologies that had been implemented in Cambodia?
- Were the executions from the KR leaders or from the lower-ranking cadres?
- Why did the KR leaders set all those policies towards their people?
- Why hadn't the KR leaders strictly imposed their policies on lower ranking cadres on food ration, but ordinary people?

Listeners can tune into the show at http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Live_show.htm

Brief Background of Questioners:

Ms. Noy from Phnom Penh. During the KR regime she was five months pregnant when she was assigned to carry rocks at 1st January Dam in Kampong Thom Province. She was once called for reeducation because she had her dinner before the others due to exhaustion.

Ms. Sovan from Arey Kstatt, Phnom Penh. During the KR regime she was evacuated to Battambang Province, cultivating rice, together with her family and in-law's family. After the KR regime there were only two people who survived the KR regime.

Mr. Siem from Takeo Province. During the KR regime he was assigned to tend cows in Takeo Province. The food provided was hardly enough for people to survive. After the KR regime his family members had disappeared. Until today, he has no knowledge of their whereabouts.

Ms. Chantha from Takeo Province. Ms. Chantha was born during the KR regime and was too young to remember any occasion during the KR regime. She had lived with elderly people who were assigned to look after babies while the babies' parents had gone to the fields.

Mr. Vat from Svay Rieng Province. During the KR regime he was working in a mobile unit and in late 1978 he was transferred to Battambang Province where many Eastern Zone people were killed when So Phim the head of the zone was alleged of betraying the KR Angkar.

Ms. Sokheang from Kampong Cham. Sokheang is 18 years old. She has no direct experience of the KR regime. However, she used to learn about the KR regime from her parents.

The second live-show broadcasting on National Radio Phnom Penh was aired on December 27th. Mr. Dy Khamboly, team leader of Genocide Education Project and author of A History of DK (1975-1979) textbook, was invited as a guest speaker to join the show and answer any questions posted by listeners. Reportedly, there were 40 listeners had called in our program. Due to the one-hour show limitation, the show could accommodate only 6 listeners to share their perspectives and story on air. The topic of the second live-show was "Genocide Education in Cambodia." According to the listeners, integrating the KR history into public school curriculum was very beneficial for the Cambodian society, particularly the younger generation, because they would become the leader of the country in the future. From their views, it was very important for Cambodian people to learn about their own dark history in order to remember and to prevent it from happening again.

With regard to a freshly graduated student, she expressed her concern that most of the younger generation she knew regarded the KR regime as a folk tale. If most young generations believed so, soon the KR history would be forgotten, and this was very dangerous when people forgot about their own history. It could mean that the same history could take place again when the history is forgotten. Listen to this live-show broadcast at http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/2nd_Live-Show_Dec_27_2013.mp3

The third live show was aired on January 24, 2014 on National Radio Phnom Penh with generous participation of Mr. Ly Sok-Kheang, PhD candidate from Coventry University (UK) and team leader of Witnessing Justice Project of DC-Cam as guest speaker to accommodate questions and comments possibly made by listeners. The topic of the third live show focused on "reconciliation process in Cambodia after the KR regime", the focus of Kheang's PhD dissertation.

During the one hour live show broadcast there were 31 listeners who called into the program with keen interest to know and learn about history and the reconciliation process in Cambodia. According to Mr. Kheang, reconciliation is very important for a country that has been torn apart by conflict and/or war. After the conflict, people have been divided into different groups with regard to their political interests, race, religion, social status, and others. There are many ways that people can adopt in order to achieve reconciliation within their society. Those means of reconciliation can be varied from one society to another and from one community or group of people to the other. There is no absolute means of reconciliation. There is no one-mean-fits-all method. According to Mr. Kheang, people can seek reconciliation in many ways, for example, religion, culture, or through the courts.

Furthermore, reconciliation is a process that could be time consuming due to the different contexts of each society.

Listening to the live show at http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/3rd_Live_show_Jan_24_2014.mp3

Questions/comments from the listeners:

1. Mr. Ly from Kampong Chhnang Province. Mr. Ly expressed his personal feeling that every time he recalled his experience during the KR regime he could not hold back his tears. He had endured so much suffering. Among those painful memories, Mr. Ly remembered the most his uncle who cried for food before his last breath when he had severely suffered from hunger. Mr. Ly shared that in order to release his anger he started to go to the mosque after the KR regime. Moreover, following the KRT's proceedings has made him feel relief from knowing that the KR leaders have been brought to justice.

2. Ms. Mao from Phnom Penh. She had no first-hand experience of the KR regime because she was born after the regime. Ms. Mao posed a question to the guest speaker, asking whether or not reconciliation brings development to a country? At the same time, she would like to learn more about the reconciliation process in Cambodia after the KR regime. However, she wondered if the KRT brings real reconciliation to Cambodia, due to its slow process.

3. Mr. Aun from Prey Veng Province. Mr. Aun was born after the KR regime and had learned about the regime through his mother. He learneded that one of his uncles had been killed by the KR and he felt sorrow about his death.

4. Mr. Seng Den from Pursat Province. Mr. Seng recalled his personal experience during the KR regime that he was forced to get married. However, he refused their arrangement which led to persecution. Fortunately, he was not killed and was transferred to work at a fertilizer unit. The unit produced fertilizers from human and animal waste. The KR cadre ordered him to taste the fertilizer or he would be killed if he refused. He said that he had to do as ordered in order to save his life.

5. Mr. Aun from Prey Veng Province. Mr. Aun felt great anger against the KR shortly after the regime fell. However, he has tried to reduce his anger by following Buddha's words, "pacifying vindictiveness by not being vindictive."

6. Mr. Sambour from Kampong Speu Province. Mr. Sambour thought that the government's win-win policy was one among the others in order to reunite the country.

The fourth live show was conducted on February 28, 2014. The show invited Mr. Chy Terith, team leader of Victim Participation Project (VPA), as a guest speaker. There were six callers who called in to the live show to share their perspectives and stories on air. The topic of the fourth live show was "Victim Participation in the KRT." According to Mr. Chy, the KRT is the first hybrid court that is established in the country where the crimes had been committed.

Victims of the KR regime can participate with the KRT in many different ways, such as participating as a complainant or civil party before the tribunal. Mr. Chy also briefed the development of the KRT to the audience.

The fourth live show is available at:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/4th_Live_Show.mp3

Questions/comments from the listeners:

1. Ms. Rith, Phnom Penh, hoped that the KRT would bring Cambodian people justice for the crimes committed by the KR. Ms. Rith used to follow the KRT; however, she stopped following the trial hearings, given that she was not satisfied with the KR leaders who did not admit what they had done during the KR regime.
2. Mr. Bunthoeun, Phnom Penh: Why did the KR evacuate people from city or town to the forests?
3. Ms. Saroeun, Banteay Meanchey, wanted the KRT to speed up its work, given that the KR leaders were in their old age. Ms. Saroeun had lost her husband, siblings, parents, and other relatives during the KR regime.
4. Mr. Pearith, Kandal Province, wanted to see the KRT bring people justice in the near future.
5. Mr. Hong, Takeo Province, was born after the KR regime. He learned about the KR regime from his parents and had visited the tribunal twice.
6. Mr. Suom, Battambang Province, supported the establishment of the KRT and wanted the tribunal to proceed faster in order to bring justice to Cambodian people.

The fifth live show was conducted on March 28, 2014. The show invited Dr. Eng Kok-Thay, deputy director of DC-Cam, as a guest speaker. There were four callers to the live show to share their perspectives and stories on air. The topic of the fifth live show was “the KR regime and genocide.” According to Dr. Eng, there were about two million people who died during the KR regime through starvation, torture, overwork, and execution. Additionally, Dr. Eng explained the meaning of genocide. Regarding to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Being asked how to prevent the KR regime from happening again, Dr. Eng commented that 1) Cambodia or other countries have to prevent war from happening. Mostly, genocide

happens in the country where there is war erupting and 2) People have to learn and remember their own history so as not to forget about their atrocious past. Fifth live show: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/5th_Live_Show.mp3

Questions/comments from the listeners:

1. Mr. Ly, Kampong Chhnang Province: Why did the KR want to kill all Cham and Vietnamese ethnic minorities? Mr. Ly himself is a Cham ethnic minority whose relatives had been killed by the KR.
2. Mr. Sambo, Kampong Speu Province: How can we prevent the KR history from happening again?
3. Mr. Den, Pursat Province, suggested to the KRT to severely punish those KR leaders for crimes committed during the KR regime.
4. Mr. Vandeth, Phnom Penh:
 - Why didn't UN agency or International Organization come to Cambodia during the KR regime?
 - Why doesn't the court bring foreign country to justice for supporting the KR leaders?
 - Did Vietnamese troops come to save or invade Cambodia from the KR?

G. Participation in Conferences

On October 17th-19th, Dr. Kok-Thay Eng joined a symposium at UCLA. The symposium focused on “the Antonym of Forgetting: Global Perspectives on Human Rights Archives.” It explored the complex political, ethical, legal, and cultural challenges faced in the creation, preservation, and use of records documenting human rights crises. In bringing together for the first time an international cadre of experts whose work addresses archival issues in a broad range of countries—South Africa, Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Bosnia, Croatia, Rwanda, and the United States—the project will develop interdisciplinary and cross-cultural scholarship and provide a framework for archivists, human rights activists, and scholars dealing with records documenting human rights abuse around the world.

On November 6th, Dr. Kok-Thay Eng provided a teaching at Professor Alex Hinton's class by Skype. There were 15 students who attended the class. Dr. Eng focused on Healing and Justice: Cham Perspectives after Genocide. His presentation began with a discussion of the Cham history, their arrival to Cambodia in the fifteenth century and later, their political stance before the KR regime, their experience under the KR regime, and their recovery after the KR genocide. He also provided a summary of their perspectives toward justice after the KR by talking about their role during the People's Revolutionary Tribunal in 1979 which a few Muslims and Cham took part as officials in the tribunal. During this tribunal the Cham shared with the Khmer and other ethnic groups an identity as victims of the KR genocide. Throughout the 1980s the Cham were allowed to practice their religion freely and also had the freedom to participate in both government and social affairs. They were also offered freedom to travel to seek assistance from Muslim countries to develop their community. The Cham's perspectives about justice and healing is similar to the Khmer in a sense that

they generally want the KRT, which has spent 200 million dollar already, 6 years in operation and 212 days of hearings, to deliver retributive justice for them and the Cambodian victims in general before seeking symbolic justice in other ways possible. For some Cham they want individual justice against former KR members who directly victimized members of their families. Other Cham just want to forget and move on. Still others remain angry and their wounds never heal. For them they still live in depression and could not recover from the loss of their family members.

On November 13th Youk Chhang attended a Roundtable Discussion on Film Industry in Cambodia at Meta House, where he brought audience's attention on documenting the past and producing the film (A River Changes Course—Kbang Teuk Tonle). Below is the excerpt report from Meta House.

Youk Chhang, director of the DC-Cam, gave an insight on his background as a genocide researcher and his work in film to be used in court with the goal of influencing policy makers and serving as a process of justice in a court of law. He also talked about audiences and how to inspire people to love their country, encouraging filmmakers to ask subject relevant questions. He emphasized that the audience should question hypothetical and creative angles about the subject to tackle it from all sides and to reveal sights on the matter which wouldn't come about from the everyday understanding of a subject. Also Chhang pointed out that people need to use critical thinking and use their imaginations to reach success and gain attention. He furthermore answered many questions from the attendees of the discussion about dealing with censorship by the government. He gave examples of how to include important people in the process early and lead them through the decision processes of the film producers. By tying them into the process a lot of fears and assumed threats which may have led to censoring can be alleviated. Bringing official decision makers into the process of producing a film can give a lot of comprehension as to why storylines are exposed or specific questions are tried to be answered by the film. Also he pointed out that it should be made clear that the motivation to ask difficult questions might not be to attack anyone but may simply be the global relevance of the question and the answer to it. His advice to young filmmakers would be in his words: "Don't take an easy road but a difficult journey. You will succeed then. The future is not a destination but a journey. It is easy to be the opposition, but it's difficult to engage and make a difference."

On December 25, Khamboly Dy gave a one-hour lecture to fifteen staff members of the Transcultural Psychological Organization (TPO) on the general KR history as part of TPO's "Testimonial Therapy Training" program. The trainees were interested to learn that though the KR regime had a life span of only three years, eight months and twenty days, its movement started in the 1940s and only ended in late 1998 when the KR remnants in Anlong Veng, the last KR stronghold, defected and integrated into the government. The lecture was followed by Q&A.

Last but not least Youk Chhang invited young Cambodian film makers to DC-Cam to get involved in their most recent project: "What if? What if no genocide in Cambodia ever happened? How would Cambodia prosper without having experienced war?" A truly exciting approach to learn to tell a story by moving the set up out of history to virtual future and to twist the filmmaker's style of inquiry.

Peoudara Vanthan and Khamboly Dy were invited to take part in the Sixth Annual Khmer Studies Forum in Ohio University, which was held on March 14-16, as key speakers in respective topics including *A Suitable Approach for Delivering Justice to Victims of the KR and Genocide Education in Cambodia: Dealing with the Past and Moving into the Future*.

Director Youk Chhang attended a workshop called The Mandela Dialogues: Dialoguing Memory Work as a guest speaker on March 4th, 2014.

Dany Long, on behalf of DC-Cam's director, took part in a workshop on June 20-21 in Vietnam as a guest speaker which was held by Spread Out Academic Club of Vietnam. The organizer expressed their thanks via email saying "On behalf of Spread Out Academic Club, I give many thanks for your kind support for the program of "Khmer Rouge: Memory and Reconciliation" last Saturday. We understand you made efforts to rearrange your work to travel here. It is much appreciated for your thorough mentorship via email, resourceful reference materials and enthusiastic talk-show."

On June 21-26, 2014, Khamboly Dy attended a global conference entitled "Holocaust Education and Genocide Prevention: Sharing Experiences Across Borders." The conference was conducted by Salzburg Global Seminar, a non-governmental organization based in Salzburg, Austria. It was attended by over fifty delegates from over forty countries around the world. As a delegate from Cambodia, Mr. Dy did a presentation by simply answering four critical questions: What have you found to be the best methods for introducing the importance of education on the Holocaust and other genocides to the public discourse? What are main challenges to developing exhibitions, memorial sites and museums related to genocide? In what ways can civil society and especially NGOs effectively counter Holocaust and genocide denial? How successful has Holocaust and genocide education been in your own countries and what have been the main challenges? Mr. Dy emphasized that to bring awareness on the importance of genocide education, the DC-Cam engaged with the government to shape public policy and worked with grassroots organizations to public opinions through a number of activities including its monthly magazine *Searching for the Truth* and other publications, especially the textbook *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* with nationwide circulation. Cambodian genocide education now has been institutionalized, and students are studying the subject at school. With regard to the Holocaust education in Cambodia, Mr. Dy explained that Holocaust education has small space due to lack of resources, expertise, the politics of memory and relevancy. Using the metaphor of food and Socratic questioning, he asked the participants to do an assignment by answering a question "In what way can you bring McDonalds to Cambodian consumers?"

On May 26-June 13, 2014, Mam Sovann, a team member of the Genocide Education Project, was invited by faculty member of Santa Clara University's summer course to do a presentation on DC-Cam's project's activities at Singapore Management University (SMU), Singapore. Approximately 13 students attended the course, including two Singaporean students and eleven American students.

On July 22-31, Mr. Khamboly Dy, head of the Genocide Education Project and school director, was invited as a senior expert to participate in the first Georg Arnhold International Summer School in Braunschweig. The theme of the conference is "Teaching and Learning about the Past in the Aftermath of (Civil) War and Mass Violence: The Challenges and

Promises of History Education in Divided and Post-War Societies." Participants come from over twenty countries discussed local and international efforts to educate about the past as a measure to prevent war and mass violence. Mr. Dy in his capacity as an expert and an educator of the Cambodian genocide presented the Cambodian initiative and longstanding efforts in coming to terms with the KR genocide and its legacies through means of education. He talked about the overwhelmingly political domination of the Cambodian genocide education during the 1980s and the early 1990s, the political marginalization from the early 1990s to mid-2000s, the local effort to institutionalize genocide education from 2004 to 2008, and finally the vernacularization of genocide education in which certain global practices are adopted and adapted to fit into the Cambodian local context and culture.

Photo: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/salzburgglobal/sets/72157647174513131/>

On August 1-12, 2014, Mr. Lin Cheytoath went to Thailand to participate in a two-week ASEAN Youth Exchange Program at Chulalongkorn University focusing on the enhancement of ASEAN diversity.

On the 4th and 5th of September, Dr. Eng Kok-Thay attended a workshop in Geneva on the subject of "Development of Standards regarding Archives in the Context of the Right to Know". The workshop was organized by the International Committee of the Red Cross and Swisspeace under the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence.

IV. BUILDING A PERMANENT CENTER: THE SLEUK RITH INSTITUTE

A. Physical Building

In February 2014, DC-Cam and Zaha Hadid Architects entered into an architectural agreement whereby Zaha Hadid Architects was chosen to design the SRI for DC-Cam. After the signing of the agreement, Zaha Hadid Architects then began its research works to prepare for the design.

After successfully arriving at the conceptual design of the building of the SRI by Zaha Hadid Architects and engineers from Arup Engineering, DC-Cam proceeded further with the application of approval documents necessary to permit construction. The detailed steps and plans in the months ahead can be seen in the letter dated June 30, 2014 addressed to Ms. Dhulce-Janice McGuire in **Appendix**. DC-Cam anticipates that the application will be approved because of the fact that there are strong endorsements from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, as well as pre-approval from Phnom Penh City Hall and the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction.

DC-Cam achieved also the completion of a website construction which is solely for the SRI to be launched together with the launching of the design in early October, 2014. This website is www.cambodiasri.org.

Recently, the Ministry of Education has approved permitting DC-Cam to use an existing building in the compound of the NIE as headquarters office of the SRI until the completion of SRI's construction.

Media coverage:

<http://www.voanews.com/content/plans-for-cambodian-genocide-institute-move-forward/2444173.html>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kp_ZTnanbZ8&feature=youtu.be

B. School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights (GCHR)

The project team members of the SRI's School of GCHR Studies focused on program development, which includes setting up a Board of Directors, Board of Advisers, faculty members, School Management Team, key staff members, school's facilities, legal documents and library management. A five-member Board of Directors was established under the Chairmanship of Mr. Youk Chhang, Chairman of the SRI. The Board of Directors established a five-member School Management Team, which has invited five national and international scholars to serve as board of advisers. The school team will continue to recruit advisers and faculty members.

The SRI made one announcement seeking exceptional MBA students to serve as Business Associates in Fall 2013 for a minimum of two months. Their primary role would be to produce a business plan for the operation and functioning of the SRI's School of GCHR.

**Fall 2013 Business Associate Internship Program
Project on School of GCHR
The SRI: A Permanent DC-Cam**

The SRI, a permanent DC-Cam, is seeking two exceptional MBA students to serve as Business Associates in Fall 2013 for a minimum of two full months. Their primary role will be to produce a business plan for the operation and functioning of the SRI's School of GCHR.

Business Associate Internship Description

Project for the School of GCHR Studies (the School Project) is the 26-month project to establish a certificate, BA and MA Programs on GCHR in Cambodia. The School Project will be accomplished by four separate teams (Program Development, School Construction, Business Planning and Capital Campaign). The four teams will be assisted and supervised by a Project Manager and a Legal Adviser. The timeframe of the project is January 2014-December 2015.

Business Associates assigned to this project would play a critical role in the development of a business plan for the SRI's School and are expected to provide business ideas and advice on social enterprise strategies. Business Associates will carry out the following duties:

Summary of Business Plan

- Business concept, current higher education institutions, key success factors and financial situation of the current higher education institutions.
- Type of the school (social enterprise), rationale, objectives, vision, mission of the school.

Market and Competitive Analyses

- Explain the benefits and contributions the school has for targeted audiences and the country at large.
- Identify the target audiences and their potential needs.
- Identify in what ways the school's programs are of interest to the students.
- Define the strengths and weaknesses of the competitors. (Select about ten potential local universities for the study.)
- SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis
- Key competitive strengths and weaknesses.

Marketing Strategies

- Identify marketing avenues including advertising, public relations, distribution channels, website, direct mail, etc.
- Identify other means of publicity.

Financial Projections

- Provide recommendation on the cost involving materials, supplies, equipment and services needed for the school's functioning.

- Identify how much capital is needed to start the three programs of the schools.
- Allocate the capital necessary for each program.
- Provide recommendation for the fee to be charged to students in each program.

Interested applicants should email a resume, a one-page statement of interest, and the names of two references to the School Legal Adviser Christopher Dearing at truthchristopher@dccam.org by September 20, 2013.

From January to March, the school team worked with Pangea team of Columbia University. A weekly meeting was held through Skype conference to discuss and shape up ideas for a concrete and practical business plan for the school. The Pangea team later produced the business plan.

On June 20, the Ministry issued a license for the Sleuk Rith School, which is entitled the “Institute” The institute will offer both a certificate and master degree program in genocide, human rights, and conflict studies. One of the options taken by the Sleuk Rith School is to find potential international partnerships. On May 13, 2014, Stanford University’s Bing Overseas Studies Program approached DC-Cam for a potential collaboration on the 2014 summer program. An MoU was drafted and then signed by both the director of Sleuk Rith School and the summer program director on July 2. The MoU has agreed that the SRI will act as a course partner and facilitate historical site visits as well as manage logistical matters. Stanford University will act as supervisor of the course and manage administrative and financial support to get the program up and running.

On June 29, Professor Jeffrey Brand, director of law and global justice at University of San Francisco, formally agreed to serve as one of the school advisors and he offered to support the team with school-related services. To date, he has advised on curriculum development, MoUs, and the business plan.

The ministry of education has chosen DC-Cam as its main partner for an education reform for Asean integration in 2015. Later on March 26, 2014 the Minister of Education and DC-Cam director met and identified four stages and several main activities to move things forward.

After a long process of filing the application and multiple negotiations with the officials of the Ministry of Education, on July 17, the government finally issued a sub-degree endorsing the SRI as a higher education institution in Cambodia. According to the sub-degree, the SRI's school will provide graduate study on genocide, conflict and human rights to national and international students.

The construction of the physical building in Boeng Trabek high school compound, which has been granted by the government, will take several years to complete. For the immediate need of the school to begin its operation by June 2015 as stipulated in our strategic plan (2015-2019), the school team planned to move to a temporary building in the compound of the NIE potentially by late December 2014. With regard to the program, the school team continued to work with national and international advisers to revise and improve the curriculum and course syllabi for the three-month graduate certificate program. However, the school plans to launch with the speaker series at the outset to digest our new graduate

program. Each speaker series will reflect the school's core objectives. In this regard, we plan to launch the first speaker series in June 2015, and the discussion theme will be about the nature of the KR genocide. Then we will move on to a more contemporary issues such as cases of genocide, causes of genocide, genocide theory, genocide prevention, genocide denial, peace, conflict resolution, reconciliation and the recent global crises. This speaker series will help channel a smooth transition to the school's graduate certificate program and master program.

C. Museum of Memory

The team assisted Ms. Lindsay on her project called “Voices to Names.” The project seeks to honor and memorialize, via a website installation, the victims of the KR Regime. Rather than document the details surrounding the victims’ deaths, the project will catalogue—in conjunction with their faces and names—information about their vocations and beliefs. The installation’s aim is to celebrate the personal legacies of the victims, defying the ideology of uniformity promoted by Pol Pot. DC-Cam provided copies photographs, documents, and contact information of those who look for their relatives lost during the KR Regime in *Searching for the Truth* magazine.

The team conducted Skype conference call on October 15, 2013 between SRI’s Museum of Memory team, Savina, Kunthy, Pechet, and Terith, and Columbia Business School’s Pangea Team. The team comprised of three business students, Natalie Rubin, Erik Silk, and Christian Barret, will assist Museum of Memory in conducting market research on the tourism industry in Cambodia, particularly in Siem Reap Province, where the Museum of Memory will soon be operated.

The team communicated with the ECCC’s Victim Support Section (VSS) on the agreed fund of the production of five permanent exhibitions on forced transfer during the KR Regime in five provincial museums of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Thom, Svay Rieng, and Takeo. This project is part of Museum of Memory’s and proposed by the ECCC’s Lead Co-Lawyers as a reparation project among the others before the ECCC’s TC. The fund would be available on the third or fourth week of October 2013. Upon receiving the funding, the Museum team will conduct an additional research trip to three other provincial museums in Kampong Thom, Svay Rieng, and Takeo Province.

The Museum of Memory (MOM) team also drafted an MoU between the MOM and the Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap (APSARA) Authority on the collaboration project entitled “Sleuk Roka Project.” Sleuk Roka refers to finials that line walls and roofs at the temple site. They typically feature elements from Hindu iconography such as the Garuda and the Naga. These images possess spiritual efficacy for the inhabitants of the site, providing protection and summoning fertility and fortune. Other elements that represent key ideas in Hinduism, such as the lotus as a symbol of purity and non-attachment, reflect the rich beliefs that guided the way of life of the people. The proposed Sleuk Roka project constitutes a preliminary cooperative venture between the Museum of Memory and APSARA Authority that embodies the broader goal of preserving and promoting Cambodia’s cultural heritage. It is hoped that this project will form the bedrock for further collaboration between the two organizations for the upcoming

Koh Ker Project. At the same time, the MOM has also finalized the proposal and budget plan for Sleuk Roka Project which will be submitted to potential donor for possible funding.

On November 11, 2013 the MOM team provided a guided tour to Mr. Sean Machintosh and Ms. Judy, staff from the US Embassy in Phnom Penh, to TSL Genocide Museum. The MOM team briefed Mr. Machintosh and Ms. Judy about the history of TSL prison and the MOM's assistance to the TSL Genocide Museum. So far, the MOM has set up a history classroom at TSL Genocide Museum in order to provide visitors, both local and international, a chance to get to know more about the KR history beyond the TSL prison. Moreover, the MOM has also set up five exhibitions at the TSL Genocide Museum on *Stilled Live: Photographs from the Cambodian Genocide*, *Victims and Perpetrators: Testimony of Young KR Comrades*, *Justice and Responsibility*, *ECCC Tour of Justice*, and *Genocide: Who Are the Senior KR Leaders to Be Judged?* The exhibitions were to broaden the visitors' knowledge about the KR history and the KRT.

The MOM team also created collaboration with five universities in the USA, namely, Rutgers, Temple, Washington, Michigan, and Kent State University, to review the MOM new exhibition on forced transfer at five provincial museums.

Development Plan for 24 Provincial Museums

The team recruited Ms. Vinita Ramani as consultant to develop the content of five exhibitions on forced transfer in five provincial museums in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Thom, Takeo, and Svay Rieng Province. These five exhibitions are funded by GIZ, Germany.

The team collected the following information for the forced transfer exhibitions:

1. Compiled a list of train stations from North to South.
2. Collected six village histories.
3. Compiled commune maps of where train stations are located.
4. Found and listed 52 former KR cadres who used to work in train stations (*completed*)
5. Found 13 Civil Party Applicants who reported the evacuation during the KR Regime (*in progress*)
6. Folktales on Phkay Koun Moan (Baby Chicken Stars), Phkay Krapeu (Crocodile Stars), and A Pang Neang Tey (*completed*)
7. Photos and video clip related to train (*completed*)

The team conducted one field trip to Banteay Meanchey and Battambang Provinces on December 23rd-25th. The goal was to see the physical space available for DC-Cam's Exhibition on Forced Transfer (hereafter "FT exhibition"), meet with the directors and determine how many panels we can exhibit at any given time at both museums.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Field_Rport_on_Museum_of_Memory_on_December_24_2013.pdf

The team made three trips to Kampong Thom, Svay Rieng and Takeo Provinces to assess possible space for the upcoming KR temporary exhibition provided by the provincial museums.

The team also visited and observed three train stations of the Southern line consisting of Prey Tortoeng, Kumar Reachea train station and Takeo general stop and interviewed people who know the story of the train station.

The team classified all materials including lists of memorials, prisons, and burials, stories of civil parties and complainants (about 1700 from VPA files), story of Khmer cadres and several Khmer folktales into each train stop.

The team translated texts of the exhibition (including introduction, papers from Prof. Tyner, Jaya and Rutgers team, stories of CPs/Complainants/ KR cadres who works as train drivers, burials, prisons and memorials) into Khmer that have been made by Rutgers team and proofreads the translated version twice. Those texts will be displayed at provincial museum and used in catalog books.

The team selected and print photos for “Forced Transfer” and found printing company for production. Meanwhile, it also works on exhibition design.

On April 7, the Museum Team met with Mr. Kong Vireak, head of the Museum Department, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, to discuss the contents of the exhibition on KR History at five provincial museums of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Thom, Takeo, and Svay Rieng, and the extension of the MOU between the DC-Cam and the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts on the TSL Genocide Museum. On May 23, the Museum Team finalized the exhibition catalog in English.

On May 28, 2014, the team had a meeting with the minister of Culture and Fine Arts in order to introduce the museum team of SRI to her and follow-up on some work that the team has been working on, as well as future collaboration. Between July 1 and 14, the project team conducted a field trip to document train stations in Cambodia. During the trip, the project team conducted interviews, filmed train stations, recorded each train station’s coordinates, and took photographs.

Finally, two exhibitions on forced transfer were displayed on June 24 in Battambang Province with 100 people taking part at the launching day and on June 27 in Banteay Meanchey with 200 people taking part at the launching day.

Reaction from Viewers:

Former KR survivors, including civil parties and complainants before the KRT, are satisfied with the exhibition on KR history at their provincial museum.

- Sann Roun, Male, 53 years old, Cham Muslim, complainant before the KRT, from Battambang Province. (Mr. Roun participated in the opening ceremony of the exhibition in Battambang Provincial Museum on June 24, 2014.)

"I think it is very important to exhibit the KR history in my province because it shows people how people had lived during the KR Regime. I am really satisfied with this exhibition. Sadly, my children have never visited any former KR cooperative or prison. However, I will bring my children to visit this exhibition to show them how life was during the regime. I would encourage my community to visit the museum and this exhibition because we can see our ancient artifacts and learn the KR history at the same time. During the KR regime, I lost two siblings. I have never forgotten about what had happened during the KR regime, and I hope people will never forget about it."

- Ly Kosal, Male, 46 years old, from Banteay Meanchey Province. (Mr. Kosal participated in the opening ceremony of the exhibition in Banteay Meanchey Provincial Museum on June 27, 2014.)

"I think that this is a good exhibition because it helps the next generation to understand more about the KR Regime. I am satisfied with this exhibition. Next time, I will bring my children and grandchildren to visit this exhibition. I want to remind them about the past and show them how much suffering people had endured. Moreover, when I go back to my village, I will share this information with my relatives and neighbors and explain to them about what I have witnessed today. During the KR regime, I lived in Kampong Cham Province. My parents and two of my siblings were killed by the KR."

- Roeun Sovannarith, Male, 20 years old, first year student, majoring in Rural Development, from Battambang University. (Sovannarith participated in the opening ceremony of the exhibition in Battambang Provincial Museum on June 24, 2014.)

"I used to hear about the KR Regime from my mother. During the KR Regime, my mother and her family were evacuated from Phnom Penh to Battambang Province. She then was separated from her parents and lived in the children's unit. I think that learning about the KR history is very important because it helps people understand how the country was led during that period. It also helps people to think critically and find good methods to develop our country. I think it is not good to not know about the KR history because it is part of our own history. When I see the photo of people working at a dam site in the exhibition, it reminds me of what my mother had told me about the KR regime. People had to work hard, carrying earth, digging canals, among other tasks. I feel pity for them."

- Peuy Pheakdey, Female, 28 years old, sixth grade teacher at Ralom Primary School, Banteay Meanchey Province. (Pheakdey participated in the opening ceremony of the exhibition in Banteay Meanchey Provincial Museum on June 27, 2014.)

"To be honest, I did not know that there is a museum in our town until the exhibition on "Forced Transfer" during the KR regime was installed. It is a good opportunity for me to attend the opening ceremony of the exhibition, so that I can learn more about the KR

history.

As a primary school teacher, I will teach my students about the history of the KR regime and bring them to visit the provincial museum and the exhibition. In the meantime, I would like to request the museum team to install video footage of the regime as well as display a map of Banteay Meanchey Province during the KR Period.”

- Tea Chan Raksmeay, Male, third year student, majoring in Khmer Literature at Battambang University. (Raksmeay participated in the opening ceremony of the exhibition in Battambang Provincial Museum on June 24, 2014.)

”As we are Cambodian people, we must know our own history. Besides television and radio, exhibition is another best way to spread out the history. At first, I did not believe about the difficulties that Cambodian people had endured during KR Regime. However, if it is not true, people in every part of the country would not speak the same word or tell the same story. After visiting this exhibition, I will ask my friends to visit here because they have no experience about the KR Regime.”

- Chheng Kimhuoy, Female, 22 years old, first year student at Cambodia University for Specialties, Banteay Meanchey Province. (Kimhuoy participated in the opening ceremony of the exhibition in Banteay Meanchey Provincial Museum on June 27, 2014.)

”After my visit to the exhibition, I feel that this is a good exhibition, indeed, because the next generation has a chance to learn about the KR regime, particularly on the forced evacuation of Cambodian people. Though I cannot see a lot of information and fully understand all the pictures shown in the exhibition or maybe due to limited space of the room.”

The project team believes that the above mentioned impacts will contribute to the reconciliation process and the effort to prevent the recurrence of genocide, as well as the remembrance of the past, which contribute to the achievement of the project’s objectives.

On August 22 2014, the Museum of Memory team achieved another exhibition displayed at the provincial museum of Kampong Thom, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts. Participants included more than 300 civil parties and complainants before the KRT, KR survivors, villagers, Cham Muslim, university students, students who study at pedagogical school and government officials who reside at Kampong Thom provincial town.

Reactions from Viewers:

Eng Voleak, a 20 year-old student of Krong Angkor Institute, expressed her feeling that by participating in this event it helped her understand more about the KR regime, especially

about the evacuation of Cambodian people during the KR regime. Voleak further noted that the stories terrified her.

Him Hongkry, a 20 year-old student of Kampong Thom Pedagogical School, articulated that from the experience of the KR survivors, the evacuation of people during the KR regime was another point of family separation, forced labor, disease, starvation, and death. Many of Cambodia's beautiful landscapes were filled with pits where many bodies had been buried.

"History is never old. Everyone has to remember and learn their own history," said Ms. **Sin Sinet**, a civil party before the KRT who participated in the Opening Ceremony. According to Ms. Sinet, this exhibition would remind the younger generations about what their parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts, and others had endured during the KR regime, and it was the reparation that she had expected from the KRT. This effort was thus important to continue so as to give more chances to other people to learn about the past. With sorrow on her face, Ms. Sinet recalled her experience during the KR regime that she was separated from her beloved grandfather, who was later arrested and killed at S-21 Prison while Ms. Sinet was evacuated to Kampong Thom Province. After the KR regime collapsed, Ms. Sinet did not return to Phnom Penh because she had no relatives left.

Mr. Diep Toma, a 53 year-old teacher of Kamsot Secondary School, stated that this KR exhibition would enrich younger generations about the KR history. However, he requested that the museum should provide more space to [the DC-Cam] so that more stories can be included. In the meantime, Mr. Toma also suggested that similar exhibitions should be initiated in order to give more chances to people, particularly the younger generations who have been born after the KR Regime, in the province to learn about the KR history.

Media coverage: <http://www.khmer.rfi.fr/exhibition-on-the-forced-evacuation-as-part-of-the-compensation-culture-civil-22-08-2014>

Photo:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/The_Forced_Transfer_Exhibition_in_Kampong_Thom_Museum/index.html

In September, the museum team launched two more exhibitions on forced transfer of populations in two provinces of Preah Sihanouk and Takeo, respectively. The participants of each place include civil parties and complainants before the ECCC, lecturers, teachers, students, ordinary villagers and Cham Muslims, which amounted to 300 and 200 respectively. Following the exhibitions, the team talked or interviewed participants to get their opinions about the exhibition as well as about the KR history.

Reactions from Viewers:

- **Kem Sear**, male, commune chief. "I was born in Kampong Cham Province. I was assigned to be a spy during KR regime. The preparation of this exhibition is good. However, there are many more stories relating to KR. Therefore, the pictures in this exhibition are still little. I experienced a lot in KR regime that is why I want to write my story as a book. I want my grandchildren to visit this exhibition too. Because I want them to know the history. There is no one tell them about KR except me."

- **Rus Chan Thorn**, female, deputy director of Chea Sim High School in Takeo Province. “The preparation in this exhibition is well organized. During the KR regime, I was assigned to transplant in the rice field. I was also evacuated by the KR regime. I cannot forget about it. The KR separated me from my family, and later killed them. I am really satisfied with this exhibition. It is a way to keep our own history alive. This exhibition seems to be a memorial. When I return home, I want my children to be here, too. Because they are too young so they do not know what KR is.”
- **Cheng Chhunheang**, 22 years old. “I am a Management student at the University of Management and Economics, Preah Sihanouk Province. I expect to understand more about the KR history, which I have little knowledge about. By participating in this Opening Ceremony, I have heard the KR survivors recalling their life experience during the KR Regime. I am delighted to join this event. I would definitely join this kind of event if there are more of these kinds. The space of the exhibition is slightly limited. At the same time, I would suggest the team (DC-Cam) to display the real objects such as clothes, pots, plows and others, which had been used during the KR Regime so as to explain the young people about their life during the KR Regime. I would visit this exhibition again with my friends because I want to know more about this regime. When I was young my parents used to recall about their life during this regime as a tool to advise our siblings when we made mistakes. My parents were separated from their family members to live in different area. I believe that when the young people do not have the knowledge about their own history they are vulnerable to be indoctrinated and easy to follow others. Therefore, learning about the KR history is very important for every Cambodian citizen not only to remember it, but also to avoid the recurrence of the regime.”
- “My name is **Hong Kosal**, 25 years old. I am the second year student of English Literature at University of Management and Economics, Preah Sihanouk Province. The title of the exhibition is very attractive which captured my interest as soon as I heard this title. I expected to learn about how Cambodian people were forcibly transferred and to find out more about the sufferings that the KR survivors had endured. From the explanation by the guest speakers, I have learned that “democratic regime” that the KR claimed was merely a name. In fact, the implementation was totally different from their title. People had been starved, put to hard labor, lived in pain, tortured and killed. At the meantime, freedom had also been restricted. During the KR regime, my father was not evacuated to another province; however, my parents had been separated from one another. They lived in different working units. My suggestion is that the team should inform other schools and universities about the existence of this exhibition. Moreover, study tours should be initiated in order to provide more opportunities to young students to learn about this atrocious regime.”

Photo:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/The_Forced_Transfer_Exhibition_in_Takeo_Museum/index.html

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/The_Forced_Transfer_Exhibition_in_Preah_Sihanouk_Museum/index.html

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/pdf/The_Forced_Transfer--The_Second_Evacuation_of_People_During_The_Khmer_Rouge_Regime.pdf

TSL Genocide Museum, Phnom Penh

Sweden and DC-Cam has signed agreement of TSL Development Project with financial support of amount of USD 27,500. The team has received the exhibition "Dinner with Pol Pot" from the Living History of Sweden. In team time, the team asked for English caption in order to set up exhibition as a part of TSL Development Project.

The team worked on another exhibition on child survivor at TSL genocide museum. The team contacted different sources to search for high quality print photos since the original file of the photo the team has is an old one and low resolution. On April 4th, the Museum Team installed an outdoor exhibition depicting the child survivors of genocide from S-21 prison where more than 14,000 people were tortured, raped and killed. This exhibition is dedicated to the memory of victims at TSL Genocide Museum. The exhibit is 5.45m by 7m in size and is located against the back wall between building A and B, which is exposed to the public who visit TSL when moving from building A to B.

The team supplied 28 DC-Cam publications, equal to 140 units and worth of USD 1,037 to TSL's library upon the request of the museum director.

The Museum Team revised its existing exhibitions at TSL Genocide Museum in order to reprint the exhibits and re-install them. Those exhibits are now on display at TSL Genocide Museum's building C and D. The existing exhibitions that need to reprint are (1) Genocide: Who are the Senior KR Leaders to be Judged? (2) The Victims of History: Voice of the KR Victims and Perpetrators, (3) Stilled Lives: Photographs from the Cambodian Genocide, (4) Justice and Responsibility, and (5) The ECCC Tour. On May 12-15, the Museum Team installed a new outdoor exhibit at TSL Genocide Museum. This exhibition recalls the return home of Cambodians after genocide. The exhibit is 5.45m by 7m in size and is located against the back wall between building C and D, exposed to the public who visit TSL when moving from building C to D.

Comments from Visitors on DC-Cam's Outdoor Exhibitions at TSL Genocide Museum

Chan Sinarith was born in Kampong Cham Province. He currently works as an English tour guide in Siem Reap area, Siem Reap Province.

"This is my first visit to Toul Sleng. In fact, I just visited my friend who lives in Phnom Penh and then I asked to visit here. Moreover, as I am a tour guide, it is required to know a lot about histories. Before visiting here, I used to hear about KR but it is too little. When I am

here, the two exhibitions are the most interesting and attractive. I am not sure where the previous installation is. However, having this display is better than leaving free space. This exhibit emphasized the real activities during KR.”

Sov Lida is a first year student at University of Health Sciences. She commented, “I learned KR from my relatives. They said there was no education that time. We could not go shopping even though we had money. This is the second time for me to visit Toul Sleng. When I enter here, the two outdoor exhibitions are interesting pictures. I can find it immediately. The exhibition color is appropriate with the context of story. But I want to suggest that it would be better if we could display the exhibit as a whole story.”

Chhay Sitheng is a first year student at University of Health Sciences. “I heard people talking about the torture equipment at Toul Sleng and now I can see them with my own eyes. And another thing, my relatives said during KR regime, the family members were not allowed to live together. And they were given insufficient food. From my view, the two outdoor exhibits were placed a bit far from the causeway so the visitors might be careless about that.”

San Sam-un is a first year student at one of universities in Phnom Penh. “Before I came here, I heard about the arrest of people into Toul Sleng prison that is why I want to see the real place with my own eyes. The boys in the picture are so pitiful. Fortunately, one of them did survive. About the display of the exhibits, it is good enough, not too small or big, and in an appropriate place. We can find it immediately when we walk across other buildings in Toul Sleng.”

Bun Sour, male, 48 years-old, from Phnom Penh. “I almost cannot describe out loud about my life during KR period, it reminds me of the difficulties. However, I used to visit Toul Sleng in 1979 that was the early time of KR’s collapse. At that time, blood traces and torture equipment were still marked in the Toul Sleng buildings. During the KR regime, I lived in the forest in Pusat Province, which should not be a place for people. As a result, I lost relatives. They disappeared until now.”

Ms. Carier comes from Australia. “I have known the KR story by reading the books. Generally, I think, the whole thing here is tragic. And I cannot understand why one of your own Cambodians did this for years and got away with it. It is horific. It was not even from the outside but it was your own. I just think it should not be. I have already visited the two exhibitions of S-21 which is located behind Building between A-B and C-D. They are very good. I really like them. It seems real.”

The Sleuk Roka Project at the complexes of Koh Ker Temple, Preah Vihear Province

After months revising the MoU for the Sleuk Roka project with APSARA Authority, two copies of the final draft of the MoU has been sent to APSARA Authority in Phnom Penh to be signed.

The Museum Team re-sent a follow-up email to Mr. Ea Darith about the approval for the Sleuk Roka Project. According to Mr. Darith, the team needs to revise the content of the MoU again, especially by removing specific names of the Authority for the Protection and

Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap (APSARA Authority's) officials from the MoU - namely H.E Soeung Kong, Ea Darith and Phin Samnang – and, regardless of an advisor to the project, Dr. Chen Chanratana. More importantly, since the team has been told about the internal interest in APSARA Authority which internally associate “museum contract” with Thai investors, meaning that none of the museum could be established or allowed to be in Siem Reap. It seems a word “Museum of Memory” is sensitive. The team, therefore, has decided to remove the word “Museum” from the MoU by using specific word “branch of SRI” instead. For now, the MoU is needed to be corrected very carefully by the director of the Museum of Memory and Management Team before submitting to the APSARA authority again.

The team recruited two volunteers, Horn Chhun Leang and You Chin Kheng, 1st year architecture students from RUFA to draw the ornaments, dresses, gestures of Koh Ker sculptures at the National Museum and research on Koh Ker documents. In doing so, it aims to provide the foundation for the two dancers Belle and Narim, who work on the Women of Koh Ker project, to create a possible performance inspired from Koh Ker arts. In the meantime, dancers, Belle and Narim, were asked to organize their plan to set up the project.

On March 1, the team presented its Sleuk Roka Project to the public audience during the conference on Koh Ker Temple entitled “Koh Ker, the Lost Wonder” at Zaman University, Phnom Penh. The conference was held by Kerdommel Khmer.

Museum of Memory in Siem Reap

The team contacted staff from APSARA Authority in order to follow up the letter sent to HE Mr. Bun Narith, Director of APSARA Authority, and H.E Mr. Soeung Kong, requesting the permission to build the physical building of the MOM in Siem Reap. The APSARA staff has confirmed that the letter has been received.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, the team has installed a security camera at Angkor Conservation. In addition, on April 3, the Museum Team met with Mr. Sothin, director of Angkor Conservation Department, to discuss the future collaboration between the two institutions on arts and culture.

On May 6-9, the Museum Team met with Mr. Sothin, director of Angkor Conservation Department, to discuss about future collaboration between the two institutions, and met with Yeay An, the landlord at Prey Koy Commune, to update about DC-Cam's request to the APSARA Authority in order to build the Museum of Memory

The team met Mr. Prak Sonnara, the newly appointed director general of Department of Heritage of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, to discuss the collaboration between the Museum of Memory and the Ministry on the establishment of research and conservation work at the Angkor Conservation Department. Following Mr. Sonnara's comments, the team revised the MoU accordingly.

The team contacted H.E Mr. Soeung Kong to conduct interview for shooting the heritage/archaeological artifact documentary film. As a result, he has agreed to the

interview with the team. In the meantime, the team also conducted research at the National Museum for further documents to develop proposals and research focus.

D. Research Center

Book of Memory

Although the Book of Memory Project is facing a significant shortfall of financial support, significantly the related progressive work is underway. One full time staff is tasked to move forward with the help from 10 volunteers. They are compiling a book of records of names of those who died under the KR regime from 1975 to 1979 and those who disappeared during that period. They continued to crosscheck names collected from DC-Cam documents to avoid repetition and to find out whether there are links between those names. This year the team read and summarized 562 (from a total of 7,193 confessions) S-21 confessions for inclusion in the book of memory. They entered 195 worksheets into computer. They also interviewed survivors and collected 39 biographies of people who died or are missing under the Khmer Rouge regime.

In October, they input into computer 195 worksheets, including the names and biographies of 31 people who died under KR regime. In November, the team edited information of 600 deceased victims who had been reported by their relatives. The team is also preparing an alphabetical list of S-21 prisoners. These names would then be used, with additional information from the confessions, for the book of memory.

In December, the team received information about three people who died under the KR. The team also read 30 confessions and wrote a short summary of each prisoner for inclusion in the book of memory. In January, the team completed reading 132 confessions and summarized these confessions into 100 pages for inclusion within the book of memory. In February and March, the volunteers summarized 175 confessions from S-21 prison.

For the same period the team recorded biographies of two people who died and 3 three people who disappeared under the KR regime. From April to June, the team summarized 125 confessions from S-21 prison. In addition, they recorded biographies of three people who died under the KR regime.

From July to September, the team summarized 100 confessions from S-21 prison. The project has moved further with shared funding from the Coalition of the Sites of Conscience. The project leader Dr. Kok-Thay ENG met on Skype with representatives from the Coalition to discuss objectives, plans and programming for an upcoming meeting in Istanbul in October 2014.

Research and Writing

DC-Cam continues to conduct lengthy research papers for publication. Mr. Yin Nean who is an archivist at DC-Cam continued writing his book on a history of S-21's transformation as a genocide museum. He completed a first draft and the book is being reviewed by DC-Cam research director Dr. Kok-Thay Eng. His book would be titled as: Toul Sleng: From Education to Prison and Back.

The team explored outline and feasibility of a research on for a monograph called: *Politics of Racism in Cambodia*. This research draws lessons from the Khmer Rouge racial killings, racist mobilization in pre-Khmer Rouge time and evaluate contemporary racist political platforms. The research seeks to increase awareness on perils of racist ideologies.

This year the team completed a research entitled: *Teaching Genocide in Cambodia: Local Initiatives and Global Connections*. This research is currently seeking funding for publication next year.

The team also completed a research entitled: *Dynamics of Cambodia's Reconciliation Process: 1979-2007*. This research is currently seeking funding for publication next year.

The team also explored a scope and feasibility of a research entitled: *The Khmer Rouge's Self-Destruction: An Analysis of Its Political Administration*. This research will begin next year with collection of relevant documents, identifying informants, interviews and writing.

The team also completed a research entitled: *Anlong Veng: A History of the Khmer Rouge's Last Stronghold*. This research will be published in the first quarter of 2015 in both Khmer and English language.

Translation and Publication

DC-Cam continued with translation of English materials for Khmer readers. This year the team translated Dr. Kok-Thay Eng's dissertation entitled "From the KR to Hambali: Cham Identities in a Global Age" which is funded by the Swiss Confederation represented by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, acting through Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, SDC Representation Office Phnom Penh. This dissertation has 416 pages long in double space in English and the completed translation is 480 pages. The expected final outcome of this project is 6,000 copies published in Khmer language. The book was successfully printed in mid-December 2014.

The team also published a book entitled *When Duch Laughs*. The book was published together with survivor stories, rare photographs from S-21, Duch's recent photographs, and the transcripts of Duch's recent interview conducted by Savina Sirik and Dr. Kok-Thay Eng in 2012.

In addition, the translation of *The Killing of Cambodia: Geography, Genocide and the Unmaking of Space* from English to Khmer language (320 pages) was completed and is being designed for publication.

Assistance to Scholars and Researchers

DC-Cam continued to provide research assistance to the following individuals:

Professor JoAnn Lutz from Texas A&M University's Department of Political Science who is conducting her research on KR's foreign policy. Professor Lutz has been affiliated with DC-Cam in the past few years in her research on various topics about the KR history.

Ken Finis is a post graduate research student at Macquarie University in Sydney, Australia. He wrote to DC-Cam to enquire whether there might be any opportunities for research or internship with DC-Cam in early 2014. He was particularly interested in the issue of the effects of trauma on the next generations and culturally appropriate efforts towards healing.

Adam Kochanski is a PhD candidate of School of Political Studies at the University of Ottawa. His research focuses on the use of community-based transitional justice processes in post-conflict societies.

Timothy Williams is a lecturer at Marburg University in Germany and he was doing his PhD at the Free University in Berlin. His PhD research is on the topic of perpetrators in genocide, focusing on the ordinary people, not the leaders of the genocide.

James Nakis is currently undertaking a Masters (by research) at La Trobe University, Australia. His research focused on the ECCC, and, specifically, non-governmental organisations and their role in assisting survivor-victims participating at the ECCC.

Rochelle Braaf was an international advisor of the Australian Volunteer for International Development. Her research focused on gender-based violence against ethnic minorities under the KR.

DC-Cam continued to host Reiko Okawa, an associate professor from Meiji Gakuin University, Japan, who is conducting her research on Islam in Cambodia. In this process DC-Cam assisted her in identifying interviewees, making field trips and locating relevant documents.

David Rao is an undergraduate student at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota, USA. He is currently pursuing a research project looking at the contrasting attitudes towards the memory of the KR between Cambodians and Cambodian-Americans, and would appreciate the opportunity to conduct research with DC-Cam materials, specifically any written communications between family members or friends during or after the KR regime. He will be visiting Cambodia in December 2013 and January 2014 for this research.

Pierre Beauregard is an associate professor in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures at National Taiwan University. He is doing a research on Canadian writer

Madeleine Thien's most recent work *Dogs at the Perimeter*. This novel focuses powerfully on the connections between Cambodia and Canada during and after the KR regime. In his research so far, he found some DC-Cam publications in Taiwan but it was not enough. He hoped to consult the full range of DC-Cam publications and archives to get a better sense of Cambodia in the 1970s.

Julie Fleischman is a physical anthropology doctoral student at Michigan State University in the United States. She spoke with Dr. Alex Hinton who provided her with information about DC-Cam assistance for researchers. He suggested that she contact DC-Cam regarding an analysis of the remains from Toul Sleng. Her academic and applied interest is in forensic anthropology. She is currently in the process of defining her dissertation topic, and her primary research focus is skeletal trauma, particularly resulting from human rights conflicts. She would like to document patterns of skeletal trauma in remains that have been exhumed from mass graves and to use theoretical models to interpret both the trauma and the mass graves. While this particular research may not be possible, she would ideally like to focus on skeletal trauma combining both the forensic literature and anthropological theory. After reviewing the DC-CAM website, it seems that some forensic analysis was undertaken on ten skulls and that mapping projects of mass graves have been completed. She wanted to extend more forensic analysis. She worked for a time in Lithuania on remains from a Soviet-era mass grave, giving her a clear understanding that human remains from these circumstances are extremely politically, socially, and religiously sensitive. She would greatly like to contribute to an understanding of the trauma caused by the KR, and her specialty is skeletal analysis.

Sophie Stading is a master student of social anthropology and gender studies at Gottingen University in Germany. She is interested in the work of the Gender Based Violence Project. She would like to gain more insight in DC-Cam projects relating to gender under the KR. She was keen on attending DC-Cam's work, reading documents, looking at data collected or doing an internship at DC-Cam. Her bachelor thesis was about bio-politics and marriage practice of the KR. During the course of her bachelor she did one semester abroad at the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP). Now she plans to visit Cambodia for continuing research on this topic for her master thesis. She is particularly interested in the topic of gender-based violence during the regime of the KR and the postponement of gender-based violence at the ECCC. Gaining knowledge about the sexual and gender-based violence during DK is important. Sophie plans to visit Cambodia in February 2014 and hope she can stay in the country for about one or two months.

Sock Keng, a student from National University of Singapore, is planning to conduct her research on the Renakse Petitions to be done in 2014. Mainly, she will seek to reconstruct the project to collect petitions and signatures from people all over Cambodia, covering its initiation, implementation and outcome. She requested for assistance in her research while helping DC-Cam in their museum project. With DC-Cam's assistance in translation/interpretation and archival research in general, she plans to come to DC-Cam in later December 2013.

Tom Reeves is currently a student at Newcastle University in England in his final year. He plans to write his dissertation on Cambodia, specifically the KR regime. He has been using DC-Cam's website for his research and found it a brilliant resource. He later enquired about

more resources that are not posted on the website and could be sent to him as soft copies. He welcomed information in English. Unfortunately DC-Cam was able to provide him with limited amount of English archival information. This is an area where DC-Cam has been trying to address through digitalization and translation projects. These projects have not been completed. Tom was keen to see if there have been cadre interviews translated as he was interested in tackling the issue of guilt.

John Fredrik was a medical student in Norway. He was doing a paper on defining genocide and had used Dr. Kok-Thay Eng's article on "Redefining genocide." He was requesting proper citation of the article and some permission to use it in his paper. His paper was written in Norwegian.

Michael Mascuch is a professor at UC Berkeley. He has been a DC-Cam long-term researcher working on various topics. Specifically he has been working the past few years on S-21 photos and KR photography. Professor Mascuch plans to return to DC-Cam in December to consult further documentations with his expanded views for his research. He spent one week at DC-Cam recently with generous help from DC-Cam's volunteer to locate sources about photography and film units during the DK years or earlier, in particular S-21 confessions by film and photography technicians or any confessions that make extensive reference to them.

Caroline Bennett is a PhD student from University of Kent. She came to DC-Cam a year ago and returned again in December 2014. She is writing her dissertation on the relationships to mass graves across the country. She would like to interview some people who lost relatives during KR and were willing to talk about it. DC-Cam provided her assistance on locating those people.

Dr. Peter Quinn is a research associate at the Australian National University. He enquired about DC-Cam documents entitled "KR Secret Santerbal (S-21) Archives" contained in 72 microfilm reels. These documents are available in microfilm format at both DC-Cam's Phnom Penh and Rutgers University offices.

Dr. Guy Beauregard is an associate professor at the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, National Taiwan University. He is currently doing research on Canadian writer Madeleine Thien's most recent work "Dogs at the Perimeter." This novel focuses powerfully on the connections between Cambodia and Canada during and after the KR regime. Dr. Beauregard has been fortunate to find some related DC-Cam publications, but he needed further assistance in terms of archival and secondary materials.

Mr. Mathew Lauren Bin Bukit is a researcher from the Embassy of Brunei Darussalam. He was interested in domestic and international policies of the KR and would like to consult documents at DC-Cam.

Sophie Stading was interested in the work of the Gender-Based Violence Project and would like to understand more about DC-Cam's projects. She is a master student of social anthropology and gender studies at Gottingen University in Germany. She was interested in the topic of gender-based violence during the regime of the KR and the inclusion (respectively the postponement) of GBV at the ECCC. Her bachelor thesis was about

biopolitics and marriage practice of the KR. During the course of her bachelor she did one semester abroad at the Royal University of Phnom Penh.

Han-Yian Sie is a student of architecture from Germany. She was preparing her master's thesis on "Design for a Memorial for the Victims of the KR". This topic was personally connected to her. Her parents came to Cambodia in the 1930s. They set up their own business until the terror of the KR started. Many of her family members died. Her parents escaped and came to Paris where they met each other. They married and went to Oberhausen in West Germany where she was born. For a long time she did not know much about the facts of the history of her family but the older she grew the more she wanted to know about it. She aims to make her designs to serve educational purposes.

Dong-Yeob Kim is an assistant professor from Busan University of Foreign Studies. He was doing research on the KR's foreign policy. He visited DC-Cam to seek assistance in locating suitable materials for this purpose.

Timothy Williams is a lecturer at Marburg University in Germany and is doing his PhD at the Free University in Berlin. His PhD research is on the topic of perpetrators in genocide, focusing on the ordinary people, not the leaders of the genocide. Specifically, he was looking at: one, why they participated and what their motivations were, trying to synthesize the current literature on this topic (drawing on sociology, psychology, political science, anthropology as well as the case studies done so far, primarily in the Holocaust and Rwanda) to a more over-arching theory of participation; two, he was trying to develop a model which shows people's individual pathways into genocide participation.

Rebecca Gidley is a PhD student at the Australian National University being supervised by Professor Robert Cribb. Her research focused on the creation rather than the operation of the KRT. She was interested in cases of "transitional justice" that did not fit the typical model of a transition; in Cambodia both because of the long delay and because it was unclear what was being transitioned from and to.

DC-Cam continued to host Reiko Okawa, an associate professor from Meiji Gakuin University, Japan, who was conducting her research on Islam in Cambodia. In this process DC-Cam assisted her in identifying interviewees, making field trips and locating relevant documents. She completed writing her paper on "Cham Hidden Documents in Cambodia: Islam in the Pol Pot Period." She also completed another paper on "Cham Kruand the KR Period."

Rachel Jacobs is a PhD student from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She was planning to be in Cambodia this summer working on some more exploratory pre-dissertation research. She wanted to use DC-Cam's archives and talk to the staff about their experiences doing outreach work.

Amanda Kent is a postgraduate student at the University of York in the UK studying social research. She was preparing an assignment looking at The Day of Remembrance held every May 20th in Cambodia and was seeking any documentary material relating to this event and any other post-genocide commemoration events held in Cambodia.

Alex Hinton is a professor of anthropology at Rutgers University. He conducted his research on S-21. He consulted DC-Cam archives and met with relatives of S-21 victims.

Jen Zelnick is a master of anthropology student at the University of Chicago. Last year she lived in Cambodia as a Luce Scholar. For her MA thesis she was continuing to work with Cambodia, specifically Cambodian refugees living in Chicago. Her project explored the ways in which Cambodians living in Chicago self-identified as refugees, citizens, subjects, victims, and survivors simultaneously, and the ways that these identities matched and did not match with the United States' affordance of social services and other benefits. She was also interested in health outcomes of these individuals.

Yuna C. Han is a PhD student in international relations at University of Oxford. She was working on a multi-case comparative study on why weak states of the so-called 'Global South' would choose to pursue an international mechanism of accountability following domestic mass violence, such as in the form of a self-referral to the ICC or request to the international community for an internationalized tribunal. She was trying to understand how preference for certain forms of accountability fit in within the greater political strategy of power consolidation and regime survival of the political elites of transitioning or weak(er) states. She conceptualized the Cambodian case as a type of counter-example—while the 'state,' or specifically, elite political actors, had shown a high level of agency in participating in engaging with international demands of accountability for KR crimes, it seemed that actors have shown strong resistance to specifically international modes of criminal accountability.

Lucia Dubajova is a master's degree student of Asian-Pacific studies at the National Sun Yat-sen University in Kaohsiung, Taiwan. She was doing research about Cambodian genocide, particularly about the ECCC and transitional justice in Cambodia. She wanted to conduct some interviews with DC-Cam staff members. She wanted to make an interview with a person who can speak English. She also wanted to meet up with victims of Cambodian genocide.

Didier Epelbaum is a historian specialized in the Holocaust period, a retired journalist (editor) at public French TV and a university teacher. He is currently studying the methods of recruitment of executioners in the four genocides of the 20th century: Turks and Kurds, German Nazis, KR and Hutus in Rwanda, looking for what they have in common. He got the idea of this research after visiting TSL and Choeung Ek in 2013. The stories about the cruelty of the KR guards, the "killing tree" in particular, reminded him of the attitudes of the SS, the Turks or the Hutu militias with their victims.

Caitlin Brown visited DC-Cam in September 2013 to study for her final-year project at a university in the UK. Her dissertation is on the construction of memory of the KR within the TSL Genocide Museum and also through education since 1979. She has been looking for any articles about the educational policies of the PRK government throughout the 1980s and 1990s but she has not been successful. She was looking for textbooks teaching about the KR that were used in schools during this period. She was also looking for newspaper articles regarding the education of the KR regime. She was basically discussing how education of the KR was used as a political tool throughout the 1980s and early 1990s, also how it has

progressed since the establishment of peace in Cambodia and how this has affected the overall memory of the KR regime.

Dr. Diana Sankey is a teaching fellow and co-director of the Centre for Criminal Law and Criminal Justice at Durham University in the UK. She researched the ECCC and visited Cambodia in June to conduct research at the Court. Her focus was on Case 002/01, particularly on the treatment by the Court of crimes related to the forced population movements and to starvation. She was wondering if DC-Cam was currently conducting any projects related to these types of offences and if DC-Cam has any publications or resources on this topic.

Gnyata Patel is a high school student from United States. She and her friends were participating in the National History Day competition. In this contest, students across the nation choose an event in history by following the theme. This year's theme is "Rights & Responsibilities". (<http://www.nhd.org/>.) They were creating a website on Pol Pot's responsibility for the Cambodian Genocide. They were looking for documents, newspapers, primary sources, or contact information of the survivors of the Cambodian Genocide. Han-Yian Sie is a student of architecture from Muenster in Germany. She was working on her thesis entitled "Design for a Memorial for the Victims of the Khmer Rouge". She was particularly interested in helping with design for a memorial and the project for the new SRI.

Jeremy Morelock is a former staff member of the University of Southern California Shoah Foundation and he was traveling to Cambodia to work on a documentary about the landmine problem. He requested a video interview with Dr. Kok-Thay ENG on the KR genocide, landmines and other KR legacies.

Chanroeun Pa is a PhD candidate at the Centre for Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics at Charles Sturt University, Australia. He was looking for information relating to creating a Cham-English Dictionary. He also requested contact information on appropriate Cham intellectuals who could assist him in the project.

Mariana dos Santos Parra is master's degree candidate from the University of Basque Country, in Spain. She was writing her dissertation about the role of the international community in Cambodia in the aftermath of the conflict and genocide. She was seeking assistance from DC-Cam to conduct her research, particularly to answer one of her surveys which are focused on the point of view of the Cambodian people and leaders and that aims to contribute to her analysis.

Aisha Down is a student at Harvard University. In the past three years, she has worked as a translator of Cambodian poetry with the former editor of the Nou Haich journal. Aisha speaks Khmer fluently. Aisha was planning to return to Cambodia next year with a Fulbright grant, for the purpose of translating (and studying) Khmer forgiveness narratives.

Cheryl Yin is a linguistic anthropology PhD student in the department of anthropology of the University of Michigan. In September last year she was applying for her grant to study Khmer language development in Cambodia in pre -and post-KR periods. Dr. Kok-Thay ENG provided her a letter of affiliation so that she could use DC-Cam as a base for her research. This year Cheryl has won this scholarship and travelled to Cambodia to begin her research.

David Sanchez is a recent university graduate of Vanderbilt University in the United States. He is currently in Phnom Penh on scholarship learning about the country's history through interviews with NGOs in hopes of garnering a better understanding of the impact of the genocide on today's current social and political environment. David read about DC-Cam in Joel Brinkley's book *Cambodia's Curse*. He visited DC-Cam and studied DC-Cam's missions, objectives and projects.

Bradley Darin attended Daegu International School in Korea. He was working on a project for National History Day on the Cambodian Genocide and Pol Pot. He would like to reach out to people with greater knowledge the KR regime. He wanted to set up an interview with survivors as he had a section of the project dedicated just to the victims of the KR. He would like to locate materials that could help his projects.

Timothy Williams was a lecturer at Marburg University in Germany and was doing his PhD at the Free University in Berlin. His PhD research was on the topic of perpetrators in genocide, focusing on the ordinary people, not the leaders of the genocide. Specifically, he was looking at: one, why they participated and what their motivations were, trying to synthesize the current literature on this topic (drawing on sociology, psychology, political science, anthropology as well as the case studies done so far, primarily in the Holocaust and Rwanda) to a more over-arching theory of participation; two, he was trying to develop a model which shows people's individual pathways into genocide participation.

Lindsay Gasik conducted her research on Durian fruits and how it was used during the KR period. She went to Kep and visited the Phnom Voar pepper and durian plantations yesterday. She was interested to learn that this mountain was a stronghold of the KR until 1997. With advice from DC-Cam, she spoke to a few of the durian farmers and asked about whether or not the KR cut down durian trees. They told her that in Kampot many durian trees were cut down, but they were preserved in Kep to serve to officers on holiday. She spoke to a durian farmer near Memot, on the border with Vietnam, who said that life was better under the KR regime. This is the first person from whom she heard that narrative.

Henrietta Zeffert is a PhD student visiting Cambodia from The London School of Economics and Political Science. Henrietta's research focused on human rights and in particular the right to housing in Phnom Penh. The work covers 20th century history.

Chea Takihiro is an international relations student in Kemerak University. He was researching a topic about relations between Cambodia and China during the 1970s. He requested to read primary documents and other materials that might be available at DC-Cam.

Hudson McFann is a PhD Student at Rutgers University, Department of Geography. He studied the KR's ideology of killings. He visited DC-Cam, requested documents and guidelines on sharpening his research questions. He has so far been focusing on identifying documents with key information (such as usage of terms like "somraam," "somnal" and "bos somat"), in order to prepare for closer analysis upon his return to Rutgers. He wanted to copy a large number of documents. Unfortunately DC-Cam allowed only a photocopy of a small number of pages.

Staff Development and Advanced Degree Training

Staff development at DC-Cam is a critical key to its success and the attainment of its main objectives of memory and justice. Given its importance, advanced degree opportunity is provided and encouraged with no discrimination of gender, race or religion. This reflects the policy of the Center which states “male and female staff should be given equal encouragement and opportunity to study abroad.”

Ms. Farina So, Cham minority and author of *The Hijab of Cambodia: Memories of Cham Muslim Women after the KR* was admitted to a PhD program in Global Studies at University of Massachusetts Lowell (UMASS Lowell), USA. She started her program in September 2013. However, she will work intermittently for DC-Cam.

Ms. Savina Sirik, Office Manager and Museum Director, was admitted into an MA program in Geography at Kent State University, USA, which began August 2013. She will be on academic leave for two years. However, she is still in charge of all project activities that were under her care at DC-Cam.

Ms. Kunthy Seng graduated with an MA in Thai Studies from Chulalongkorn University, Thailand. She has come back to work on Sleuk Rith’s Museum of Memory.

Ms. Samphoas Huy graduated with an MA from Rutgers University in the USA. She is now continuing her studies in a PhD program and conducting her field research in Cambodia. She continues to help the museum team in their activities.

Sophorn Huy successfully graduated with an MBA from the La Salle University, the Philippines and is back to work as finance director at DC-Cam.

Mr. Sok-Kheang Ly received his PhD degree from Coventry University in March this year.

Mr. Kimsroy Sokvisal received full funding to study toward a master degree at Kent State University. He started his program in early 2014.

Mr. Nhean Socheat, team leader of Searching for the Truth magazine, received full funding to study for a master’s degree in art and archeology at SOAS in UK, starting in late July 2014.

Pongrasy Pheng received his MA degree from La Salle University. He has returned to DC-Cam to work with the school team.

International Training

Mr. Ouch Makara, a newly recruited staff member, was invited to join the film training in South Korea and Thailand. And Lim Cheytoath, a member of Fair Trial Observation team, will go to South Korea to attend the human rights training.

One staff member Morm Sophat went to Kent State University to take two months of training on GIS. Fatily Sa and Penhsamnang Kan are going to do an internship at Lowell High School, USA.

International Cooperation

In October, Mr. Youk Chhang was involved periodically with ICTJ in releasing a press release regarding “A Global Call for Victims’ Rights to Be Upheld in Prijedor, Bosnia and Herzegovina”. The press release is available at <http://ictj.org/news/global-call-victims%E2%80%99-rights-be-upheld-prijedor-bosnia-and-herzegovina>

In November, Dara Vanthan worked with Al Jazeera English (TV) to produce a story about the KR. During that course of work, DC-Cam provided Al Jazeera producer/reporter Florence Looi access to KR footage at the film archive of the Center. Finally, she got some film footages useful for the story which was aired on Al Jazeera TV and available at <http://m.aljazeera.com/story/2013103085332352990>.

DC-Cam worked closely with Cambodian-German Viry Kem by providing her some photos of KR leaders, which are rare in obtaining them elsewhere, and which are useful for her documentary film “Bonne Nuit Papa”. According to her, the film will be premiered in Phnom Penh in March 2014.

On November 13th, Youk Chhang hosted the visit by Ambassador Richard S. Williamson, IRI Board Member (IRI-DC), Mr. Sam LaHood, Program Officer for Asia Division (IRI-DC), Mr. Jeffrey Phillips, Resident Program Officer (IRI-Hong Kong), and Ms. Jessica Keegan, Resident Country Director (IRI-Cambodia), at DC-Cam.

Youk Chhang, one of the members of the Board, was invited by Syria Justice and Accountability Center (SJAC) to join the Board meeting on November 8th in the Hague, the Netherlands.

On February 16-22, deputy director Dara Vanthan provided three-day workshop at the office of National Democratic Institute’s Program in South Korea on documenting human rights violations which focused on North Korean’s human rights violations. The workshop was funded by NDI’s program in Korea and NDI in Washington DC. There were about twenty Koreans whose work related to human rights in North Korea who took part in that workshop. One participant wrote an email to Mr. Vanthan expressing her satisfaction in taking part in the workshop. She wrote that:

Thank you for your willingness to answer my questions in the workshop. Maybe, I think, some of the questions might be tough for you. However, you gave a great answers and showed a nice attitude toward us. [A]t the end of the workshop, I received very good idea which is how can we make a document administration system and thought what can we do in the future. I owe my idea to you.:)!!!!

Mr. Vanthan was interviewed by OTV and Daily NK news. Learn more at <http://www.dailynk.com/english/read.php?catald=nk02500&num=11560>

March 7th, director Youk Chhang delivered a speech at the 25th Session of Human Rights Council in Geneva on genocide prevention.

“In other news, you’ll never guess who is coming to speak at my school tomorrow...Anne

Heindel. Can you believe it? I am so thrilled to have had my experience at DC-Cam last summer – my time in Cambodia truly changed my life and is coming full-circle. While sitting at the ECCC yesterday, both DC-Cam and your name came up. To say I was swollen with pride would be an understatement.” **Ashlee Stetser, MA**

Media Coverage

Selected Articles

- On October 1st, Eco Seed online media posted an article entitled “A River Changes Course Exposes Cambodia’s Environmental Woes.” This DC-Cam documentary film is increasingly used worldwide to educate audiences about globalization given the fact that development is impacting human life in many ways. Film Producer Kalyanee Mam, on the occasion of discussion, said “I’m not saying that development is bad, but I’m just wondering if it takes into account the environmental consequences (that impact people)...And in the case of Cambodia, that’s not being taken into account”. *Read the whole article at <http://www.ecoseed.org/business/us/17125-a-river-changes-course-exposes-cambodia-s-environmental-woes>*
- Translation of the interview with Youk Chhang for the Austrian weekly magazine "Die Furche" posted on local Reasmei Kampuchea newspaper, issue 6232, twenty first year, on October 1st, 2013.
- Huffington Post posted “Sundance Grand Jury Winner Discusses KR Legacy In Cambodia (VIDEO)” on October 9th which quoted Kalyanee Mam saying ““If [people] do know anything about Cambodia, it’s about the KR [...] “but very few people realize or understand the atrocities that are happening in Cambodia right now.” *See more at http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/10/08/sundance-grand-jury-cambodia_n_4065777.html*
- On October 11th, Mr. Youk Chhang was quoted by the Cambodia Daily newspaper in an article “Female Victims of KR Regime Given a Voice” as he gave significance to female testimony. He said and was quoted in the article, “When we speak to male survivors, they talk about prison and torture, but women describe low life was like to be a mother and try to feed your child with a grain of rice, only to have him die in your hand.”
- October 15th, VOA online posted an article “KRT Set for Closing Argument in Key Case”, quoting Mr. Chhang saying “We know that they never will be released for the rest of their lives unless they die like Ieng Sary. And even if they die in prison, to the Khmer people, I mean, they have been cursed by their bad karma. People look from a social expectation, and having a legal action that will confirm - even though it might not satisfy the justice defined by the book - but for the public these guys are convicted”. *Read more at <http://www.voanews.com/content/khmer-rouge-tribunal-set-to-hear-closing-arguments-first-case/1769777.html> and <http://www.dw.de/cambodians-await-justice-in-khmer-rouge-trial/a-17158540>*
- Dara Vanthan wrote the article “What Is the Closing Statement?” in Khmer and published on local newspaper Reasmei Kampuchar on October 15, 2013. This article explained to ordinary audiences without a legal background how to understand the closing statement proceedings before the ECCC and outcomes from such proceedings.
- Los Angeles Times, “Review: Cambodia's Evolution Vividly Captured in 'River Changes Course’”, *see more at [DC-Cam Annual Report 2014](http://www.latimes.com/entertainment/movies/moviesnow/la-</i></div><div data-bbox=)*

<http://www.npr.org/2013/10/28/241385303/in-cambodia-a-tide-of-change-sweeps-some-lives-under> and <http://www.npr.org/2013/10/28/241385303/in-cambodia-a-tide-of-change-sweeps-some-lives-under>

- Asia One World featured story about the visit by villagers brought to attend ECCC's TC trial of Closing Statement on October 16 by DC-Cam's Witnessing Justice Project. "Citizen Reporters' Spread the Word on KR Trial" was posted on October 18th. See more at <http://news.asiaone.com/news/world/citizen-reporters-spread-word-khmer-rouge-trial?page=0%2C0>
- Mr. Youk Chhang, was interviewed and published on *Cambodge Nouveau* in November.
- Mr. Youk Chhang was quoted in an article "Memorial Stupa at S-21 to Be Rebuilt as Civil Parties Reparations" by saying "Germany is funding the restoration project of this stupa which the Documentation Center of Cambodia encouraged. It was built by the genocide survivors in the early 1980s ... It will be a stupa with a Cambodian ornamental design and will be neither mosque, church or pagoda."
- Documentary on The Killing Fields star set for the screen, *The Phnom Penh Post*, December 20-26, 2013, page 9 quoting Mr. Youk Chhang as saying, "I remember thinking how can he be a Hollywood star? Everyone thinks of Hollywood stars as tall, blond and muscular but we saw the cousin of a refugee become a movie star!" He was referring to Haing Ngor, star of the movie "The Killing Fields." See more at <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/7days/documentary-killing-fields-star-set-screen>
- *Phnom Penh Post*, January 3-9, featured story of Youk Chhang having gone through genocide. See more at <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/7days/deafness-genocide>
- On January 29, *Reasmei Kampuchea* newspaper published an article about commune teacher training in Battambang Province under the title: Teaching Genocide towards Prevention, Peace and Harmony.
- On February 3, Youk Chhang was quoted in regard to the future of cases before the ECCC. As quoted by Voice of America (VOA) he said, "The investigations seem to be getting very long and without a clear strategy to finish. This is the tricky part. Even though both sides are now in agreement to work together, this still remains to be worked out between the two parties. So I urge [the] two parties to quickly establish an exit strategy as soon as it can be done." See more at <http://www.voanews.com/content/analysts-uncambodia-trial-agreement-positive-step/1843575.html>
- SEA GLOBE, February 2014, published the interview with Youk Chhang on new documentary film called *Don't Think I've Forgotten: Cambodia's Lost Rock & Roll*.
- *Phnom Penh Post*, 21 February 2014, Sculptor plans genocide memorial for historic French embassy grounds, Youk Chhang was quoted "[I] wholeheartedly supports Séra's memorial: "It's the wish for people in Cambodia, not just Séra, but all of us, that we must heal and move on." Read more at <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/7days/sculptor-plans-genocide-memorial-historic-french-embassy-grounds> [Supharidh wrote to Youk Chhang: Good morning Youk, Your comments quoted in this article are very pertinent. One of the mottos that I look up to was from Publius Syrus who said more than 2000 years ago: "Yesterday should be the teacher of today."]
- *The Cambodia Daily*, Thursday, April 17, 2014, New Exhibitions at TSL Remember Khmer Rouge Victims. See at <http://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/new-exhibitions-at-tuol%E2%80%88sleng-remember-khmer-rouge%E2%80%88victims-56636/>

- April 21, 2014, Ford Talk discusses history of Cambodian genocide. See at <http://www.michigandaily.com/article/final-ford-talk-discusses-implications-cambodian-genocide>
- PPP, Tuesday, 22 April 2014, The Forced Transfers. See at <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/analysis-and-op-ed/forced-transfers>

Radio

On October 29th, Kalyanee Mam, award-winning film director, producer and cinematographer, was interviewed by NPR staff regarding *A River Changes Course*, a 12-award-winning documentary film. It was an 8:15 minutes talk on many issues including a dramatic change in Cambodia and effects on Cambodian people. Listen to the talk at: <http://www.npr.org/player/v2/mediaPlayer.html?action=1&t=1&islist=false&id=241385303&m=241459539>

On December 7th, Khamboly Dy was invited to be a guest speaker at Hang Meas Radio FM104.5 as part of Youth for Peace's radio program. The topic for discussion was "Why did the KR kill people?" The call-in-talk show was run for an hour with a number of questions from the public.

On December 27th, Khamboly Dy was invited as a guest speaker at the Cambodian National Radio (FM105.75MHz). It was part of DC-Cam's community radio program. The discussion focused on five main topics: How did the KR come to power? Who were KR leaders? Why was KR defeated? Do we need to remember the KR atrocities? What is the importance of studying KR history?

Listserv

Every day DC-Cam sends out information about the KR and the ECCC to 4000 Listserv members.

IX. Appendices

Appendix A: Photos of the Zaha and DC-Cam teams to Siem Reap and Preah Vihear Province

March 11-15, 2014



Appendix B: Photos of Burmese monks, nuns, and NGO staff during their visit

March 19-22, 2014



Appendix C: Southeast Asia Globe's Interview with Youk Chhang

LAST QUESTION

"A LOT OF KHMER ROUGE WERE ARTISTS, SINGERS, MUSICIANS, DANCERS, FILMMAKERS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS, TOO"

Executive director of the Documentation Centre of Cambodia and executive producer of the documentary film *Don't Think I've Forgotten – Cambodia's Lost Rock & Roll*, which had its global premiere in Phnom Penh last month, **Youk Chhang** reminisces about an emotive time in the Kingdom's history

Q How did you get started on the film project?

A It was ten years ago, in 2004. We interview a lot of former Khmer Rouge and our aim is to get both sides of the story. When we spoke to them, some were artists themselves and others had met artists who they then killed. It was a recurring theme.

Soon after the Khmer Rouge collapsed and people were returning home, a song was written called "Oh, Phnom Penh". I love it and I hear it all the time – at weddings, karaoke, in nightclubs. People still play it and they don't realise what it's about. I asked my staff to go to the market to look for that song. I wanted the original but instead of finding the song, they found all these old albums – a whole box of them from the 1960s and 1970s. We met John (director John Pirozzi), and he fell in love with the music. It was a huge project and we didn't have much funding at the start but now, ten years later, we have our film.

Q How did it feel to work on something so uplifting?

A Genocide isn't just about the killing. A lot of Khmer Rouge were artists, singers, musicians, dancers, filmmakers and photographers, too. They had their own vocabulary, their own textbooks, they had their own way of thinking – it was just different and it made me want to know more. It's research that many



Man of memories: the documentary has been a deeply personal journey for Youk Chhang, bound up with his own memories of the music and singers

people overlook because of the overwhelming crimes committed by the Khmer Rouge. People forget the other side of it. But for me it was also personal; I had these records in my house when I was growing up and I memorised the songs. As a little boy I remember looking at all these musicians and artists and thinking: 'Wow, they are somebody.' And now, 40 years later, I feel it's an honour to discover them again.

Q Do you have a favourite song?

A Yes, a song I memorised as a child called "Ruomdoul Kratie" (or "The Flower of Kratie"). It is about a tree dancing down the Mekong River. Growing up, I always imagined that I would go to Paris, I would be well-educated, I would travel around

Cambodia, I would go to Kratie province and find a girl and I would marry her. In my mind it was beautiful. But I only visited Kratie in 1994 because of the war and I was disappointed. It wasn't so beautiful anymore like it was in the song, because during the Khmer Rouge era it was devastated. The river was dry and it was a poor province. We had the genocide and I didn't go to Paris. I didn't become the most handsome, educated traveller and find a girl. The song really captured my heart.

Q Of all the stories you heard from survivors, do you have a personal favourite?

A I loved all of the stories, but there was one in particular from a man called Sos Math. He was an Islamic singer who was married to the singer Ros Serey Sothea. It broke my heart because she had the courage to divorce him after he brutally attacked her. We lived in a society where women were expected to endure all the pain and all the suffering of domestic violence in silence – but she divorced him and went with her sister to Battambang province. She quit her career and she left. They both died during the genocide but I can't help imagining what would have happened if he had been nice to her and they hadn't divorced. Would she have had children? Would she still be on the stage today? That story really touched me. ■

Appendix D: ECCC Letter Recognizing DC-Cam's Contribution to the ECCC Process



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Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

Chambres Extraordinaires au sein des Tribunaux Cambodgiens

21 February 2014

Ref: /OCP/21-02-145

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir / Madam

I am the International Deputy Co-Prosecutor at the ECCC and have been in this position since shortly after the commencement of the court in July 2006. I am writing to acknowledge the assistance of the Documentation Centre of Cambodia (DC-Cam) in assisting the Co-Prosecutors in accessing relevant and probative evidence which directly effected the quality and speed in which the Co-Prosecutors could conduct it's preliminary investigation into the senior leaders and those most responsible for the mass crimes committed in Democratic Kampuchea.

Throughout this period from July 2006 until July 2007 when the Introductory Submission against 5 individuals was issued DC-Cam provided many thousands of documents which they had previously archived and catalogued. Following this period from July 2007 to the end of the judicial investigation in 2010 DC-Cam further assisted in providing more documentation numbering in the thousands to assist not only the Co-Investigating Judges in their investigation but the Defence, the Co-Prosecutors and Civil Parties. During this time DC-Cam also provided documentation relating to preliminary investigations being undertaken by the International Co-Prosecutor in Cases 003 and 004. After the end of the Case 002 investigation up until now DC-Cam have provided assistance to all parties including the Co-Prosecutors in all cases before the Court namely Case 001, 002/1, 002/2, 003 and 004. This assistance has included providing witness testimony from its staff, advice on available documentation and evidence, technical support in terms of reproducing and authenticating large volumes of originals which has involved months if not years of staff time on their part to meet the requests from the ECCC.

Aside from providing documentation DC-Cam have played in an invaluable role in allowing the Co-Prosecutors and their staff to participate in Outreach and Training events which assist in creating understanding and awareness of the Khmer Rouge period and the courts work to the general public. Often the court funds have not allowed as much participation in such events as the Co-Prosecutors would have liked, so DC-Cam has provided the infrastructure, logistics and networks for the Office of the Co-Prosecutors to participate more frequently. No other entity in Cambodia, governmental or non-governmental, has achieved so much in this area of justice and reconciliation relating to the Khmer Rouge Period with relatively so little resources as has DC-Cam. Outside of the ECCC's defined role, DC-Cam is clearly the leader in this field.

To conclude, DC-Cam's contribution to justice and reconciliation for the DK period was one of the major catalysts for the establishment of the Court and continues to be the singlemost influencing organisation in ensuring the truth gets told during the ECCC proceedings through its assistance to all parties at the Court and its general education of the public as to the importance of the ECCC's work.

The Co-Prosecutors remain available to provide more information on the role of DC-Cam at the ECCC if necessary.

Yours sincerely,

William Smith
International Deputy Co-Prosecutor
Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

CETC, Rue Nationale 4, Commune: Chaom Chao, District: Dangkao PO Box 71, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

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Appendix E: Details of Website Development

The Sleuk Rith Institute website (www.cambodiasri.org)

The Cambodia Law and Policy Journal (www.cambodialpj.org)

The Documentation Center of Cambodia website (www.dccam.org)

About DC-Cam

- <http://www.d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/Annual.htm>
- http://www.d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/DC-Cam_Second_Quarter_Report-January_March_2014.pdf
- <http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Finance/Finances.htm>

Archives/Documentation

- <http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Chronology.htm>
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Press_Release_01_April_2014.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Press_Release_01_April_2014_KH.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Press_Release_01_April_2014_EN.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Press_Release_07_April_2014.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC_PR_7_Apr_2014_Kh.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC_PR_7_Apr_2014_Eng.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Statement_24_April_2014.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Press_Release_20_May_2014.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Press_Release_26_May_2014.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Press_Release_29_May_2014.htm
- <http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/Photographs.htm>

ECCC Trial Observation/CTM

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Khmer_Version.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/ECCC_Trial_Observation_Booklet.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Former_is_Trouble%20_Aum-Khun.pdf

Living Documents

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/ECCC_Tour_and_Field_Trip_Reports.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Escaping_the_Khmer_Rouge_Atrocities.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Stung_Treng_Province_on_April_2-4_2014/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Pailin_Province_Punitive_Justice_Can_Help_Shape_Up_Society.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Reflecting_KR_Regime_Through_Banteay_Chhmars_Temple_is_Collapse.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/The_Khmer_Rouge_Regime_Takes_Self-Destruction_Path.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Srayang_Commune%27s_Lingering_Legacy_The_Civil_War_%281979-1998%29.pdf

Genocide Education Project

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Commune_Teacher_Training.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Thirteen_Commune_Teacher_Training_March_25-30_2014.htm

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2014/Teacher_Training_In_Prey_Veng_Province_on_March_25-30_2014/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Fourteen_Commune_Teacher_Training_April_05-10_2014.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Name_List_of_Teacher_for_14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Announcement_for_14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal--KH.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Announcement_for_14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal--EN.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Assignment_for_Trainees--14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Assignment_for_Trainers--14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Program_for_Opening_14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_5_April_2014.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Name_List_of_Teacher_for_14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2014/Teacher_Training_In_Kandal_Province_on_April_05-10_2014/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Teacher_Guidebook_2009.htm

Searching for the Truth Magazine

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh_magazine.htm
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue170.pdf>
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue171.pdf>
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue172.pdf>

Radio

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Live_show.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/5th_Live_Show.mp3

Photos

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos_Gallery.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Stung_Treng_Province_on_April_2-4_2014/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Fourteen_Commune_Teacher_Training_April_05-10_2014.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2014/Teacher_Training_In_Kandal_Province_on_April_05-10_2014/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Pailin_Province_on_April_23-25_2014/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Banteay_Meanchey_Province_on_May_08-10_2014/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Day_of_Remembrance_May_20_2014/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kratie_Province_on_May_28-30_2014/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Preak_Vihear_Province_on_June_11-13_2014/index.html

Publication

- <http://d.dccam.org/Publication/Monographs/Monographs.htm>

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា
1

June 30, 2014

RE: PROGRESS ON ESTABLISHING THE SLEUK RITH INSTITUTE

Ms. Dhulce-Janice McGuire
Democracy & Governance Officer
U.S. Agency for International Development
Embassy of the United States
#1, Street 96, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Dear Ms. McGuire:

I am writing to update you on our progress toward establishing the Sleuk Rith Institute (SRI) as a permanent Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam). Last week, three of my international advisors and I met in London to finalize the concept design for the SRI with our architects at Zaha Hadid Architects (ZHA) and engineers from Arup Engineering. We also held intensive discussions to refine our fundraising strategy and make the construction of the SRI possible. This letter highlights key recent steps we have taken and outlines our plans in the months ahead.¹

The Concept Design

I am pleased to report that the SRI concept design is complete. ZHA did an outstanding job, consulting with us regularly and conducting studies in Cambodia to ensure that the design reflects the SRI's mission and its Cambodian heritage. The envisioned building complex features carefully interwoven spaces for the Institute's core functional units: a school, library and archive, museum, and research center, as well as administrative offices. The concept design also includes landscape architecture for the surrounding park, including areas for reflection, engagement with nature, and recreation. The design is uplifting and conducive to contemplation, study, dialogue, and healing.

I enclose here a copy of ZHA's detailed presentation of the concept design. I will also forward you a short film depicting the concept design. At this point, we wish to use these materials for internal discussion. *Please share the concept design presentation, film, and this letter*

¹ As described in our letter dated April 22, 2014, we remain flexible on how to achieve our vision for the SRI. We remain open to the possibility of obtaining an existing building from the U.S. government or purchasing a villa to house the SRI. This letter refers exclusively to our "Option A," which is to construct an entirely new building complex on land provided to us by the Cambodian government.

only with Ambassador Todd and other colleagues at the U.S. Embassy and USAID. I will present the design package to Prime Minister Hun Sen and the Minister of Education at our meeting in mid-July and will share them with other prospective donors only after meeting him and after consulting with you and other U.S. Embassy officials.

Preparing for the Schematic Design

The next major phase of the SRI design process will entail preparing a more detailed schematic design, which will include more granular engineering and design details (e.g., room-level specifications for cabinets, windows, and doors). We have asked ZHA to begin that process in mid-September, giving us time to solicit feedback on the concept design, develop cost estimates for the remaining phases of the project, and launch our new fundraising drive.

The leaders of the ZHA design team, DaeWha Kang and Brian Dale, have advised us on the types of feedback that will be most useful for the design process. These range from broad aesthetic comments to more specific comments on the functional needs of the facility based on how users are likely to experience the SRI on a daily basis. We will solicit comments from key stakeholders including USAID and other key donors, Prime Minister Hun Sen and other senior Cambodian officials, our local and international advisors, civil society leaders, and members of the general public. Members of the ZHA team will also visit Cambodia later this summer to engage in further discussions with stakeholders. We would welcome the opportunity to meet with you and your staff at your convenience to solicit any feedback you may have on the design. My staff will be glad to send you a set of specific questions if that would be helpful.

ZHA will engage a consultant this month to generate a detailed estimate on the cost of constructing the SRI buildings envisioned in the concept design. The estimate will be broken down by element and will note assumptions made, such as the specific materials to be used and services to be provided. This will offer transparency on projected costs and enable us to assess where any modifications are necessary. ZHA will also obtain estimates from other service providers, such as interior designers and civil and information technology engineers, to provide a more complete account of the total cost of the project. These estimates will help us set the targets for our new fundraising campaign.

A New Fundraising Campaign

Building the SRI will require a major appeal to public and private donors. Our past fundraising efforts have not been as successful as we would like, and we have thus decided to revise our strategy substantially and more actively pursue contributions from beyond our major historical donors. Fortunately, we have three key foundations to build upon: the endowment generously provided to us by USAID, the impressive design package prepared by ZHA, and DC-Cam's successful track record and ongoing work to advance memory and justice.

Building a Global Fundraising Team

Our first step is to build a more experienced and effective fundraising team. DC-Cam has long benefitted from a dedicated staff and international advisors with expertise in law, genocide studies and education, accounting, and general management. However, we need

stronger internal fundraising knowledge and experience, especially as we move beyond familiar territory of approaching governments to seek large private contributions as well. I will devote most of my time in the coming year to fundraising and plan to assemble a team to help me lead an effective global outreach. Team members will include:

1. A senior advisor with extensive fundraising experience to guide our efforts and develop and cultivate contacts;
2. A junior fundraising coordinator to help develop leads, arrange my meetings with donor prospects, and write and revise fundraising materials; and
3. A senior advisory committee of three to four individuals with strong commitments to the SRI and relevant contacts and experience.

My existing international advisors—including Dr. Markus Zimmer and Professors Ronald Slye and John Ciorciari, all of whom accompanied me to London last week—will help me locate suitable candidates as promptly as possible.

Preparing for Our Global Campaign

While assembling our fundraising team, we will take several steps to prepare for our global fundraising campaign. One is to prepare a website to advertise the campaign and handle online donations. We have begun discussions with a professional web designer and believe the site will be an effective way to reach many thousands of potential donors—particularly members of the Cambodian diaspora and other friends of DC-Cam overseas. We envision the website as a mechanism for targeting relatively small donations, which are as important for demonstrating the broad support the SRI enjoys as for raising capital. The site will also be a useful resource for larger potential donors interested in learning more about the SRI after our face-to-face conversations.

We will also follow up immediately with our major historical donors to request timely support. That begins with our recent request for \$2 million in additional endowment support from USAID, the anchor of our funding since DC-Cam's establishment nearly 20 years ago. Officials from the German, Swiss, and British governments have also indicated that they plan to support the construction of the SRI. I have scheduled meetings with British and German ambassadors in Phnom Penh in late July and met with a British official in London to discuss possible U.K. funding for the SRI architectural design. I have also discussed possible Dutch support with officials from The Netherlands. I will follow up with others to translate their expressed intent into concrete pledges. I intend to request approximately \$1 million from each of the 14 governments that have funded us in the past and expect that most will wish to see their past investment in DC-Cam come to fruition in the form of the SRI. We believe the success of our overall fundraising effort depends heavily on securing early commitments from key government donors that inspire confidence among other prospective donors.

We are also compiling lists of prospective private donors and beginning our outreach to them. In the United States, we are approaching major foundations committed to human rights, such as the Clinton Global Initiative and Open Society Foundations. We are also reaching out to contacts at the Holocaust Museum in Washington, Museum of Jewish Heritage in New York, and other focal points for donors interested in genocide studies and prevention.

In Europe and the Middle East, we are seeking to leverage both our contacts in the human rights and genocide studies communities and our relationship with Zaha Hadid to draw donors' attention to the project. We are taking steps to attract support from a broad array of donors. For example, we intend to dedicate a portion of the SRI to the preservation of Cham Muslim history and culture and expect this to be an attractive object of funding from Gulf donors or the governments of Malaysia or Indonesia. We aim to be ready to move quickly and build momentum this summer as our fundraising team is assembled.

In September, we plan to coordinate a press release with ZHA showing images of the SRI to the public and media. In the fall, with our fundraising team in place, we will then organize a series of high-profile publicity events in major fundraising capitals, such as London, Paris, New York, Washington, Los Angeles, Tokyo, and Dubai. We hope by that point to have a number of government contributions and smaller grassroots donations and thus to be in an excellent position to engage private donors.

Launching New Local Fundraising Initiatives

While assembling my advisory team and preparing for the global campaign, I will work with my staff and existing advisors to launch a pair of local fundraising efforts. The first will be a grassroots appeal. For nearly two decades, DC-Cam has conducted village-level outreach and developed strong ties to communities throughout Cambodia. Beginning later this month, I will lead an effort by DC-Cam staff to hold events in villages around the country, soliciting small contributions of \$1 each from Cambodians eager to support our cause. Our goal is to secure contributions from at least 200,000 people around the country. Part of our purpose is to raise much-needed capital, but even more importantly, we want to demonstrate from the outset that the establishment of the SRI reflects the will of the Cambodian people.

Our second local initiative is to secure funding from the Cambodian government and, subsequently, major private contributors in the country. The government has already given us a land concession worth an estimated \$25 million. The Ministry of Education remains deeply supportive of the SRI, and the Phnom Penh city government has confirmed its approval of our development of the park landscape site adjacent to the SRI building complex. Prime Minister Hun Sen is also very supportive and is keen to see the SRI come to fruition during this term of his administration. At my meeting with him this month, I plan to emphasize that the Cambodian government's demonstrated commitment to the SRI is a key to the Institute's success. I will ask the Prime Minister for a further contribution of \$1 million for the SRI's construction. Like grassroots contributions, a government grant would have both financial value and reinforce the SRI's character as an institute with a public mandate and function.

I have learned that some senior Cambodian officials and business leaders would be willing to contribute large sums to the SRI, particularly if encouraged to do so by the Prime Minister. We welcome private contributions, but our strategy is to lead with requests to the government itself and grassroots supporters. We want to avoid the appearance of siding with a particular Cambodian political party or becoming beholden to particular individuals, especially those alleged to have amassed wealth through questionable means. Once we have secured a broad base of contributions from grassroots supporters, the Cambodian government, and international supporters, we believe that it will be appropriate to approach major local prospects. We believe it will be possible to raise roughly \$5-10 million from such sources.

These efforts will pave the way toward a major promotional event in Phnom Penh on the 40th anniversary of the fall of Phnom Penh to Khmer Rouge forces on April 17, 2015. We intend to use that event to further inform the public, celebrate progress, thank donors, and catalyze a further wave of fundraising opportunities.

Managing the Transition

The coming year will be a busy one at DC-Cam, as we pursue important ongoing projects while expanding our efforts to raise funds to establish the SRI. Our core functions—including support for the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) and our ambitious national genocide education project—remain crucial for memory and justice in Cambodia. We continue to support the ECCC in a number of ways. We continue to photocopy, digitize, and digitally copy documents for the Court and have given the ECC more than 500,000 documents to date. We lead victim participation and outreach activities vital to the Court’s popular legitimacy and success in promoting a public sense of truth, justice, and reconciliation. Our genocide education program also continues to grow. Most recently, we revised our teacher guidebook for 1,700 secondary schools across Cambodia to include material about forced transfers, which will help students understand and grow from Case 002/01 at the ECCC. These are just examples of the imperative of maintaining our current level of programmatic activity.

Managing both our essential current projects and building toward the future will require added resources—particularly the addition of international fundraising advisors. Throughout our history, we have looked to the U.S. government for support at critical junctures. U.S. assistance has enabled us to reach this point, and we hope that we will again be able to count on timely support this year for our core operations and our efforts to establish the SRI.

I look forward to meeting with you and your colleagues to discuss the contents of this letter at your convenience and thank you, as always, for your continued support for DC-Cam.

Sincerely,



Youk Chhang
DC-Cam Executive Director

Copies to: H.E. Mr. William E. Todd, US Ambassador
Ms. Rebecca Black, USAID Mission Director
Dr. Markus Zimmer, DC-Cam Senior Advisor
Prof. Ronald Slye, DC-Cam Senior Legal Advisor
Prof. John D. Ciorciari, DC-Cam Senior Legal Advisor
Prof. Beth Van Schaack, DC-Cam Senior Legal Advisor
Prof. Jaya Ramji-Nogales, DC-Cam Senior Legal Advisor
Prof. Alexander Hinton, DC-Cam Senior Advisor
DC-Cam management team

Appendix G: Youk Chhang's Photos with Dame Zaha Mohammad Hadid, A Pritzker Architecture Prize Winner, during a Discussion Trip in London (top) and his senior advisors (bottom)



មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជាទទួលបានឯកសារក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហមថ្មី

យុត សុភវិហារ

ភ្នំពេញ ៖ មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជាទទួលបានឯកសារថ្មី បានទទួលឯកសារពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងរបបកម្ពុជាប្រជាធិបតេយ្យថ្មីបន្ថែមទៀតពីលោក កែ គឹមសុង និងនិស្សិតស្រី ភ្នំពេញ ប៉ុស្តិ៍។ ឯកសារទាំងនោះ ជាឯកសារសរសេរដែលមានអាយុជាង៤០ឆ្នាំមកហើយ។



លោក កែ គឹមសុង ប្រគល់ឯកសារចុះលោក រ៉ាន់ចាន់ ពៅដាក់។ រូបថត ២៥/៥

ភាគច្រើននៃឯកសារទាំងនោះមានកត់ត្រាឈ្មោះរបស់កម្មាភិបាល និងយុទ្ធជន ដែលស្លាប់ក្នុងសមរម្យប្រឆាំងនឹងរបបលោកសេនាប្រមុខ លន់ នល់ ចាប់ពីឆ្នាំ១៩៧៥ដល់ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៨។ ក្រៅពីនេះមានសរសេរអំពីឈ្មោះជន ដែលត្រូវកម្មាភិបាលបដិវត្តន៍ក្នុងតំបន់២៣ភូមិភាគបូព៌ាសម្រាប់ដោយលោក ជាន់ ខ្លាំង បម្រើពួកចក្រពត្តិ សក្តិភូមិ នាយទុន និងយម ប្រឆាំងនឹងអង្គការផង។

តាមសំណើឯកសារទាំងនេះ ការសម្រាប់ពលរដ្ឋខ្មែរ ដោយក្រុមបដិវត្តន៍កម្ពុជានិស្សិតកម្ពុជាប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ (ខ្មែរក្រហម) ក្នុងតំបន់នោះ ក៏ដូចជាតំបន់ផ្សេងទៀត ក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា បានកើតឡើងមុននេះបានកាន់អំណាច ថ្ងៃទី១៧ ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៥ ដល់ថ្ងៃទី៧ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៩ ទៅទៀត។

ក្នុងពិធីប្រគល់និងទទួលរួមមួយធ្វើនៅទីស្នាក់ការកាសែតភ្នំពេញ ប៉ុស្តិ៍ កាលពីព្រឹកម្សិលមិញ លោក រ៉ាន់ចាន់ ពៅដាក់ នាយករងមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា បាននិយាយថា៖ «ឯកសារសរសេរដែលទាំងនោះ គឺជាព័ត៌មាន និងជាធនធានដែលមិនអាចកាត់ថ្លៃបាន វានឹងប្រើប្រាស់យោជន៍សម្រាប់អ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ ក៏ដូចជា អ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវនានាដែលចង់ស្វែងយល់ពីរបៀបរបបនៃការគ្រប់គ្រងនិងការកាប់សម្លាប់របស់ក្រុមខ្មែរក្រហម...ហើយវាក៏នឹងអាចបម្រើដល់សាលាក្តីខ្មែរក្រហមផងដែរ បន្ទាប់ពីឯកសារទាំងនេះត្រូវបានស្តុកនិងចងក្រងចុះបញ្ជី»។

លោក ពៅដាក់ ឲ្យដឹងទៀតថា តាមព័ត៌មានសរសេរដែលទាំងនោះ ក្រុមការងារលោក បានទាក់ទងស្នើសុំពីលោក កែ គឹមសុង តាំងពីឆ្នាំ២០០១មកម្ល៉េះ បន្ទាប់ពីលោកបានពិភាក្សា

ម្នាក់នៅស្រុកវង្ស ដែលជាអ្នកដឹកនាំក្នុងដំបាប់របបខ្មែរក្រហម។ ប៉ុន្តែ ពេលនោះលោកគឹមសុង បានបដិសេធដោយលោកចង់រក្សាទុកសរសេរចុះផ្សាយក្នុងកាសែត និយមបុរាណដើម។

លោក កែ គឹមសុង បានរំលឹកអំពីប្រវត្តិខ្លះៗនៃឯកសារនេះថា នៅឆ្នាំ២០០០ កាលពីលោកធ្វើជាអ្នកយកព័ត៌មានឲ្យកាសែតនិយមបុរាណ លោកនិងដៃគូមការងារជាជនបរទេសម្នាក់ បានដឹកស្រូវទៅផ្ទះកសិករនៅស្រុកវង្ស ខេត្តស្វាយរៀងបន្ទាប់ពីបានដំណឹងពីមិត្តភក្តិម្នាក់ដែលមានស្រុកកំណើតនៅភូមិចក ឃុំចក ស្រុកវង្ស ខេត្តស្វាយរៀង ថា គ្រួសារនោះដឹកបានកំណប់«ឯកសារខ្មែរក្រហម»។

លោកបន្តថា៖ «ពេលទៅដល់ខ្ញុំឃើញឯកសារទាំងនោះត្រូវម្ចាស់ផ្ទះទុកវាចោលក្នុងទ្រុងមាត់ ខ្ញុំក៏ស្តាយកមក»។

តាមសំណើឯកសារសរសេរដែលទាំងនោះ លោក គឹមសុង និងដៃគូមការងារលោក ដែលជាជនបរទេសបានសរសេរអត្ថបទជាច្រើនដែលឆ្លុះបញ្ចាំងពីរបៀបរបបគ្រប់គ្រងនិងការសម្លាប់របស់ក្រុមមេដឹកនាំខ្មែរក្រហមនៅក្នុងតំបន់២៣ ភូមិភាគបូព៌ា នាឆ្នាំ១៩៧១ ដល់ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៤ ដែលពេលនោះទឹកដីកម្ពុជាមួយផ្នែកត្រូវក្រុមបដិវត្តន៍មួយនេះគ្រប់គ្រង ហើយបង្កើតជាតំបន់រំដោះ។

លោក គឹមសុង បានឲ្យដឹងថា ក្នុងអំឡុងឆ្នាំ ២០០២ ឯកសារនេះត្រូវស្ថានទូតអាមេរិកស្នើសុំតាមរយៈដៃគូមការងារជាជនបរទេស ដើម្បីយកទៅឲ្យក្រុមជំនាញខាងស្រាវជ្រាវ

អគ្គនាយក ទទក វិលចូលធ្វើការវិញ

ជាង សុខា

ភ្នំពេញ៖ អគ្គនាយកទូរទស្សន៍ជាតិកម្ពុជា បានវិលត្រឡប់ចូលធ្វើការវិញហើយ ក្រោយពីសំណើសុំលាលែងពីតំណែងរបស់លោក ត្រូវបានបដិសេធដោយលោក ខៀវ កាញ៉ាវិទូ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងព័ត៌មាន។

លោក កឹម គុណវឌ្ឍន៍ បានដាក់សំណើលាលែងពីតំណែងកាលពីថ្ងៃទី១៧ ខែឧសភា បន្ទាប់ពីប៉ុស្តិ៍ទូរទស្សន៍រដ្ឋដែលលោកគ្រប់គ្រង អស់រយៈពេលជាយូរមកហើយ បានខកខានមិនបានផ្សព្វផ្សាយព្រះរាជពិធីប្រគំព្រះនម្តែងប្រជាជនក្រោយព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ត្រូវបានបញ្ជូនសំបុត្រសំបុត្រនិយមបុរាណជាតិ ជាតិបន្ទះ បានចាប់ផ្តើមការងារជាថ្មីជាផ្លូវការ បន្ទាប់ពីលោក ខៀវ កាញ៉ាវិទូ មិនទទួលយកនូវពាក្យស្នើសុំលាលែងពីតំណែងរបស់លោក។

កឹម គុណវឌ្ឍន៍ កាលពីម្សិលមិញ លោក ខៀវ កាញ៉ាវិទូ ថ្លែងថា ក្រោយពីសំណើសុំលាលែងត្រូវបានដាក់កាលពីថ្ងៃទី១៧ ខែឧសភា លោកបានកោះប្រជុំជាមួយនិងមន្ត្រីជាន់ខ្ពស់នៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានទូរទស្សន៍ជាតិកម្ពុជាដើម្បីពិភាក្សានិងផ្តល់មតិយោបល់លើសំណើសុំលាលែងនេះ។ លោក បន្តថា៖ «ឆ្លងតាមការផ្តល់មតិរបស់កាលពីថ្ងៃទី១៧ ខែឧសភា បន្ទាប់ពីប៉ុស្តិ៍ទូរទស្សន៍រដ្ឋដែលលោកគ្រប់គ្រង អស់រយៈពេលជាយូរមកហើយ បានខកខានមិនបានផ្សព្វផ្សាយព្រះរាជពិធីប្រគំព្រះនម្តែងប្រជាជនក្រោយព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ត្រូវបានបញ្ជូនសំបុត្រសំបុត្រនិយមបុរាណជាតិ ជាតិបន្ទះ បានចាប់ផ្តើមការងារជាថ្មីជាផ្លូវការ បន្ទាប់ពីលោក ខៀវ កាញ៉ាវិទូ មិនទទួលយកនូវពាក្យស្នើសុំលាលែងពីតំណែងរបស់លោក។

បានប្រាប់ភ្នំពេញប៉ុស្តិ៍ថា លោកបានចូលរួមក្នុងកិច្ចប្រជុំជាមួយនិងលោក ខៀវ កាញ៉ាវិទូ និងមន្ត្រីជាន់ខ្ពស់ដទៃទៀត ហើយពួកគេបានព្រមព្រៀងថា លោក គុណវឌ្ឍន៍ គួរបន្តកាន់តំណែងរបស់លោក។ លោក បន្តថា៖ «ពិតហើយ យើងគាំទ្រគាំទ្រគ្នាឲ្យបន្តកាន់តំណែង»។ លោកបន្តថា៖ អ្នកខ្លះមិនសប្បាយចិត្តទេ ប៉ុន្តែមនុស្សភាគច្រើនទទួលយកសេចក្តីសម្រេចរបស់លោករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី។ លោក គុណវឌ្ឍន៍ បានថ្លែងកាលពីម្សិលមិញថា លោកថ្លែងអំណរគុណចំពោះសេចក្តីសម្រេចរបស់លោករដ្ឋមន្ត្រីនិងបុគ្គលិកដែលបានគាំទ្រលោកឲ្យបន្តកាន់តំណែង។

លោកថ្លែងថា៖ «ឯកឧត្តមរដ្ឋមន្ត្រីបានប្រាប់ខ្ញុំឲ្យបញ្ជាក់ការងារទាំងអស់ក្នុងកិច្ចប្រជុំហើយ ចៀសវាងមេរៀនលើកមុន។ ខ្ញុំចង់ឲ្យមន្ត្រីទូរទស្សន៍កម្ពុជាមានការងារកាន់តែល្អ»។ TK ■

ទូរស័ព្ទ និងថ្លៃសារព័ត៌មានថ្លៃពេញមួយឆ្នាំ

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Appendix J: Local News on Zaha Hadid's Design for the SRI: A Genocide Museum Re-Imagined

The CAMBODIA DAILY
WEEKEND



Bernard Touillon

People walk by an art installation in MAXXI: National Museum of the 21st Century Arts in Rome—a building designed by Iraqi-born architect Zaha Hadid that took home the 2010 Stirling Prize.



A QUESTION OF DANCE

Performers explore the technical and philosophical aspects of their art
page 4



PARALLEL WORLDS

The 38th parallel, separating north and south, is Korea's most important dividing line
page 10

A Genocide Museum Re-imagined

Zaha Hadid to design Cambodia's repository for Khmer Rouge information

By DENE-HERN CHEN • THE CAMBODIA DAILY

The fluidity of the structures designed by renowned Iraqi-born architect Zaha Hadid bring to mind the gentle waves of a river — her skyscrapers are never angular and block-like, her museums mimic the sprawling infinity of the ocean.

Now, Ms. Hadid—a two-time winner of the Royal Institute of British Architects Stirling Prize, one of architecture's highest accolades—will be bringing her vision to Cambodia. Her firm, Zaha Hadid Architects, has agreed to design the long-awaited new institute for the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam)—the country's largest repository of information relating to the Khmer Rouge regime.

The Sleuk Rith Institute, whose name refers to dried leaves historically used by religious leaders as writing paper, plans to be the leading center for genocide studies in Asia. DC-Cam will also use the institute—to be located next to the Boeng Trabek high school on

Monivong Boulevard—as its home base to store, analyze and preserve information relating to the regime.

Ms. Hadid said that Youk Chhang, director of DC-Cam, inspired her to take up this project, which has gone through several design iterations, with the final plans to be released in December.

"He has a very particular vision for this building which greatly inspires us: that beauty and optimism can heal and reconnect a country," Ms. Hadid said by email. "We share [these] principles and we believed this is an opportunity for something very special and unique for the people of Cambodia."

Ms. Hadid said that her firm is currently doing extensive research to incorporate "the richness of the Angkorian architecture," and once Mr. Chhang is satisfied with the designs, they will move ahead with the construction—of which she declined to provide an exact timeline.

"[T]aking on such an important project is a great responsibility.

Youk Chhang's work is critical in documenting the event, but the work also aids the healing process by moving forward with education, understanding and inspiration," said Ms. Hadid, who refers to all of her past designs as her children.

"We are privileged to be trusted with such an important task."

The institute was Mr. Chhang's vision. He was evacuated from Phnom Penh to his grandparents' home Takeo province in 1975, before being moved to Banteay

Continued on page 2



TWO SIDES TO LOU REED

His tough, streetwise image was matched by songs of real tenderness and fragility
page 15

Top: Siv Channa
Center: Reuters
Bottom: Creative Commons



Vanhan Poeudara
Youk Chhang sits in front of his grandparents' house in Takeo province in 2004.



Reuters
Architect Zaha Hadid

Meanchey province later that year. For him, all the memories of the Khmer Rouge, and the need to move past its traumas, are wrapped up in his grandparents' home.

"This poor house, which has already been demolished, is full of bitter-sweet memories which gives me hope for a better future," he said.

Designing the institute has been a difficult project. In a design competition held in January 2012, Cambodian architect Asasax was chosen as the winner, with his drawing of the Institute featuring a giant stupa in the middle flanked by two angular towers. In front of it would be elevated structures on stilts—bringing to mind Cambodian homes on the flood plains—that would house a school, library, ballroom and an amphitheater.

"I had several local design competitions but they do not meet global standards. I see genocide as a crime against humanity and I want to beautify it," Mr. Chhang said. "It will be a totally new design by Zaha Hadid."

In a concept note, Mr. Chhang said he selected Ms. Hadid because he does not want his museum to be dark and oppressive—a design undertaken by most genocide museums to signify the tragedy of such events.

"The gracious but powerful architectural legacy of Zaha Hadid, which focuses on curvilinear as opposed to the harsher geometry of rigidly intersecting hard angles...has the potential to shift the dominant design approach of war crimes facility architecture in an entirely new and more enriching direction," Mr. Chhang said, adding that her distance from the issue could bring out more in the creative process.

He added that he wishes to connect the design ideals to a famous Angkorian-era temple—the Banteay Srey temple—located 30 kilometers north of its more famous counterpart Angkor Wat.

Ms. Hadid said she will be relying on Mr. Chhang's expertise in the subject to drive her design forward.

"[A]s a Cambodian who survived the events that have so impacted Cambodia's consciousness, he is very well-qualified to make this decision [of selecting a non-Cambodian architect]," she said, adding that a team of Cambodian and international experts will assist the project.

Life of the Communist Party

A campaign for China's communist discipline confronts a generation focused on personal fulfillment

By Rowan Callick • THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

The scene evokes memories of a more certain and compliant era. Xi Jinping, the General Secretary of the world's most powerful organization, sits with his arms folded, leaning watchfully on a conference table at which members of the committee of the Communist Party in China's Hebei province are writing "self-criticisms."

Xi, the party's chief and the nation's president (the latter being the lesser role), has been touring the country, ensuring that party members everywhere bow their heads in the face of the Maoist "mass line" campaign he is directing. This will restore discipline to the party, Xi believes, and regain the respect of ordinary folk who have become skeptical in the face of corruption, a soaring wealth gap and an aristocratic attitude among officials.

If the errant ways of some party officials are the problem—there about 83 million members within a population of 1.3 billion—the solution is also sought within. The party is China's great given, sitting above and beyond even the national Constitution. But the times are changing, and the party no longer dominates Chinese life as it once did. Most of China's middle class is on a very different kind of long march, through the famous international tourist destinations and the great global universities.

The broader Chinese population knows only in the most general way how the party works. It holds its secrets close to its chest. The party's core features include the selection of the best and brightest, the top-down flow of information and constant self-criticism, designed to ensure a sense of vulnerability rather than of entitlement among its members (even if the presumption that they were born to rule is proving hard to shift).

Liu Meiling (not her real name, for fear of endangering her party position) is a smart, ambitious woman in her 30s who works for a foreign-Chinese joint venture in Wuhan, an ancient but dynamic



Chinese President Xi Jinping

Reuters

city of 10 million in central China. Every month, she and about a third of her 40 colleagues in one section of the firm file into a special party meeting room, either during their lunch hour or just after work. When their general manager enters, he wears, metaphorically, a different hat—as general secretary of the firm's party branch.

Most of the foreigners working there aren't aware that their firm has a party branch. They might be surprised to discover that someone as modern-minded, fluent in English and generally savvy as Liu is a member. Why is the party still so attractive to aspiring young Chinese? The main draw is success. Joining the party opens the door to almost unlimited career opportunities.

Liu became a precocious young communist in high school. Her parents were both members already, and she was invited to join. She applied by writing an essay. "You have to state your shortcomings," she says. "One is enough. Usually people will say something modest, like 'I'm not seriously minded.'"

Members are mostly passive at meetings, she says. When officials read statements by party leaders, "We comment how wise they are. Always very wise. But they are very dull. No real business is conducted." After Liu graduated, her father

helped her to obtain her first job. "I knew he could do that," she says. But she didn't like it: "I read and reread the novel *Jane Eyre*." Like her, I wanted to be myself."

By now, Liu's enthusiasm for the party has waned. "People separate this party involvement out from their understanding of the world," she says. "Their membership is like an altar with a Buddha on it. It looks good in its place, but for most people it doesn't penetrate into real life."

Members of the emerging generation feel that they owe their comfortable lifestyle not to the party but to their family's own efforts. And, of course, they communicate obsessively online, often bursting through the boundaries the party-state seeks to maintain.

If Xi persists in trying to restore some measure of the party discipline and passion of the Mao years, he also may revive memories that the party has chosen to keep buried—of the tens of millions who starved due to the Great Leap Forward or of the anarchic cruelties of the Cultural Revolution.

During his decade at the top, Xi is likely to face a challenge in maintaining the party as a political apparatus with a moral imperative to rule. For many of its younger members, it has become little more than a qualification that caps their C.V.s, the ultimate fraternity.