

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯករាជ្យកម្ពុជា

**DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA**

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**Fourth Quarter Report: July-September 2014**

DC-Cam Team Leaders and the Management Team  
Prepared and Compiled by Dara VANTHAN  
Deputy Director/Chief of Staff  
Edited by Julie Monteiro de Castro



The Sleuk Rith Institute’s design unveiled by Zaha Hadid and launched on October 9<sup>th</sup>, 2014 in London, the United Kingdom. See [WWW.CAMBODIASRI.ORG](http://WWW.CAMBODIASRI.ORG)

Documentation Center of Cambodia មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯករាជ្យកម្ពុជា  
Searching for the Truth: Memory & Justice ស្វែងរកការពិត ដើម្បីករចម្លងនិងយុត្តិធម៌

66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd. • P.O.Box 1110 • Phnom Penh • Cambodia  
t (855-23) 211-875 • f (855-23) 210-358 • [dccam@online.com.kh](mailto:dccam@online.com.kh) • [www.dccam.org](http://www.dccam.org)

## Table of Contents

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Table of Contents.....   | 2         |
| ACRONYMS .....   | 3         |
| Summary .....  | 4         |
| Cataloguing and Database Management .....  | 4         |
| Supporting the Khmer Rouge Tribunal .....  | 5         |
| Teaching about Genocide .....  | 6         |
| Building a Permanent Center: The Sleuk Rith Institute .....  | 7         |
| <b>I. CATALOGUING AND DATABASE MANAGEMENT .....</b>  | <b>8</b>  |
| A. Cataloging and Database Management.....   | 8         |
| B. Collecting New Documents.....   | 9         |
| C. Promoting Accountability .....  | 11        |
| D. Website Development .....   | 12        |
| E. Cambodia Tribunal Monitor Website (www.cambodiatribunal.org).....   | 12        |
| F. Film Archive.....   | 13        |
| <b>II. SUPPORTING THE KHMER ROUGE TRIBUNAL .....</b>   | <b>15</b> |
| A. Legal Response.....   | 15        |
| B. Victim Participation.....   | 16        |
| C. Fair Trial Observation.....   | 16        |
| D. Witnessing Justice: The Cambodia Law and Policy Journal.....  | 17        |
| E. Chronological Summary about the Activities of the Extraordinary Chambers in the<br>Courts of Cambodia ..... | 19        |
| <b>III. TEACHING ABOUT GENOCIDE .....</b>  | <b>19</b> |
| A. Genocide Education .....  | 19        |
| B. Witnessing Justice: Public Village Forum.....   | 21        |
| C. Khmer Rouge History Classroom at TSL Genocide Museum .....  | 24        |
| D. Public Information Room .....   | 24        |
| E. Searching for the Truth Magazine .....  | 25        |
| F. Radio Broadcast "Voices of Genocide: Justice and the Khmer Rouge Famine" .....                              | 28        |
| G. Participation in Conferences.....   | 29        |
| <b>IV. BUILDING A PERMANENT CENTER: THE SLEUK RITH INSTITUTE .....</b>   | <b>30</b> |
| A. Physical Building.....  | 30        |
| B. School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights .....   | 30        |
| C. Museum of Memory .....  | 31        |
| D. Research Center .....   | 37        |

## ACRONYMS

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

## Summary

### Cataloguing and Database Management (CDM)

With the core support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), CDM made significant progress toward contributing to its mission which is memory, justice and healing. Among other things, Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) has received more documents relevant to the Khmer Rouge (KR) regime such as disclosed documents pertaining to the KR's relationship with other countries like China and Viet Nam, personal diary describing daily life under the terror of the KR, film footages, and photographs. These paper documents, film footages and photographs augment the existing documents that DC-Cam possesses, thus enable DC-Cam to provide more sources of information about the KR for survivors, the general public, academics, lawyers, activists, and the ongoing Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC). Many institutions, including the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantee of non-recurrence, view DC-Cam as an expert institution working on documenting the types of crimes addressed by this body. The evidence to this is the fact that Dr. Kok-Thay Eng was invited as speaker to attend the workshop in Geneva on subject of "Development of Standards Regarding Archives in the Context of the Right to Know".

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

One indicator of the success of this process was provided by the Voice of America (VOA). When we received rare photos of people living in the camp along the Thai-Cambodia border, we made them available to the media in the hope that the news would spread widely. We received feedback quickly from VOA saying that "this is probably the first time our Facebook post received over 30,000 likes; 8,000 shares; and over 800 comments, many of which also include personal old photos. It is quite amazing how so many of our fans can relate to the experience and how many are willing to share their personal stories as well." See this <https://www.facebook.com/voakhmer/posts/10152490598128800>

The major progress above contributes to many objectives, including memory, family tracing, justice at KRT, reconciliation and healing. Without USAID's support these issues would not be addressed, and victims would not experience "the right to know", one of the principle rights that victims should receive after going through the hardship and terror experienced during the Pol Pot regime.

## Supporting the KRT

Although the KRT keeps prolonging its mandate, like the other international and hybrid courts, it continues to be crucial for DC-Cam to support the KRT for the sake of justice for millions of KR victims. Without the support from the US and their leadership and USAID in particular, DC-Cam's support to the KRT would not be possible. Your generous support enables DC-Cam to provide the KRT with documentary evidence support, monitoring of the process, promotion of engagement and awareness among Cambodian people (both KR survivors and the younger generation).

In regard to the provision of documentary evidence, while we have provided half a million pages of documents to the ECCC since the beginning of the process in 2006, they strongly need us to continue to provide this service. With our support, thus far the KRT has achieved two verdicts – one of which is against Duch, the notorious director of the security center of S-21 known as Tuol Sleng (TSL), in Case 001; and the August 7, 2014 verdicts against Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan in Case 002/01. However, Case 002/02 will commence on October 17 and Cases 003 and 004 are under judicial investigation.

During the fourth quarter alone the Legal Response team received nine requests from the Office of Co-Prosecutors (OCP), Office of Co-Investigating Judges (OCIJ), and defense lawyers. The aim of the request is to visit DC-Cam's archives to physically review documents and then to request scans of documents that may be useful to support the Cases. In response, the team provided these offices with 58 documents equal to 1,846 pages.



In addition, DC-Cam helped the sibling and daughter of one of the victims at S-21 to successfully find documentation regarding the victim. The brother of the victim at S-21 came to DC-Cam and asked for a copy of his brother's confession. He learned from Duch's trial that his brother Chao Seng, who used to be Duch's teacher in the 1960s, was brought to S-21. Chao Seng was



**Chao Seng**

forced to change his name to Chen Suon, alias San. No one knew about this until Duch told the court. The confession consists of 326 pages. He also requested for trial footage of Case 002/01, which is hard for an individual victim to request footage from the ECCC.

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

United Nations.

In regard to monitoring the justice process at KRT and promotion of engagement and awareness, the Fair Trial Observation team successfully produced the booklet number 29 (Issue 29). It is online now at [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC\\_Trial\\_Observation/ECCC\\_Trial\\_Observation\\_Booklet.htm](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/ECCC_Trial_Observation_Booklet.htm). With other valuable materials DC-Cam has produced, Fair Trial Observation booklets contribute significantly to raising awareness of the judicial process at the KRT among Cambodian people around the country. As of August alone, these booklets were brought to distribute directly to KR survivors living in remote areas, where news on KRT is rarely accessible, in 19 locations including minority and ethnic communities in Ratanak Kiri and Mondul Kiri.

Among other achievements this quarter, we published the second edition of the Cambodia Law and Policy Journal (CLPJ), which is available at <http://cambodialpj.org/?issue=volume-2-july-2014>.

### **Teaching about Genocide**

DC-Cam this quarter provided one 6-day training workshop in Koh Kong Province, at which 41 teachers, who teach history, morality and Khmer literature, attended with great interest in learning how to teach KR history and methodology in the classroom. Each time that we offer this kind of workshop, the Ministry of Education sends a high-level official (undersecretary of state level) to preside over the opening ceremony, which helps to underscore the importance of learning and teaching the KR history in the classroom and by other means, such as forums and seminars.

This workshop marked the first time that commune teachers were trained on the newly-included chapter pertaining to criminal facts charged in Case 002/01, namely the forced transfer of the Cambodian population under the Pol Pot regime and also includes information on Tuol Po Chrey, the killing site of thousands of Lon Nol's soldiers in Pursat Province. The inclusion of this chapter was demanded by the victims of the KR through their lawyers and Co-Lead Lawyers; and was finally decided by the ECCC's Trial Chamber (TC) as part of victim reparations. With funding by GIZ and core support from USAID, DC-Cam has had the honor and privilege to work on this project that means a lot to the victims of the KR.

On the morning of August 7<sup>th</sup>, 2014, the day of the verdict announcement against Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, DC-Cam distributed thousands of textbooks of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)" as well as other DC-Cam produced materials, not only to students but also to ordinary Cambodian citizens in 19 locations including in Ratanak Kiri and Mondul Kiri, where the ethnic minorities live with no access to KR information and documents. This was the first time ever that the ordinary population simultaneously received this number of textbooks.

DC-Cam also conducted one public village forum (PVF) in Sandan District, Kampong Thom Province at which eighty villagers, students, teachers and local authorities attended in the almost two-hour discussion forum. This kind of forum contributes not only into learning KR history, justice and genocide prevention but also to the building of democracy at the grass-

root level by way of providing space and opportunity for the public to raise and discuss problems that they faced during the KR regime and often continue to face today.

Ongoing efforts to teach about genocide in a variety of formats include the KR history classroom at the TSL, the Public Information Room (PIR), magazine *Searching for the Truth*, voices of genocide and participation in conferences. These activities produced the following results:

- KR historical classes with a total of 460 international visitors;
- PIR - 418 esteemed guests and the distribution of 155 monthly *Searching for the Truth* magazines, 361 copies of the DK history textbook, 197 copies of *Genocide: The Importance of Case 002* booklet, and 65 copies of the *Fair Trial Observation* booklet;
- Publication of 9,000 copies of three monthly Khmer issues of *Searching for the Truth* (issues 175, 176 and 177). Each issue was distributed to all 24 provincial and municipality halls, 176 district offices, 1,537 commune offices, 33 government offices, 28 embassies, the National Assembly, the Senate, three political parties, 18 universities and libraries, the ECCC, researchers, villagers, students and individual visitors to DC-Cam's premises;
- Ten episodes of "Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine" rebroadcasted on Kampot Radio Station FM 93.25 regularly; and
- Participation at three conferences in Vietnam, Austria and Singapore.

This could not be achieved without the generous support from USAID and other US-affiliated institutions such as the United States Institute of Peace and an endowment fund provided by USAID. These funds directly support democracy-building through discussion and debate in the classroom and at public forums, as well as human rights promotion and genocide prevention.

### **Building a Permanent Center: The SRI**

Adding to what we believe is the greatest impact that this project has had on Cambodia – namely, helping to transform national policy in terms of the way in which KR history is taught in classrooms national-wide, DC-Cam is moving forward with plans for the Sleuk Rith Institute's (SRI) School of Genocide, Conflicts and Human Rights Studies. With the endowment fund generously provided by USAID, DC-Cam made significant progress this quarter toward establishing the SRI.

By the publication of this report, DC-Cam has successfully achieved the conceptual design of the building of the SRI unveiled by Zaha Hadid Architects and engineers from Arup Engineering. The design will be launched publically in London, the United Kingdom (UK), in early October 2014. DC-Cam also completed construction of a dedicated SRI website which will be launched together with the SRI design in early October, 2014. This website is [www.cambodiasri.org](http://www.cambodiasri.org).

We are also optimistic regarding obtaining all necessary permits and authorizations to build the SRI. DC-Cam has proceeded further with the application of any required approval documents necessary for the construction. As there is strong endorsement of the project by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, the pre-approval from Phnom Penh City Hall and the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, DC-Cam anticipates

that the application will receive positive approval. Recently, the Ministry of Education approved permitting DC-Cam the use of an existing building in the compound of the National Institute for Education (NIE) as SRI’s headquarters office until the completion of SRI’s construction.

By all these facts, DC-Cam believes that we are on the right path toward a promising future of a permanent DC-Cam home, which will include the School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights; the Museum of Memory; the Research Center; and Press Center. The promising future could not be realized without political and financial support from USAID and the US leadership. We are very grateful to this generosity.

Please read more detailed activity reports highlighted in the following sections.

## I. CATALOGUING AND DATABASE MANAGEMENT

### A. Cataloging and Database Management

Learning from experience working with the ECCC, researchers and the public in regard to accessing our archives, the CDM team established a new way of making all KR documents and documents relevant to the KR available in use for the purposes of justice, memory and healing. Given that ECCC, local and international researchers, journalists and students rely heavily on DC-Cam to search for documents of interest, the CDM team shifted its commitment for this fourth quarter to developing an online database of documents within DC-Cam’s archives. As of the day of this report, there are 86,538 out of 130,565 records (equal to 65 percent of paper documents) available online in Khmer and English ([see this link: http://www.d.dccam.org/Database/Lod/index.php](http://www.d.dccam.org/Database/Lod/index.php)). The picture below presents the format of the online database, which provides basic information on each document. When a researcher finds a document of interest, they then can submit a request with the document ID number in order to review the documents physically. Upon receipt of the request, DC-Cam’s staff will then use the ID number to retrieve the document and allow the researcher to review it at DC-Cam.

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

#### Document Search

Back

**English | English-Khmer | Khmer**

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| ID Number       | D00001   |
| English Title   | Book of trial record of the people of the Cambodian Revolution in Phnom Penh                             |
| Document Date   | 15/8/79  |
| Collection Date | 9/1/96   |
| Source          | Sin Khin   |
| English Note    | Khmer language. Audience trial of the Sereika loyalists, nationalists and four defeated Pol Pot soldiers |

Back

Documentation Center of Cambodia  
*Searching for the Truth*

DC-Cam, 66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd., P.O. Box 1110, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Tel: (855-23) 211-875, Fax: (855-23) 210-358, Email: [dccam@online.com.kh](mailto:dccam@online.com.kh)  
[www.dccam.org](http://www.dccam.org), [www.cambodiatribunal.org](http://www.cambodiatribunal.org)



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

The table below shows selected progress of the team’s work in addition to other achievements.

| Activities                       | Numbers of Records        | Number of Pages (From)   |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Filling worksheet                | 1695 records              | D48350-D49895, D49967-D50116   |
| Entering worksheet into computer | 907 records               | D24900-D25080, D25081-D25199, D46143-D46167, D24776-D24790, D46900-D47000    |
| Scanning                         | Laura Summers’ collection | 11,436 pages   |
|                                  | Other documents           | 10,206 pages   |
| Listing documents                | 889                       | D47600-D48100, D49151-D49540   |
| Upload list of documents         | 389                       | D49151-D49540<br>The number of documents on website reaches 86,538 records.* |
| Final review on L collection     | 3450                      | L03870-L06560, L06561-L08240   |

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

## B. Collecting New Documents

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

DC-Cam also received film footage relevant to the history of Cambodia before 1975. By this quarter, the report can only be made regarding quantity of film footages such as 27 VHS tapes, 9 DVDs, 2 CDs, 21 DV tapes, 1 DV tape (medium), 4 mini-disks. Coming along with the footages, DC-Cam received one CD containing a digitized document called *Alas Poor Cambodia*, a 39-page description of *A Stroll Through the Enemy Camp* (English language). It is printed out and numbered as D collection available now at DC-Cam’s archives. As of today, the D collection reaches 61646.



### Acquisition of Refugee Photos Taken at Border Camps

On September 19, 2014, DC-Cam received a donation of 144 film slides, 1 audio cassette, and 1220 digitalized images, about 70% of which are photos of Khmer refugees living in camps along the Cambodian Thai border. The photos were taken from 1980 to 1984. Some were taken in 1988. The donor Jack Dunford worked for a small NGO with Indochinese refugees in Thailand in the 1980s and took around 900 slides in the camps, about half of them were Khmer subjects, both in UNHCR camps and the border encampments. He has recently had them scanned and digitalized. They are of varying quality, some having survived time and humidity better than others. Most of Mr. Dunford's photos have a date and camp name.

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

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

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

Comment from VOA: "This is probably the first time our Facebook post received over 30,000 likes, 8,000 shares, and over 800 comments, many of which also include personal old

photos. It is quite amazing how so many of our fans can relate to the experience and how many are willing to share their personal stories as well.” See this <https://www.facebook.com/voakhmer/posts/10152490598128800>



Diary under the KR regime given to DC-Cam in August 2014

Media coverage: <http://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/diary-reveals-secret-past-of-khmer-rouge-cadre-66791/>

Another diary:

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Maps/Map\\_of\\_Outreach\\_as\\_of\\_7\\_August\\_2014.jpg](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Maps/Map_of_Outreach_as_of_7_August_2014.jpg)

### **C. Promoting Accountability (PA)**

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

#### **PA Database**

The PA team returned to work on interview summarizing and entering them into the database of 196 records of which the interviews were done in Kampong Cham Province.

Furthermore, the team continued to digitize the audio tapes of interviews of the Cham Oral History Project into MP3 format file. There were 204 tapes completed this quarter.

#### **Field Trip**

PA team leader attended a workshop in Siem Reap Province for one week between July 20 and 27, 2014. The workshop’s objective is the enhancement of academic writing skills for

international publishing through a preparation for “Education of Ethnic Minority Children in Cambodia and Vietnam.”

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

#### **D. Website Development**

DC-Cam’s website is being updated regularly with postings on new developments, such as every issue of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, *Observation* booklets, chronology of the ECCC, information about DC-Cam’s activities (photos, reports etc.), and updates on the SRI. More importantly, the SRI website will officially be launched on October 9, 2014 on which date visitors were able to see what the SRI will look like, the overall vision for the institute, and other important information. It is at [WWW.CAMBODIASRI.ORG](http://WWW.CAMBODIASRI.ORG)

For this quarter, the number of visitors to DC-Cam’s website reached 9,678 people, of whom 4,367 visitors were in Cambodia; 1,922 in the USA; 568 in Germany; 430 in Australia; 269 in France; 270 in the UK; 186 in Japan, 179 in Thailand; 171 in Canada; 113 in The Netherlands; and the rest represented a small number in other countries around the globe.

The following highlights the content posted on the website, such as 13 updates including chronology, press releases and photographs in the archives section, seven in Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (CTM), nine in Genocide Education, five in magazine, two in radio, nine in living documents, and 11 in the photo album.

#### **E. CTM Website ([www.cambodiatribunal.org](http://www.cambodiatribunal.org))**

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

##### ***Trial Blogs***

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

##### ***Hosting Video of ECCC Proceedings***

The CTM team captured all trial footage to be posted on the website. The team attended a total of one preliminary hearing sessions of Case 002/2. They produced nine footages (three sessions) of the ECCC trial proceedings (in Khmer, English and French—court official

languages) <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/multimedia/trial-footage>. The team attended hearing sessions of judgment of Case 002/1 and produced two footages of the ECCC trial proceedings (in Khmer, English and French—court official languages).

### **Backing up ECCC Documents**

This month the team backed up 693 files of documents in Khmer, English and French into hard drive, and printed out 73 pages.

In the meantime, the team completed a list of Khmer files that have been backed up, and is preparing English files in the cabinets.

Media coverage: <http://www.recorder.com/home/13280114-95/editorial-evil-finds-a-new-face>;  
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/experts-see-expanded-scope-in-impending-khmer-rouge-trial/2429822.html>

### **F. Film Archive**

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

At the same time the film team produced their own documentary film in a number of features including *The Khmer Rouge Rice Fields: The Story of Rape Survivor Taing Kim*; *Behind the Walls of S-21: Oral Histories from TSL Prison*; *Preparing for Justice*; *MASS GRAVE NEAR PAGODA*; and *Kbang Tik Tonle -- A River Changes Course*. See more at <http://www.d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/Films.htm>

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

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

The team has coordinated and arranged film viewing at DC-Cam's premises. See table below.

|   |
|---|
| <b>Kbang Tik Tonle (A River Changes Course)</b> |
|---|

| Date  | Amount        | Name of Visitor/Workplace                       | Place            |
|---|---------------|---|------------------|
| July 2, 14  | 13 people     | Film: Where there be Dragons                    | DC-Cam           |
| July 3, 14  | 7 people      | 3 people from US university<br>4 DC-Cam interns | DC-Cam           |
| July 21, 14   | 50 people     | Students from Germany                           | DC-Cam           |
| July 21, 14   | 11 people     | Film: Where there be Dragons                    | DC-Cam           |
| July 25, 14   | 10 people     | Thai students from Thailand                     | DC-Cam           |
| On the announcement of ECCC's verdict of Case 002/01, DC-Cam brought A River Changes Course film to display for 1366 villagers from 19 locations. |               |   |                  |
| <b>August 7, 2014</b>   | 20 villagers  | Villagers in Anlong Veng District               | Oddar Meanchey   |
|   | 20 villagers  | Villagers in Banteay Ampil                      | Oddar Meanchey   |
|   | 7 villagers   | Villagers in Svay Chek                          | Banteay Meanchey |
|   | 150 villagers | Villagers in Banteay Chhma                      | Banteay Meanchey |
|   | 12 villagers  | Villagers in Malai District                     | Banteay Meanchey |
|   | 100 villagers | Villagers in Sampov Lun                         | Battambang       |
|   | 200 villagers | Villagers in Phnom Prik                         | Battambang       |
|   | 150 villagers | Villagers in Kamrieng                           | Battambang       |
|   | 40 villagers  | Villagers in Samlout                            | Battambang       |
|   | 15 villagers  | Villagers in Salakrao                           | Pailin           |
|   | 70 villagers  | Villagers in Veal Veng                          | Pursat           |
|   | 30 villagers  | Villagers in Koh Sla                            | Kampot           |
|   | 80 villagers  | Villagers in Sambo Commune                      | Kratie           |
|   | 23 villagers  | Villagers in Phnom Voar                         | Kep              |
|   | 100 villagers | Villagers in Andaung Meas                       | Ratanak Kiri     |
|   | 150 villagers | Villagers in Ou Chum                            | Ratanak Kiri     |
|   | 150 villagers | Villagers in Koh Ker                            | Preah Vihear     |
|   | 4 villagers   | Villagers in Sen Monorom                        | Mondul Kiri      |
|   | 45 villagers  | Villagers in Tbong Khmum District               | Tbong Khmum      |
| <b>Don't think I've forgotten: Cambodia's lost rock 'n' roll</b>  |               |   |                  |
| July 3, 14  | 7 people      | Prof. James Tyner and His students from Kent    | DC-Cam           |

|                                 |           |                                     |        |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------|
|                                 |           | State University and DC-Cam interns |        |
| Sep. 30, 20143                  | 3 people  | DC-Cam volunteers                   | DC-Cam |
| <b>Behind the Walls of S-21</b> |           |                                     |        |
| July 25, 14                     | 11 people | Thai students from Thailand         | DC-Cam |

The film team involved the exhibition activity of Museum of Memory by conducting genocidal crime site research on railways used during the KR period. In Cambodia, the railway runs across several Provinces by departing from the central railway station in Phnom Penh. One railway runs through Kampong Chhnang, Pursat, Battambang and Banteay Meanchey Provinces, geographically serving the northwest part of the country, and another runs through Kampong Speu, Takeo, Kampot and Preah Sihanouk Provinces, serving the west and southwest part of country. During the reign of terror, KR loaded people on trains, displacing them from place to place, area to area due to its criminal policy of making Cambodia become an agrarian society. Men, women, and children died during the course of displacement. Photos and video clips were produced by the team in addition to the materialization of DC-Cam’s documentation archives to tell the story of genocide in Cambodia.

## II. SUPPORTING THE KRT

### A. Legal Response

Despite having already supplied the Tribunal with over 500,000 pages of documents since its inception in 2006, the work of the Legal Response Team continues to play an important role in the process of investigating Cases 003 and 004 before the KRT. The evidence to this fact is that all parties in these cases contact DC-Cam regularly in order to get access to evidentiary documents held within DC-Cam’s archives. These parties meet with DC-Cam staff, and request documents to review and scan to support their respective work. DC-Cam supplies these services and documents free of charge, which causes a financial burden on us.

#### **The Defense Counsel:**

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

**OCIJ:** The OCIJ sent an email request of five to DC-Cam to review documents. After the review process was done at DC-Cam’s archives they requested for scanning 37 documents equal to 1028 pages. We supplied them accordingly.

**OCP:** The OCP requested one original document scanned in color. It is the magazine from the DK period consisting of 41 pages.

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

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

## **B. Victim Participation**

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

In this quarter, the VPA team achieved the following:

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Translation of 42 interviews | 307 pages |
|------------------------------|-----------|

## **C. Fair Trial Observation**

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

### **Fair Trial Observation Booklet**

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

In this quarter, **1500** booklets of the Fair Trial Observation were distributed to many individuals through PIR, workshops and live-screening of verdict announcement in 20 locations in provinces including Ratanak Kiri, Mondul Kiri, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Kratie, Preah Vihear, Battambang, Pailin, Pursat, Kep, Thbong Khmom and Kampot, teacher training in Koh Kong. The booklets are also available at:



[http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC\\_Trial\\_Observation/ECCC\\_Trail\\_Observation\\_Booklet.htm](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/ECCC_Trail_Observation_Booklet.htm).

## Dissemination of Information

To ease understanding and provide updates on issues arising at the ECCC's daily hearing, the Fair Trial Project team members wrote short articles on popular topics, including "Preliminary Hearing in Case 002/02," published online on Cambodia Express News website and in Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper on 30 July 2014, "Judgment in Case 002/01," published in Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper on 8 August 2014, and "Money Cannot Compare to Justice for Victims," published in Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper on 17 August 2014.

### D. Witnessing Justice: The CLPJ

Issue 2 of the journal was published in July, both in hard copy and on the journal's new website at <http://cambodialpj.org/>. The website has had over 3500 views in the subsequent two months from over 70 countries. Most views come from Cambodia (1067), followed by Australia, the United States, the UK, Vietnam, Germany, Brazil, Thailand, Canada, France, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Singapore, the Philippines, India, Indonesia, Italy, Switzerland, Ireland, Poland, Sweden, Belgium, Korea, Hong Kong, Uganda, Tunisia, the Russian Federation, Portugal, Taiwan, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Tanzania, Croatia, Argentina, New Zealand, Denmark, Mexico, Spain, Burundi, Venezuela, and South Africa.

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

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

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

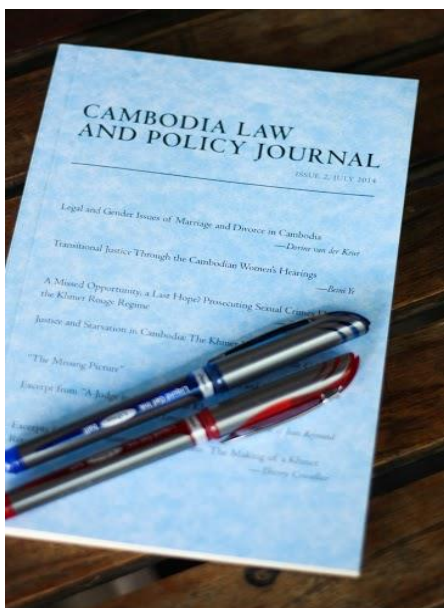
Three of the articles were drafted by experts specifically for the CLPJ. Another is importantly our first academic contribution from a young Cambodian scholar, addressing the extremely important topic of land rights. This issue appears to be our strongest yet and shows that the journal's reputation and quality is growing. However, due to the end of funding, it is unclear when or if this issue will ever be published.

The journal has sought to publish articles discussing topics throughout ASEAN, but was unsuccessful in finding someone to write about the Indonesian election. A big challenge is finding authors who have the time and are willing to write for free in a new publication,

making consistency in the timing and quality of publication key for attracting authors. The journal also continues to face difficulties finding Khmer authors; however, in addition to the strong article by a Cambodian woman in Issue 3, we are in discussions with several more female scholars about future submissions. Continuing the research and writing component of the journal’s mandate would be important to ensure increasing Cambodian participation in the journal and would provide a forum to share their views on current events affecting human rights and democracy in Cambodia.

English Editor-in-Chief Anne Heindel was quoted by international media in several stories on the verdict in ECCC Case 002/01, including the New York Times.

### Translation:



By September 2014, the journal team had finished the translation of all articles of CLPJ Issue 1 into Khmer language. All of the translations are now posted on the CLPJ website ([www.cambodialpj.org](http://www.cambodialpj.org)). The last article to have been translated was “Sign Up or Sign Off – Asia’s Reluctant Engagement with the International Criminal Court” by Mark Findlay. The article is by far the most complicated one to have been translated into Khmer. It went through multiple reviews and took a long time.

With regards to Issue 2, the CLPJ team had by the end of September 2014 translated the following articles:

- “The Missing Picture” by Rithy Panh. The translation was provided by Bophana Center where the author is the director. The translation was posted online as provided.
- “Complying with Complementarity?: The Cambodian Implementation of the ICC Statute” by Simon M. Meisenberg. The author granted CLPJ the right to publish this article in Khmer language only. The translation was provided by the author.
- “Excerpts from ‘A Judge in Front of the KR’” by Marcel Lemonde, with the collaboration of Jean Reynaud. The translation has been posted on the CLPJ website.
- “Legal and Gender Issues of Marriage and Divorce in Cambodia” by Dorine van der Keur. The team finished the translation, which is under first review.
- “Transitional Justice Through the Cambodian Women’s Hearings” by Beini Ye. The team finished the translation, which is under first review.
- “A Missed Opportunity, a Last Hope? Prosecuting Sexual Crimes Under the KR Regime” by Theresa de Langis. The team finished the translation, which is under first review.
- “Excerpts from ‘The Master of Confessions: The Making of a KR Torturer’” by Thierry Cruvellier. The team finished the translation, which is under first review.
- “Justice and Starvation in Cambodia: The KR Famine” by Randle C. DeFalco. The article is being translated. This is a 35-page English article.

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

### **E. Chronological Summary about the Activities of the ECCC**

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

On August 7<sup>th</sup>, the ECCC’s TC announced a unanimous guilty verdict against former DK leaders Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan in Case 002/01 concerning crimes against humanity. Both were sentenced to life imprisonment for crimes against humanity committed during the period of DK, 1975-79.

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

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

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

## **III. TEACHING ABOUT GENOCIDE**

### **A. Genocide Education**

#### **Textbook Distribution**

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

#### **Editing Khmer Transcript**

From January 2011 to June 2012, DC-Cam’s Genocide Education Project, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, conducted the quality control on assessing the effectiveness of the teaching of “A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)” in 24 provinces and the capital. The evaluation team, which consisted of two members of DC-Cam and one or two members from the Ministry of Education, made 15 trips to 78 secondary schools. The 78 schools were in urban, rural and remote areas. Three to four schools in each province were randomly selected for observation and evaluation.

For each pre-post classroom observation from field research, the team conducted 174 interviews with education officials, school directors, teachers, students, and student’s parents. The interview questionnaire is focused on teaching methodology and challenges of integrating KR history into the national curriculum. For example: “Do you think your students are happy with the new history book, teaching materials and methodologies? In what way?” “If you realize that a child of those who killed your relatives or neighbors is your student, would you teach your students to discriminate against her/him?”

To date, these interviews were completely typed in transcript, 2229 pages. Out of 174 transcripts, the team edited 12 transcripts, 212 pages.

### **Commune Teacher Training**

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

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

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

The table below shows the actual attendance during the training:

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

Photo:

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Genocide\\_Education\\_Training\\_for\\_Teacher\\_September\\_07-12\\_2014.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Genocide_Education_Training_for_Teacher_September_07-12_2014.htm)

Report:

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Report--15th\\_Commune\\_Teacher\\_Training\\_in\\_Koh\\_Kong.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Report--15th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Koh_Kong.pdf)

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

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

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

### **Textbook Distribution**

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

### **B. Witnessing Justice: PVF**

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

On July 9, 2014, DC-Cam's PVF was held in Dang Kambet Commune, Sandan District, Kampong Thom Province. Most of the people of Dang Kambet Commune, Kampong Thom Province, were eagerly awaiting the pronouncement of the verdict in Case 002/01, against former DK head of state, Khieu Samphan, and former ideologue, Nuon Chea, forthcoming on August 7, 2014. Many said as lay persons they were much more excited to hear the result of the Case, including the level of sentencing, than they were to follow the often complex legal proceedings of the rest of the Case. They took the liberty of discussing notions of legal

justice that can accompany a guilty verdict, but had no idea about the extent to which each other would be satisfied with it. Accordingly, many also speculated whether forgiveness would be plausible. To this end, the PVF team found that opinions varied; but, each individual shared in common an expressed need for the memorialization of the bitter past. The July 9th forum included eighty participants, including villagers, students, teachers and local authorities, in the almost two-hour discussion.

**Report:**

[http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/pdf/Villagers\\_Anticipate\\_Verdict\\_on\\_Case\\_002-01.pdf](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Villagers_Anticipate_Verdict_on_Case_002-01.pdf)

**Photo:**

[http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos/2014/Public\\_Village\\_Forum\\_in\\_Kampong\\_Thom\\_Province\\_on\\_July\\_08-10\\_2014/index.html](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kampong_Thom_Province_on_July_08-10_2014/index.html)

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

**Photo:**

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos/2014/ECCC--Initial\\_Court-Hearing\\_on\\_Case\\_002-02/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/ECCC--Initial_Court-Hearing_on_Case_002-02/index.html)

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

"Just reading through the schedule of events for the coming months is a wonderful testimony to the important and influential work being done by DC/CAM. Your persistent

efforts are critically important for future generations of Cambodian people. THANK YOU for your impressive work!”

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

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

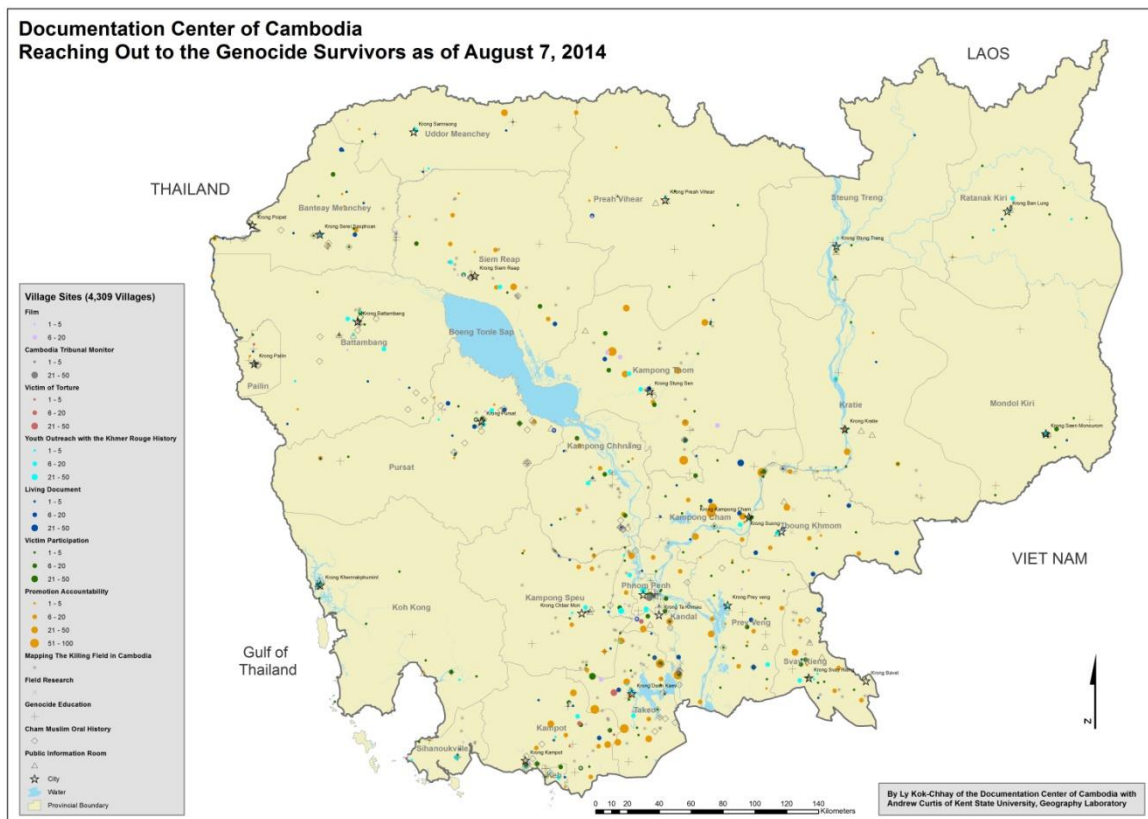
**Photo:**

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos/2014/A\\_Live\\_Screening\\_Verdict\\_on\\_Case\\_002-01.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/A_Live_Screening_Verdict_on_Case_002-01.html)

**Report:**

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/pdf/Villagers\\_React\\_to\\_Verdict\\_in\\_Case\\_002-01.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Villagers_React_to_Verdict_in_Case_002-01.pdf)

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



See also at

[http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Maps/Map\\_of\\_Outreach\\_as\\_of\\_7\\_August\\_2014.jpg](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Maps/Map_of_Outreach_as_of_7_August_2014.jpg)

### C. KR History Classroom at TSL Genocide Museum

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

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

| Month        | Number of Visitors      | Origin   | Occupation   |
|--------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| July         | 183 (86 women)          | <b>Asia:</b> Cambodia (from different provinces), Korea, Thailand, Singapore, Japan, Indonesia, Australia, China, India, Philippines, Malaysia<br><br><b>Europe:</b> Germany, England, France, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland<br><br><b>America:</b> USA | Students, villagers, monks, tourists, reporters, professors. |
| August       | 167 (76 women)          |  |  |
| September    | 110 (53 women)          |  |  |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>460 ( 215 women)</b> |  |  |

### D. PIR

The PIR serves as a home for the public to access information and documents held in DC-Cam’s archives. It functions in multiple ways similar to a library, meeting hall, reading hall and so on. The table below shows number of visitors to DC-Cam, category of visitors, institution, topics of interest, and materials distributed.

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Number of Visitors</b> | 418   |
| <b>Visitor Category</b>   | Cambodian remote villagers who came to search for their loved ones lost during the KR regime, students, teachers, foreign researchers and interns, journalists, ECCC’s personnel. Some of them spent up to two weeks in the PIR for their research. |
| <b>Institution</b>        | Cambodia’s villages, University of Wisconsin, Cal State university, Ohio University, Khmer Study Center (CKS/RUPP), Norton University (NU), Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP), University of Cambodia (UC),                                     |



|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
|                             | University of Saskahan, The ECCC, Royal University of Law and Economic (RULE), Rutgers University, Romeet Gallery, National Institute of Education (NIE), Western University, Durham University, University of Munich, Thai Service Volunteer, Maburg University, University of Western Australia, and University of British Columbia.                         |
| <b>Topics of Interest</b>   | KR's policy toward neighboring countries, structure of the KR regime, KR films, the Pol Pot regime in general, evacuation under Pol Pot regime, peace and reconciliation, forced transfer of population, foreign relations of Cambodia with China and US, music of KR, destruction of Christian churches under KR, Buddhism under KR, KR leader's biographies. |
| <b>Material Distributed</b> | 155 monthly <i>Searching for the Truth</i> magazines, 361 copies of DK history textbooks in Khmer language, 197 copies of the outreach booklet "Genocide: The Importance of Case 002", 65 copies of Fair Trial Observation booklets, 15 copies of CLPJ, 6 books of Hijab and 2 copies of forced transfer of populations under Pol Pot regime.                  |

### **E. Searching for the Truth Magazine**

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

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

#### **July Issue 175**

| <b>Sections</b>      | <b>Article Title</b>  |
|----------------------|---|
| Editorials/Letters   | 1. The Video Clip of ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant) Is Not Accurate  |
| Documentation        | 2. SRI<br>3. Pho Sam-Ang, the Prisoner of Angkar  |
| History and Research | 4. Bun Phin: Wishes to Live with His Family<br>5. Danger of Artifacts during Civil War<br>6. Ethnic Minority Por in KR Regime |

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
|                | 7. Education During and Post KR Regime  |
| Legal          | 8. Case 003 and 004 : The Definition of People Who are Responsible for Their Crimes and KR Senior Leader Referring to International Criminal Law  |
| Debate         | 9. How to Heal Cambodian Society?   |
| Family Tracing | 10. Life in Storm<br>11. The Story I have not Forgotten<br>12. My Aunt Neang Ky: Food is Life<br>13. My Father Has no Chance to do What He Said<br>14. KR Killed My Brother<br>15. My Losing is Only the Memory |

### **Summary of the Family Tracing**

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

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

### **August Issue 176**

| <b>Sections</b>      | <b>Article Title</b>  |
|----------------------|---|
| Editorials/Letters   | 1. ASEAN Should Lead EU on Genocide Education   |
| Documentation        | 2. Revolutionary Youth Have to Reinforce their Stands   |
| History and Research | 3. Report from Phnom Proek’s Live Screening of Case002/1<br>4. Witnessing Justice : Building Democracy Through Live Screening |

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
|                | <p>5. Detained in Prison Because of Releasing Prisoner</p> <p>6. Struggling for Revolution</p> <p>7. Prim Chin : Looting and Destroying Temple</p> |
| Legal          | <p>8. Case 003 and 004 : The Definition of People Responsible for Their Crimes and KR Senior Leader Referring to International Criminal Law</p>    |
| Debate         | <p>9. Accusing KR Leaders Lead to Discussing on the Word of Justice</p> <p>10. The History of Cambodia: American High School</p>                   |
| Family Tracing | <p>11. My Learning Through Experiences and Stories of Survivor</p>   |

### Requests:

The team received three letters this month, one for the story during the KR regime, another for family tracing, and a third from a civil servant in the National Assembly who suggested that the monthly Searching for the Truth be distributed to not only parliamentarian members but also to supporting staff and officials there.

### **Sample of the Family Tracing:**

*Mr. Prea Phirum, born in 1960, in Traing Village, Slakram Commune, Siem Reap District, Siem Reap Province. Presently he lives in Sangkat Boeung Trabek, Khan Chamkar Mon, Phnom Penh.*

*He has five siblings (two sisters and three brothers) and his mother Nuon Kimhieng. Before the KR regime, his father was a protocol manager at Siem Reap City Hall and was responsible for national ceremony management. After the KR took power in April 1975, KR evacuated his family to Traing. There, the KR investigated and learned that his father was an old regime civil servant. Onenight, from April 17 to 19, 1975 according to his memory, the KR came to his house and requested his father to go with them. Since then his father disappeared.*

Issue #177 focuses on articles about Justice for Reconciliation’s Sake. One article focuses on raising the legal process in the verdict of case 002/01, helping to achieve reconciliation among Cambodian people although many people have different ideas. Another article, “Receiving Refugees is the Right Thing to Do,” mentions the Khmer slogan: “You rather have a small house, not a small heart.” Cambodia wants to show its duty and morality to the world by accepting the refugees from Australia, because a lot Cambodians fled the conflict during the Civil War in 1970s-1980s and many of them were housed in camps along the Thai border, the author claims. In a third article, the former village chief in Region 5 reveals the truth in his story of when the Angkar assigned him to manage people in Thmey Village, Serey Soaphoan District, Region 5 and North-west Zone. There, he learned that his people did not have enough food, medical care, and many of them were disappeared. He reported these problems to the district chief but he did not receive any guidance.

### September Issue 177

| Sections             | Article Title  |
|----------------------|--|
| Editorials/Letters   | 1) Justice for Reconciliation's Sake<br>2) Receiving Refugees is the Right Thing to Do   |
| Documentation        | 3) Youths Revolution Commit to Smash Individual Consciousness  |
| History and Research | 4) Former Village Chief in Region 5: Reveals the Truth and People's Living Conditions under KR Control<br>5) Thoang Den, the Labor Worker in a State Factory in KR Regime<br>6) From KR to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age |
| Legal                | 7) Conclusive Report of Trial Observation Team on Case 002/1   |
| Debate               | 8) Cambodia's Political Calculus   |
| Family Tracing       | 9) Sacrifice without Compensation<br>10) Survived the KR Regime: My True Story   |

### Summary of the Family Tracing

Mr. Hang Khet, 60 years old, lives in Chrey Village, Boeung Beng Commune, Malai District, Banteay Meanchey Province. He is searching for his younger sister Hang Samout. He separated from his sister when the Vietnamese forces entered Cambodia in 1979.

Mrs. Hang Khy, 56 years old, lives in Sang Ke Village, Boeung Beng Commune, Malai District, Banteay Meanchey Province. She is searching for her elder brother Hang Hoan who was born in Tbeng Village, Chieng Tong Commune, Tram Kak District, Takeo Province. Hoan disappeared after he left the house in 1966.

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

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

DC-Cam's interesting community radio program *Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine*, which explores the famine which occurred during the DK regime, is continuing to be broadcast on Kampot Radio Station FM 93.25, and is combined with two other programs: *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* and *Breaking the Silence* on a daily basis. See table below.

| Re-broadcast Programs   | Schedule             | Time                    |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)</i>  | Mon., Tue., and Wed. | 7:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. |
| <i>Breaking the Silence</i>   | Thu., Fri., and Sat. |                         |
| <b>Voice of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine</b><br>1. Background and Introduction<br><a href="http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_1.htm">http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_1.htm</a><br>2. Famine and Excess Mortality in DK<br><a href="http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_2.htm">http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_2.htm</a> | Sunday               |                         |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <p>3. What did the KR Leaders Know<br/> <a href="http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_3.htm">http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_3.htm</a></p> <p>4. Famine and Genocide<br/> <a href="http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_4.htm">http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_4.htm</a></p> <p>5. Famine and Crimes Against Humanity<br/> <a href="http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_5.htm">http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_5.htm</a></p> <p>6. Famine and War Crimes<br/> <a href="http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_6.htm">http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_6.htm</a></p> <p>7. Justice and Modern Famine Beyond Cambodia<br/> <a href="http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_7.htm">http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_7.htm</a></p> <p>8. The Frank Case and New Information from the ECCC About Rice Distribution<br/> <a href="http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_8.htm">http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_8.htm</a></p> <p>9. Looking Forward Beyond International Criminal Law: the Human Right to Adequate Food<br/> <a href="http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_9.htm">http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_9.htm</a></p> <p>10. Hunger, Memory and Justice<br/> <a href="http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_10.htm">http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_10.htm</a></p> |  |  |
|--|--|--|

### **G. Participation in Conferences**

On July 22-31, Mr. Kamboly Dy, head of the Genocide Education Project and school director, was invited as a senior expert to participate in the first Georg Arnhold International Summer School in Braunschweig. The theme of the conference is "Teaching and Learning about the Past in the Aftermath of (Civil) War and Mass Violence: The Challenges and Promises of History Education in Divided and Post-War Societies." Participants come from over twenty countries discussed local and international efforts to educate about the past as a measure to prevent war and mass violence. Mr. Dy in his capacity as an expert and an educator of the Cambodian genocide presented the Cambodian initiative and longstanding efforts in coming to terms with the KR genocide and its legacies through means of education. He talked about the overwhelmingly political domination of the Cambodian genocide education during the 1980s and the early 1990s, the political marginalization from the early 1990s to mid-2000s, the local effort to institutionalize genocide education from 2004 to 2008, and finally the vernacularization of genocide education in which certain global practices are adopted and adapted to fit into the Cambodian local context and culture.

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

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

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

## IV. BUILDING A PERMANENT CENTER: THE SLEUK RITH INSTITUTE

### A. Physical Building

After successfully achieving the conceptual design of the building of the SRI by Zaha Hadid Architects and engineers from Arup Engineering, DC-Cam has proceeded further with the application of approval documents necessary to permit construction. DC-Cam anticipates that the application will be positively approved by the fact that there are strong endorsements from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, as well as pre-approval from Phnom Penh City Hall and the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction.

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

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

#### Media coverage:

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

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kp\\_ZTnanbZ8&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kp_ZTnanbZ8&feature=youtu.be)

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

For this quarter the school team continued on a number of groundbreaking activities, including the school administrative infrastructure, programming, proposals and engaging with international partners. After a long process of filing the application and multiple negotiations with the officials of the Ministry of Education, on July 17, the government finally issued a sub-degree endorsing the SRI as a higher education institution in Cambodia. According to the sub-degree, the SRI's school will provide graduate study on genocide, conflict and human rights to national and international students.

The construction of the physical building in Boeng Trabek high school compound, which has been granted by the government, will take several years to complete. For the immediate need of the school to begin its operation by June 2015 as stipulated in our strategic plan (2015-2019), the school team planned to move to a temporary building in the compound of the NIE potentially by late December 2014. With regard to the program, the school team continued to work with national and international advisers to revise and improve the curriculum and course syllabi for the three-month graduate certificate program. However, the school plans to launch with the speaker series at the outset to digest our new graduate program. Each speaker series will reflect the school's core objectives. In this regard, we plan to launch the first speaker series in June 2015, and the discussion theme will be about the nature of the KR genocide. Then we will move on to a more contemporary issues such as cases of genocide, causes of genocide, genocide theory, genocide prevention, genocide denial, peace, conflict resolution, reconciliation and the recent global crises. This speaker

series will help channel a smooth transition to the school's graduate certificate program and master program.

Since the school is a public and non-profit institution, our work is based largely on endowment and outside grants, the school team worked on several concept notes and grant proposals that were submitted to donors. We expected to hear the results by late this year.

### **C. Museum of Memory**

#### Development Plan for 24 Provincial Museums

- Between July 1 and 14, the project team conducted a field trip to document train stations in Cambodia. During the trip, the project team conducted interviews, filmed train stations, recorded each train station's coordinates, and took photographs. *Please see the Appendix A for the field trip report* and the link for the photos: [https://www.dropbox.com/sh/ri2jcw5iesjpc0/AABb3TLbCP3P7WjCqx\\_m0t47a](https://www.dropbox.com/sh/ri2jcw5iesjpc0/AABb3TLbCP3P7WjCqx_m0t47a)
- The team has worked with staff from ColorHouse Prints to edit the Khmer spelling errors and design new exhibits in order to install in provincial museums in Kampong Thom, Takeo and Preah Sihanouk.
- The team met Mr. Tes Chhoeun and Hor Kosal, staff from National Museum of Cambodia, to prepare for the trips and tentative schedule to install and open exhibitions in Kampong Thom, Takeo and Preah Sihanouk.
- The team has contacted directors of provincial museums to prepare for the upcoming opening ceremony of "Forced Transfer" exhibition in the three provinces.

#### TSL Genocide Museum, Phnom Penh

Between July 7 and 11, the team conducted interviews with local and international tourists about their impression or point of view on the two outdoor exhibitions; one is on Child Survivors at TSL and the other on the return of people after the KR Regime.

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

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

"This is my first visit to Toul Sleng. In fact, I just visited my friend who lives in Phnom Penh and then I asked to visit here. Moreover, as I am a tour guide, it is required to know a lot about histories. Before visiting here, I used to hear about KR but it is too little. When I am here, the two exhibitions are the most interesting and attractive. I am not sure where the previous installation is. However, having this display is better than leaving free space. This exhibit emphasized the real activities during KR.

If it is possible, it should move to the front on the entrance. If it still belongs in this, it would not be of interest for people. As my observation for a few seconds here, there were 80 percent of visitors were careless with it. They just focused on the inside of buildings. Sometime they think that, the inside might be more important than the outside, though. After visiting here, I get more understanding relating to both the activities and leaders of the KR. And I would like to share my knowledge with my friends."

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

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

**San Sam-un** is a first year student at one of universities in Phnom Penh.

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

**Bun Sour**, male, 48 years-old, from Phnom Penh.

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

Today, my nephews who live in the USA want to see Toul Sleng. I intended to visit here for their suggestion. They wonder why one of our Cambodians killed our own people.

I was really interested in the exhibition which was located between building C and D. I suddenly realized that it was the people returning home after the KR collapse though I did not read the script. This exhibition reminded me about ox-card which is different from my mine during that time. I observed that the exhibition is quite big. I feel that I was involved in that situation with them.

This exhibition is located a bit backward from the building that is why many visitors cannot reach there to read the script.”

**Ms. Carier** comes from Australia.

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

## Museum of Memory in Siem Reap



- The team met Mr. Prak Sonnara, the newly appointed director general of Department of Heritage of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, to discuss the collaboration between the Museum of Memory and the Ministry on the establishment of research and conservation work at the Angkor Conversation Department. Following Mr. Sonnara’s comments, the team revised the MoU accordingly.
- The team contacted H.E Mr. Soeung Kong to conduct interview for shooting the heritage/archaeological artifact documentary film. As a result, he has agreed to the interview with the team. In the meantime, the team also conducted research at the National Museum for further documents to develop proposals and research focus.
- In late July, the team also contacted H.E Mr. Chouch Phoeun for aforementioned documentary film. The team is waiting for his response.

### **Impact(s):**

Following the installation of the exhibition on “Forced Transfer: the Second Evacuation of People during the KR Regime” in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provincial museums, the project team has observed that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

grandmother had told me about the regime; and that the younger generation should remember about this regime so as to lead a peaceful Cambodian society.”

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

### **August Activity:**

Following the inauguration of the exhibition on “the Forced Transfer: the Second Evacuation of People During the KR Regime” in provincial museums of Battambang and Banteay Meanchey, on 22 August 2014, the Museum of Memory team achieved another exhibition displayed at the provincial museum of Kampong Thom, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts. Participants included more than 300 civil parties and complainants before the KRT, KR survivors, villagers, Cham Muslim, university students, students who study at pedagogical school and government officials who reside at Kampong Thom provincial town. These individuals attended the ceremony and engaged in discussion about life experiences under the KR Regime and the learning of the KR history, which supports remembrance and reconciliation processes in Cambodia.

The exhibition was considered as victim reparations in Case 002/01 successfully initiated by Co-Lead Lawyers and civil party lawyers with the financial support from donors out of the ECCC’s budget. The exhibition is seen as the enhancement of the promotion of the right to reparation in the judicial process. This exhibition also provides a golden opportunity to civil parties and the public to share experiences in a way that achieves healing and reconciliation.

### **Selected Reactions:**

**Eng Voleak**, a 20 year-old student of Krong Angkor Institute, expressed her feeling that by participating in this event it helped her understand more about the KR regime, especially about the evacuation of Cambodian people during the KR regime. Voleak further noted that the stories terrified her.

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

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

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

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

Photo:

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos/2014/The\\_Forced\\_Transfer\\_Exhibition\\_in\\_Kampong\\_Thom\\_Museum/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/The_Forced_Transfer_Exhibition_in_Kampong_Thom_Museum/index.html)

### September Activity:

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

- **Mr. Kem Sear**, male, commune chief. “I was born in Kampong Cham Province. I was assigned to be a spy during KR regime. The preparation of this exhibition is good. However, there are many more stories relating to KR. Therefore, the pictures in this exhibition are still little. I experienced a lot in KR regime that is why I want to write my story as a book. I want my grandchildren to visit this exhibition too. Because I want them to know the history. There is no one tell them about KR except me.”
- **Rus Chan Thorn**, female, deputy director of Chea Sim High School in Takeo Province. “The preparation in this exhibition is well organized. During the KR regime, I was assigned to transplant in the rice field. I was also evacuated by the KR regime. I cannot forget about it. The KR separated me from my family, and later killed them. I am really satisfied with this exhibition. It is a way to keep our own history alive. This exhibition seems to be a memorial. When I return home, I want my children to be here, too. Because they are too young so they do not know what KR is.”
- My name is **Cheng Chhunheang**, 22 years old. “I am a Management student at the University of Management and Economics, Preah Sihanouk Province. I expect to understand more about the KR history, which I have little knowledge about. By participating in this Opening Ceremony, I have heard the KR survivors recalling their life experience during the KR Regime. I am delighted to join this event. I would definitely join this kind of event if there are more of these kinds. The space of the exhibition is slightly limited. At the same time, I would suggest the team (DC-Cam) to display the real objects such as clothes, pots, plows and others, which had been used during the KR Regime so as to explain the young people about their life during the KR Regime. I would visit this exhibition again with my friends because I want to know more about this regime. When I was young my parents used to recall about their life

during this regime as a tool to advise our siblings when we made mistakes. My parents were separated from their family members to live in different area. I believe that when the young people do not have the knowledge about their own history they are vulnerable to be indoctrinated and easy to follow others. Therefore, learning about the KR history is very important for every Cambodian citizen not only to remember it, but also to avoid the recurrence of the regime.”

- “My name is **Hong Kosal**, 25 years old. I am the second year student of English Literature at University of Management and Economics, Preah Sihanouk Province. The title of the exhibition is very attractive which captured my interest as soon as I heard this title. I expected to learn about how Cambodian people were forcibly transferred and to find out more about the sufferings that the KR survivors had endured. From the explanation by the guest speakers, I have learned that “democratic regime” that the KR claimed was merely a name. In fact, the implementation was totally different from their title. People had been starved, put to hard labor, lived in pain, tortured and killed. At the meantime, freedom had also been restricted. During the KR regime, my father was not evacuated to another province; however, my parents had been separated from one another. They lived in different working units. My suggestion is that the team should inform other schools and universities about the existence of this exhibition. Moreover, study tours should be initiated in order to provide more opportunities to young students to learn about this atrocious regime.”

**Photo:**

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos/2014/The\\_Forced\\_Transfer\\_Exhibition\\_in\\_Takeo\\_Museum/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/The_Forced_Transfer_Exhibition_in_Takeo_Museum/index.html)

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos/2014/The\\_Forced\\_Transfer\\_Exhibition\\_in\\_Preah\\_Sihanouk\\_Museum/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/The_Forced_Transfer_Exhibition_in_Preah_Sihanouk_Museum/index.html)

**Read the whole catalogue at**

[http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/pdf/The\\_Forced\\_Transfer--The\\_Second\\_Evacuation\\_of\\_People\\_During\\_The\\_Khmer\\_Rouge\\_Regime.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/pdf/The_Forced_Transfer--The_Second_Evacuation_of_People_During_The_Khmer_Rouge_Regime.pdf)

**D. Research Center**

**Book of Memory:**

We have selected another five volunteers to continue reading and summarizing confessions from S-21 for the Book of Memory project. In this quarter the volunteers summarized 100 confessions from S-21 prison. The project has moved further with shared funding from the Coalition of the Sites of Conscience. The project leader Dr. Kok-Thay ENG met on Skype with representatives from the Coalition to discuss objectives, plans and programming for an upcoming meeting in Istanbul in October 2014.

**Translation and Publication**

DC-Cam continued with translation of English and Khmer materials for respective Khmer and English readers. The translation of Dr. Kok-Thay ENG’s manuscript entitled *From the KR to*

*Hambali: Cham Identities in a Global Age* finished. It is being designed in Quark Express in preparation for publication in October.

## **Research**

DC-Cam provided research assistance to the following people:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Advanced Degree Training**

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

During the period of this report, Sophorn Huy successfully graduated with an MBA from the La Salle University, the Philippines and back to work as finance director at DC-Cam. And Samphors Huy just finished all course work during this quarter and is now back in Cambodia to write her dissertation in order to fulfill PhD degree.

### **DC-Cam Staff in School**

- Farina So, PhD program in University of Massachusettes, Lowell
- Savina Sirik, MA program in geography at Kent State University
- Pongrasy Pheng, MA program at La Salle University
- Sokvisal Kimsroy, MA program at Kent State University
- Socheat Nhean, MA & PhD program at SOAS University of London, the UK

[End]