

#### Documentation Center of Cambodia Phnom Penh, Cambodia

## Annual Report: January 2016 through December 2016

Prepared and Compiled by Peoudara Vanthan Deputy Director/Chief of Staff Edited by Cindy Coleman



Professor Alexander Hinton from Rutgers University (standing at right) gave a lecture on teaching genocide in a classroom to national trainers of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport and DC-Cam, on March 18, after testifying at the ECCC as an Expert Witness on genocide charges in Case 002/02.

Documentation Center of Cambodia (constituted in 1995) Searching for the Truth: Memory & Justice 66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd. + P.O.Box 1110 + Phnom Penh + Cambodia t (855-23) 211-875 + dccam@online.com.kh + www.dccam.org

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# ACRONYMS

DC-Cam DK	Documentation Center of Cambodia Democratic Kampuchea
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
IAGS	International Association of Genocide Scholars
KR	Khmer Rouge
KRT	Khmer Rouge Tribunal
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoCFA	Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
NIE	National Institute for Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCIJ	Office of Co-Investigating Judges
PA	Promoting Accountability
PUC	Pannasastra University of Cambodia
RUFA	Royal University of Fine Arts
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
SRI	Sleuk Rith Institute
TC	Trial Chamber
TSL	Tuol Sleng
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VOA	Voice of America

# Summary

The Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) was founded eighteen years ago to contribute to a stronger rule of law and to prevent future human rights abuses in Cambodia. DC-Cam documents the Cambodian Genocide, perpetrated by the Khmer Rouge regime from 1975 to 1979, by assisting in accountability efforts and teaching principles of law and justice. Our focus has long been on the legacy of memory, justice and healing, vital to the goals of moving beyond this dark period to ensure that our history does not repeat itself and to help to heal the nation.

To support democracy programs in Cambodia, DC-Cam continues to implement its three primary programs, to wit:

- Augment and maintain publically accessible historical records of the Khmer Rouge period
- Support the Khmer Rouge Tribunal
- Increase Cambodia's public knowledge of the Khmer Rouge regime and its consequences

We also include in this report the activities associated with the Sleuk Rith Institute, as these adjunct programs strongly support our overall goals.

During this year, the Documentation Center continued to gather and process new documents, including a huge cache of documents donated to the Center by Ambassador Jeldres, amounting to many thousands of pages of historical value. The Center also continued to interview former Khmer Rouge members and encouraged public use of DC-Cam's archives.

DC-Cam remains at the forefront in supporting the Khmer Rouge Tribunal with respect to supplying evidentiary documents to that body and conducting a number of activities in support of the trials of the former Khmer Rouge leadership. We continued our fair trial observations of the Extraordinary Chambers of the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), reported to the public at large on these events and conducted village forums on the most crucial aspects of the ECCC's work.

As part of our efforts to increase Cambodia's public knowledge of the KR period, DC-Cam conducted a series of intensive training for pre-service teachers who shortly will be teaching the Khmer Rouge history throughout the country. DC-Cam also launched its Khmer Rouge History Education Forums at a number of high schools in the capitol and distributed the organization's KR history textbook.

As always, we thank the American people through USAID for their generous support and are very grateful for their continuous support of DC-Cam's projects, since 2001, as we work toward the goals of memory, justice and healing.

# I. AUGMENT AND MAINTAIN A PUBLICALLY-ACCESSIBLE HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE KR PERIOD

#### A. Gather New Documents

In the previous reporting year, DC-Cam received a huge donation of documents from Ambassador Julio Jeldres, Counselor to the Royal Cabinet of His Majesty the King of Cambodia with the protocol rank of Minister of State.

During this year, DC-Cam received more documents from Ambassador Jeldres, who brought with him thousands of pages of documents related to the Khmer Rouge (KR) regime. These new documents donated to DC-Cam contain 3,882 records, totaling 9,235 pages. DC-Cam had previously received a total of 15,824 pages of documents from Ambassador Jeldres, which were processed and catalogued during this year's reporting period.

With the addition of the donated documents from the Ambassador, the "D" collection of documents reaches D72,390. The "D" collection of documents refers to paper documents, generally including KR telegrams, reports, notebooks, KR publications, KR execution logs, letters, meeting minutes, etc. All of these documents have been catalogued and are available for research and education on the period of the Khmer Rouge regime.

Also during this year, the National Archive of Cambodia provided DC-Cam with electronic files of 40 pages of newspaper stories related to the KR, right before they took power on April 17, 1975.

Furthermore, DC-Cam, in collaboration with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, received soft copies of documents in their possession related to the KR regime, amounting to 4,131 pages. These documents were printed out, numbered and catalogued to make them accessible publically.

In addition to the donations of documents listed above, DC-Cam has made extensive efforts throughout the year to acquire all public documents of the ECCC so that these documents, combined with documents on the Democratic Kampuchea (DK) will serve the purposes of justice, reconciliation and healing as well as to benefit the study and research on genocide and human rights in Cambodia and around the globe.

The following chart shows the number of documents received and processed during this year:

ECCC-Court Documents, 1,461 files	s (PDF) 12,743 pages
ECCC- 143 court transcripts (PDF)	13,619 pages
New Documents	14,378 pages

New interview transcripts	1,536 pages

#### Distribution of Paper Documents and Photos to News Agencies and Researchers:

DC-Cam receives requests from news agencies, media networks and researchers every day for paper documents and photos of the Khmer Rouge regime which are not included in the requests from the ECCC. Below is a list of requested items:

- The Phnom Penh Post News requested eight photos for their articles: So Vanna, alias So Phim, and KR troops visiting a unit of volunteer Vietnamese communist fighter, 1973; KR guerrillas in the Cambodian jungle following the overthrow of the DK regime, 1979; Vietnamese tank at Kbal Thnal, south of Phnom Penh, January 1979; Samdech Hun Sen 1978 in Vietnam; and Samdech Chea Sim speaking to students and teachers at Ampil Commune, Romduol District, Svay Rieng Province in 1980s.
- International News requested 5 photos: village musical performance, New Year's Day, Kratie Province, 1975; celebration after the completion of an irrigation project; KR dance troop at the ancient temple of Banteay Srey.
- Selected 20 photos for Development Innovation for their success story report: Men and women working at "1 January" dam near Chinith River, Kampong Thom Province during the KR regime; children and youth working in the field during DK; National Bank of Cambodia; DK leaders and members of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea; children in front of Angkor Wat 1979; evacuation 1975; cooking at Olympic Stadium in 1979; the return home of survivors after the fall of the KR 1979; KR soldiers enter Phnom Penh City on April 17, 1975; KR Soldiers during 1974-1975; Chroy Changva Bridge in DK regime; Central Market; Tribunal 1979.
- David Grotta requested 11 photos of victims in S-21 for his film.
- The Phnom Penh Post Daily requested five photos of Lon Nol soldiers from 1971 – 1975.
- The International News requested three photos of the Burma delegation Ne Win visit to DK in late November 1977.
- The Phnom Penh Post and Voice of America (VOA) requested two photos for news: weddings during the KR period and KR leadership delegation waiting at Pochen Tong international airport.
- On March 1st Soledad, a volunteer from PSE, a non-governmental organization (NGO) from France and Spain, requested several photos to publish in a newspaper. These included three photos of KR in the field; two photos of KR dancing; two photos of students in class during KR time; two photos of KR meetings; and map of the killing fields.
- On March 3, 2016 the Cambodia Daily News requested seven photos of mass graves.
- On March 7, 2016 the Phnom Penh Post requested three maps, including DK's map, DK map after digital editing and the killing fields map.

- On March 7, 2016 VOA requested photos, including: three photos of Im Chaem; KR at Anlong Veng; three maps DK's map, DK map after digital editing and the killing fields map.
- On March 30, 2016 the VOA requested five photos for news: KR performing art; two photos of people visiting the ECCC; and 2 photos of Prak Yut.
- On April 4, 2016 Sreyneath Poole request 5 photo of Chum Mey for poster and invitation when Chum Mey presentation at Rutger University, USA.
- On April 12, 2016 VOA and Phnom Penh Post request 4 photos of train and railway during Democratic Kampuchea and 1 map of killing field.
- On May 01, 2016 Phnom Penh Post request 9 photos of train and railway during Democratic Kampuchea.
- May 03, 2016 Holly Robertson request 10 Cham Muslims photos there are Cham Muslim leaders from Ko village and other Cham villages nearby. Most of these people in the photos were executed during the KR. The village was predominantly Cham, but after the KR it was densely populated by other ethnicity, mainly Khmer because the majority of the villagers were killed during the regime. Behind the beautiful smiles of these young female Khmer Rouge cadres, a Mosque stood out from the distance. This mosque is one of over a hundred mosques existed in early 1970s. Unfortunately, most of these mosques were profaned or demolished by the Khmer Rouge. The Khmer Rouge also targeted the Cham Muslim because they are different. In an effort to revive their culture and identity after the Khmer Rouge, Cham survivors repaired, rebuilt, and renovated mosques across Cham communities. Currently, approximately 400 mosques are found throughout Cambodia today.
- On May 05, 2016, Anne Y. Guillou requested three memorial and bone in Takeo province after 1979.
- On May 23, 2016, Kenneth So requested three photos of King Father and Queen Mother during Khmer Rouge times.
- On May 25, 2016, Jonathan Greig from Khmer Times News Paper requested 9 photos of memorial.
- On May 30, 2016, Rory Byrne from AP Television requested train during Khmer Rouge: Khmer Rouge leader 2 photos.
- On June 13, 2016 Dr. Sotheara Chhim, Executive Director of TPO requested 25 photos there are children during Khmer Rouge, pagoda and monk, people working in the dam construction site, working in the rice field, Khmer rouge medical staff, wedding, and Cham Muslim visit ECCC hearing.
- On June 14, 2016, The Cambodia Daily request 6 Khmer rouge leader photos.
- On June 25, 2016, Alessandro Marazzi Sasson from Phnom Penh Post request 6 photos of Khmer Ethnic in 1960s.
- On July 04, 2016, Jack Davies from the Phnom Penh Post requested 4 photos about the Khmer Rouge Arts
- On July 11, 2016, Minea Tim from Kdei Karuna Organization requested 41 photos: Khmer rouge leader, Cooperative working on the field, Children working on the field during Khmer rouge regime, Khmer rouge soldier,

Evacuation in 1975, Mass grave, the victim at S-21, Cham children, Map of Democratic Kamputer.

- On July 13, 2016, the Cambodia Daily requested 2 photos of Khmer Rouge performing arts.
- On July 14, 2016, Kyung Mo Kang, Attorney at Law, requested 9 photos: Khmer Rouge wedding, Children of the Khmer Rouge high officials, Children learning about harvesting, Tuol Sleng compound, mass grave, Pol Pot with his daughter and his niece and nephews, Photograph describing torture in S-21 drawn by Vann Nath.
- On July 15, 2016, Chris Hale, Executive Producer, Channel News Asia International Productions requested 11 photos of Khmer Rouge Forces entered Phnom Penh in 1975.
- On July 20, 2016, Ana Salvá, Freelance journalist from Spain, requested 4 photos: A child unit performing their duties during Khmer Rouge regime (1975-1979), forced marriage during Khmer Rouge regime, Medical staff who were young girls preparing medicine, women victims in S-21.
- On July 20, 2016, Alexandra Dalferro requested 5 photos of silk production and weaving during Khmer Rouge regimes.
- On July 29, 2016, Deborah Richards, Commissioning Editor from ABC News Online requested 3 photos of Anlong Veng, the last strong hold of Khmer Rouge 1999.
- On August 04, 2016, the Cambodia Daily requested 8 photos of Im Chaem at Anlong Veng on February 13, 2012.
- On August 17, 2016, Ashley Lanni from the Montreal Holocaust Memorial Centre requested 3 photos: Cham Muslim, Swords used by the Cham Muslim minority in their rebellion against the Khmer Rouge during Democratic Kampuchea, Pouch Yuonly's dairy.
- On August 17, 2016, Christopher Lockett, Director of Until They're Gone requested 11 photos: Khmer Rouge leader, Female soldier, factory during Khmer Rouge regime.
- On August 17, 2016, Yim Sotheary from Dkei Karuna organization requested 5 photos: Forced marriage during Democratic Kampuchea, Khmer Rouge cadre including Pol Pot, The creation of cooperatives between Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.
- On August 31, 2016, the Phnom Penh Post daily requested 2 photos: Khmer Rouge cadre including Pol Pot, The creation of cooperatives between Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.
- On September 07, 2016, Bophana Audiovisual Recourse Center requested 36 photos: (Olympic Stadium, Skull from killing sites, Revolutionary Flag 1975, Painting by Bou Meng, Map of killing fields, Map of Democratic Kampuchea, KR Soldier, Khmer Tribunal in 1979, Forced marriage, Foreign delegates to DK, Duch with his bodyguards, Collective work, Collective meal.), 9 documents: (Khmer Rouge notebook, Ith Sarin's Book, Dam Pheng.), 4 Khmer Rouge Songs.

## **B. Interview KR Victims and Perpetrators**

Since DC-Cam's inception in 1995, the interview has been a core document in its work. Thousands of interviews have been used by the ECCC for the prosecution of the DK leaders since 2006.

DC-Cam's Promoting Accountability (PA) Project, since its inception in 2000, has played an important role in fact-finding of the Khmer Rouge regime and its mass atrocities during the period between 1975 and 1979. PA interviews, transcriptions and photos have become primary evidence at the ECCC. This year, the Office of Co-Investigating Judge (OCIJ) of the ECCC has requested all interview tapes and audios from DC-Cam to be digitalized by them and stored in their files, a huge task to be performed in order to convert them all from audio cassettes to MP3 file format. Fortunately, OCIJ will take all responsibility for this and will share the production with DC-Cam in return for DC-Cam's provision of audio cassettes to be converted.

Since integration of the KR cadres in 2000, DC-Cam staff has traveled to interview and record the biographies of former KR members. After the integration into society and significant economic growth, former KR cadres have moved around and some moved to the city. DC-Cam has recently focused on conducting interviews in Phnom Penh as well as travelled to conduct interviews in the provinces, as our financial situation allows.

The PA team conducted 9 field trips during the reporting year, conducting 56 interviews with victims and perpetrators. One series of interviews unearthed significant information related to Case 004 at the ECCC. Having learned from one interviewee of other former KR cadres who were involved in crimes related to Case 004, the PA team sought out and interviewed these additional former KR members.

Additional team accomplishments during the year included summarizing interview transcripts from Takeo, Kandal and Kampong Thom Provinces, and translating the summaries and entering them into the PA database.

The PA team also assisted the Response Team in arranging for all tapes and audio interviews to be sent to the ECCC.

Task	Achievement
Summary	644
Translation of Summary into English	271
Transcription	58 (2,041 pages)
Data Entry	364
New Interviews	56

The following chart includes the summarized interview transcripts, etc.

# C. Catalog Remaining KR Documents and Make Publically Available

Cataloguing Khmer Rouge documents and making them available to the public has been seen as a central activity to achieving DC-Cam's main objectives of memory, justice and healing after 37 years from the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime. Toward the end of the last reporting year, our progress was overwhelmed with the arrival of 15,824 pages of documents from Ambassador Jeldres which needed to be catalogued. This work has continued throughout the current reporting year. The tasks involved in cataloguing the documents include numbering each document physically, photocopying them so that these hard copies will be publically available, scanning them so they can be preserved safely in soft copy, listing the documents, uploading the list of documents to DC-Cam's website, and keying data from worksheets into computer databases. Currently, the public can access 102,839 documents online. Each record contains information such as an ID number, title of the document, date of the document, date of collection, the source and notes.

Activities	Numbers of Records	Number of Pages (From)
Data entry	7,917 records	D53753 – D61,669
Numbering new	8,087 records	26,340 (D 64,303 -D72,390)
documents		
Photocopying new	6,309 records	12,760 pages (D64303 -
documents		D70611)
Scanning documents	21,045 records (68,433	D03,361 -D17,601
	pages)	D64,303 -D70,611
		L00001 -L00495
Translating into Khmer	392 records	D35600 -D35992
Verification of list of		The number of documents
documents		on website reaches 102,839
		records.*

The table below shows the progress this reporting year of the team's work in cataloguing the documents:

(\*) Visit this link: <u>http://www.d.dccam.org/Database/Lod/index.php</u>

#### **D. Encourage Public Access to DC-Cam's Archives**

Free access to DC-Cam's archives is our strength and this service provided to the public is appreciated by students, scholars, media agents, researchers and local and international visitors. In this way, Cambodia's past is learned and shared widely. DC-Cam deploys front-desk staff seated in the Public Information Room in order to help facilitate this access, in addition to the searchable databases online via www.dccam.org.

During this reporting year, DC-Cam received 1,051 visitors who came to the Center individually and in groups. This number relates only to in-person visitors and does not include the 14,438 persons accessing DC-Cam's website, nor does it include the many people who contacted DC-Cam through email requesting assistance in locating documents.

The following chart indicates the category of visitors, their institutions and their topics of interest:

Visitors Category:	The Public Information Room was visited by researches, students and visitors from various countries, in addition to Cambodian visitors, Journalists, teachers, government officials, NGO staff and ECCC's staff. Group visits included students from a High School in California, San Francisco University, Australian Catholic University Studies (consisting of students from Africa, Burma, Indonesia, Germany, Thailand, and Singapore), a group of six civil society actors from South Sudan; a group of 84 digital travelers.
Institution:	In addition to visitors from the above named institutions, the Public Information Room also received visitors associated with Stanford University, Lowell University, Ministry of Information, Chhong Choeng Chinese School, Website Design Endorphin, Ministry of Education, Australian National University, Cornell University, City University of Hong Kong, HBS, Japanese Foundation, Rotary Peace Tour (Thailand), Liger International School, So Change Organization, Rutgers University, Alanucer Ireland, UK National Geographic, Brown University, Civil Peace Service (Germany), Ship for South-East Asian &Japan Youth Program, Correspondent View, Tourist from Argentina, GIZ Organization, Central Hospital, Youth For Peace Organization, Beijing University, Insurance Company, IRI, Free journalist, ACLEDA Bank, International Coalition of Site of Conscience, University of Melbourne, Kent State University, Emory University, Uppsala University, University of North Carolina, Department of English Culture, University of Lehigh, University of Ottawa, University of Iowa College of Law, Monash University, Deakin University, Mekong River, CamEd Business School, Royal University, Goshen College, University of Delaware, Chiang Mai University, Vassar College, Smiling Gecko Cambodia, Pannasastra University of Cambodia (PUC), Meta House, Ministry of Defense, USAID, Radio Free Asia (RFA), PNN TV, Hanuman Film, Cambodia Daily, Southeast Asia Globe, Good Morning Beautiful film, Phnom Penh Post News, Cambodia Daily News, Voice of America news
	(VOA), Globe Magazine.
Topics of intere	st, - Reading magazine Searching for the Truth
included:	- Genocide and holocaust history
	- Inquiry into KR revolutionary flag magazine

<b></b>		
	- Reading books published by DC-Cam	
	- Genocide site at Kraing Ta Chan (in Takeo)	
	- Political ideology of the Khmer Rouge - Social network analyses	
	- Social network analyses - Reconciliation between former KR and victims	
	- Army material from China (4 documents.), Chinese support	
	of the KR, legacy of the KR (4 documents), KR propaganda,	
	hard labor during the KR, Toul Sleng and Choeung EK (53	
	documents), art during the KR	
	- Documenting and archiving acts of genocide; interviewing	
	techniques to preserve testimony of victims and	
	perpetrators;	
	- Cataloguing and preserving documents	
	- Appealing for document donations	
Materials	- 170 copies of Searching for Truth magazine distributed to	
Distributed:	RUPP students.	
	- 60 postcards	
	- 20 copies of Democratic Kampuchea Textbook	
	- 27 documents including 'D'and 'I' collection	
	- 125 copies of Democratic Kampuchea Textbook (Khmer	
	Version) distributed to students in Takeo and Russei Keo	
	High School and Kampong Cham Province Totally: 185	
	copies	
	- 135 documents including 'D', 'J', 'R' and 'K' collection	
	accessible and copied by researchers who came to the	
	archives in person.	
L		

Below are listed select media coverage of DC-Cam's work and KR related matters:

## Media Coverage

- "Genocide: a Topic of Grave Importance for our World"

http://www.phnompenhpost.com/analysis-and-op-ed/genocide-topicgraveimportance-our-world

- "Countrywide Project Commemorates Two Decades of Genocide Research" http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/countrywide-projectcommemoratestwo-decades-genocide-research

- "DC-Cam Expanding Genocide Education"

http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/dc-cam-expanding-genocideeducation

- "Genocide: A Topic of Grave Importance for our World"

http://khmer.voanews.com/content/genocide-a-topic-of-grave-importance-forourworld-by-youk-chhang/3160425.html

http://www.rasmeinews.com/analysis/YTk1MjdhNj/133?class=forum

- "Keoly Thong Huot, a Mapping Group Member in DK"

http://www.rasmeinews.com/research\_news/detail?class=khmer&news=ZTJiM2Z hY z&page=63

- "Cambodian Forensic Team Crowdfunds for KR Grave Analysis"

http://www.nationmultimedia.com/breakingnews/Cambodian-forensicteamcrowdfunds-for-Khmer-Rouge-30278329.html

- "KRT Witness Denies Plan to 'Smash' Vietnamese"

https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/khmer-rouge-tribunal-witness-deniesplan-tosmash-vietnamese-107425/

- "VOA Exclusive: US Ambassador Targets Improved US-Cambodian Trade Ties" http://www.voacambodia.com/content/voa-exclusive-us-ambassador-

targetsimproved-us-cambodian-trade-ties/3184879.html

- "US Seeks to Continue Funding for KRT, Ambassador Says" <u>http://www.voacambodia.com/content/us-seeks-to-continue-funding-for-</u> khmerrouge-tribunal-ambassador-says/3188530.html

- "Tribunal Singles out KR Suspect for Separate Case"

http://www.voacambodia.com/content/tribunal-singles-out-khmer-rouge-suspectforseparate-case/3196624.html

- "Homeward Bound - at Whatever the Cost"

http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/homeward-bound-whatever-cost

- "Phnom Penh, Cambodia: A Design Renaissance in Cambodia's Capital"

http://www.afr.com/lifestyle/top-places-to-visit-in-2016-20160203-gmke1m

- "Veil Lifting on Cadres' Unwanted Weddings"

http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/veil-lifting-cadresunwantedweddings

- "After Confusion, KRT Witness Tells of Time in Work Unit"

http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/after-confusion-krt-witness-tellstimework-unit

- "Ex-KR Official Denies Blood on his Hands"

https://www.cambodiadaily.com/archives/kr-official-denies-blood-on-hands-110607

- "Coming Face to Face with Nuon Chea at the KRT"

http://www.voacambodia.com/content/coming-face-to-face-with-nuon-chea-atthekhmer-rouge-tribunal/3259793.html

- "EZECOM to Celebrate Eighth Anniversary"

http://www.phnompenhpost.com/supplements/ezecom-celebrate-eighthanniversary

- "KRT Cases Stuck as Deadline Looms"

http://www.voanews.com/content/khmer-rouge-tribunal-cases-stuckdeadlinelooms/3251754.html

- "Young Performers Bring Up Cambodia's Living Past"

http://www.voanews.com/content/young-performers-bring-up-cambodialivingpast/3239170.html

- "KR Leader Put Under Investigation, As Case Progresses" <u>http://www.voacambodia.com/content/khmer-rouge-leader-put-under-</u> investigationas-case-progresses/3237266.html - "A Memorable Global Citizenship Trip Experience to Cambodia: The Secret of Our Approach" <u>http://www.huffingtonpost.com/sothy-eng/a-memorable-globalcitize\_b\_9408626.html</u>

- "The Quiet Keeper of Cambodia's Memories"

http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/quiet-keeper-cambodiasmemories

- "Civil Society Leaders to Declare Assets in Nod to Transparency" http://www.voacambodia.com/content/civil-society-leaders-to-declare-assets-innodto-t/3214422.html

- "KR Visits Altering Preconceptions" <u>http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/kr-visits-altering-preconceptions</u>

- "Opposition Dismisses Salacious Audio Clips"

https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/opposition-dismisses-salacious-audioclips-109275/

- "'Unwanted' KRT Cases Remain Stuck"

http://www.voacambodia.com/content/unwanted-khmer-rouge-tribunal-casesremainstuck/3251088.html

- 'EVERYDAY' REMEMBRANCE <u>http://www.khmertimeskh.com/news/25441/---</u> everyday----remembrance/

- The Cambodian Association of Illinois celebrates 40 years by looking ahead <u>http://www.chicagoreader.com/chicago/cambodian-association-illinois-khmer-rougekompha-seth/Content?oid=22237231</u>

- Anlong Veng: From Khmer Rouge Stronghold to Peace Center

http://www.voacambodia.com/a/anlong-veng-from-khmer-rouge-stronghold-topeacecenter/3343677.html

- Memo From Judge Revises S-21 Prisoner Total to Over 15,000 https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/memo-from-judge-revises-s-21-prisonertotalto-over-15000-112951/

- Railway Revival Rekindles Memories of Khmer Rouge Evacuation

http://www.voacambodia.com/a/railway-revival-kindles-memories-of-khmerrougeevacuation/3341933.html

- The Khmer Rouge's Last Stronghold in Cambodia

http://thediplomat.com/2016/05/pailin-the-khmer-rouges-last-stronghold/

- All aboard: A history of Cambodia's railways

http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/all-aboard-historycambodiasrailways

- Confronting genocide in Cambodia's Khmer Rouge stronghold <u>http://interaksyon.com/article/127456/confronting-genocide-in-cambodias-khmerrouge-stronghold</u>

- Khmer Rouge Documentarian Calls for Armenia to Lead Global Genocide Education <u>http://massispost.com/2016/05/khmer-rouge-documentarian-calls-for-armenia-tolead-global-genocide-education/</u>

- Youk Chhang: Nowadays activities of terrorist groups result of impunity for first Genocide of 20th century <u>https://armenpress.am/eng/news/844822/youk-chhang-nowadays-activities-ofterrorist-groups-result-of-impunity-for-first-genocide-of-20th.html</u> - Khmer Rouge's "killing fields" survivor says Armenia should become pioneer of Genocide Education http://armenpress.am/eng/news/844685/khmer-

 $rouge\%E2\%80\%99s-\ \%E2\%80\%9C killing-fields\%E2\%80\%9D-survivor-says-armenia-should-become$ pioneer-of-genocide-education.html

- S-21 Photographer Recounts the Murdering of Innocents

https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/s-21-photographer-recounts-themurdering-ofinnocents-111576/

- Khmer Rouge survivor recalls evacuation of Phnom Penh

http://aa.com.tr/en/politics/khmer-rouge-survivor-recalls-evacuation-of-phnompenh-/556524

- Zaha Hadid's Imprint on the Future of Cambodian Architecture

http://www.voacambodia.com/content/zaha-hadid-iimprint-on-the-futureofcambodian-architecture/3281013.html

- Kulikar to continue shooting after The Last Reel

http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/kulikar-continue-shooting-afterlastreel

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- Survivors Outraged as Pokemon Go Invades Genocide Museum https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/survivors-outraged-pokemon-goinvadesgenocide-museum-116478/

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http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/pokemon-s-21-not-appropriate-somesay

- Cambodian Genocide Museum Would Appreciate It If You Took Your Pokemon Go Game Elsewhere <u>http://www.mediaite.com/online/cambodian-genocide-</u> museum-would-appreciate-itif-you-took-your-pokemon-go-game-elsewhere/

- Pokemon hunters not welcome at Cambodia's genocide museum

http://www.tnp.sg/news/world-news/pokemon-hunters-not-welcomecambodiasgenocide-museum

- How a Cambodian genocide museum is taking on Pokemon Go

https://www.ttgmedia.com/news/news/how-a-cambodian-genocide-museumistaking-on-pokemon-go-6264

- MY PHNOM PENH: Sok Udom Deth: Professor

http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/my-phnom-penh-sok-udomdethprofessor

- Senior minister, early KR researcher dies at age 78

http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/senior-minister-early-kr-researcherdiesage-78

- Former Khmer Rouge supporter gives talk to students

http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/former-khmer-rouge-supporter-givestalkstudents

In addition to the selected articles mentioned above, we have identified just over 1,000 different media stories by different media agencies around the world with at least three stories a day covering the KR and related issues online. The team tracks these media hits via a Google alert set to capture the key word of 'Cambodia' and 'KR'.

DC-Cam has set up an online library at Rutgers University so that students and scholars in the U.S. can access KR documents there without the need to come to Cambodia. Read more at

http://www.libraries.rutgers.edu/dana/cambodia\_collection

## **E. Digitize Remaining Documents**



Digitizing KR documents helps to augment and maintain public access to historical records of the genocidal KR period. With sole support of USAID in the current agreement, DC-Cam has made progress in this field by scanning original documents, including fragile documents, for the embarkation of its digitization. When DC-Cam entered into a deal on data storage in partnership with USAID and EZECOM, a challenge in the capacity to store and share data within and outside DC-Cam was addressed temporarily. In the near future, DC-Cam may need more space to store data and resources to maintain the storage with EZECOM.

Digitizing documents held at the archives of DC-Cam is a very crucial step in technological advancement. It plays an important role in promoting access to documents from the KR genocidal period as well as preservation of the documents. DC-Cam will digitize the whole collection of its documents, which amounts to millions of pages.

Listed below is the number of scans done during this reporting year:

Scanning Documents	20,548 "D" collection	Total 68,433 pages
_	495 in L collection	

# II. SUPPORT KRT

## A. Legal Response Team

It has been more than 10 years now that the Legal Response Team (LRT) has been in the forefront of assisting the ECCC in finding justice for the victims of the Khmer Rouge, since ECCC's inception in February, 2006. The LRT is always ready to respond to any questions or requests made by the offices of the ECCC and places this task as a primary responsibility of DC-Cam.

There were several important developments at the ECCC toward the end of the last year's reporting period which affected our work with the various offices of the ECCC. There were two major developments involving Case 003 and 004 during that period: Suspect Meas Mut was charged with the crime of genocide and other crimes

and the investigation against suspect Im Chem concluded. Two other suspects, Ao An and Yim Tit were also investigated. Also during this reporting year, DC-Cam and the ECCC concluded a MoU regarding the digitization of all audio interviews conducted by DC-Cam researchers and PA team members. The digitization work will be conducted by the ECCC staff at ECCC's premises.

The chart below shows the documents provided by DC-Cam to the OCIJ

Material Provided	Quantity
Cassette tape interviews	6,075
MP3 interviews	112
Interview Transcripts	35,538 pages
Audio Interviews	3 equal to 6 hours

During the year, DC-Cam received 8 requests from the legal offices of the Trial Chamber to verify documents and to request copies. We provided them with 85 pages of PA interview transcripts.

DC-Cam received 6 requests from the Office of the Co-Prosecutor for documents related to witnesses and to verify documents and provide needed copies. As with the Trial Chamber requests, these requests were made through email communication. Below is the breakdown of documents supplied:

Material Provided	Quantity
DK document	1
Paper documents	124 pages (German Documents)
	+ 201 pages (49 of research interview
	transcripts)

In addition, the Office of the Co-Prosecutor requested documents related to interviews conducted by DC-Cam's Mapping Team in 1998, DK revolutionary flag magazine, DK songs and victims' photos.

The Defense Counsel for Nuon Chea twice requested copies of KR documents. DC-Cam supplied that office with 1,762 pages of paper documents.

## **B.** Support Additional Investigation by the ECCC

DC-Cam supported additional investigations by interviewing a number of Khmer Rouge cadres about their work and collected their life stories. The interviews were associated with charges under investigation or trial by the ECCC. During this reporting year, DC-Cam staff made a number of trips to interview former cadres. 34 interviews were conducted in various locations in the Phnom Penh area and throughout the country.

## C. Fair Trial Observation

Generated from in-court observations in trial hearings in Cases 002/01 and 002/02, the team wrote six articles and published them in Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper, a local paper, and Searching for the Truth, DC-Cam's monthly online magazine, covering such topics as several Security Centers and the conflict between the KR and Vietnamese troops along the Ratanakiri border.

In June of this year, DC-Cam provided a one-day tour to the ECCC for 87 pre-service teachers and teachers from the Regional Training Center of Takeo Province. DC-Cam included a visit to Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and Cheung Ek Killing Fields in the Tour. As all of these teachers return to their home areas and begin to teach, hundreds of students will learn of the KR history from these well trained teachers.

# D. Update the Chronology of the KRT

Please see appendix A for a full description of the events.

# III. INCREASE CAMBODIA'S PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE KR PERIOD

# A. Conduct Pre-Service Teacher Training



During the reporting year, DC-Cam, in collaboration with the MoEYS, hosted series of six teacher trainings at selected Training Centers across the country.

Before conducting the first such pre-service teacher training, held in Kandal Province, DC-Cam invited Professor Alex Hinton from Rutgers University to provide a talk on what is Genocide to the Genocide

Education National Teachers of the MoEYS and DC-Cam's trainers at the SRI. In this talk, essentially to train the trainers, the professor stressed critical thinking as a way for students to broaden their knowledge about genocide and its roots in Cambodia.

The first pre-service teacher training was specifically organized to train 96 teachers, 63 of whom were female, in the history of the DK. The training in Kandal Province was a five-day program which included guest speakers, both local and international and had, as a primary goal, the objectives of promoting reconciliation, fostering discussion of memory and justice, and enabling students to talk about this history across generations. Teachers attending this first training program came from three provinces; Kandal, Kampong Speu and Kampong Chhnang.

The second teacher training in DK history took place in Battambang Province attended by 50 pre-service teachers. They came from Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Pursat, Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey and Battambang Provinces. All of the trainings consisted of a 5-day course, and teachers were given the Teacher's Guidebook and A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979), both developed by DC-Cam, as well as a flash-drive which stores many documents related to the Khmer Rouge regime.

58 pre-service teachers were trained in Takeo Province. The teachers were also able to make an educational visit to Takeo Provincial Museum where an exhibition under the theme of "Forced Transfer" was installed. Teachers also received a copy of the "Forced Transfer" booklet generated by DC-Cam.

In Phnom Penh, 65 pre-service teachers and 8 staff members from the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum were trained. The training began five days of extensive teaching of DK history, as well as teaching methodology, including exercises where the preservice teachers practice the teaching methods taught by the trainers. This training not only provides the teachers with crucial information about their country's history but requires them to critically think and reflect on difficult questions about morality, society, politics and humanity.

During the last quarter of this reporting period, an extensive training was conducted in Battambang, provided to 93 commune teachers from the Northwest of Cambodia, including teachers from Battambang, Pursat, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, and Otdar Meanchey provinces.

## **B. KR History Classroom**



During the first half of the year, 126 visitors to the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum attended DC-Cam's history classroom conducted by Staff at Tuol Sleng. Visitors came from Italy, China, Netherlands, Singapore, India, Czechoslovakia, Norway, France, Malaysia, Cambodia, Belgium, Canada, U.S., Ireland, Indonesia, Philippines, Holland, Germany, Brazil, Australia, Morocco and

Switzerland. Classroom sessions were held 3 days per week and included visual aids such as a short documentary film and detailed maps showing sites throughout the country where "killing fields" are located. During the second half of the year, classes at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum continued to be held, albeit less often.

During the second half of the reporting year, DC-Cam staff conducted 7 classroom forums on the Importance of Studying the History of DK (1975-1979). The forums

were conducted at 7 different high schools in Phnom Penh, attended by 421 students, 235 of whom were female. Before the forums began, more than 70% of students said that they had heard about the Khmer Rouge regime from their family and relatives. Very few students, however, felt that there was discrimination against the children of former Khmer Rouge cadre members. The classroom forums not only provided the students with increased knowledge of the KR history, but also encouraged them to think of peace, reconciliation, healing and genocide prevention in the future.

In the third quarter of the reporting period, DC-Cam staff conducted the 15<sup>th</sup> Genocide Education Classroom Forum on Khmer Rouge History, which was held at Bak Touk High School in Phnom Penh. The DC-Cam staff who joined the forum consisted of three teams: the media team, Victim Participation team/Museum of Memory Team, and the Genocide Education Team. All the teams had different objectives, including conducting interviews, report writing, taking pictures and recording material for a future film. Approximately 200 12<sup>th</sup> grade students attended the forum.

Earlier in this reporting year, DC-Cam's Genocide Education team leader, spoke extensively to 150 participants at a public forum organized by the Kdei Karuna Organization in O Chum District, Ratanakiri Province. The group was composed of local minority people, students and teachers at this forum on the Mobile Exhibition on Forced Transfer under the KR regime. It is interesting to note that most of the students expressed that this was their first time hearing about the Khmer Rouge history.

Finally, during the last quarter of this year, 75 villagers, teachers, and students attended a DC-Cam presentation in Kampot. The audiences included some members of the ethnic Cham community.

## C. Develop Mobile Application for Genocide Education

For the past year, DC-Cam has been in discussions with Deutsche Welle Akademie (Germany) to develop a media related forum specifically aimed at young Cambodians to access information about the KR era on their phones and computers. The translation of the information was made easy so that all Khmer youth would be able to quickly understand. The KR timeline, KR encyclopedia and profiles are being checked for accuracy and spelling and the website is currently under construction.

## **D.** Publish Searching for the Truth Magazine

DC-Cam continues to publish Searching for the Truth magazine online at <u>www.truthcambodia.com</u>. This website is updated weekly. The magazine team publishes a new issue every month online in Khmer and once quarterly in English. During this reporting year, 12,390 visitors accessed the site, according to Google Analytic. Among those visitors, 6,690 of them were new visitors. Of the 12,390 visitors, 9,034 were Cambodians, followed by visitors from the United States, Russia, United Kingdom, France, etc.

Please see Appendix B for a list of published issues of Searching for the Truth and the content of those issues.

# IV. THE SLEUK RITH INSTITUTE

## A. Physical Building

There were a number of ups and downs this year concerning the groundbreaking ceremony, which resulted in that ceremony being postponed.

To make certain that DC-Cam has full rights to use the land in Boeng Trabek high school for longer than 50 years, DC-Cam submitted a request to extend the period of the MoU to the Ministry of Education for up to 90 years. By the end of the reporting period, the MoU had been agreed to in principle and the Prime Minister has signed and approved the letter. We now are awaiting the official regulation (Sa.Cho.Na), being approved by the Cabinet Ministers. With this 90 years lease on the land, building of the Sleuk Rith Institute becomes more attractive to donors and/or investors both inside and outside of Cambodia.

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

#### Curriculum History Reform

DC-Cam has held a series of meetings during this year with representatives of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports to discuss the feasibility of working together in the writing of the national history. DC-Cam has taken the lead in producing the Teacher Guidebook and will work on producing a first draft of sections of the history curriculum in the following year.

## • The Anlong Veng Peace Center (AV-PC)



*H.E. Thong Khon (middle) presided over the interministerial committee meeting in Oddar Meanchey province.* 

During this reporting period, the Anlong Veng Peace Center made considerable progress in preserving and developing the historical sites of the Anlong Veng Community. Three sites in particular were targeted for renovation, construction and exhibition: Ta Mok's Meeting House on Dangrek Mountain, an information booth inside Pol Pot's Cremation site and an exhibition at Ta Mok's Museum.

Ta Mok's meeting house was converted into an "Information

and Training Center" for the Anlong Veng Peace Center. The information booth has been handed over and is managed by the Anlong Veng Tourism Office, which has seen an increased flow of visitors to the community. The Peace Center has installed an exhibit inside Ta Mok's lakeside house which includes three timeline billboards to provide background information on the Khmer Rouge history, civil war and the Anlong Veng community itself, KR leaderships' backgrounds, and selected life stories of community members.

During this reporting year, groups of students were brought to Anlong Veng to learn the history of the area.

The first group of students to participate in the Anlong Veng Peace Tour Program visited between February 15 and 18, 2016. The tour program attempts to promote reconciliation through the lens of historical understanding and empathy. The Anlong Veng Peace Tour program, which involved a group of students from various universities and Anlong Veng High School, was designed to bridge the divide and isolation between the former KR members and the younger generation. Participants embarked upon a long journey from Phnom Penh and Battambang Province to this former stronghold of the KR movement where its ideologies and mentalities could be thoroughly examined, critically reflected and comprehensively analyzed.

The second Anlong Veng Peace Tour Program was held in March 8-11, 2016, representing our consistent effort to involve twelve students in an inter-generational dialogue on the Anlong Veng history. Inter-generational dialogue became a focal point and great interest among participants in this second peace tour program. Out of various topics of discussion, the participants from RUPP and Anlong Veng High School found themselves absorbed in a slide presentation on how to plan and prepare for a constructive dialog and to write a text out of the dialog. After their respective face-to-face discussions, the participants were more passionate and curious about the life story of those who served in the KR movement.

The third tour of the Anlong Veng Peace Tour program took place on April 19-22, 2016. There were 15 university and high school students who participated. This third tour provided a chance for students to voice their opinions on how the Anlong Veng people should move forward. "Historical Tourist Spot" was a consistent thought among the participants, even if they voiced differing opinions as to the direction the community should take.

On June 21-24, 2016, twelve students, ranging in age from 19-26, participated in the fourth Anlong Veng Peace Tour program. Three of these students were high school students who live in Anlong Veng. The Documentation Center of Cambodia's (DC-Cam) goal is to make Anlong Veng a tourist destination and emphasize its value in Cambodia's history. The students got a first-hand look at the Khmer Rouge (KR) and learned interviewing techniques, interviewing those who played a strong role in Cambodia's history. The students then wrote an article detailing the interview. It was part of our concerted effort to let the youth engage in an earnest dialogue with local villagers, most of whom were former KR members.

On July 19-22, 2016, twelve students from the Royal University of Phnom Penh and Anlong Veng high school attended the peace tour program in Anlong Veng, the final stronghold of the Khmer Rouge movement. The Khmer Rouge (KR) ideology - conceived of as being one of the mightiest tools to fan the fire of its revolution from the early stage to its triumph - to some extent persists today. The twelve students who participated found that the hearts and souls of some former KR members/villagers were permeated with this ideology today. Despite the undeniable dark side of the history, the KR's ideology in Anlong Veng is not always negative, given that it emphasizes the importance of the history of the Khmer Empire, during which many fine temples dot its entire territory. The July peace tour was organized in the hope of intensifying our efforts to minimize the sense of isolation, discrimination and prejudice against former KR members.

In August, a group of 12 students from various universities in Phnom Penh and local students from Anlong Veng high school met, while for three days in Sepember, 2016 another group of 12 students, this time from the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) and Anlong Veng high school met to discuss the difficult relationship between reconciliation, peace and development.

In October, 12 students, including students from the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) and Anlong Veng High School students met to discuss the Khmer Rouge history and to learn some key concepts of peace, violence and reconciliation.

In November, 2016, another 12 students attended the four-day program. This group focused their attention on coming up with their own questions about the KR's battlefield science.

The final 4-day field trip to Anlong Veng consisted of 10 students from the Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE) and from the National Institute of Education. These students were tasked with exploring and writing their feedback about their education endeavor.

#### C. Museum of Memory

During the reporting year, the Museum of Memory team made steady progress across the four activities associated with this project: audio-visual archive, exhibition, research and film, and artwork. Please see appendix C for a list of the accomplishments.

# Appendix A

#### **Cambodia Tribunal Monitor:**

An invaluable contribution to updating the public as well as audiences around the globe about KRT derives heavily from the activity of the Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (CTM), a program in collaboration with Northwestern Law and supported by Robert Bosch Stiftung. For every ECCC's hearing, CTM team members composed of a daily blog writer and video footage capturer were present there to perform their job. The blog article was posted on the same day of the hearing and the same with video posting on CTM's website at <u>www.cambodiatribunal.org</u>

During this quarter, there were 14 days of ECCC's hearings conducted by the Trial Chamber concerning Case 002/02, the second segment of Case 002 is against the two-last-senior KR leader Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan. Interestingly noted that Case 002/02 covers the charge of crime of genocide against Cham Muslim and Vietnames minorities killed during DK regime between 1975 and 1979. The following highlights each day of substance of the hearing:

#### ECCC PRESS RELEASE

The ECCC's International Co-Investigating Judge has today charged Ao An, an accused in Case 004, with the following alleged crimes:

- Genocide of the Cham;
- Crimes against Humanity, namely murder; extermination; enslavement; imprisonment; torture; persecution against the "17 April people", former Lon Nol soldiers, Central (Old North) Zone cadres, their families and subordinates, people from the East Zone, and other "bad elements" and "internal enemies"; persecution against Cham and Vietnamese people; and other inhumane acts including forced marriage, rape, enforced disappearances, physical abuse, forced labor, and inhumane conditions of detention;
- Violations of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code, namely premeditated homicide.

These crimes were allegedly variously committed at Anlong Chrey Dam Forced Labor Site; Kok Pring Execution Site; Met Sop (Kor) Security Centre; Tuol Beng Security Centre and Execution Site and Wat Angkuonh Dei Pagoda; Wat Au Trakuon Security Centre; Wat Batheay Security Centre; Wat Phnom Pros Execution Site; Wat Ta Meak Security Centre; Chamkar Svay Chanty Security Centre; Wat Baray Chan Dek Security Centre; Wat Srenge Security Centre; and at various locations in Kampong Cham Province.

#### Cambodia Tribunal Monitor:

The Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (CTM), a DC-Cam program in collaboration with Northwestern Law and supported by Robert Bosch Stiftung, provides an invaluable contribution in updating the Cambodian public and audiences around the globe about the KRT. For every ECCC hearing, CTM team members (composed of a daily blog writer and video footage capturer) are present to record proceedings. They post blog articles on the same day of the hearing and also post videos on CTM's website at <u>www.cambodiatribunal.org</u>. From January to March, 2016 the observation team and a blog writer sat in the courtroom of the ECCC for 45 days. The summary of each hearing is hightlighted below.

**January 5, 2016:** After a two-week break, the TC opened the first hearing of 2016 today, January 5, 2016, in front of the ECCC. Anonymous witness 2-TCW-1000 continued and concluded his testimony of December 16, 2015 and testified on issues such as the chain of command as well as the so-called Mayaguez incident that took place in 1975. The incident was a clash between an American vessel and Cambodian troops. The witness also put forward that the orders to kill Vietnamese combatants and civilians came from the upper echelon, an allegation that Nuon Chea's defense counsel challenged. At the end of the day, witness Theng Phal – also known as Theng Huy – provided information on people who lived in his birth village.

**January 6, 2016:** The hearing was divided into three parts: First, there were procedural discussions about calling additional witnesses and about the potential testimonies of two civil parties. The Khieu Samphan team objected to calling new witnesses, arguing that this would infringe the rights of the accused. Second, Theng Phal concluded his testimony. He provided further details on the arrest and execution of three Vietnamese people and their children. Third, ethnic Cham Sos Rumly commenced his testimony. He gave evidence with regards to the administrative structure in the area and his tasks.

**January 8, 2016:** Former commune clerk Sos Romly concluded his testimony. He gave evidence concerning the authority structure of Trea Village and Trea Sub-District and testified on the treatment of the Cham, their evacuation and the arrests of cadres.

**January 11, 2016:** Mr. Muy Vanny gave his testimony before the TC in Case 002/02. He was a bodyguard and a messenger of Kang Meas District security chief Horn and spent, in this function, sometime at Wat O Trakuon – a Security Center where allegedly 30,000 people were killed. He told the court that the Cham people in his district were killed.

**January 12, 2016:** Witness Muy Vanny concluded his testimony and gave further evidence on his time in a mobile unit. Next, former Long Sword Unit leader Soy Doeun took his stance. He gave evidence on the arrest of Cham in his commune and stated that there had been instructions "from the upper echelon" to arrest all Cham in his area.

**January 13, 2016:** Cham witness Ahmad Sofiyah recounted how she and thirty-five other Cham girls were detained in Trea Village, twenty of whom were killed after having said that they were children of Cham or mixed families. She told the court that she witnessed how the KR decapitated the victims. Another Cham – No Satas – had been detained with her and had talked about the same incident, but had not witnessed the executions.

**January 20-21, 2016:** After three days of closed sessions, the court resumed its public hearing this afternoon. The testimony of civil party Lach Kri, who told the court about the possible arrest and murder of his brother's wife and children, as well as other Vietnamese families in his village, was heard. Lach Kri was born on 15 March 1947 and is a rice farmer today. He resides in Pochendam Village, Svay Antor Sub-District, Prey Veng District, Prey Veng Province.

The floor was first given to the civil party lead co-lawyers. Marie Guiraud asked how many brothers and sisters he had, to which he answered that he had five: Lach Ny, Lach Nay, another sister, Lach Nang, and himself. Thus, he had two brothers and three sisters. His older brother Lach Ny passed away in 2006. Ms. Guiraud asked what relationship he had with his brother. He replied that they were rather close and sometimes talked about their experiences during the regime. Lach Ny was nine years older than him. When they talked, they did not talk about the court but about how they missed their parents.

**January 25, 2016:** Civil party Daung Oeun told the court how her ethnically Vietnamese husband Chuy was taken away by the KR in 1977 and never returned. A significant part of both defense teams' questioning focused on what her husband was doing before the KR arrived. They submitted – based on this witness's previous testimony and other statements – that he had secretly dealt with opium from Vietnam. Ms. Oeun repeatedly insisted that she did not know anything about such an allegation and that her husband had only sold chickens and ducks.

**January 26, 2016:** The new witness Prum Sarat began. Prum Sarat was born on 1 March 1949. He had been a combatant for the KR from 1970 onwards and later commanded a military company with 110 members, before taking over the command of a vessel under the navy.

**January 27, 2016:** Witness In Yoeun, 65, was born in Tradak Cheu Phleung Village, Kampong Trach Commune, Romeas Hek District, Svay Rieng Province, where she also currently resides. The president then informed the witness about her rights and obligations. The floor was then given to the co-prosecutors. In 1975 until 1979, she lived in a mobile unit and was separated from her parents. Her mobile unit was sent to Roh Prohsot in Chan Trea District.

**January 28, 2016:** Witness San Lorn (2-TCW-1007) was heard instead. The district messenger and brother-in-law of Ta Mok testified on the transportation of people that might have been Khmer Krom from different communes to Tram Kok. He also talked about orders that stemmed from Ta Mok. Witness San Lorn, 73, was born in Prah Keab Village, Tram Kok District, Takeo Province. He lives Sre Chrey Village in Chhak Roka Commune, Samlaut.

**February 1, 2016:** A former commune chief, Sao Van, testified on issues regarding the treatment of Lon Nol soldiers and authority structures in Kien Svay Commune.

Witness Sao Van, alias Pok, was born on April 15, 1941 in Sre Khav Village, Cheang Tang Commune, Tram Kak District, Takeo Province. The witness provided the testimony in February 2015 in front of the Supreme Court chamber. Since the witness had been called by the TC, the president started the examination of the witness.

**February 2-3, 2016:** Witness Meas Voeun was born in 1944 in Sre Klong Village, Phnom Sruoch District, Kampong Speu Province. The witness was then sworn in since he is Christian. He talked about instructions to spare former Lon Nol officials, orders to let Vietnamese and Thai refugees pass once their status was verified, as well as about fighting with people aboard Thai fishing boats and hatred towards Vietnamese in general. Lastly, he gave evidence on a plan to "smash" all Vietnamese that had not left Cambodia since they wanted to "cause troubles" to the Cambodian people.

**February 9-10, 2016:** Expert witness Ysa Osman gave his testimony in relation to the treatment of the Cham population. He explained parts of his research process and told the court how, according to his research, the Cham were treated and killed during the KR regime. He also talked about rebellions by Cham people in Krouch Chhmar and the motivations behind these. The expert witness will return to continue his testimony the following month.

**February 16-17-18, 2016:** The Supreme Court chambers resumed appeal hearings, after they did not take place as scheduled in November last year following the non-appearance of national and international defense counsel for Nuon Chea. The appeal hearings are divided into six segments, two of which were covered today: the fairness of proceedings and the constitutionality of the internal rules and the overall approach of the TC to the evidence. Both national and international Nuon Chea defense counsel declined to actively participate in the hearing, but were present in the court room. The Khieu Samphan defense team submitted that the proceedings in front of the TC had been substantially and procedurally unfair and that consequently Khieu Samphan's right to a fair trial had been denied. The coprosecutors argued that the flaws the defense team attempted to show were not infringing upon the accused's right to a fair trial.

**February 23-24-25, 2016:** This marked the first day of the key document hearings, in which the co-prosecutors and the civil party lead co-lawyers presented those documents deemed to be most crucial for assessing the treatment of the Vietnamese and Cham minorities. The key document hearings will continue tomorrow with the remainder of the civil party lead colawyers presentation, after which the Khieu Samphan defense team will present the defense's most relevant documents to the chamber.

**February 29, 2016:** There were three civil parties who gave their testimonies on harm suffered during the DK period in relation to the treatment of the Cham and Vietnamese people. Civil party Moeu Pov talked about the separation from family and the death of seventeen family members, including his father. Man Sles provided

testimony about a rebellion in Svay Khleang that took place, he said, because Cham people were killed and their religion suppressed. Lastly, Sieng Chanthay told the court about the suicide of her father and arrest of her brother. She will continue her statement on harm suffered tomorrow.

Mr. Pov said that the KR took control of the country in 1975. "They mistreated the Cham people; they forced the Cham people to abandon their religion, personal property, belongings, and relatives," he said. Pov was forcibly evacuated from his native village. During the KR regime, he was separated from his relatives. "There were no proper forms of living conditions, schooling and religion," he said.

**March 1, 2016:** This marked the second day of the civil party's impact statements in relation to harm suffered. Sieng Chanthay described the loss of her family on which she had already started to testify yesterday. Civil party Uch Sunlay then commenced his impact statements by telling the court how he lost a number of family members during the KR regime. Civil party Sieng Chanthay was born on 15 April 1962 and lives in Svay Rieng Commune in Svay Rieng Province. She is divorced and has one son.

**March 2, 2016:** Civil party Uch Sunlay concluded his civil party impact statement on harm suffered and gave more detail about the arrests and deaths of his family members. Uch Sunlay was born on 2 October 1948, in Kroh Ches Commune, Kroh Ches District. The floor was granted to civil party lawyer Ven Pov. Next, Phan Thol was the first witness to testify in relation to Au Kanseng Security Center. He had been imprisoned in what he called the Reeducation Center for around 18 months and described the living conditions there. Phan Thol was born on June 16, 1950 in Au Srangam Village, Rongoeun Sub-District, Svay Rieng District, Svay Rieng Province.

March 3-7, 2016: Witness Moeung Chandy concluded her testimony and provided more detail about her time in the Au Kanseng Security Center. She was born in 1954 in Takeo Province. She is a widow and has four children.

**March 9, 2016:** Cham witness Van Mat gave testimony about the treatment of the Cham and purges of East Zone cadres. He told the court about a meeting between Ke Pauk and communal cadres that he said he overheard, during which Ke Pauk allegedly talked about purges. He then recounted how he and other people escaped when they were loaded on boats and sent to Stung Trang, and then prevented cadres from assembling and evacuating more people by attacking the cadres with weapons found in a well.

**March 10, 2016:** Former prisoner of Phnom Kraol Security Center Chan Tauy appeared as the first witness in case 002/ 02 in relation to this location, which was also known as K-17. He told the court about living conditions at Phnom Kraol, where he was detained for one month. Witness Chan Tauy, 56 years old, was born in Chi Miet Village, Koh Nhek District, Mondulkiri, where he also currently lives.

**March 11, 2016:** Witness Net Savat, alias Net Tha, was born in 1942 in Laos. He was born in Koh Ma Bak Village, Namnao Commune, Kengkang District, Sovannakhet Province in Laos and moved to Piem Chi Miet in Mondulkiri when he was ten years old, where he also currently resides. Witness Net Savat gave his testimony in relation to Phnom Kraol Security Center. He told the court about his one-month-period detention and gave evidence in relation to the authority structure of Sector 105.

**March 14-15-16, 2016:** For three days expert Alexander Hinton (2-TCE-88) gave the chamber insights about the dynamics of mass killings. He asserted that mass killings and violence occur when specific macro-level denominators are fulfilled and adapted to the local context. The macro-level indicator includes socioeconomic upheaval, structural divisions and change, the existence of a target group, an ideology that could attract people and the annihilation of moral restraint.

**March 21-22, 2016:** A former member of the committee at Au Kanseng Security Center who was responsible for taking notes during interrogations, gave the court insight into living and detention conditions at the center. TC president Nil Nonn announced that witness 2-TCW- 900 would be heard in relation to Au Kanseng Security Center via audiovisual link. The witness was in Anlong Veng District, Oddar Meanchey Province in the presence of a duty counsel.

**March 23-24, 2016:** (Continue) Expert Ysa Osman was questioned by the defense teams for Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea today. He was asked about his methodology of research and how he had tried to ensure that his insights were representative of the Cham population and the accounts accurate. Meanwhile, Mr. Koppe suggested that Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, Ouk Bunchhoeun and Sao Phim were those most responsible for crimes against humanity that allegedly occurred in Sector 21.

**March 28, 2016:** Witness Bun Loeng Chauy aka Chan Buon Leut, was born on 22 March 1953 in Koh Ma Yoeul Village, Peam Chimiet Commune, Koh Nhek District, Mondulkiri and currently resides in Dah Kramom Village, Sokdom Commune, Sen Monorom District, Mondulkiri Province. Bun Loeng Chauy gave evidence on Phnom Kraol Security Center, the authority structure of the district and Sector 105 and border conflicts with Vietnam. He stated that the KR were the aggressor and that Vietnam did not attack Cambodia first.

**March 29, 2016:** Witness Sao Sarun was born in Mondulkiri Province, is around 92 years old and has ten children. Sao Sarun, serving as a former Pech Chenda District chief and a Sector 105 secretary, claimed that he did not know of any killings or arrests in Sector 105 whilst performing his duty as the secretary of that sector. He stressed, "I held the position for only two months."

March 30-31, 2016: Civil party Sun Vuth was born in 1957 and lives in Oddar Meanchey Province. Former soldier Sun Vuth told the chamber about his time in

Division 920 and his detention in a security center that lasted several months. He stated that he had been tortured and lost his parents and siblings during the KR regime.

#### February 15, 2016

ECCC PRESS RELEASE The ECCC's Co-Investigating Judges have today ordered the severance of the proceedings against Im Chaem from Case 004 and the creation of a new case file, 004/01, following the conclusion of the judicial investigation on 18 December 2015 and her right to a determination of the charges brought against her without undue delay.

#### April 21, 2016

The ECCC's International Co-Investigating Judge is inviting scholars, academic organizations and any other organization operating in the field of international criminal law to submit written amicus curiae briefs on the issue on whether, under customary international law applicable between 1975 and 1979, an attack by a state or organization against members of its own armed forces may amount to an attack directed against a civilian population for the purpose of Article 5 of the ECCC Law (crimes against humanity) by May 19, 2016.

#### May 24, 2016

Memo from Judge Revises S-21 Prisoner Total to Over 15,000 (By Peter Ford, the Cambodia Daily, May 24, 2016) The new figure of 15,101 prisoners at S-21 was put forth in a memo from Co-Investigating Judge Michael Bohlander to the Trial and Supreme Court chamber presidents in a declassified memo. It is 2,828 higher than the number previously accepted by the court.

(For the Interoffice Memorandum, please click here: the OCIJ S-21 Prisoner List and Explanation of the Applied Methodology KH l EN)

#### **Cambodia Tribunal Monitor:**

The Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (CTM), a DC-Cam program in collaboration with Northwestern Law School and supported by Robert Bosch Stiftung, provides an invaluable contribution in updating the Cambodian public and audiences around the globe about the KRT. For every ECCC hearing, CTM team members (composed of a daily blog writer and video footage capturer) are present to record proceedings. They post blog articles on the same day of the hearing and also post videos on CTM's website at <u>www.cambodiatribunal.org</u>.

From April to June, 2016 the observation team and a blog writer sat in the courtroom of the ECCC and produced the summary of each hearing in the hightlight below.

**April 4, 2016:** Today marked a short day at the Court. Witness 2-TCW-827 was called to testify in relation to the treatment of the Cham but did not appear. All parties were present with Nuon Chea following the hearing from the holding cell. However, the WESU unit had informed the Chamber that the witness would not present him or herself today. Since there was no reserve witness scheduled, the hearing was

adjourned. No reasons had been indicated for the refusal of the witness to appear. The President announced that coercive measures would be taken for the witness to be present tomorrow pursuant to the internal rules. The hearing will resume tomorrow, April 5 2016, at 9 am.

**April 5, 2016:** With a 26 minute delay, the Chamber commenced its brief hearing. All parties to the case were present and Nuon Chea followed the proceedings from the holding cell. Witness 2-TCW-827 had been scheduled to testify in relation to the targeted group of Cham and, following his or her non-appearance before the Trial Chamber yesterday, ordered to be present today. However, this witness was still not present today. The President said that the Chamber "expects a judicial police officer report" in relation to the summoning of the witness. Moreover, he advised all parties to closely monitor their e-mails in relation to the proceedings that may be held tomorrow.

**April 6, 2016:** Witness Oknha Sos Kamry alias Kamaruddin Yusof was born in 1950 in Akmok, Speu, Cheyyau, Chamkar Leu, Kampong Cham and currently resides in Phnom Penh. He is the director of the Supreme Islamic Center. The Chairman of the Highest Council for Islamic Religious Affairs in Cambodia – provided his testimony in relation to the treatment of the Cham, after having refused to appear in front of the Court for the past few days. He cited health reasons for this refusal. Mr. Kamry gave evidence in relation to a document that he claims to have seen, in which a plan was set out to kill all Cham people in Cambodia by 1980.

**April 7, 2016:** Witness Bophan Van alias Phan Van alias Kham Van was born in 1960 in Peam Chimiet Village, Peam Chimiet Commune, Koh Nhek District, Mondulkiri Province. He now lives in Malai District in Banteay Meanchey. His father's revolutionary name was Laing. witness Phan Van gave his testimony in relation to Phnom Kraol Security Center. He is the son of former Sector 105 Secretary Laing alias Chhang, who had been killed during the Khmer Rouge regime. Mr. Van gave evidence with regards to the authority structure of the zone, office K-17 and security matters.

**April 18, 2016:** The testimony of the Civil Party then commenced. Civil Party Chum Mey alias Mei was born in L'vea Commune Prey Veng Province in 1933. He now lives in Phnom Penh. He sells books about his background and experience at Tuol Sleng museum. His four children and wife all deceased during the Khmer Rouge regime. He had been interviewed for Case 001. He was arrested in September 1978. Chum Mey (2-TCW-243) testified in relation to S-21. He told the court about detention conditions and torture that he underwent.

**April 19-20-21, 2016:** S-21 photographer Nhem En The witness was then ushered in. Mr. Nhem En was born on 9 September 1961 in Kampong Leang District, Kampong Cham Province. He has two houses: one in Siem Reap city. He has just resigned from his position as a district chief in Oddar Meanchey. He has a business now and cooperates with a Korean business partner to produce books about his experience at Tuol Sleng. He did not have the book with him today. He got "married in the jungle" in 1980 and had six children. He separated from his wife in 1985 and married another woman, with whom he has one child.

# Next, witness Tay Teng was introduced to the Chamber. His image and voice were distorted.

**April 25-26, 2016:** Witness Lach Mean was born in 1957 in Spean Daek Village, Kampong Chhnang Province. He was assigned to work at S-21 in late 1975 or early 1976. He was a soldier when he joined the Khmer Rouge. He was a commune militiaman initially. Later, he was part of Unit 12. He worked at Ta Kmao for around one to two months. He was reassigned from Ta Kmao to a former PS prison. Later, he was reassigned to Tuol Sleng. Because the old prison was "old and crowded", they moved to Tuol Svay Prey. He did not know whether this was the reason for the relocation of the prison.

**April 27-28, 2016:** Witness Prak Khan, 61, was born in Kraing Leav Village, Bati District, Takeo Province. The floor was granted to the Co-Prosecution. National Deputy Co-Prosecutor Srea Rattanak asked whether it was correct that he was part of Division 301 beforehand, which the witness confirmed. He started working at S-21 in late 1976 or early 1977. This was during the windy season when they harvested rice.

**May 2-3, 2016:** Witness Mak Thim alias Mak Sithim was born on April 4 1962 in Kampong Chhnang Province. Former medic Mak Thim told the Court about a two to three month training that he received before working at S-21. He provided evidence with regards to medical treatment that the prisoners received. He replied that he was in a group and sent to Ta Khmao to learn how to grow vegetables and use weapons. Afterwards, he was sent to Prey Sar to grow radish. He did not know who his superiors were, since he was around 16 years old at the time. He was sent elsewhere before being transferred to S-21. After the conclusion of the training sessions, they were transferred into different targets. He was assigned to join a medical training session for two or three months at Sorya near Psar Thmey. He was required to deliver medicine at S-21.

**May 4-5, 2016:** Witness Him Huy was born in 1955 was born in Kandal Province. Former guard Him Huy took his stance. He was questioned about execution sites – in particular about Choeung Ek – and the authority structure at S-21. He also testified about Prey Sar. Huy said that his unit was based in Ta Khmao after the fall of Phnom Penh. Unit 176 was transformed into marine forces and he was "afraid of being part of the marine", since he was "afraid of crocodiles". He was transferred back one night. He did not know why he was transferred to the navy. He fled to his house on three occasions. The President instructed the witness to give precise answers.

**June 02-03 and 06, 2016:** The Court heard the testimony of former S-21 cadre Suos Thy after nine days of recess for three days. The witness was responsible for drawing lists of incoming and outgoing prisoners at S-21 and kept record of their names, occupation and origin. He did not specify the number of prisoners, but confirmed under questioning of the Co-Prosecution his earlier statement that no prisoner was released. He also gave evidence on the authority structure of the prison.

**June 07-09, 13-16 and 20-23 2016:** Witness Kaing Guek Eav, alias Duch was a former head of S-21 is testifying for his second times in the court of the case 002/02. The judges give a floor of four days for co-prosecutor and civil party lawyer, and four days for defense team. The testimony took place for ten days. Kaing Guek Eav, alias Duch, ended his testimony in the case against Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan. Duch was sentenced to life imprisonment in 2012 for crimes against humanity and grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, which establish the international rules for humanitarian treatment in war. He had testified only for a few more days in 2012 in Case 002 and had not appeared in Court since. This time, he was present and testified for 12 days in the second phase of Case 002. During his examination by the Prosecution, Civil Parties, the Chamber and the Defense, Duch described his involvement and revealed the extent of his knowledge on a multitude of issues.

Prosecution (June 7, 2016 to June 9, 2016 and June 13, 2016 to June 14, 2016)

- Responsibility and role of Nuon Chea, second-in-command under Pol Pot, at S-21 and his relation with Duch
- Structure and chain of command of the Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK)
- Treatment of former Lon Nol officials and soldiers
- Links between S-21 and different security centers, including Ta Khmao
- Medical experiments and live surgery on S-21 prisoners
- The fate of women and children brought to S-21
- Interrogation methods and torture at S-21
- Incrimination of prisoners through other confessions
- Vietnamese nationals at S-21
- Responsibility and role of Khieu Samphan in the Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK)
- "Internal purges" of Party leaders: their arrest, imprisonment and interrogation

*Civil Parties (June 9, 2016 to June 10, 2016 and June 16, 2016)* 

- Westerners imprisoned and interrogated at S-21
- Sexual assault and rape at S-21
- Links between S-21 and different security centers, including Ta Boeung Trabey (also transcribed as Ta Boeung Trabek)
- Revolutionary Moral Precepts
- Interrogation methods and torture at S-21
- The fate of women and children brought to S-21

- Structure and chain of command of the Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK)
- Reparation projects of Case 002

*The Chamber (June 14, 2016 to June 16, 2016)* 

- Additional interrogation techniques of cadres: threats and intimidation
- Torture at S-21
- Structure and chain of command of the Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK)
- Responsibilities of Duch and organization at S-21
- Last days at S-21
- Medical experiments and live surgery on S-21 prisoners
- Vietnamese nationals at S-21 used as political and propaganda tools

Defense of Nuon Chea (June 16, 2016; June 20, 2016 to June 21, 2016; June 23, 2016 and June 27, 2016)

- Methods of torture at S-21: learning from the French colonists and the Lon Nol regime?
- Chain of command at S-21: reporting to Son Sen and Nuon Chea
- Extent of the witness' knowledge of Party affairs
- Last days at S-21
- Surveillance and incrimination of Party cadres ("internal purges")
- "Internal purges" of Party leaders: their arrest, imprisonment and interrogation
- Links between S-21 and different security centers, including Prey Sar (S-24) and Kampong Chhnang Airfield
- S-21 numbers
- The role of Vietnam in the politics of Democratic Kampuchea and contemplated coup d'état against Pol Pot
- Principle of secrecy under the Regime

Defense of Khieu Samphan (June 22, 2016 and June 23, 2016)

- S-21 and principle of secrecy under the Regime
- Pressure and interrogation methods at S-21
- Links between S-21 and different security centers
- Incrimination of Party cadres ("internal purges")
- Last days at S-21

**June 28, 2016:** Today marked the beginning of a new segment at the Trial Chamber: internal purges. Chhun Samorn appeared in Court as a Civil Party today in the second phase of Case 002 against Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan. Chhun Samorn was enlisted in the Khmer Rouge troops in 1975, when he was only 18 years old. He was a messenger, a soldier and gathered intelligence on Vietnamese troops at the border until 1978, when he escaped after soldiers from the East Zone, like him, were arrested to be executed. At the time, there were occurrences of armed conflicts between Democratic Kampuchea and Vietnam. The witness had then escaped to

Vietnam, which is where he became a part of the Liberation Army to fight the Khmer Rouge. Chhun Samorn was interrogated by Civil Parties, the Prosecution, the Chamber as well as the Defense and the questioning was directed towards the notion of a pattern, a policy to eliminate soldiers from the East Zone, close to the Vietnamese border.

**June 29-30, 2016:** In front of a public gallery filled with pupils and Buddhist monks, Meas Sourn came to testify after Civil Party Chhon Samorn was done answering questions from the parties. The Chamber heard these two testimonies in the context of Case 002/02 against Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan. Like yesterday, the focus was on "internal purges" of Khmer Rouge Cadres from the East Zone but this time, witness Meas Sourn testified in relation to his knowledge as the son of East Zone District Chief Meas Seng Hong.

#### July 1, 2016

#### PRESS STATEMENT BY THE DEFENCE SUPPORT SECTION

The ECCC's Defence Support Section has assigned Mr. Wayne Jordash QC of the United Kingdom as the foreign Co-Lawyer to represent Ms. Im Chaem in Case 004/01.

#### July 26, 2016

#### PRESS RELEASE

Following last year's commitment to support the ECCC for the period 2015 to 2016 of EUR 8.9 million, the EU has proceeded with the release of the final grant installment of EUR 2.9 million, of which EUR 1.5 million will go to the international component and EUR 1.4 million to the national component of the ECCC.

#### July 27, 2016

#### PRESS RELEASE

The ECCC's Co-Investigating Judges have today issued a forwarding order requesting the Co-Prosecutors to file their final submission in Case 004/1 against Im Chaem. Following the Co-Prosecutors' final submission, the Defence will be given time to respond to the submission. The Closing Order of this case is expected to be issued in the first quarter of 2017.

#### September 12, 2016

#### PRESS RELEASE

The ECCC's Supreme Court Chamber has today announced that the judgement on the appeals in Case 002/01 against Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan will be pronounced on November 23 from 9 a.m. in the main courtroom of the ECCC.

#### September 12, 2016

#### PRESS RELEASE

The Government of India has today announced a contribution of US\$50,000 to the national component of the ECCC. To date, the Government of India has contributed US\$1,050,000 to the ECCC.

In collaboration with Northwestern University's Center for International Human Rights or CIHR, DC-Cam's staff was deployed to take live footage of the trial hearings and one intern from CIHR was deployed to write the blog. See detail at <u>www.cambodiatribunal.org</u>

Below are the summaries of each day of hearings:

#### July 26, 2016

The Trial Chamber heard the testimony of witness 2-TCW-1005 in relation to internal purges. The Co-Prosecution probed the witness on authority structures and arrests as well as the content of Revolutionary Flags. The witness, who fell under the protection guidelines by the Co-Investigating Judges and was therefore only addressed by his pseudonym, had worked as a messenger during the Khmer Rouge regime and spoke about a climate of mistrust amongst the cadres.

#### July 27, 2016

The Trial Chamber continued hearing anonymous witness 2-TCW-1005. Former messenger and Division 117 Deputy Chief told the Court about arrests and replacements of senior cadres in his region as well as communication between different offices. He defended the moral principles that they were taught, but qualified it by saying that it depended on individual implementation. Moreover, the witness gave an account of forced marriages during the Democratic Kampuchea regime.

#### July 28, 2016

The witness 2-TCW-1005 concluded his testimony by answering Khieu Samphan Defense Counsel Anta Guissé's questions about communication methods and practices between senior cadres. From the second session onwards, expert witness Henri Locard provided his insights to the court. He was questioned about the books he had written and the process for writing them, as well as his knowledge about security centers. He was reminded several times to give concise answers to the questions.

#### August 01, 2016

Expert Henri Locard continued his testimony in front of the Trial Chamber. He first told the court, under questioning of the Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyer Pich Ang, about arrests and living conditions in prisons. He was then challenged by both defense teams with regard to his credibility and asked to give individual sources for several claims he had made.

#### August 02, 2016

Expert Henri Locard concluded his testimony under questioning of Khieu Samphan Defense Counsel Anta Guissé. He answered questions regarding his methodology and a few questions regarding education sessions. Next, witness 2-TCW-976, whose name was not revealed due to anonymity reasons, stood his stance. He was related

to Ta Mok, who was a former Khmer Rouge official (also known as "Brother Number Five"), but could not give much detail on the questions by the Co-Prosecution. No other parties put questions to him. Last, witness Chin Saroeun was introduced to the Chamber. He will be questioned by the defense teams in the next day.

#### August 03, 2016

Witness Chin Saroeun concluded his testimony. Under questioning of the defense team, he told the Chamber about Vietnamese incursions on Cambodian territory and subsequent arrests of cadres in Mondulkiri. The Co-Prosecution questioned him on ethnic minorities in Cambodia and in the border area of Vietnam and asked whether the Vietnamese who he had heard had secretly come to Cambodia might have been part of ethnic minorities and the FULRO movement. The witness could not shed much light on this. Lastly, he gave information on working conditions and arranged marriages.

#### August 11, 2016

Three Civil Parties took their stance in front of the court, one of them via audiovisual link. They told the court about the suffering they had undergone during the time of the Khmer Rouge in relation to Case 002. All of the statements circled around the loss of family members in relation to security centers and purges.

#### August 12, 2016

The first day of the key document hearings in relation to Security Centers and Internal Purges were heard. The Co-Prosecution and Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers presented a range of documents that aimed at highlighting the most important documents in relation to treatment of prisoners, authority structures, and the knowledge and responsibility of Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan in particular with regards to S-21.

#### August 15, 2016

Three Civil Parties took their stance in front of the Chamber. Civil Party Yun Bin told the court about an execution site where the Khmer Rouge attempted to kill him, but survived and escaped after all other persons had been executed. Civil Party Kaun Sunthara recounted how her family members were arrested and killed at S-21. Civil Party Chau Kim explained how his brother, former politician and diplomat Chau Seng, was taken away from Boeng Trabek and later killed.

#### August 16, 2016

The Khieu Samphan Defense Team responded to the key documents presentations by the Co-Prosecution and Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers, after which a discussion was held with regards to the calling of experts. August 17, 2016 A Civil Party – who remained anonymous due to ongoing investigations in Case 004 – told the Court about conflicts between Southwest/West forces and East Zone soldiers. He then recounted how the Khmer Rouge arrested and attempted to kill him several times and how he escaped from this. Lastly, he talked about forced marriages in his district. August 18, 2016 Witness Suoy Sao was probed on questions relating to purges of Division 310 and the possibility of a planned coup d'état. He first seemed to indicate that he was present in a meeting during which the latter was discussed, but later refuted the claim. He also denied that he was involved in transporting weapons to Phnom Penh for this coup, something he had indicated in his interview and first seemed to confirm in his testimony today.

#### August 22, 2016

Former district secretary 2-TCW-850 (who remained anonymous due to ongoing investigations in other cases) provided information on purges in Baray District. For a large part of his testimony, he said he could not remember or did not know, but confirmed numerous excerpts that both the Co-Prosecution and the Defense Teams confronted him with. At the end of the last session, a new Civil Party was introduced, who told the Chamber about her experience of having been forced to marry under the Khmer Rouge regime.

#### August 23, 2016

Two Civil Parties gave their testimonies in relation to forced marriage, a segment that had started yesterday afternoon. The first Civil Party remained anonymous due to ongoing investigations in other cases. She told the court about forced marriage and an instance of rape by her unit chief. Civil Party Sou Sotheavy talked about her experience as a transgender woman during the Khmer Rouge regime and being forced to marry.

#### August 24, 2016

Civil Party Sou Sotheavy concluded her testimony. She spoke about her experience as a transgender woman under the Khmer Rouge regime. She was forced to marry, imprisoned, and forced to work. Since reserve Civil Party 2-TCCP-264 could not testify due to health reasons, the court adjourned early at around 2 pm.

#### August 25, 2016

Civil Party 2-TCCP-232 (who remained anonymous due to ongoing investigations) testified about being forced to marry. He told the Court that he was not allowed to marry his fiancé and had to marry a woman he had never seen before instead. Under questioning of the CoProsecution, he said that former Lon Nol soldiers from the rank of colonel until second lieutenant were arrested and killed.

#### August 29, 2016

Civil Party Seng Soeun was heard. He testified about instructions to arrange marriages in his district. Under questioning of the Co-Prosecution he talked about the execution of the Vietnamese and Chinese minority.

#### August 30, 2016

Civil Party Seng Soeun concluded his testimony in front of the Chamber. He reported about the arrest and execution of a cadre who had "made up confessions",

as well as the execution of the ten ethnic Vietnamese and Chinese – a matter that he had testified to yesterday as well – and the treatment of former Lon Nol soldiers.

#### August 31, 2016

Civil Party Chea Dieb and witness Phan Him gave their testimonies in front of the ECCC. Ms. Dieb provided further information regarding forced marriages and meetings held by high-ranking cadres, including Khieu Samphan. Ms. Him told the court about authority structures in her unit, marriages, meetings and arrests. She was subject to forced marriage herself.

#### September 01, 2016

It was a short day at the chamber. The court first heard the conclusion of the testimony of witness Phan Him and then submissions regarding the calling of an expert.

#### September 05, 2016

It was a short day for the public in front of the Chamber. Parties gave their responses to submissions to admit documents, after which 2-TCW-1002 was heard in closed session. Pich Ang was absent. Presiding Judge Ya Sokhan announced that oral responses regarding three requests would be heard. The Co-Prosecution had sought admission of a study by expert 1- TCE-82 regarding gender violence during Democratic Kampuchea and another document regarding pregnancy under the regime.[1] The Khieu Samphan Defense Team had requested to admit the biography of 2-TCE-82 and five separate documents. The Nuon Chea Defense Team wanted several reports admitted that related to the expert's testimony.

#### September 06, 2016

The court heard key document presentations from the Co-Prosecution and Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers regarding the segment on forced marriage. The Co-Prosecution presented documents that they say showed a policy of the regime to arrange marriages in order to increase the population.

#### September 08, 2016

The responses by the Khieu Samphan Defense Team to the key document presentation by the Co-Prosecution and Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers were heard, as well as responses to requests to summon a Civil Party. Moreover, a discussion on the scheduling order was heard. In their responses to the key document presentations, the Khieu Samphan mainly argued that the documents needed to be put into context and that one should refrain from making generalizations based on individual accounts.

#### September 13, 2016

Expert Kasumi Nakagawa provided insights about forced and arranged marriages under the Khmer Rouge, as well as gender-based violence. She said that although many people volunteered to get married, some of them did so because of a general feeling of terror. Others were forced to marry. She also spoke about the pressure to consumate the marriage and the negative emotional, sometimes traumatic, impact this had on both men and women.

#### September 14, 2016

The expert Kasumi Nakagawa concluded her testimony. She told the court about the impact of forced marriages, such as the husband and parents suffering under the deprivation of their responsibility for their spouses and children, as well as domestic violence taking place in more households that were subject to forced marriages than those that had not. She was questioned by the Nuon Chea and the Khieu Samphan defense teams about the methodology and representativeness of her studies.

#### September 15, 2016

Former head of photography unit at S-21 Nhim Kim Sreang gave his testimony. He gave evidence with regards to the procedure of taking photographs of incoming prisoners. He also told the court that former photographer and witness Nhem En had largely overstated his importance at the prison. He also cast doubt that Nhem En even went to China for photography training prior to his arrival at S-21.

#### September 16, 2016

Former head of S-21 photography unit Noem Oem, alias Nhim Kim Sreang, concluded his testimony. Under questioning of the Co-Prosecution, he gave evidence as to the number of photographs taken at S-21 as well as the procedure. Civil Party Mom Vun then took her stance and told thecourt how she was first raped by five men and then forced to marry a man she did not like. She also recounted how she attended a meeting during which Nuon Chea spoke, at which she sang a revolutionary song.

#### September 19, 2016

Civil Party Sa Lai Heang was questioned about her marriage under the Khmer Rouge, treatment of the Vietnamese, as well as purges of cadres. She told the court that she was married in 1976 to a man she did not know. In contrast to other Civil Parties who had testified before this Chamber, her parents were present at the ceremony and festivities were held. She said, however, that some individuals who were forced into marriage were driven into suicide when threatened to consumate their marriage. She also told the court that ethnic Vietnamese were "smashed" and that all cadres in her district disappeared and were replaced by cadres who came from the South.

#### September 20, 2016

Civil Party Mon Vun concluded her testimony that had begun on Friday last week. She was questioned by the defense teams on issues relating to the loss of her children and husband. Next, witness Sem Om took his stance and told the court about his role in Division 310, arrests that were conducted, as well as a potential plan to topple the Democratic Kampuchea government.

#### September 21, 2016

Witness Sem On concluded his testimony by telling the court about thecoup d'état that had potentially been planned by Oeun and other cadres, as well as by giving evidence to the arrest and purge of East Zone cadres and their families. Next, anonymous witness 2-TCW-1036 testified about his role as one of Ruos Nhim's messengers. Under questioning of the Defense Team he talked about Ruos Nhim's arrest, as well as possible connections from the latter and other cadres to Vietnam.

#### September 22, 2016

It was a short day at the Trial Chamber with the hearing being adjourned at 11.30 am. In the first morning sessions, anonymous witness 2-TCW-1036 concluded his testimony and gave more detail about his trip to Phnom Den, where he and other messengers of Ruos Nhim collected uniforms. The court was then adjourned, since a DC-Cam interview of scheduled Civil Party 2-TCCP-1064 had been discovered and needed to be translated before her testimony could begin.

## Appendix B

Issue 193, http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue193.pdf In January, the magazine team published Khmer Issue 193 with 16 articles identified below:

Sections	Articles Titles
Editorial/Letter	1) "GENOCIDE -A topic of Grave Importance for our
	World" 4) "Meas Phal's Life" 14) "Anlong Veng: An
	Outsider's Perspective"
Documentary	2) "The Confession of Sim Sat, Energy Department"
	3) "Strengthening Collective Stance of Proletarian Harder
	for Unity of Building Socialism as Party Planning"
History and Research	5) "Almost Dead because of Confession"
	6) "Being a KR Soldier because of Revengefulness"
	7) "Almost Forgotten Killing Site"
	8) "KR Exhibition at Wat Thmey, Siem Reap"
	9) "The Conflict between KR and Vietnam"
	10) "Students get Knowledge on KR History through Public
	Forum"
	11) "KR History is Still Important for Young Generation"
	12) "From KR to Hambali-Cham Identities in a Global
	Age"
Legal	13) "Testimony Hearing and Grief Statement of Civil Party
	Doung Eoun"
Debate	14) "Response of Samdech Preah Maha Aryavong Soa
	Chanthol to SRI's Questionnaires"
Family Tracing	13) Laying on the Wind

The most important article highlighted in Issue 193 was "GENOCIDE – A Topic of Grave Importance for our World" by Youk Chhnag, DC-Cam's Director and SRI Founder. The article reads:

The genocide perpetrated against European Jews and other innocent ethnic groups by the world-class criminals who conceived and implemented the Third Reich introduced the world to a new model of extreme organizational efficiency in the science of systematically destroying human lives. Although the annuls of history are littered with horrific examples of genocidal and mass atrocity campaigns by one group of persons against others, the efficiency models designed and executed by the Nazi regime shocked the collective conscience of human kind.

As has been the case in other genocidal and mass atrocity campaigns, the international community's track record of recognizing, acknowledging and responding to the evil perpetuated by them remains a dismal one. In almost all instances, particularly in the past 100 years, our scorecard of timely and consequential intervention has been abysmally slow and ineffective. The upshot of

this collective paralysis on the part of the international community has resulted in much more significant violence, torture, suffering, and loss of life than should have occurred. Indeed, this ongoing failure to organize and implement a timely and effective response is being repeated as I speak in the killing streets of Syria. There, the international community, notwithstanding its immense resources, continues by default to enable mass atrocities by human beings against human beings.

Mindful of history's victims, in Cambodia, we have embarked with the assistance of our government and others on an historic mission not only to acknowledge what they have forfeited through no choice of their own. We recently initiated a project to establish a new SRI in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, a bold and ambitious project to reconcile the destructive legacy of the KR regime's four-year reign of terror with Cambodia's centuries-long legacy of exquisite cultural heritage. Focusing on the timeless values of justice, memory and healing, SRI will merge the functions of a museum of memory, a research center and graduate school focused on atrocity crimes and a KR document archive and research library with a media center. Working with experts at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and universities worldwide, we will develop a new graduate school curriculum. It will address, among other topics, strategies the international community might deploy to more promptly recognize the symptomatic indicators of brewing hotbeds of atrocity crimes and interventions that short-circuit both their destructive impact and sustainability. I invite all of you to join us in that effort.

Issue 194, <a href="http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue194.pdf">http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue194.pdf</a>

In February, the magazine team published Khmer Issue 194 with 17 articles as in table below:

Sections	Articles Titles
Editorial/Letter	1) "Revitalizing the Anlong Veng History for
	Reconciliation"
Documentary	2) "Dy Leng alias Phon, Former Deputy Company 5, Region
	42"
	3) "Hem Oeun, Former Chief of Department Battalion 805,
	Division 801"
	4) "Revolutionary Youths Need to Temper and Build
	Oneself in Movement of Collective Production Line"
History and Research	5) "Chhoa Launh, Former Mobile Worker at Koh Thom
	District"
	6) "I am Lucky to Work as Palm Juice Maker"
	7) "Former Lon Nol's Navy: War Makes Me Calm"
	8) "Long Tuon, Former Soldier and Receptionists at Foreign
	Ministry"
	9) "Tit Phal, Former Lon Nol Soldier"
	10) "Chan Sarun's Struggle before and after the KR Regime"
	11) "Former Student of University of Fine Art Survives from

	KR″
	12) "From KR to Hambali-Cham Identities in a Global
	Age" 13) "Pol Pot's Secret Life"
Legal	14) "Co-investigating Judge Order the Severance of Im
	Chaem from Case 004" Debate
Debate	15) "Understanding of Learning DK History (1975-1979)"
	16) "Study Tour to the last KR Strong-hold Anlong Veng"
Family Tracing	13) Laying on the Wind

The highlighted article was "Revitalizing the Anlong Veng History for Reconciliation" by Dr. Ly Sok Kheang. The article reads:

The mission of the Anlong Veng Peace Center, established in 2014 under DC-Cam's umbrella, is to promote reconciliation in the former KR stronghold of Anlong Veng and other former KR areas after the civil war (1979-1998) and to utilize Cambodia's peace process as a critical reflection for any ongoing conflict in societies in the region. The Anlong Veng Peace Center will help to sustain Cambodia's peace and reflection upon the crimes committed against nearly two million Cambodians from 1975- 1979. First, by using the Anlong Veng community as a focal point, the prime focus of the Anlong Veng Peace Center is to create a favorable and transformative channel for comprehensive historical understanding, dialogue, tolerance and reconciliation. Second, it sets to build itself into a leading institution to wage a sustainable peace at national and regional levels through historical research and education that suit socio-political and cultural contexts of each society.

Final KR stronghold Anlong Veng represents the right place to enunciate peace in Cambodia as a whole. It has served as a historical marker of how the genocide (1975-1979) was orchestrated, civil war (1979-1998) was kindled, and the peace process took shape in this community after reintegration in 1998. It has entailed the lessons learned to safeguard against a future conflict at national and regional levels. To make this work come to fruition requires a concerted effort and long-term commitment by local, national and international partners combined to tackle any perceived risks and challenges to peace. Immediate risks could be perceived of through the issues of land grabbing, illegal logging and other social injustices under which the former KR members might find themselves socially and economically marginalized. In this regard, the Anlong Veng Peace Center is designed to empower local initiatives in an effort to prevent the future recurrence of conflict, to uphold the principle of human rights and democracy, and to endorse its social enterprise program for the sake of socio-economic development in the community and the entire country. The development and preservation of the Anlong Veng community have proven essential for conflict transformation and prevention. Its history can be used to generate inter-generational and inter-cultural dialogue and to promote reflection and reconciliation in this former KR stronghold.

The Anlong Veng community has been left in dearth of proper infrastructure and information for visitors since its reintegration in 1998. The Cambodian government's

plan to preserve and develop the designated fourteen historical sites remains largely at a standstill and begins to move forward with support of DC-Cam, who takes great pride in working on this project. The plan will benefit several areas. First, the history of this community will be properly remembered, learned and passed from generation to another for the sake of reintegration, healing and reconciliation. Second, a carefully curtailed effort should be made to prevent a violent conflict because of the sensitive land grabbing issue in this former KR stronghold, as it happened in Samlaut in 1960s. Third, opening an information and training center and curating exhibition will provide economic opportunity for the local people to make a better living. Fourth, its geographical location along the Cambodia-Thai border will help reduce the possibility of ostensible reasons for war or conflict between Cambodia and Thailand, given the influx of visitors from different nations.

#### Tith Phal: A Former Lon Nol Soldier

Socheat Nhean

Although he is living next to the Kandal Province prison where former S-21 security office, Kaing Guek Eav alias Duch is being incarcerated, Tith Phal is not really reminded about the KR all the time. Each day, Phal is leading a busy life and living in joyfulness on his own pace. He looks after volleyball fields next the Kandal Province prison and the Prek Thnot River. After he gets up, he sprays water on the volleyball fields to get ready for the players, who come at around 9 am. He talks to many friends daily, which allows him to forget the past for a while. He was alone when I meet him and he was spraying the water on the field. The volleyball fields are surrounded by the mango trees, whose fruit is for volleyball players to consume. Phal, 66, sat down and talked about his life experience next to the field.

## Early Age

Born at Prek Touch, Sa-ang District into a low middle class family, Phal was sent by his parents to live at the nearby pagoda to learn about morality and Buddhist concepts. After some years, he attended the pagoda school in his early teens until he quit when he was in seventh grade. "At the time, people of my age knew about Buddhist morality," said Phal. Later, Phal intended to learn more about Buddhism and also to pay homepage to his parents. Phal became a monk, like other young men at the time. After being a monk for approximately three years, he left the monkhood to live with his parents helping them to farm and taking care of nearly ten cows.

Phal remembered meeting Khieu Samphan several times in the 1960s, when he came to visit his house and other villagers' houses at Sa-Ang. "My house had a small open space in the front and Khieu Samphan often came with his Chinese bicycle to sit and chat," said Phal. "He was favored by villagers at the time; he preferred talking to poor families rather than rich families."

## Coup D'état and Life Change

Phal's life changed sharply after the 1970 coup. The Viet-Cong soldiers began to attack his home village. Soon after that his house was destroyed. On seeing this, his

parents left home to seek shelter at his father's home village at Siem Reap Commune, Kandal Steung District. They stayed there for a few months before they left that place because it was no longer safe again. Phal's family moved from one place to another until finally they rented a house at Prek Russey, near Takhmao Town.

There, to follow his older brother, he joined Lon Nol's army in Phnom Penh where he was located at one of the military bases near Kandal Market. After he joined the army, he was trained for about three months on military tactics then he was stationed at the military base at the present-day Heng Tong Chinese School at Takhmao town where he worked directly with General Dien Del of the Khmer Republic army.

Phal married in early 1971 when he was in his early twenties, while his wife was sixteen. He only lived with his wife for a short time, however, before he was sent to fight in the first battle field at Banteay Trav military base. There his unit fought with the KR soldiers, who at the time he called the "Outsider Khmer," to rescue the Lon Nol soldiers whose base was surrounded by the enemy soldiers.

In late 1971 Phal was sent to get further training in Long Hay, which is in presentday Southeast Vietnam. According to Phal, Long Hay at the time was dominantly controlled by Khmer Krom people, some of whom were also trained to be soldiers and help the Lon Nol soldiers. At Long Hay, Phal was trained fighting tactics and about intelligence. Once he returned to Cambodia, he was sent to several other battles.

"I fought at many places, but the most brutal one was a battle at Skun, where my unit was surrounded by the KR soldiers," said Phal. Phal said that his unit was rescued by the soldiers of Cham [minority] who were highly skillful at battle. Phal also fought in the battlefields of "Chenla Operation" at Taing Kok, where the Lon Nol soldiers were badly defeated. "Chenda Operation was very tough; the [Lon Nol] soldiers could get there only by helicopter. I was sent there by helicopter to rescue the soldiers there."

In around late 1973, Phal was assigned to get special intelligence training at Sdok Ach Romeas in Kampong Chhnang. After that, he no longer fought in the battlefield, but worked as 'intelligence' in the "intelligence unit" to be reported to his General Dien Del.

## Lon Nol Soldier Defeated

Shortly before the KR soldiers got victory over the country, Phal was asked to leave the country for Thailand, but he was reluctant to leave his wife and parents behind. "I jumped off the helicopter twice. The last one was on the day the KR got victory. I jumped off the helicopter again, taking off my military uniform and went to meet my wife," said Phal. When meeting his wife and parents and parents-in-law, Phal traveled to Sa-Ang District and lived there. After living there for some months, the KR cadres made an announcement to any villagers who wanted to resettle in the new land of Battambang and Pursat. Phal chose Battambang. As the day arrived, hundreds of people boarded ships travelling along Bassack River and Tonlep Sap towards the Great Lake. Then, when the ships arrived at Kampong Thom, the KR cadres gave options to the passengers whether they wanted to go to Battambang or Preah Vihear. "I told them that I wanted to go to Preah Vihear because I thought to myself that it was next to Thai border," said Phal.

Phal intended to flee to Thailand. Therefore, he, his wife and his parents-in-law decided to go to Preah Vihear, while his siblings and parents went to Battambang.

The family separated. At dusk, about thirty people were loaded in the small truck travelling to Preah Vihear. Upon arriving, he was required to write a biography detailing his work and background before the KR time, but he kept his identity hidden by telling the KR officials that he was just a worker at paper factory. At Preah Vihear, he was assigned to do many tasks, while his wife was assigned to cook rice in the kitchen. A year later, his wife delivered a baby girl, but she died shortly afterward of diseases.

## Present Life

Phal is living with his wife. Their children, who were born after the KR regime collapsed, have good jobs. Phal is leading a happy life by meeting with friends who come to play sports daily. He lives next to the place where Duch is incarnated. Phal said that he heard that Duch is being treated well in the prison. "Sometimes I see him [Duch], through the prison gate," Phal added, "I heard that he [Duch] has medical staff to take good care of him and food is carefully prepared for him."

However, Phal continues to have anger towards the KR because he lost several family members to the KR regime, including his daughter, parents and his older brother and sister, who were killed in Battambang. The jailing of Duch makes him happy. "I am glad that Duch was found guilty of crimes," said Phal.

Issue 195, <a href="http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue195.pdf">http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue195.pdf</a>

In March, the Magazine Team published Khmer Issue 195 with 13 articles as in table below:

Sections	Articles Titles
Editorial/Letter	1) "Loss of Great Architect Zaha Hadid"
Documentary	2) "Keo Seng alias Saroeun, Member of Division 801
	3) Sentiment"
History and Research	4) "If We Were Alive, We Would Be Back to Our
	Hometown"

	5) "Living on the Mountain for 13 Years because of Civil
	War"
	6) "Life of Sakrona during the KR Regime"
	7) "I am not Afraid of the KR"
	8) "I am Lucky to Survive"
	9) "From KR to Hambali – Cham Identities in a Global Age"
	10) "Pol Pot's Secret Life"
Legal	11) "Au-Kanseng, Security Center"
Debate	12) "Study Tour to Historic Site Anlong Veng"
Family Tracing	13) "Laying in the Wind"

Issue #195 focuses on an article about "Loss of Great Architect Zaha Hadid" compiled by DC-Cam.

This article was written about a biography of Dame Zaha Hadid. She was Iraqi-born English. She was a great architect who won many around-the-world medals and prizes and a Royal British Award. She was also a designer of the SRI, A Permanent DC-Cam.

She died on March 31, 2016, at the age of 65, by heart attack. She left her many achievements and legacy with her great design for young architects to follow. Some architectural students in Cambodia, who have known and worked with her project (Sleuk Rith design), have written individual impressions of her death and shared their condolences with her family and friends.

Issue 196, April: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue196.pdf

Sections	Articles Titles
Editorial/Letter	1) Hope is a Form of Resistance
Documentary	2) Ty Sareth and His Plan Against Angkar
	3) Men Phoeun, Chief Statistics of Northwest Zone
	4) Youth News
History and Research	5) I Believe in Good Deed
	6) Stepping to the land of Reconciliation and Education of
	Anlong Veng
	7) My Uncle died because He visited the Birthplace
	8) From Khmer Rouge to Hambali-Cham Identities in a
	Global Age
	9) Pol Pot's Secret Life
Legal	10) Coming Face to Face With Nuon Chea at the Khmer
	Rouge Tribunal
Debate	11) Reclaiming the Anlong Veng History
Family Tracing	12) Laying in the Wind

Issue 197, http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Issue197.pdf

Sections	Articles Titles
Editorial/Letter	1) The Reconciliation of Destructive of Khmer Rouge's
	Crime Family Tracing
Documentary	2) Mauv Vorn alias Mauv Chea, Former Chief of Peam Ror
-	Hospital, Region 24, Eastern Zone
	3) News from Revolutionary Youths
History and Research	4) The Killing in Region 41, Under Ta An Supervisor
	5) 20 May, the Anniversary of My Father's Death
	6) Ouk Nhar, Former Deputy of Prei-Phoa Cooperative
	7) From Khmer Rouge to Hambali–Cham Identities in a
	Global Age
	8) Pol Pot's Secret Life
Legal	9) Phnom Kroal Security Center and Smashing
Debate	10) Genocide Education in Cambodia
Family Tracing	11) Laying in the Wind

Issue 198, June: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue198.pdf

Sections	Articles Titles
Editorial/Letter	1) Anlong Veng Peace Center
Documentary	2) Hem Soth alias Sien, Former Chief of Industry in Central
	Zone
	3) Chhim Vansat and Plan Against Angkar
	4) The Challenge of Revolutionary Youths in Future: The
	Dialogue of Party in Youths Educational School
History and Research	5) Learning Democratic Kampuchea History in Cambodia
	6) Nuon Chhorn, Former Khmer Rouge Militia-Women
	7) Disappeared Relative During Khmer Rouge Regime
	8) From Khmer Rouge to Hambali-Cham Identities in a
	Global Age
	9) Pol Pot's Secret Life
Legal	10) "You Murderer!"- Duch Tells About Arrests Within the
	Party 11) Propaganda, Torture and French Colonial
	Heritage: Looking into the Methods of the Khmer Rouge
Debate	12) Reflection on Extraordinary Chamber in the Court of
	Cambodia
Family Tracing	13) Laying in the Wind

Issue 199, July: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue199.pdf

Sections	Articles Titles
Editorial/Letter	1) Fund Raising Campaign for Genocide Education
Documentary	2) Tith Chhun, A Former Secretary of Choam Ksan district
	3) Youth League, the Party's Hand
History and Research	4) From Khmer Rouge Soldier to Ordinary Citizen

	5) Sun Kann, Former Deputy Chief of Logistic Office in
	Region 41
	6) Former Regional 41 Secretary's Bodyguard and Driver
	7) Youk Ngov, Former Security Chief in Region 41, Central
	Zone
	8) Ry Nhor, Former the Bodyguard in Region 41, Central
	Zone
	9) Duch Chantha, A Former Secretary of Region 2,
	Northwest Zone
	10) Genocide Education Public Forum
	11) From Khmer Rouge to Hambali–Cham Identities in a
	Global Age
	12) Pol Pot's Secret Life
Legal	13) "Mr. Witness, This is not S-21" Testimony of Duch
Debate	14) Pain Can Not Be Compared
	15) Genocide Slogan Inauguration
Family Tracing	16) Laying in the Wind

Issue 200, August: <u>http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue200.pdf</u>

Sections	Articles Titles
Editorial/Letter	1) The Vision of Anlong Veng Peace Center
Documentary	2) Leng Vang with his activity against Revolution
	3) Leang Ieng-Meng, Lathe Factory Worker
	4) Revolutionary Youth's Commitment Engaged
	Agricultural Labor to Forge, strengthen its revolutionary
	stance, and actively contributing to protect and rebuild the
	country
History and Research	5) Signposts were installed at Historical Sites in Anlong
	Veng
	6) Past was connected to Young Generations
	7) Sam Chan: Fleeing for Survival
	8) Sam Noeun: Life in Transportation Unit
	9) To Struggle for Survival
	10) Separable Life during the War
	11) Volunteer for Revolution
	12) Venerable Suos Sanbot: War is a Sin
	13) Tep Siek: Former Medical Staff at P-1 in Region 23, East
	Zone
	14) From Khmer Rouge to Hambali-Cham Identities in a
	Global Age
Legal	15) "Everybody was Afraid of Everybody"-Witness Testifies
	on Internal Purge
Debate	16) Railway Carriage told us a Past and Present
	17) First Time for Me, After More Than 49 Years Ago
Family Tracing	18) Three Days Became Three Years

19) My Uncle in Khmer Rouge Regime
20) A Story I have Learn from My Mother
21) My Mother's Struggle Life

## Issue 201, September:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue201.pdf

Sections	Articles Titles
Editorial/Letter	1) Gunnar Bergstrom: "Everything was Organized by
	Khmer Rouge"
Documentary	2) A Confession of Leang Phoeung, Former Weaving
	Factory Manager
	3) To Abolish Personal Feeling and to Strengthen Great
	Party Stand
History and Research	4) The War Makes Me Separate From Family
	5) To Understand Khmer Rouge History From Former
	Khmer Rouge Cadre
	6) Life in Anlong Veng Under [Ta] Mok's Supervision
	7) I Am Blinded Better Than Seeing the Khmer Rouge
	Killing People in My Eyes
	8) I Am Disable By Mine
	9) Peace After the War Ends
	10) My First Time in Anlong Veng
	11) The History of The Anlong Veng Community
	12) Chung Leang's Life during the Khmer Rouge Regime
	13) Ich Rouen: Reconciliation in Community is Tolerant
	14) Former Khmer Rouge Soldier
	15) Phai Non and Forced to Serve as Soldier
Legal	16) The Civil Parties Give Testimony to the Court
Debate	17) History From Anlong Veng: The Value of Peace
	18) The Train Reminded a Past 19) Anlong Veng and
	Changing Ideas
Family Tracing	20) Still Remember

The table below highlights the contents of the October volume (#202) http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Issue202.pdf

Sections	Articles Titles
Editorial/Letter	1) Anlong Veng Peace Center: A Contribution to the Process
	of Paris Peace Accord (Oct 23, 1991), An Initiative of the
	Documentation Center in Collaborate with the Ministry of
	Tourism
	2) Documentation Center of Cambodia: Five Strategic Plans
	for 2017 to 2020
Documentary	3) Srey Chhieng's Act Against Angkar
History and Research	4) Youth's life in Khmer Rouge Regime

	EN MALEY TELES ME FEY A SUBSECTION NEW YORK TELES
	5) War Takes Me Far Away from My Family
	6) No WorkNo Ration
	7) Even If He Is Bad, He Is Still My Friend
	8) I'm Still sorry Because I was Disabled
	9) War Made Me Lose Everything
	10) Sok Tin: I Survived Because of Help from the Khmer
	Rouge Militiamen
	11) The History of Anlong Veng Community
Legal	12) A Legacy of the Extraordinary Chamber in the Court of
	Cambodia
	13) Civil Parties Testify about Forced Marriage and Rape
	during the Khmer Rouge Regime
Debate	14) Genocide Training in Battambang
	15) The Past Will return If We Do Not Learn About Our
	History
Family Tracing	16) Nothing Left after the Khmer Rouge Regime

The table below highlights the contents of the November volume (#203) http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Issue203.pdf

Sections	Articles Titles
Editorial/Letter	1) Duterte Should Look to Cambodia For Foreign Policy
	Lessons
Documentary	2) The Confession of Svay An, A Member of B-64
	3) To Strengthening and Spreading Party to All Levels For
	Fighting And Implement The Rebuilding Socialism Plan In
	Long Period To Get Great Leap Achievement: The Khmer
	Rouge Doctrine
History and Research	4) The History of The Anlong Veng Community: The Final
	Stronghold Of The Khmer Rouge Movement
	5) Past Still In Mind
	6) Recalling The Past Is Part Of Mental Healing
	7) Mak Sophoan's Life During The Khmer Rouge Regime
	8) Religious Belief Eliminated By the Khmer Rouge
	9) Anlong Veng: To Practice Religion for Healing
	10) Chhum Vong: From The Soldier to The Teacher in
	Anlong Veng
	11) 40 Years Later I Know My Father Is Dead In Tuol Sleng
	Prison
	12) I Just Received My Brother's Letter
Legal	13) The Final Verdict of Case 002/1
	14) "They Completely Eliminated The Feeling of Family
	Relationship", Civil Party Said
	15) Couple Not Forced To Marry, Expert Testifies
Debate	16) The Reflection of People About The Final Judgment of
	Case 002/1

	17) The Social and Environmental Change in Anlong Veng
Family Tracing	18) Nothing Left Behind after the Khmer Rouge Regime

There are two success stories out of DC-Cam's outreach activities in this quarter. **Seeing Her Father's Face 40 Years Later** 

One story relates to one female pre-service teacher who found her father's death at Khmer Rouge's S-21 prison after failing to see her farther's face for 40 years. She saw her farther's face in the death photo in November, 2016 at the archive of DC-Cam.

## The Letter Reached Family After 38 years

Another story relates to a lady named Tep Lim who found, 38 years later, her brother's letter that he wrote home in 1978. She came to the live screening of Case 002/01 verdict announcement on 23 November, 2016, conducted by DC-Cam in her home village of Tuol Sokrom in Svay Rieng province and received DC-Cam's booklet on "Genocide: Who Are the Senior Khmer Rouge Leaders to Be Judged? The Importance of Case 002". As she turned in the booklet to page 16 and 17, she recognized the letter published there. The letter was written in 1978. It says "PS: Father and Brother, after receiving this letter please let me know the condition of our family. From vour son, Tep Sopheap". Read the letter at: http://www.d.dccam.org/Tribunal/Documents/pdf/DCCam\_Outreach\_Case\_002. pdf

Sections	Articles Titles
Editorial/Letter	1) About Human Rights
Documentary	2) Confession of Oem Yoet, Former Teacher and New
	People of Phnom Sampeou District, Region 3, the
	Northwest Zone
	3) Strive to Fight and Follow the Correct and Effective Line
	in Order to Continue to Implement Party's Political Tasks at
	100% in 1976
History and Research	4) Regret and Remorse
	5) Only See the Confession
	6) A History of the Anlong Veng Community: The Final
	Stronghold of the Khmer Rouge Movement
	7) Hean Phany: Losing without knowing
	8) The Life of Yat during the Khmer Rouge Regime
	9) Militia Accused My Mother as a "Thief"
	10) Environmental and Social Change in Anlong Veng
Legal	11) "I Started to Attack Pol Pot": Witness Says He Tried to
	Overthrow the Leadership
Debate	12) Supreme Court Chamber Upholds Life Sentence but
	Reverses Conviction in Part
Family Tracing	13) Legacy of Ashes Left from the Khmer Rouge regime 14)

The table below highlights the contents of the December volume (#204) http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue204.pdf

## Appendix C

## Exhibition:

There are six main activities for exhibition work and searching for families and relatives' urns.

## 1. Development plan for 24 provincial museums

For the present, the proposal for a permanent exhibition in 24 provincial museums has been integrated into the Public Genocide Education Forum in order to meet UNOPS's requirement. At this point, the team has reduced the number of exhibitions from 16 to 5 in 5 provincial museums, which consists of Kampot, Stung Treng, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear and Takeo (Angkor Borei).

## 2. Phnom Penh 1979 Exhibition

In collaboration with the Cambodiana Hotel, Phnom Penh, the Museum of Memory has selected more than 10 photos taken shortly after the Khmer Rouge regime collapsed in 1979 in order to honor the genocide survivors, who built the city in particular, and the country in general.

## 3. Development of Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum

The team inspected the overall exhibits' condition. As a result, there are two stands which need to be fixed, four comment books replaced and two leaflets to reprint. Following the inspection, the team worked with a printing company to reprint and fix the broken stands.

## 4. Wat Langka-The Urns:

Searching for Surviving Family Members Following the discovery of 464 unclaimed urns at Lanka Pagoda and the arrangement of those urns, the team held Bangtkol ceremony during Pchum Ben Days (Ancestor Holidays) in order to bless those urns. During the ceremony, Ms. Orn Bottumrasmey found the urn of her mother (Pich Bandith) among those uncovered urns. Ms. Bottumrasmey described her excited feelings that her mother's urn, lost since late 1980s was found. Ms. Bottumrasmey recalled that after the cremation ceremony of her mother, she had placed her urn near the big Buddha Status in the main Buddhist monastery. However, two years later the urn had been removed and had then been lost. She searched for her mother's urn for years; however, she had never come across it. It is only now that she has been able to find the urn. (Please see news related to Urns Found at Wat Langka Receive Blessings Appendix F)

## 5. Research and Film: Looting Heritage

After obtaining permission from APSARA National Authority, the film team has conducted several field trips to take photographs and record videos of temples in Angkor Archaeological Park. As a result, the team has captured hundreds of stunning photos of different temples in Angkor and Koh Ker Complex and produced one short video clip entitled "Kingdom of Memory" about 2 minutes 08 seconds long. Some photos and video clip from the field will be used for an upcoming photo exhibition to acknowledge APSARA National Authority and be installed at the US ambassador's Residence, as well as be used as a foundation of the research and film project on "Looting Heritage."

#### Collaboration abroad Woman Sculpture by Nyoman Nuarta

Following the donation decision of a woman's sculpture from artist Nyoman and his wife, the team has negotiated with them to bring the model of the sculpture to Phnom Penh in order to raise awareness of it to the public and to fund-raise for the actual sculpture's installation.

#### Audio-Visual Archive

The team conducted interviews with three KR survivors: Cindy Coleman who was responsible for sending Cambodian repatriates from the US to Cambodia in 1976 upon their request; Phorg Sarith, 70 years old, who lives in Beng Melea Village; and Professor Son Soubert about his expertise in culture and art related to war and the KR regime.

During this period, the team also drafted a proposal for the audio-visual archive project which is a core project of the Museum of Memory. The proposal contains two main activities: interview KR survivors and develop an interactive geo-located map of survivors' stories covering the entire country in order to preserve the memory of KR survivors and to facilitate future research. Unlike the previous oral history project, the audio-visual archive will conduct interviews with the survivors utilizing high quality video.

#### Exhibition

There are two main activities for exhibition work and other developments and achievements. Development plan for 24 Provincial Museums: This quarter the team revised a proposal for submission to UNOPS for an exhibition installation in 10 provincial museums, including Kampot, Stung Treng, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Takeo (Angkor Borei), Kampong Chhnang, Pursat, Pailin, Kandal and Kampong Speu. The team resubmitted the proposal to UNOPS to address a change in requirements. While waiting for UNOPS' response to the application, the team moved forward with plans for the exhibit. They researched, collected necessary materials for exhibition and translated information into two languages: English and Khmer.

We have important updates on the Forced Transfer exhibits in two provinces: Battambang and Siem Reap.

At Battambang provincial museum, the Minister of the MoCFA visited the museum as well as the exhibit and developed a plan to renovate the museum. The team contacted Lok Kru Sorphorn, director of the museum, to learn about the minister's plan and the Forced Transfer exhibit. He said that the MoCFA plans to reorganize the museum as well as the exhibit. They will create a space for a restoration room and reorganize all sculptures. But the exact date of the implementation is unclear. The director said that since a duration for the exhibit was not set, he plans to take the exhibit off display or perhaps reinstall it in another building (in a location the team previously considered). Or the team could take the exhibit back (the team will discuss this later and provide a response). He will wait to move the exhibit until the Ministry implements their plan to reorganize the museum.

Separately, at Wat Thmey Buddhist Monastery in Siem Reap, visitors provided positive comments on Forced Transfer exhibit on Trip advisor.

In another activity related to the Forced Transfer exhibit, the team conducted follow-up questions with the director of provincial museums about the situation of the exhibit. For the most part, they would like to have more exhibitions to be installed at their museums and requested to move the exhibition to a better location since visitors found it hard to access the existing space. To improve the number of visitors, the team has re-announced the exhibit in the newspaper in order to invite them to visit the exhibit at the provincial museum.

#### Phnom Penh 1979 Exhibition

January 7 is marked as a victory day over the KR regime. To celebrate the victory day, the team installed an exhibition on Phnom Penh 1979 in three locations: (i) four panels at the NIE; (ii) three panels at DC-Cam's office; and (iii) twelve panels at Wat Thmey in Siem Reap. The installation at these locations has attracted visitors as well as educated them about the situation of Phnom Penh city during the KR by comparing conditions then to the current development of the city. At Wat Thmey Buddhist Monastery in Siem Reap, a location visited by many tourists, the team collaborated with the monastery to develop a space for visitors to read DCCam's publications. The team placed 55 items of 16 different publications at the Buddhist Monastery's library and put a plaque of welcoming and DC-Cam's contact information in case visitors have any inquiries.

From February 1 to 29, in collaboration with the Cambodiana Hotel, Phnom Penh, the Museum of Memory re-displayed the exhibit but adjusted its title to "Revisit Phnom Penh" in order to honor the genocide survivors, who built the city in particular, and the country in general.

#### **Development of TSL Genocide Museum**

The team inspected the exhibits' overall condition. They identified the need to fix two stands, replace four comment books and reprint two leaflets. Following the inspection, the team worked with a printing company to reprint and has also fixed the broken stands.

#### **Research and Film: Looting Heritage**

This quarter film director Ouch Makara produced and revised a 2:13 minute trailer of the film entitled "What if the Stones Could Speak."

#### **Collaboration abroad**

#### **US Holocaust Memorial Museum**

Following the opening of two exhibits at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, DC-Cam and museum personnel envision long-term collaboration across three main areas: an international genocide conference, genocide/holocaust research and education, and a Burma/Cambodia exhibit. We have moved forward on the Burma/Cambodia initiative, focused on proposal development for funding to conduct preliminary research and develop the exhibition. Our partner in Burma has worked on arranging a field trip for three interns from the Museum of Memory team to conduct research on possible exhibits in Burma.

# Cambodian Association of Illinois/National Cambodian Heritage Museum & Killing Fields Memorial

According to several discussions with the National Cambodian Heritage Museum & Killing Fields Memorial, there was a possibility to bring the Forced Transfer exhibition to the museum in Chicago in order to raise awareness among Cambodians in the U.S. as well as other visitors in general about what happened during the KR regime in Cambodia. The installation and exhibit opening occurred in June. Two staff, Mr. Men Pechet and Ms. Sopheak Sopheana from the Museum of Memory in Phnom Penh and one staff, Ms. Sirik Savina in the U.S., worked with the museum team in Chicago. Following the opening of the exhibit, staff met with a number of teachers and University lecturers to develop future collaborative initiatives. Please see Exhibition, below.

#### Audio-Visual Archive

Within this reporting period, the draft proposal of audio-visual and mapping history archive has been developed and revised. The proposal was also sent to Global Grants Manager and Interim Country Director (United Kingdom). The team has translated a questionnaire to be used from the English to the Khmer language. This activity will focus on documenting historical stories from artists who went through the Khmer Rouge regime.

#### **Exhibition: The Forced Transfer and Phnom Penh 1979**

Regarding the exhibition on Forced Transfer during the Khmer Rouge, there were two activities. The first one was installed abroad in the U.S. (Chicago) by two

staff, Mr. Men Pechet, Ms. Sopheak Pheana and DC-Cam's Director, Youk Chhang. The second one was related to Day of Remembrance (May 20).

The Forced Transfer Exhibition (13 panels) has been installed at the National Cambodian Heritage Museum and Killing Fields Memorial in Chicago (http://www.cambodianmemorialmuseum.org/). The opening was held on June 5, 2016. There were 50 participants and 4 guest speakers (Sirik Savina, Sokhun Nuth, KR survivor who is living in the US, Prof. John Ciociari from University of Michigan, and Ambassador Kenneth M. Quinn, who is the President of the World Food Prize Foundation).

The exhibition has grabbed the attention of both the Cambodian community and foreign communities. According to our observation, the Cambodian-American youths seemed to be very interested and learned a lot from this exhibition. They also asked many useful and critical questions. They were impressed that this exhibition brought them more knowledge about Khmer History, especially Khmer Rouge (KR) History, which they had hardly known or learned in detail, and let them feel closer to their ancestral country. Meanwhile, it also captured the foreign visitors' interest. Almost every foreigner who visited the exhibition, spent hours reading all the displayed panels and posted many thoughtful inquiries to the team. This exhibition also opens up the space for healing to the survivors by letting them express their stories to the young and the participants. The survivors from KR regime in U.S., i.e. Cambodian refugees in U.S., felt a sense of relief after they told their long hidden stories.

The second activity relates to the Exhibition on Forced Transfer as well as Phnom Penh 1979 at Wat Thmey. On May 20, these two exhibitions were installed along with the religious ceremony organized by the royal government to celebrate the Day of Remembrance in order to be dedicated to those who were died during the Khmer Rouge regime and to remember what happened during the past. The ceremony was presided over by H.E Soeung Kong, consultant to the APSARA Authority. Approximately 200 people participated in the event. Please visit the link for the photos:

http://apsaraauthority.gov.kh/index.php?page=detail&ctype=article&id=1477&lg= kh

#### **Research and Film: Looting Heritage**

The proposal of film about looing heritage has been submitted to National Endowment for Humanity (NEH). The result will be announced in early 2017.

#### Woman Sculpture by Nyoman Nuarta

Woman sculpture project has made a significant progress. The estimated cost and paper work to bring the small sculpture is about USD 1,200 exclusive of tax. For this reason, the team has developed a concrete plan and strategy to bring and promote the sculpture in Cambodia. More importantly, the legendary artist Nyoman Nuarta and Madame have decided to generously support (if estimated in cash the cost is USD230,000) DC-Cam to make the actual woman and child sculpture whose size is about 6 meter height, 4.5 meter width and 2.5 tons weight.

### **Exhibition: The Forced Transfer**

The team has produced and printed a set of mobile exhibitions on "the Forced Transfer," which will tour with the Genocide Education Project's activities.