

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

DC-Cam/SRI Quarter Report: April-June, 2015

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Meeting with ZAHA HADID Architecture Team on 27 April 2015 in London. Youk Chhang (second from right) and Dr. Markus Zimmer (fourth from right)

Documentation Center of Cambodia **ស្វែងរកការពិតដើម្បីការបដិសេធយុត្តិធម៌**
Searching for the Truth: Memory & Justice

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ACRONYMS

AEU	Asia Europe University
DC-Cam	Documentation Center of Cambodia
DK	Democratic Kampuchea
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
KR	Khmer Rouge
KRT	Khmer Rouge Tribunal
LRT	Legal Response Team
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
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
SRI	Sleuk Rith Institute
TC	Trial Chamber
TSL	Tuol Sleng
US	United States of America
USD	United States Dollar
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Summary

As reported in the previous quarter, the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) is implementing three main projects to achieve the main goals of *memory, justice, and healing* that are central to a democratic society governed by the rule of law. They are 1) Augment and maintain publicly-accessible historical records of the Khmer Rouge (KR) period; 2) Support the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (KRT); and 3) Increase Cambodia's public knowledge of the KR period. As always, we thank the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for its generous support, and are very grateful for USAID's continuous support of DC-Cam's work since 2004 to achieve memory, justice, and healing in Cambodia.

(1) AUGMENT AND MAINTAIN A PUBLICALLY ACCESSIBLE HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE KR PERIOD

To augment and maintain public access to historical records of the genocidal KR period, DC-Cam performs key activities which include gathering new documents, interviewing KR victims and perpetrators, cataloguing remaining KR documents, encouraging public access to DC-Cam's archives, digitizing documents, and conducting independent research on the KR period. As usual, we have made significant progress on these activities.

Between April and June, DC-Cam received 48 pages of printed documents from Ambassador Julio Jeldres, Counselor to the Cabinet of His Majesty the King of Cambodia with the protocol rank to Minister of State, regarding the relationship of Prince Norodom Sihanouk with Mao Sedong of China in the 1960's. It sheds a new light on understanding the relationship between the KR and China.

In the previous quarter report, DC-Cam mentioned the progress of interviewing key KR cadres involved in crimes under Division 164 (under a suspect in Case 003) and the purge of Northwestern Zone secretary Ros Nhim. This quarter DC-Cam followed-up on this by interviewing additional key KR cadres who could provide historical facts concerning Case 004. For example, interviewee Ta Kho, age 67, was a former member of Preah Neth Preah District's committee in charge of statistical and agricultural affairs. Allegedly he was involved in the traitorous acts of So Phim, the Southwest Zone cadres led by Ta Mok who were deployed nationwide in order to execute the purge policy. In 1977 Southwest Zone cadres came to Region 5 where Ta Kho's team was located and arrested all existing top cadres. He was spared for his role in helping them to search for and arrest more cadres who were allegedly involved with So Phim. Right after this purge Im Chem, a suspect in Case 004, was appointed secretary (chief) of Preah Neth Preah District where thousands of people were held in slave conditions of hard labor, hunger, malnutrition and execution. The well-known crime sites Trapeang Thma dam and Phnom Trayaung prison were located in the district.

In order to encourage public access to historical records of the KR at DC-Cam's archives, DC-Cam works actively on cataloguing documents for online and in-person access. Our team made another 4490 records available online this quarter, with total online documents growing from 92,994 to 97,484 documents (out of 130,565 total documents). All of these records are accessible at <http://www.dccam.org/Database/Lod/index.php>. DC-Cam has received regular email and in-person requests to use documents and photos of historical context on the KR period for media, academic research, school papers, exhibitions, etc. DC-

Cam also provides space and services that enable the public to access the KR archives and to hold onsite discussions, meetings, educational visits, group presentations, and film screenings.

For digitization purposes, DC-Cam continues to scan all original documents with USAID's support. There are 7,785 pages scanned in PDF format in 400-by-400 resolution, which equals 41 megabytes for each page of the computerized PDF format.

One paper was produced by Chum Mab, Cambodian student at RUPP. This paper discusses the plight of Vietnamese prisoners at S-21 and examines their background, ethnic origin, the crimes that they were accused of and which led to their being taken to S-21, evidence of racism at S-21 and their final conviction at the prison. This paper lays a foundation for a future paper at DC-Cam on the politics of racism in Cambodia.

(2) SUPPORT THE KRT

As stated in the previous report, DC-Cam has been a strong supporter of the KRT before and during its proceedings, and will continue to be a strong supporter moving forward. DC-Cam launched the following projects in support of the KRT: documentation, mapping, Promoting Accountability (PA), Legal Response Team (LRT), victims of torture, Cham Muslim oral history, living documents, microfilm, digitization, and witnessing justice. In recognition of the importance of such support, while at the same time refusing to allocate part of their funding to DC-Cam, the KRT formally recognized DC-Cam as an in-kind donor in 2010.

Supporting the KRT means two things to DC-Cam: 1) We are able to help Cambodians to learn about what happened in their own country during the KR regime; and 2) We help to establish the rule of law in Cambodia, which is considered a foundation for the country's development. DC-Cam thanks USAID for supporting our humble work.

The LRT directly supports the KRT and this quarter the team supported the Defense, Office of Co-Investigating Judges (OCIJ), OCP, and TC. A total of 207 documents were provided to the KRT, equal to 1,911 pages in PDF format.

This quarter the DC-Cam team travelled to Banteay Meanchey Province and worked for four days in Thma Puok, Malai and Serey Sophoan Districts interviewing three key cadres, two of whom worked in the KR's Northwest Zone and one was a former messenger for So Phim. Among the three is Ta Kho, 67 years old, who was a former member of Preah Neth Preah District's committee in charge of statistical and agricultural affairs. Allegedly he was involved in the traitorous acts of So Phim, the Southwest Zone cadres led by Ta Mok who were deployed nationwide in order to execute the purge policy. In 1977 Southwest Zone cadres came to Region 5 where Ta Kho's team was located and arrested all existing top cadres. He was spared for his role in helping them to search for and arrest more cadres who were allegedly involved with So Phim. Right after this purge Im Chem, a suspect in Case 004, was appointed secretary (chief) of Preah Neth Preah District where thousands of people were held in slave conditions of hard labor, hunger, malnutrition and execution. The well-known crime sites Trapeang Thma dam and Phnom Trayaung prison were located in the district.

Another field trip was made to Prey Veng and Svay Rieng Provinces to interview four key KR cadres, including So Phim's former bodyguard, two of So Phim's associates, and one former commander of new KR Division 340. The team learned a lot of information about So Phim, former secretary of Eastern Zone, who was allegedly accused by Pol Pot of betraying Angkar in 1978. He committed suicide in that year instead of surrendering himself to Pol Pot.

DC-Cam was still unable to complete one planned activity – bringing survivor victims to attend the ECCC's hearing – due to financial constraints.

(3) INCREASE CAMBODIA'S PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE KR PERIOD

One of our greatest successes has been the publication of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)" textbook in 2007 and the corresponding "Teacher's Guidebook: The Teaching of 'A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)'" in 2009, both of which the Cambodia Ministry of Education has recognized officially and included within the required junior and high school curriculum, and the related training of 3,000 of the 10,000 Cambodian educators to teach about genocide in Cambodia.

Unfortunately, as DC-Cam faces financial challenges, we have not been able to continue training the remaining educators about genocide and inaugurate anti-genocide slogans. To continue to move forward in our objective of training Cambodian educators, DC-Cam has begun to train pre-service teachers instead of training teachers, which represents a savings as pre-service teachers stay in the regional pedagogical training center and thus we do not need to pay their per-diem in accordance with standard per-diem rates of \$34 each. In addition, DC-Cam's Genocide Education team has just launched a **KICKSTARTER** campaign to raise funds to support the installation of anti-genocide slogan memorials and DK textbook distribution. Our goal is to receive \$7,000 for ten additional memorials, which would add to the 18 memorials we have already installed in high schools in Cambodia.

Despite these setbacks, DC-Cam continues to increase public knowledge of the KR period by other means, such creating the KR history classroom at Tuol Sleng (TSL), establishing the multimedia web portal and launching a new website hosting articles from *Searching for the Truth* magazine.

This quarter the TSL classroom received a total number of 293 visitors, 140 of whom were female. Those visitors were from Cambodia, Australia, Singapore, Netherlands, England, Germany, the United States, Poland, Canada, China, Belgium, Korea, Japan, Greece, France, Belgium, India, Philippines and Thailand. The instructors were: Long Dany, Vanthan Poudara, Eng Kok-Thay, Ly Sok-Kheang, Ly Sokchamroeun, Kry Suyheang, Dy Kamboly and Huy Samphors. The TSL classroom visits typically consist of a 30-minute presentation on TSL history and other topics related to the KR history, followed by a Q&A session in which the visitors pose questions to the instructor. Near the end of the class, visitors see video footage of S21 when it was first discovered by the Vietnamese.

In addition, DC-Cam has worked cooperatively with DW Akademie to create a multimedia web portal focusing on 1) conceptualize and develop a multimedia online portal in Khmer on the country's KR era which is aimed at youth, 2) selection of historical material for use on the portal, 3) development of an editorial team for the portal and corresponding training on

using, updating and maintaining the portal, and 4) conducting forums to reach out to the public on the existence and use of the portal. This web portal will provide a forum for young people to share and learn about Cambodia’s KR period.

Last but not least, DC-Cam continues to produce a monthly magazine *Searching for the Truth* in Khmer regularly. Due to funding constraints, these magazines were posted on DC-Cam’s website: <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines> instead of publishing them in hard copy. DC-Cam has launched an additional website specifically for this magazine. The new website is www.truthcambodia.com



(4) THE SLEUK RITH INSTITUTE

Since February 2015, the design work of the Sleuk Rith Institute (SRI) has been kept on hold so that the institute can fully focus on raising the necessary funds for the construction of the institute.

Fundraising for the SRI

After review and negotiation on April 7, 2015 the SRI signed an agreement with Beaconfire Consulting, Inc., who has partnered with R.O. Walkers Company to conduct the capital campaign for the SRI. Fundraising services are divided into phases, and this agreement covers SRI Capital Campaign Phase I and Web Support which will last for approximately seven months. Activities for Phase I include studies and assessment of the SRI to identify achievable goals, timelines, budget, resources, and strategies for the capital campaign. In addition, it will also cover web support and enhancement to provide information and an optimized experience for prospective donors.

Phalla Chea has been assigned as project manager to oversee the project and point of contact for communication, while Bunthann Meas is the alternative project manager. Prof. Jaya Ramji Nogales, one of SRI’s board members, will be assisting the project. We have also identified a team of four people from SRI —namely Alice Rose Thatch, Christine Su, Cynthia M. Coleman, Kosal Path, and Visal Phat—to assist the fundraising work on a pro-bono basis. Alice has a legal background, while Christine and Kosal have academic backgrounds. Cindy has worked on many projects involving Cambodia and Southeast Asia. Visal has financial and

grant management experience in Cambodia. In addition, all team members, excluding Visal, are now based in the U.S.

Beaconfire has provided a project plan and timeline to SRI's project manager, Phalla Chea, to follow up on progress of the work. Bi-weekly calls between project managers of the two parties have been regularly held. To date the fundraising firm has interviewed five of SRI's advisory board members—namely, Markus Zimmer, Jaya Ramji-Nogales, Beth Van Schaack, Ronald C. Slye, and John D. Ciorciari—to get insight into the work of SRI/DC-Cam; and five of SRI's peer organizations—U.S Holocaust Museum, USIP, Living History Forum, and National Endowment for Democracy—to get to know their funding structures, programs, and types of funders to help inform recommendations for SRI's fundraising.

Beaconfire has also finalized a draft Case for Support which will be used for the fundraising campaign. The draft Case for Support will be sent to 40-50 potential donors during the interviews to get their insight before finalization. Invitations for interviews with potential donors will be sent out in July, and the interviews will follow.

With regard to SRI's website training, Beaconfire has provided one training for SRI/DC-Cam IT staff, Mam Sophat and his three volunteers through Skype video call on how to do mini updates on SRI's website. They were provided full access to the website with log in password.

School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights (GCHR)

During this quarter, the School team finalized all teaching resources, facilities and policies necessary to kick-start the certificate program on genocide, conflict and human rights studies. The team held several discussions with two local universities: Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) and Asia Europe University (AEU) in order to form formal partnerships for academic exchange programs and student and faculty mobility. Although the School has not entered into any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) yet, the partner universities have agreed in principle to work together to realize the certificate program. It is estimated that the MoU with the two universities will be finalized and signed into force by the third week of July. At the outset, the School engages only with two local universities to pilot the certificate program and test the syllabuses. Once we have established a successful program, this will inform a larger pool of partnerships with more local, regional and international universities. In spite of this fact, the School has approached and formally collaborated with Chiang Mai University, Thailand, for student and faculty exchanges. In the future, SRI School and Chiang Mai will consider a joint academic program.

To support the certificate program, the School team needs not only strong syllabuses and other teaching resources but also physical classrooms, computer lab and a modest library. Due to the current circumstance of our resources, we have approached the National Institute of Education (NIE) to borrow two additional classrooms, exclusively used as smart classrooms for the SRI School. Alternatively, a large meeting hall with chairs and table is being set up and will be ready for use by late July. Since all courses are designed in the form of seminars, the certificate program can be carried out by using the large meeting hall in the temporary SRI housed inside NIE. To facilitate student learning, a section of our office will be

converted into a computer lab and DC-Cam's office, where all archives and publications are held, will be used as a library for student research.

Within this quarter, the School team also produced marketing strategies to market the School and to recruit students. Along this line, the team has been working on the website design and its content, for example, admission with application form, guidelines and policies. Second, a comprehensive announcement as well as a brochure and a student handbook have been developed. These three materials will be put into design and publication by July. Together with the website, the three materials will support our recruitment marketing strategy. The School team members will visit partner universities and institutions and conduct presentations to recruit students for the certificate program.

Since all necessary policies, resources and instruments have almost been completed, we anticipate that the first cohort of the School certificate program will be launched no later than September 2015.

Museum of Memory

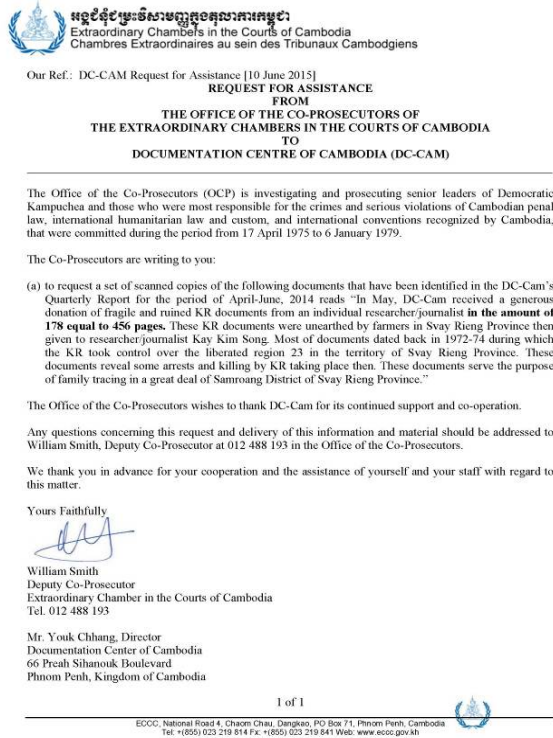
The Museum of Memory team launched one exhibition entitled "Unfinished" at the NIE with participation of H.E. Dr. Hang Chhuon Naron, Minister of Education. The team worked cooperatively with United States Holocaust Memorial Museum to produce 2 exhibits: (i) Cambodia 1975-1979 and (ii) I want Justice. These two exhibits were launched on May 27 2015. In a similar collaboration with other museums, the team assisted the Illinois Holocaust Museum & Education Center (Chicago) in locating and providing some materials such as KR documents and photos for the exhibit.

Finally, the Research Center is working on two areas: Anlong Veng Peace Center and Book of Memory. **The Peace Center** has been involved in a series of meetings with the Ministry of Tourism and its secretariat on the preservation and development of the Anlong Veng historical sites. At a secretariat-level meeting, the Anlong Veng Peace Center joined a constructive discussion on the development and preservation of the Anlong Veng community. As a result, the Peace Center decided to take over the design of the 14 historical sites, involving a team of three architectural students from Royal University of Fine Arts (RUFA). Three designs focusing on Ta Mok's house, Anlong Veng Lake and O-Chik Bridge were created and subject to various modifications to fit the community context. Now, H.E. Thong Khon has approved of the Peace Center's role in leading the design of the 14 historical sites. As for the **Book of Memory**, we summarized **84** confessions from S-21. We also received by phone a report of six individuals who died under the KR regime. All of these six belonged to the Norodom royal family line.

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

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

A. Gather New Documents



Progress this quarter of obtaining new documents was slightly less than previous quarter. Only four documents equal to 48 pages in English were donated by Ambassador Julio Jeldres, Counselor to the Cabinet of His Majesty the King of Cambodia with the protocol rank to Minister of State, regarding the relationship of Prince Norodom Sihanouk with Mao Sedong of China in the 1960's. Our expectation of obtaining new documents has not been realistic because the owner of a pile of documents in Australia came to Phnom Penh with just one dozen pages and informed us that there are too many to be carried along for his trip this time. He told us that he would consider sending all the documents to us sometime in the future.

The immediate impact on gathering new documents stems from recent requests by the ECCC's OCP for documents collected from Svay Rieng Province, which they learned from our quarterly report.

B. Interview KR Victims and Perpetrators



The PA team focused this quarter on interviewing key KR cadres whose information may be beneficial to the ECCC and to build as true as possible historical facts. For instance, the team went to Banteay Meanchey Province and worked for four days in Thma Puok, Malai and Serey Sophoan Districts interviewing three key cadres, two of whom used to work in DK Northwest Zone and one was So Phim's former messenger. So Phim was a former secretary of the Eastern Zone, which encompassed Kampong Cham Province and some parts of Svay Rieng and Kandal Provinces. In 1978 he was accused by Angkar of being a betrayer and committed suicide by shooting himself to death in Prek Po (Srey Santhor District of Kampong Cham Province), while surrounded by KR Southwest Zone soldiers who had

intended to arrest him, according to an interview with another of his messengers in Svay Rieng Province.

Another interviewee is Ta Kho age 67, who was a former member of Preah Neth Preah District’s committee in charge of statistical and agricultural affairs. Allegedly he was involved in the traitorous acts of So Phim, the Southwest Zone cadres led by Ta Mok who were deployed nationwide in order to execute the purge policy. In 1977 Southwest Zone cadres came to Region 5 where Ta Kho’s team was located and arrested all existing top cadres. He was spared for his role in helping them to search for and arrest more cadres who were allegedly involved with So Phim. Right after this purge Im Chem, a suspect in Case 004, was appointed secretary (chief) of Preah Neth Preah District where thousands of people were held in slave conditions of hard labor, hunger, malnutrition and execution. The well-known crime sites Trapeang Thma dam and Phnom Trayaung prison were located in the district.

In other trips to Svay Rieng Province, PA team members interviewed four key KR cadres, including three who were So Phim’s associates and one who was chief of KR’s Division 340. From these interviews we learned a new story about So Phim’s suicide which is rarely known among local and international scholars of KR history. The story is that So Phim was called by central leaders (*kanak mach-chhim*) to have meeting in Phnom Penh. He told his subordinates that if he was not seen back in a week or so he would die that that “you must stand up to seize power from Pol Pot”. He arrived and stayed somewhere in Arey Khsatr on the way to Phnom Penh. He wrote two letters to inform Pol Pot, but Pot Pol ignored them and sent the troops from the Southwest Zone instead to arrest So Phim. Learning this and with support from local cadres in Arey Khastr, he managed to escape successfully to Prek Po, Srey Santhor District of Kampong Cham Province. Pol Pot’s Southwest Zone cadres chased him and surrounded him in a house in Prek Po. Learning again that he and his fellow cadres could not overcome Pol Pot’s Southwest Zone cadres, he shot himself to death in that house rather than surrender himself to Southwest Zone cadres. His fellow cadres had the same fate.

Additional team activity during the quarter involved summarizing interview transcripts from Takeo Province, translating the summaries and entering into the PA database.

Task	Achievement
Summary	189 interviews (from Takeo)
Translation of summary	275 summaries and entries
Transcription	9 equal to 469 pages
Data entry	134 records
New interviews	7

C. Catalogue Remaining KR Documents and Make Available Publically

Cataloguing the remaining KR documents and making them available publically are the central activities to achieve the long-run objectives of DC-Cam, which are history and accountability. Put in contrast, the availability of, and access to, documents would not occur if the cataloguing process was put on hold or delayed. DC-Cam has progressed consistently in this field, e.g. filing worksheets of documents in “D” collection, listing those documents, uploading the list of documents to DC-Cam’s website, and scanning the original documents

of victim confessions under the KR regime in “J” collection. The scanning process serves the digitization work that enables us to provide worldwide access to our archives online.

As of the period of reporting, DC-Cam has posted 4490 new documents online, which increased the total documents up to 97,484 from 92,994 (out of 130,565 in total documents held at DC-Cam’s archives). 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	3,400 records	D57700-D61100
Scanning	J00744-J00900	154 documents equal to 7,785 pages
Listing documents	4,500 records	D55800-D60300
Upload list of documents	4,500 records	D55800-D60300 The number of documents on website reaches 97,484 records.*

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

D. Encourage Public Access to DC-Cam’s Archives

We continue provide public access to documents of the genocidal KR period as well as space for meetings, group discussions, group visits and film screenings in the Public Information Room (PIR). This enables the public to learn about DC-Cam’s work and its mission toward history and justice in Cambodia’s transitional period. One staff member is stationed at the front line to welcome visitors, provide space and a computer lap top connected to the internet. The table below highlights public access achievements this quarter.

Number of Visitors in the Quarter	187
Visitor Category	Local students, teachers, national and international researchers, journalists and other NGO members.
Institution	Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE), RUPP, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, Norton University, Royal University of Fine Arts (RUFA), USAID, Institute of Foreign Languages, Open Society Foundation, Phnom Penh Post News, Meta House, University of Yale, Norway University, Khmer Times News, VOA, Cambodia Daily News, Texas A&M University, University of Chulalongkorn, Khon Khan University of Thai, University of Hong Kong, University of California, University of Hawaii
Topics of Interest	Chief’s culture, history during the KR regime, art during the KR, Vietnam and the crimes of war, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, war between Vietnam and China, notebook and confession of secretary of Regime 43, history about Cham people during KR regime, starvation during the KR, statement and report from Vietnam
Material Distributed	135 copies of <i>Searching for Truth</i> magazine, 5 copies of <i>Forced Transfer to National Museum and Justice Pour Le Cambodia</i> .

How to access documents

First, visit <http://www.d.dccam.org/Database/Lod/index.php>
Second, type a key word of interest into the search box, then review documents.
Third, upon finding a document of interest, the researcher submits a request with the document ID number in order to review the documents physically.
Finally, upon receipt of the request, DC-Cam's staff will use the ID number to retrieve the document and allow the researcher to review it at DC-Cam.

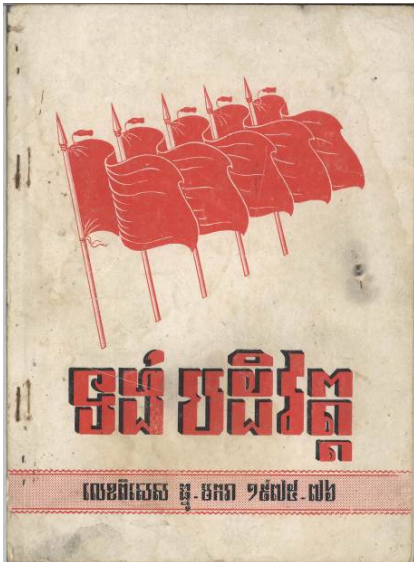
Media Coverage

- “Don't Think I've Forgotten,' a Documentary, Revives Cambodia's Silenced Sounds”
http://www.nytimes.com/2015/04/12/movies/dont-think-ive-forgotten-a-documentary-revives-cambodias-silenced-sounds.html?_r=0
- “Forty Years On: A Need for Critical Genocide Studies”
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/analysis-and-op-ed/forty-years-need-critical-genocide-studies>
- “Genocide Studies Greatly Needed in Cambodia”
<http://www.ucanews.com/news/genocide-studies-needed-40-years-after-khmer-rouge-took-power/73374>
- “The Year Before Zero: Dean's Controlled Solution - Assessment on Arrival”
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/the-year-before-zero-dean-controlled-solution-assessment-on-arrival/2718829.html>
- “Forty Years on, Wide Gulf Remains Between Ex-KR, Survivors”
<http://www.ucanews.com/news/40-years-after-pol-pot-took-control-of-cambodia-gulf-remains-between-ex-khmer-rouge-survivors/73393>
- “Capital to Ghost Town: 40 Years since Phnom Penh's Fall”
<http://www.bangkokpost.com/news/asia/531887/the-fall-of-phnom-penh-capital-to-ghost-town-40-years-since-phnom-penh-evacuation>
- “Ledgerwood, Thurmaier Named 2015 Presidential Engagement Professors”
<http://www.niutoday.info/2015/04/17/ledgerwood-thurmaier-named-2015-presidential-engagement-professors/>
- “Using Abstractions, Pair of Artists Shed Light on Unhealed Wounds”
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/using-abstractions-pair-of-artists-shed-light-on-unhealed-wounds-82104/>
- “On Anniversary of KR Victory, Sam Rainsy Touts Peace”
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/on-anniversary-of-kr-victory-sam-rainsy-touts-peace-82092/>
- “Forty Years after KR Victory, Has Cambodia Dealt with Its Past?”
<http://asiafoundation.org/in-asia/2015/04/22/forty-years-after-khmer-rouge-victory-has-cambodia-dealt-with-its-past/>
- “Cannibalism, KR and Horrors of War”
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/cannibalism-khmer-rouge-and-horrors-of-war-82653/>
- “Khieu Samphan Denies Role in Tram Kak Crimes”
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/khieu-samphan-denies-role-in-tram-kak-crimes-82886/>
- “New Doc Examines Cambodia's Rich, Tragic Music History”
<http://www.rollingstone.com/movies/features/new-doc-examines-cambodias-rich-tragic-music-history-20150428>

- “Ex-Airport Site Messenger Tells Tribunal of S-21 Escape”
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/ex-airport-site-messenger-tells-tribunal-of-s-21-escape-85295/>
- “Don’t Think I’ve Forgotten: Cambodia’s Lost Rock and Roll”
<http://www.sfgate.com/movies/article/Don-t-Think-I-ve-Forgotten-Cambodia-s-6247656.php>
- “What Being The Daughter Of A Genocide Survivor Taught Me About Life”
<http://elitedaily.com/life/what-being-the-daughter-of-a-genocide-survivor-taught-me-about-life/1016576/>
- “Holocaust Museum Adds KR Exhibit”
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/holocaust-museum-adds-khmer-rouge-exhibit/2752630.html>
- “Mormons Search for Roots in Cambodia”
<http://edition.cnn.com/2015/05/07/world/cambodia-mormons/>
- “Holocaust Museum to Show KR Exhibits”
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/holocaust-museum-to-show-khmer-rouge-exhibits-83495/>
- “Communists Tried to Kill Cambodia's Rock Scene, but New Research Uncovers Buried History”
http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2015/05/15/cambodian-rock-and-roll_n_7111934.html
- “Cambodia Takes its Place in US Genocide Museum”
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/cambodia-takes-its-place-us-genocide-museum>
- “Cambodia's Marks "Day of Anger" of Pol Pot Genocide”
<http://www.worldbulletin.net/todays-news/159432/cambodias-marks-day-of-anger-of-pol-pot-genocide>
- “After the KR, Encouraging Dialogue between Generations”
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/after-the-khmer-rouge-encouraging-dialogue-between-generations/2782996.html>
- “UW Faculty Collaborate with Cambodians on Museum Remembering Genocide Victims”
http://trib.com/lifestyles/home-and-garden/uw-faculty-collaborate-with-cambodians-on-museum-remembering-genocide-victims/article_cf6004e9-a1c1-50bc-8c16-30ea81918597.html
- “Director Finishes Tragic Story of Rock ‘n’ Roll in Cambodia”
http://www.dispatch.com/content/stories/life_and_entertainment/2015/05/28/1-director-finishes-tragic-story-of-rock-n-roll-in-cambodia.html
- “Khmer Muslims Wary of Extremists”
<http://www.khmertimeskh.com/news/12281/khmer-muslims-wary-of-extremists/>
- “Sim’s KR Role Scrutinized”
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/sims-kr-role-scrutinised>
- “Don't Think I've Forgotten Documentary Revisits the Roots of Cambodian Rock”
http://blogs.ocweekly.com/heardmentality/2015/06/dont_think_ive_forgotten_documentary_cambodian_rock_long_beach.php
- “My PHNOM PENH: Erin Moriarty Harrelson, Fulbright scholar “
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/my-phnom-penh-erin-moriarty-harrelson-fulbright-scholar>

In addition to the select articles mentioned above, we have identified 347 different media stories by different media agencies around the world with at least three stories a day covering the KR and related issues online. The team tracks these media hits via a Google alert set to capture the key word of ‘KR Trial’.

E. Digitize Remaining Documents



Digitizing KR documents helps to augment and maintain public access to historical records of the genocidal KR period. The digitization process is time-consuming and requires funding to support detailed work with high numbers of fragile documents and scanner equipment to digitize large scanned files. Through extensive effort, DC-Cam previously accomplished a major achievement of photocopying and storing all photocopies on microfilm. Now that technology has evolved to the extent that digital records can be maintained in the cloud for remote access, DC-Cam is restarting the digitization process, which will require additional political and financial support.

With sole support of USAID in the current agreement, DC-Cam has made progress in this field by scanning original documents, including fragile documents, for the embarkation of its digitization. For this period of reporting alone, DC-Cam scanned an additional 154 documents equal to 7,785 pages in PDF format in 400-by-400 resolution, which equals 41 megabytes for each page of the computerized PDF format.

Scanning	J00744-J00900	154 documents equal to 7,785 pages
	News clips	225 records equal to 349 pages
	Documents for ECCC	29 documents equal to 1,455 pages
	Documents for researchers	422 documents equal to 14,985 pages

F. Conduct Research on the KR Genocide

DC-Cam provided research assistance to the following people:

Chum Mab, currently a fourth-year student at the RUPP who has been working as a volunteer researcher at DC-Cam for the past nine months, completed a small research paper in Khmer language on Vietnamese prisoners at S-21. His paper will be circulated at DC-Cam and submitted to his university.

Farrah Tek, political science PhD student from the University of Minnesota, received copies of the Communist Party of Kampuchea's Youth Magazine from the 1970s. She sought information on the distribution of the magazine between 1975 and 1979 and wanted to know who wrote them, how they were produced and where they were produced.

Elizabeth Guthrie of the Department of Theology and Religion, University of Otago Dunedin New Zealand, was looking for information relating to Khmer Krom monks. She reviewed one document related to the Khmer Krom monk Thanh Pich and asked for any more related documents as well as information about Son Ngoc Thanh in DC-Cam's archives.

Viveka Bhandari, former intern at DC-Cam in 2013 and now a graduate student at the Centre for the International Politics of Conflict, Rights and Justice, SOAS, University of London, sought access to documents on Duch and information on the TSL genocide museum.

Laura Villadiego is a freelance journalist covering Southeast Asia based in Bangkok and previously based in Phnom Penh when she worked for the Spanish News Agency EFE. In 2010 Dr. ENG and Socheat Nhean helped her with a story on the victims of the KR who were still looking for their lost relatives, many of them through *Searching for the Truth* magazine. She wanted to revisit the issue and DC-Cam's current work helping people looking for their relatives on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the fall of Phnom Penh. She was very interested in meeting with a few family members. In her previous article she interviewed Ea Khunly, who was looking for his daughter, and wanted to meet him again. Socheat Nhean assisted her in this effort.

Max de Kruiff is an MA Student in History at the University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands. He is currently working on a thesis on how the events in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979 have been memorialized by the Cambodian people, and asked DC-Cam for information or resources about how Cambodians commemorate their own past or that of their parents.

Adriana Escobar, Colombian, was conducting research about memory construction in Cambodia. Two years ago she visited DC-Cam for a master project focused on the TSL Museum. When meeting Dr. ENG again in April this year she expressed gratefulness for the help and information Dr. ENG had given her at that time. She returned to Cambodia to continue her research and was particularly interested in the 1980's and 1990's and how Cambodians approach the question of the presence of Vietnamese troops from 1979 to 1989.

Mitsuhide Kimura is a Japanese researcher of law, human rights and society or traditional culture in Cambodia. He was studying a course on community justice, non-judicial activity and restorative justice of local NGOs and ECCC and learned about DC-Cam through its website during his research. He was interested in DC-Cam's activities, especially informal community genocide education and formal high school history education. He visited DC-Cam to collect information on project activities and archival materials and DC-Cam provided him several important historical images.

In her assistance for a Kent State University research team led by Dr. James Tyner, Savina Sirik, currently a PhD student at the university, compiled a list of documents for the names and photos that she had collected at DC-Cam in August 2012. Dr. Taylor planned a trip to Cambodia in late May, during which his students would write up short biographies and/or confessions for victims in the photos, and wanted to be sure that there was enough information in English before his team left for Cambodia. Savina found found some names

that matched with more than one document number. DC-Cam provided assistance to both Dr. Tyner and Ms. Savina Sirik accordingly.

Dr. James Tyner's team at Kent State University, in collaboration with DC-Cam, successfully applied for a grant worth \$330,000 from the National Science Foundation to delve deeply into one of the worst massacres of modern times which is the KR genocide. The university said in a news release that the project will use historical satellite imagery and archival research to study landscapes of mass violence in Cambodia during and after the regime of the KR from 1975 to 1979. The project is led by professors James Tyner and Mandy Munro-Stasiuk. Their work will focus on "the interconnections of environmental degradation, deforestation and mass violence during and after armed conflict," according to the release. "This research has important implications for all post-conflict societies in that resource scarcities, including that of water, are assumed to lead to more conflict in the future," Tyner said in a statement. "We need to understand how and why violence sometimes comes about through peace building."

Drs. Tyner and Munro-Stasiuk will conduct field research in Cambodia in late July with two Kent State geography graduate students. They want to better understand "how and why programs and policies designed to augment both water and food security in the aftermath of civil war may actually facilitate further conflict and violence." Dr. Munro-Stasiuk is using Landsat and KH-9 spy satellite imagery dating back to 1972, as well as more recent geospatial technologies, to identify the locations of KR construction projects and determine "how they were built, why they were built and what happened there." The researchers also hope to gain insight on the locations of mass graves. "Through the satellite imagery, we are seeing the genocide and famine in progress," Munro-Stasiuk said in a statement.

JoAnn DiGeorgio-Lutz, professor of political science and department head of General Academics, Texas A&M University at Galveston, visited DC-Cam two years ago and again in June to pursue her research on a number of fronts. She was pursuing a manuscript proposal with Routledge on women perpetrators and the KR, and was particularly interested in examining the roles of Yun Yat and Ieng Thirith and other women's roles within the CPK. She also wanted to explore the CPK's visual representation of their regime as an element of their ontological world view. She was exploring how the visual record of the KR through regime-sanctioned photos and film presents a specific world view.

Vibol Touch is a Cambodian-American interested in researching Cambodian development in the 1980s, a period which helped to define Cambodia's political landscape, was a break from the past and brought up a whole new generation of Cambodian leaders. He is also interested in how Vietnam influenced Cambodia during the 1980s. DC-Cam provided comments in shaping his research topic and will provide further assistance to him in the future. After discussion Mr. Touch decided to set his topic along this line: "Cambodia after Genocide: Role of Vietnam in Rebuilding the Country." His research will focus on three main periods including pre-Vietnamese military action in Cambodia, the actual military action and subsequent military occupation of the country until 1989.

Julie Fleischman, a physical anthropology doctoral student focused on forensic anthropology at Michigan State University in the United States, received advice from Dr. Alex Hinton on working with DC-Cam for her research on KR mass graves. Julie worked for a time in

Lithuania on remains from Soviet-era mass graves and was in the process of defining her dissertation topic with her primary research focus on skeletal trauma, particularly resulting from human rights conflicts. After finding that some forensic analysis was undertaken on 10 skulls and that mapping projects of mass graves have been completed, she was interested in further analysis of the skulls with DC-Cam. In June 2014 she participated in the Center for Khmer Studies program to learn Khmer language for her future research on skeletal remains under the KR. She recently received a Fulbright IIE Fellowship and will begin ten months of research in Cambodia, beginning in September 2015.

Prof. Dr. Thomas Grumke is professor of politics and sociology at the German University of Applied Sciences for Public Administration where he teaches future police officers. His research interests are extremism/terrorism and would like to visit DC-Cam in September to discuss DC-Cam's work as well as possible collaboration.

Morgana Burolo, an Italian student writing her dissertation on the Cambodian Civil War, travelled to Phnom Penh to conduct her research and visited DC-Cam to consult the KR archives as well as DC-Cam staff members.

Camille Caillet, a French student from Paris, was interested in DC-Cam's efforts to develop a collective memory in Cambodia and to create awareness amongst the people. She was writing a thesis on Rithy Panh, a famous Cambodian-French filmmaker, and was specifically interested in his documentary work within a national perspective. Dr. ENG met her in late May to answer questions and assess her need for archival help.

Elizabeth Guthrie of the Department of Theology and Religion, University of Otago Duned in New Zealand, visited DC-Cam in early June, when she met with Dr. ENG, while looking for information relating to Khmer Krom monks. She reviewed one document related to the Khmer Krom monk Thanh Pich, requested similar documents, and also sought information about Son Ngoc Thanh in DC-Cam's archives.

Kosal Phath, an associate professor from Brooklyn College, New York, conducted archival research at DC-Cam from May 26 to June 15. He was searching for materials relating to KR notebooks, diaries and KR statements pertaining to political, cultural and educational indoctrination.

Rachel Winer, a postdoctoral third-year resident at the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University School of Medicine, was conducting research on Cambodia's mental health after the KR and sought information to update a chapter on DC-Cam's publication *Cambodia's Hidden Scars*.

Harriet Fitch Little, deputy managing editor of the Post Weekend, was interested in the book Dr. ENG wrote in 2014 on the Cham community in Cambodia. Dr. ENG met her to provide foundational information on Cambodian Muslims before her trip to Kampong Chhnang Province to meet with the Imam Sann group. Her main interest was to understand the ways in which Imam Sann members survive being different from Muslims in Cambodia and the rest of the world. Her article was published [here](#).

Amy Stern, from Amy Stern Consulting, moved by seeing TSL Prison and the *Killing Fields*, was making a short documentary video about the genocide and plans to distribute it to film festivals and educational institutions. She would like to use excerpts from DC-Cam's website, especially the personal stories, and also asked for contacts for survivors or their families in the New York City area who might be willing to be interviewed.

Nicole Weinrauch visited DC-Cam to learn about DC-Cam's work and interviewed Dr. Kok-Thay ENG for her research paper and also attended an ECCC hearing. She will send DC-Cam copies of any articles that she publishes as a result of her trip and shared an article relating to an interview with Loung Ung that she published in her school magazine in December 2014. She also thought about Dr. ENG's suggestion of meeting with Cambodian high school students to discuss genocide and what it is like to be a descendent of genocide survivors. She would be happy to return to Cambodia. In June she presented a short paper at the Smithsonian Museum in Washington, DC, which she won first place. She shared her experienced during the event by saying:

"I wanted to use the theme [Luong Ung's autobiography] to explore my deep interest in recording and commemorating genocides in order to learn from them. At first, I leaned toward my family's history in escaping the Nazis during WWII. Growing up in Asia, however, I decided to examine a topic in my region and outside my immediate experience. The KR immediately came to mind, a topic that had added significance because of my service work at a children's shelter in Cambodia that still struggles with the effects of social upheaval from that time. My teacher suggested the genocide survivor, Loung Ung. I've found Ung to be the most powerful voice from Cambodia, a leader not only as a survivor documenting the past but as an activist reconstructing a new society.

I started my research by reading Ung's *First They Killed My Father* and contemplating causes and effects of genocide. This early stage taught me how to connect an understanding of the past to the role of grassroots leadership in post-conflict reform. I arranged to interview Ung in Singapore and also attended her speaking engagements on the importance of writing about genocide for documentation and healing. The interview formed the core of my NHD project. In addition to Ung, I interviewed a former UN official for Darfur and leading authority on genocide. In New York, I spoke with the President of Facing History. In Phnom Penh, I spoke with the director of the DC-Cam, the chief of public affairs for the war crimes tribunal as well as various individual survivors. The culmination of this trip was attending the recently re-started war crimes tribunal as an accredited student journalist. I also corresponded with Socheata Poouv, a Cambodian activist greatly influenced by Ung.

I chose an exhibit for NHD because I was attracted to anthropological arguments that emphasized the role of physical objects as catalysts for survivors' remembrance and as a window for a new generation to interpret the past. I wanted the diversity of words and symbols to come together to elicit new responses. The exhibit, I hope, creates a new avenue for "bearing witness" and breaking silence. For me, it isn't just a tribute to Ung's legacy, but hopefully a tool to stimulate discussion of leadership after genocide.

My project explores the unique history of Cambodia’s genocide and how, in its aftermath, a more meaningful legacy emerged from outside the political system. Alternative leadership is necessary because perpetrators of genocide have not been brought to justice and remain entrenched in politics. Grassroots leadership has authenticity; it is what people can trust and what makes the most effective improvements. Authenticity, in the case of genocide, comes from the survivor. Yet, the survivor is engulfed in trauma and likely to stay silent. Ung stands out as a challenger of a system that fears her, a survivor who carries the keys to rebirth by speaking out and bringing memories into the open. She is a memory keeper and the guide to the future.”

II. SUPPORT KRT

A. Legal Response Team

As the ECCC moved from Cases 001 and 002, the court relied heavily on evidentiary documents from DC-Cam to support their investigation before recently issuing two indictments against Im Chem (suspect in Case 003) and Meas Mut (004). The section below highlights the progress made with main parties at the ECCC.

The Defense Counsel:

The Defense Counsel for Ao An, suspect in Case 004, made one request regarding the authentication of one document. DC-Cam suggested the counsel review the transcript of Youk Chhang’s testimony before the ECCC in 2012 regarding the chain of custody and authenticity of documents held at DC-Cam’s archives.

OCIJ: DC-Cam and the OCIJ investigating team coordinated a review of documents held within DC-Cam’s archives. The investigating team spent five days at DC-Cam before they were able to make another request for scanning documents that they foresaw will be useful for building up the cases. DC-Cam provided a total of 29 documents equal to 1,455 pages this quarter to the OCIJ.

OCP:

The ECCC’s OCP requested a set of original documents found in Svay Rieng Province and donated to DC-Cam by an individual journalist at the Phnom Penh Post. The OCT learned about the documents from the newspaper and by inquiring into DC-Cam’s 2014 quarter reports. DC-Cam scanned a total of 178 documents equal to 456 pages for OCP.

Trial Chamber (TC): The LRT responded to the TC’s case manager’s request for documents by recommending them to use DC-Cam’s databases to search for documents needed.

Total: Total documents provided to ECCC this quarter is 207 equal to 1,911 pages in PDF format.

B. Support Additional Investigation by the ECCC

See activities summarized in I.B (Interview KR Victims and Perpetrators).

C. Bring Victims to the ECCC

Due to funding constraints DC-Cam could not directly support this goal. Instead of bringing victims to attend the ECCC's court hearing, DC-Cam has increased the publication of court reports, which are written by American and Cambodian law students, and published online through media such as www.cambodiatribunal.org and www.truthcambodia.com

D. Fair Trial Observation

Observe Trial Proceedings

From April to June, Cheytoath completed the report of the first segment of Case 002/02 trials concerning the hearing of evidence of crimes in Tram Kok Cooperative and Kraing Ta Chan Security Center. Thirty-two witnesses, experts and victims were summoned before the TC in the first segment and their testimony is being summarized and will be completed in the next few weeks. The report on the testimony will be published in the Trial Observation Bulletin #30 and posted online in PDF format on DC-Cam's public website.

In addition, Cheytoath and his newly-recruited volunteer continued to observe trial proceedings and write reports on the trial hearings in Case 002/02, which is focused on criminal sites rose in the second trial against Noun Chea and Khieu Samphan, such as 1 January Dam worksite located in Kampong Thom Province and Kampong Chhnang Airport Construction Site. Thus far seventeen witnesses and civil parties have been summoned to give testimony related to this segment of the trial. The indictment alleges that the number of workers at Kampong Chhnang Airport Construction Site varied over time from a few hundred in early 1976 to more than 10,000 workers by 1977. Summary of these testimonies is underway.

Trial Observation Bulletins Distribution

On 10 June 2015 Mr. Meas Chanthorn, who lives in Pursat Province, came to DC-Cam to request the latest Trial Observation Bulletins from #21 to #28 to put in his house. He mentioned that Meas Muth, former secretary of Division 3 / Division 164 of the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, Commander of the Democratic Kampuchea (DK) Navy and the accused in Case 003, also read these bulletins to check whether the information is correct or not.

Publications

Between April and June, Cheytoath published two analytical articles in *Searching for the Truth* magazine, Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper and DC-Cam's public website.

"Aging Defendants and Final Justice for Victims", published in *Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper* on 3 July 2015 and also published online and in DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth* magazine, Khmer Edition, Issue 187 (July 2015) and also available online http://www.truthcambodia.com/?page=api_location_detail&id=1481&lg=en. This is a 3-page article focused on the concerns over the death of the accused before having a final judgment in Case 002.

"Legacy of the KRT in Cambodia Judicial System", published in DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth* magazine, Khmer edition, Issue 187 (July 2015). This 12- page article reviews the ECCC's work in detail to determine which aspects could be used as a legacy for Cambodia's judicial system after the conclusion of its mandate.

Edit Cambodia Law and Policy Journal in Khmer Language

Cheytoath edited an article which was published in the second edition of the Cambodia Law and Policy Journal, accessible online.

"The Master of Confessions: The Making of a KR Torturer", by Thierry Cruvellier, 17 pages in Khmer.

Other Activities

On 23 June 2015, Cheytoath helped coordinate two DC-Cam legal associates to interview project coordinators at the Cambodian Center for Human Rights on the establishment of DC-Cam's legal clinic.

In April the Trial Observation Project recruited a volunteer law graduate student, Chin Duonchantreakeoleaksmeynearyroth, who is in charge of writing report and observing hearings in Case 002/02.

E. Conduct Public Village Forums

DC-Cam's Genocide Education Project has worked in partnership with other NGOs to jointly conduct forums or join as speakers specialized on the history of the KR and related issues such as the KRT. For example Kdei Karuna Organization invited Pheng Pong-Rasy, team leader of the Genocide Education project, to help facilitate the forum conducted on June 16-17, 2015 at Wat Mony Sotharam, aka Wat Boeng Tbong, in Boeng Village and Commune, Baray District, Kampong Thom Province.



This forum is focused on a mobile exhibition of the KR regime and very similar to DC-Cam's Public Village Forums in content, activities and participation of students, teachers, villagers and civil parties of the ECCC. Considered well-known KR history experts, DC-Cam was invited to speak in the forum and facilitate the question and answer period regarding KR regime. Below are highlights of questions put forward by forum participants:

1. I heard that there were three evacuations during the KR regime. What were they? – Unknown name
2. I used to hear that teachers at my school (Baray High School) dare not to teach KR history. What are the factors that make teachers afraid of teaching the history of the KR? – Heng Bunna, twelfth-grade student from Balaing High School.
3. Who were the KR? How and why did they gain power? – So Sopheak, twelfth-grade student from Balaing High School.
4. I heard that more than 3 million people died during the KR regime. Why is the official number only nearly 2 million people who died during the KR? – A villager (unknown name)
5. The KR regime held power for more than 3 years. Why was this country ignored by outsiders, especially the United Nations? – A villager (unknown name)
6. Talking about KR's plan: (Asked by Commune Police Commander)
 - a. Why did KR collect all property, including private property, to be cooperative property?
 - b. Why did the KR separate families?
 - c. Why did the KR know every personal hidden story or secret?
 - d. Why did the KR select illiterate people to be village or cooperative chiefs?
7. Why did the KR kill Khmer and intelligent people?



This forum conducted by Kdei Karuna enabled DC-Cam to continue its work of the Genocide Education Project, which is to prevent genocide, maintain peace, promote societal reconciliation and tolerance, and support healing.



F. Update Chronology of the KRT

April 21, 2015: PRESS RELEASE: Revised Budget for 2014-2015 Published

For the year 2015 the ECCC needs 33.8 million USD, of which 27.1 million USD is for the international component and 6.7 million USD is for the national component, in order to pursue its judicial proceedings.

April 28, 2015: PRESS RELEASE

Mr. Olivier Beauvallet, French, has been appointed as the new international judge to serve in the ECCC's Pre-Trial Chamber, replacing Judge Chang-ho Chung from the Republic of Korea.

June 4, 2015: PRESS RELEASE

The ECCC's Supreme Court Chamber has scheduled the first hearings to hear the testimony of three witnesses, relating to appeals in Case 002/01 against Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, on July 2, 3, and 6, 2015, respectively.

June 4, 2015: STATEMENT BY THE CO-INVESTIGATING JUDGES

The ECCC's Co-Investigating Judges has on June 2, 2015 issued a decision dismissing the allegations against Sou Met, a suspect in the second introductory submission filed by the acting international co-prosecutor on September 7, 2009, following his death in June 2013.

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

A. Conduct Teacher Training

Last quarter we noted that the Genocide Education Project faced funding constraints and, more recently, USAID noted the increased per-diem for Cambodian government employees, which is increased to a minimum of 34.00 USD, which has increased the funding shortfall and resulted in not being able to conduct teacher training. Upon learning of the per diem increase, DC-Cam applied for funding support from many institutions but unfortunately we have received some negative responses and are awaiting some more responses.

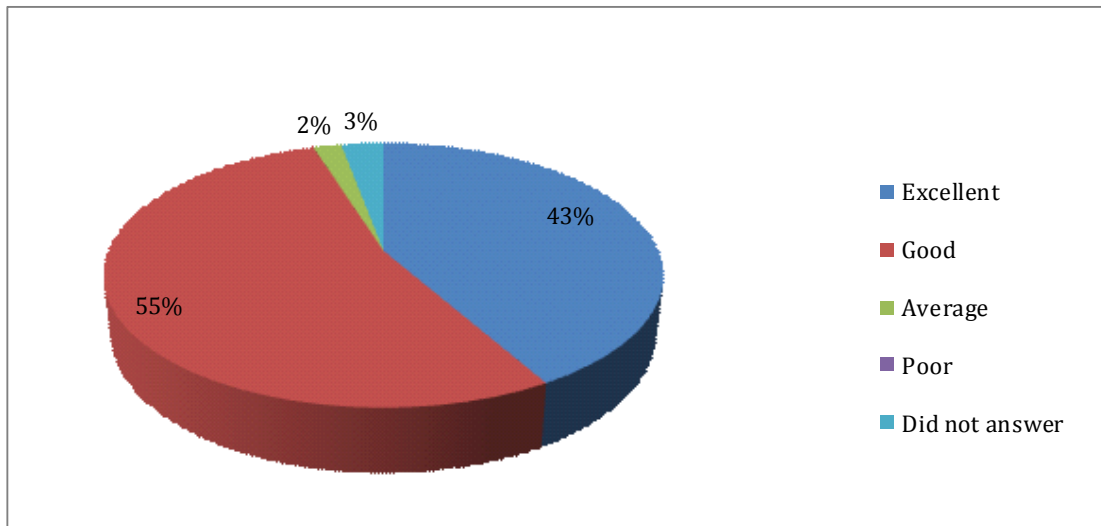
DC-Cam's Genocide Education team is managing to shift its focus to training pre-service teachers who are currently studying pedagogy of teaching in majors of history, Khmer literature, and morality at six regional pedagogical training centers across Cambodia. When we compared the cost of training existing to pre-service teachers, we found the cost much lower for pre-service teachers because we are able to train them in the regional centers and realize a considerable savings on the per-diems. DC-Cam will start training pre-service teachers at the NIE with collaboration from the NIE itself and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport. This plan will be executed in the next quarter.

B. KR History Classroom at TSL Genocide Museum

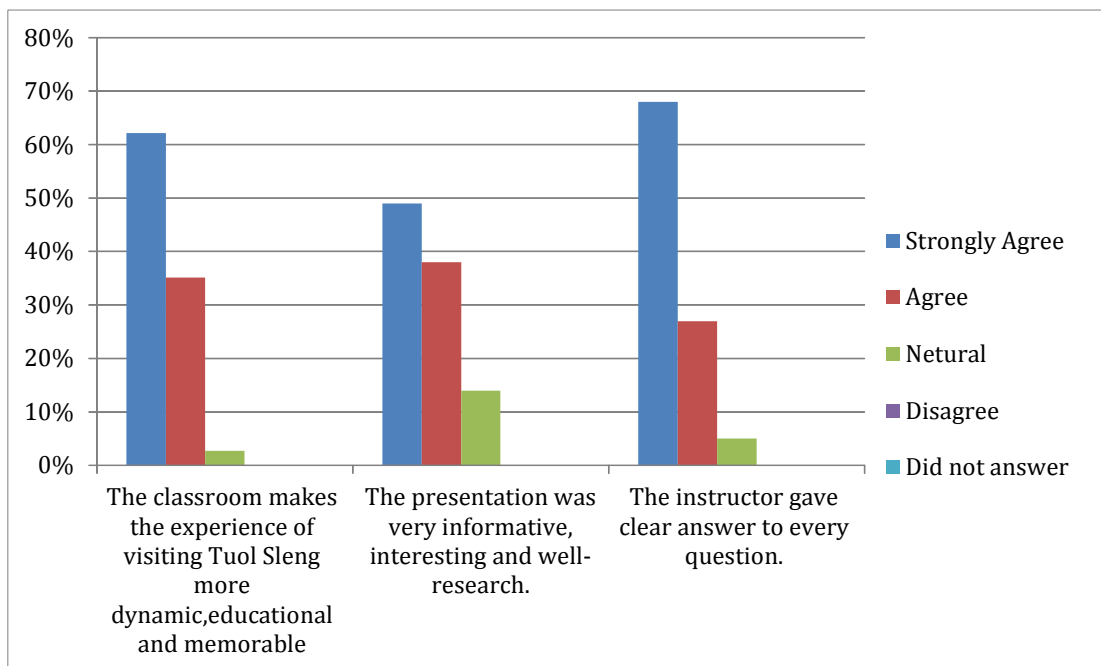
This quarter the TSL classroom received a total of 293 visitors, 140 of whom were female. The visitors were from Cambodia, Australia, Singapore, Netherlands, England, Germany, the United States, Poland, Canada, China, Belgium, Korea, Japan, Greece, France, Belgium, India, Philippines and Thailand. The instructors were: Long Dany, Vanthan Poudara, Eng Kok-Thay, Ly Sok-Kheang, Ly Sokchamroeun, Kry Suyheang, Dy Kamboly and Huy Samphors. Mr. Yean Nean assisted the class with technical setting and noted the number of visitors and their nationalities.

A survey was conducted among 37 tourists attending TSL classroom during five different sessions. The purpose of the evaluation form was to inform and guide teaching and learning. The most significant findings follow below.

In the first question, only 1 out of 37 respondents commented that the classroom did not meet his or her expectation while the rest was satisfied with the class.



The pie chart above illustrates the overall expectation of respondents regarding the class, which was second question of the questionnaire. Nineteen (55%) out of thirty-seven respondents rated the classroom as good, fifteen rated the class as excellent, while two considered it average.



The bar chart above shows the answer for question 3 in the evaluation form. Nearly all tourists (97%) attending these five sessions strongly agreed that the classroom made the experience of visiting TSL more dynamic, educational and memorable. Although a few tourists (4%) choose to remain neutral about the second statement: presentation was very informative, interesting, and well researched, seventeen respondents strongly agreed with this statement. For the third question, which is about the ability of the instructor in answering the question, the majority of the respondents thought that the instructors were able to give clear answers to every question.

If any conclusions may be drawn from the data, they are, perhaps, as follows. The classroom lived up to most of the tourists' expectations and it enhances their experience as visiting tourists. From all the additional comments that we received, the TSL classroom provided additional knowledge about the KR regime.

Additional comments to improve the content of the class and enhance your class experience:

1. Informative but not clear.
2. It was good to have more information about the history of Cambodia. Our first visit to the country so go to know more about the history. Thank you!!
3. Excellent speaker. I learned a lot from the presentation. Very clear explanation for the history. Thank you!!
4. Good presentation, added, value, but a bit too long in my opinion.
5. The movie should contain more date- should be improved somehow. There should be information why it happened to prevent in future.
6. Don't forget the history.
7. I find the general context and interpretation as interesting as the number and history of S-21 so I would like a little bit more general historic information. Other than that, very good.
8. Just better signs to ensure the classroom is found.
9. Need to change the sign. It was on the first floor, and when I asked at the ticket booth, they did not understand or help me.
10. Really good lesson! Use of picture and video material would be really helpful. Thanks a lot.
11. Was somehow difficult to hear and understand the speaker, but overall very interesting.
12. Very good.
13. Maybe a slideshow or accompanying images.
14. This class was great. Thanks so much.
15. Maybe more visual presentation (i.e. posters, numbers, pictures) but overall it's really interesting, thank you!
16. The documentary could be more informative.
17. Keep doing it. It is a great thing.
18. There should be more information like this because walking in the prison yourself does not give enough information.
19. Write the dates on the blackboard while speaking to remember them more easily. And names, too (of all the people). Introduction why did it happen that KR happened anyway. The political situation before and after.
20. Maybe a little bit more general information about the KR regime and not only S-21 prison. It was really interesting! Thank you.
21. None-it was perfect.
22. None-it is already a very good mix of media. E.g. Video, talking, pictures and whiteboard.

23. Nothing- the class was fantastic.
24. Very good English and very informative. Thank you very much.
25. Very interesting and thorough explanation of the lead-up to the rise of the KR. Thank you.
26. It was really great to know the story. Really got the information clearly.
27. Along with presentation if photographs go along with timeline. I think it will be more informative and comprehensible.
28. I could not be happier with the class. Thank you.
29. I had little understanding or knowledge of the KR and S-21 before I visited. Now I feel like I have a good understanding, thanks for a fantastic presentation.

Common questions this quarter

1. How could the KR keep S-21 secret when it was located right in the city center?
2. What kind of reconciliation measures have Cambodians have been taking to heal the past sufferings?
3. Are the former KR cadres marginalized in Cambodian society?
4. Is there a death penalty in Cambodia?
5. Was it during the Vietnamese occupation after the KR regime that Angkor Wat was sold to a powerful Vietnamese?
5. Is there a sense of hatred among Cambodians toward Vietnamese and those backing up the KR regime?
6. When I was travelling throughout Cambodia, I saw the banner of CPP or CNRP in house fronts. Is this a way to show support of political parties in public?
7. Was the late king Sihanouk in China during the KR regime?
8. Do Cambodians vote for the party or candidate?
9. How often do you vote?
10. Were most of the prisoners killed here (at S21) or transferred to the killing fields?
11. Did all the prisoners who were imprisoned here really commit a crime?
12. Why did all the prisoners feel the need to lie that they committed crimes although they did not?
13. What were the living conditions of Khmer people before the KR took over the country?
14. How come Pol Pot went from an educator to a ruthless dictator?
15. How did the KR cadres flee the country when the Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia in 1979?
16. Why didn't Cambodians rebel against the KR cadres under their ruling?
17. How did the KR cadres execute innocent people? Did they shoot them?
18. I heard that Cambodians believe in karma so did they think that they have karmas from the previous life and that's why their relatives were tortured and killed?
19. What did the young people think about the KR? Did they support their ideologies and radical policies?
20. How long did it take to educate the younger generation about the KR history?
21. Why did it take so long to bring the former KR leaders to trial?
22. Who overthrew the KR from their power?
23. Was Duch also in charge of Choeng Ek killing field?

24. What was Duch’s occupation before he became chief of S21?

C. Inaugurate Anti-Genocide Slogans and Distribute DK Textbooks

DC-Cam’s Genocide Education team has just launched a **KICKSTARTER** campaign to raise funds to support the installation of anti-genocide slogan memorials and DK textbook distribution.

Our goal is to receive \$7,000 for ten additional memorials, which would add to the 18 memorials we have already installed in high schools in Cambodia. The period of collecting contributions is 30 days from the starting day, which was on 26 June 2015. The link is available [here](#).

The memorials are engraved iron placards or marble stone with two back-to-back slogans in both English and Khmer, which read:

“Talking about experiences during the KR regime is to promote reconciliation and to educate children about forgiveness and tolerance. “

“Learning about the history of DK is to prevent genocide.”



The memorials will be hung prominently in every school in each of Cambodia’s twenty-four provinces and capital city, with the location to be determined by the respective school. Possible locations for the memorial include the front wall of the school building, near the school’s flagpole, or in front of the schoolyard or garden.

Installed prominently at secondary schools based in former KR stronghold areas, the memorials serve two main purposes. First, they provide a permanent reminder of Cambodia’s violent history and the importance of remembering the past. Second, they provide inspiration for students and the community to participate in a future based on

genocide prevention, national reconciliation, tolerance, and forgiveness. Education can play an important and positive role in this endeavor.



D. Develop Mobile Application for Genocide Education

Adding to the previous quarter’s progress, during which we uploaded the DK history textbook to enable anyone to easily read it on their mobile phones, this quarter the Genocide Education Project team concluded an agreement with Deutsche Welle Akademie (German) to cooperate in developing a media-related forum specifically for young people on the country’s KR era for the period. The scope of work covers the period of 2015 to 2017 and includes: 1) conceptualize and develop a multimedia online portal in Khmer on the country’s KR era which is aimed at youth, 2) select historical material for use on the portal, 3) develop an editorial team and training on using, updating and maintaining the portal, and 4) conduct forums to reach out to the public on the existence and use of the portal. By the period of reporting the two teams have met for two days to discuss practical work related to conceptualizing and developing the multimedia portal.

E. Conduct Quality Control

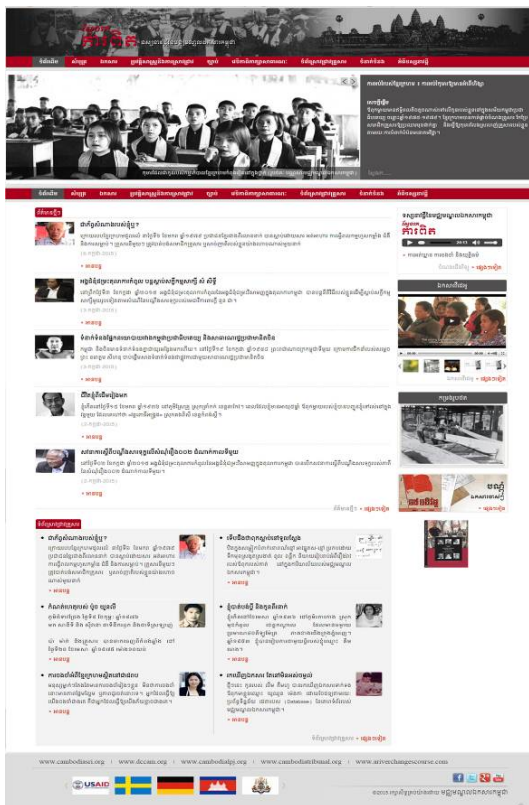
For the reporting period we have not conducted quality control or teacher training due to funding shortfalls mentioned in the conducting teacher training section. However, we believe that conducting quality control over the effectiveness of teaching DK history in classrooms around the country is very important and should be done after the completion of each teacher training session.

This quarter the Genocide Education team received an answer from OSF that due to many important projects submitted, OSF found it hard to accept all projects and that DC-Cam’s Quality Control of DK History Teaching at Schools was among those that were not funded.

Despite this current setback, DC-Cam conducted this quality control between January 2011 and June 2012 and concluded that the report may be seen as biased as DC-Cam both trained the teachers and conducted the quality control, which may have impacted teacher willingness to say anything negative toward the project.

F. Conduct Genocide Education Forums

Due to funding constraints the team sought new approaches to achieve the existing objective of the genocide education forum. As a result the team has worked cooperatively with other NGOs whose objective seems similar to one of DC-Cam’s GEF, for example with Kdei Karuna Organization. Please see the activity report in Conduct Public Village Forum in the section (II) (E) above. At the same time, other forums such as multimedia portal (DC-Cam&DW Akademie) and www.truthcambodia.com (*Searching for the Truth* magazine online) have been establishing to fulfill the shortfall of conducting genocide education forums in addition to existing website of www.cambodiatribunal.org (blog on KRT) and <http://cambodialpj.org/> (scholarly articles for Cambodia Law and Policy Journal).



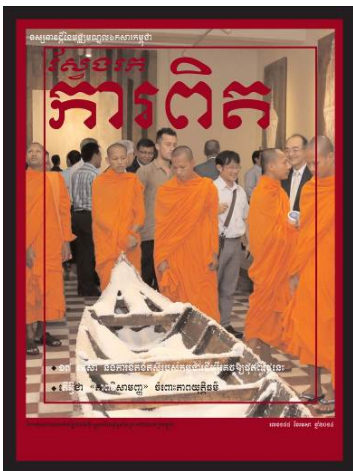
G. Publish Searching for the Truth Magazine

Even though *Searching for the Truth* magazine has been presenting the face of DC-Cam for 15 years and carried messages to the public in a regular, truthful, and trustworthy manner, it has become a hurdle and financial challenge for DC-Cam to maintain it. As consequence of these challenges, DC-Cam has transformed the Truth magazine into a soft copy but maintained its original objectives and print format for physical distribution in the future. For this period of reporting, the magazine team developed www.truthcambodia.com website, which hosts the Truth magazine online. The team has uploaded all previous content of each issue of the magazine available since 2000 as well as up-to-date articles relevant to Khmer Rouge history, documents, photos, video clips, and other related materials. The team still maintains the production of three volumes of the magazine, which includes the following:

Issue 184, <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue184.pdf>

Sections	Article title
Editorial/Letter	1) “17 April and to Make an Effort to Escape from This Day “ 2) “Justice and Toleration” 3) “Museum of Memory: to Remark on the 40 th Year of the Fall of Phnom Penh”

Documentary	4) “Kong Tuon, alias Tann, Deputy Chief of 1 st Unit “ 5) “Anonymously Brave Revolutionary Youth”
History and Research	6) “Death of Vietnamese and Thai Fishermen” 7) “A Former Secretary of Division 2, Northwest Zone” 8) “From KR to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age”
Legal	9) “What Has Been “Extraordinary” about International Justice in Cambodia?”
Debate	10) “Cambodia: History of Violence”
Family Tracing	11) “What is Guilty?” 12) “Escaping from the KR Regime”



A Story from Former KR Cadres

Mr. Ou Kim, alias Ret, was born in Banteay Meas District, Kampot Province. In 1972 he joined the KR revolution following an introduction of Thnoat Chong Commune chief. He received training right away in Battalion 57 of Touk Meas’ district of Southwest Zone for two years; his superior was Ren.

When the KR soldiers took power in April 1975, he was moved from his previous position to Division 164, based in Kampong Som Province and supervised by Meas Mot. A few months later, he was assigned to protect Rong and Tang Islands.

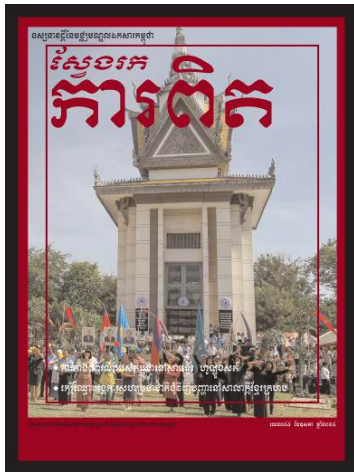
In late 1975 his battalion, including 400 fighters, was relocated to new Poulo Wai Island. Poulo Wai Island is located near the international water line and he monitored ships and boats which crossed his area every day. In 1976 Vietnamese immigrants fled their country by small boat to seek asylum in a third country; unfortunately, they were captured by his battalion. KR soldiers also captured Thai fishing boats that crossed the international water line to fish in their territory.

In 1979 he fled to the Thai border when Vietnamese troops attacked KR in Kampong Som. Now he lives in Kamrieng District, Battambang Province.

Issue 185: <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue185.pdf>

Sections	Article title
Editorial/Letter	1) “The Cambodia Exhibits at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum”
Documentary	2) “The confession of Hem Mi, Secretary of Phnom Sampeou District” 3) “To Take Attention: Promote 12 Revolutionary Morality Clauses”
History and Research	4) “Preah Netr Preah District Secretary: ‘Spare My Life to Serve as Capturor’ “ 5) “To Find Documents, but Still Have Questions” 6) “The War Destroyed My Studies” 7) “From KR to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age”
Legal	8) “Incredibility on Trial in Cambodia”
Debate	9) “Cambodia: History of Violence”

Family Tracing	10) “What is Guilty?” 11) “Escaping from the KR Regime” 12) “My Father’s Life from 17 April 1975 “
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Truth Magazine Gave Space to Share Stories

- The Magazine team received three articles from volunteers and staff in May including Mr. Seang Hai Veng: “The War Destroyed My Studies,” Mr. Vannak Sok, “Preah Netr Preah District Secretary: Spare My Life to Serve as Capturor,” and Ms. Duongchantrea Keoleaksmeay Neariroth Chen, “My Father’s Life from 17 April 1975.”
- Mr. Sitha In provided detailed information at DC-Cam’s offices related to his brother, You Chhuon Mengkea, who disappeared during the KR regime.
- Mr. Chen Sokha, 64 years old, visited the office and recalled his experiences during the KR regime. He wants all of his relatives who disappeared and died in the KR

regime to be recorded in the Memorial Book project. Before the KR regime, Sokha and his family lived in Phnom Penh. He was married at that time. He had eight siblings and his younger sister went to the US before KR Soldiers entered Phnom Penh in 1975. Sokha’s family was evacuated to Chambak Village, Anlong Chrey Commune, Chamka Leu District, Kampong Cham Province. In 1977 most of Sokha’s family members in the village were executed by the KR – the only exceptions were Sokha and his wife, who worked in a mobile unit. After the regime collapsed, Sokha and his wife had only one child who survived.

Truth Magazine Success Story

Recently a daughter of Mrs. Kim Huor Lim found her uncle You Chhuon Meng Kea through DC-Cam’s databases. She knew her uncle’s name as her mother has often recalled that name during family meals or meetings. She informed her mother about the documents found related to the death of You Chhuon Meng Kea so that her mother can read the documents and see the photos. Her mother quickly recognized her younger brother who disappeared during KR regime. Mrs. Kim Hour who is living in Switzerland called her younger brother Mr. Sitha in Cambodia to come to DC-Cam’s office to search for more information about You Chhuon Mengkea.

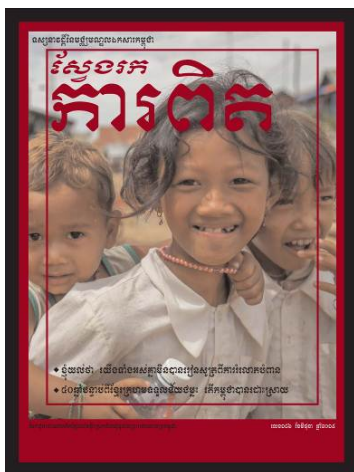
According to Mr. In Sitha, Mengkea was in the navy during the Lon Nol regime. In 1974 his brother received a scholarship to study in the US for one year and met another relative Mr. Sokhom, who was a former official working in the US Embassy in Phnom Penh. Mr. In Sitha recalled that after his studies were completed his brother made a request to KR officials to return home, even though Mr. Sokhom and his classmate tried to persuade him not to do so due to the instability in Cambodia as the KR just took power. Successful in his attempt, Mr. Sitha said, Mengkea flew back home via France to Beijing. Mengkea sent a letter to Mr. Sokhom while he stayed in Beijing. Since then no one learned about the fate of Mengkea until his photos and related documents were found at DC-Cam.

Issue #186: <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue186.pdf>

Sections	Article title
Editorial/Letter	1) "I Do not Think People Learned a Lesson from UNTAC"
Documentary	2) "The Confession of Sam Chorn, the Chief of Surgery Unit in P-17" 3) "Chap Hoeun and Smashing Plan on 17 April in Region 41, Central Zone" 4) "Revolutionary Youth Draw Attention on Smashing Satisfaction and Try to Re-educate Themselves to Fight Against Enemies and Naturalness"
History and Research	5) "The Brief Biography and Activities of So Phim, Secretary of East Zone" 6) "Sou Thim, Being a Youth in the KR Regime" 7) "My Father's Life During the Dark Age of Angkar" 8) "Is It My Luck?" 9) "Mao Rann, Intervention Unit to Capture Illegal Fishing Boats and Ships Crossing DK's Water Line" 10) "From KR to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age"
Legal	11) "Evidential Witness Hearing"
Debate	12) "40 Years after the KR Victory, Has Cambodia Dealt with Its Past?"
Family Tracing	13) "Escaping from the KR Regime" 14) "Laying on the Wind"

Truth Magazine Gave Space to Share Stories

- The Magazine Tetam received five articles from readers, volunteers and staff in June. By Mr. Seang Chenda Mao Rann, "Intervention Unit to Capture Illegal Fishing Boats and Ships Crossing DK's Water Line," by Mr. Terith Chy and Mrs. Suyheang Kry, "Years after KR Victory, Has Cambodia Dealt with Its Past?," by Mr. Pok Ponsoma, "Laying on the Wind," by Ms. Farina So, "I do not Think People Learned a Lesson from UNTAC," and by Mr. Dany Long, "The Brief Biography and Activities of So Phim, Secretary of East Zone."



- Mr. Chen Sokha, 64 years old, visited the office and provided the magazine staff with his detailed information during the KR regime.
- Sharon May, editor of *In the Shadow of Angkor: Contemporary Writing from Cambodia* who is now editing a Cambodian issue for a monthly online magazine (www.wordswithoutborders.org), requested a soft copy of Poch Yuonly's diary during the KR Regime.
- The ECC extracted articles under the title "Revolutionary Female Medical Staff" from *Searching for the Truth* magazine to keep as evidence in the evidential hearing.

IV. THE SRI

A. Physical Building

Since February 2015, the design work of the SRI has been kept on hold so that the institute can put its full focus on raising the necessary funds for the construction of the institute.

After review and negotiation, the SRI on April 7, 2015 signed an agreement for fundraising support with Beaconfire Consulting, Inc. who partnered with R.O. Walkers Company to conduct the capital campaign for the SRI. Fundraising services are divided into phases, and this agreement covers SRI Capital Campaign Phase I and Web Support which will last for approximately seven months. Activities for Phase I include studies and assessment of the SRI to identify achievable goals, timelines, budget, resources, and strategies for the capital campaign. In addition, it will also cover web support and enhancement to provide information and an optimized experience for prospective donors.

Phalla Chea was assigned as project manager to oversee the project and serve as point of contact for communication, while Bunthann Meas is the alternative project manager. Prof. Jaya Ramji Nogales, SRI board member, will assist the project. We have also identified a team of four people—namely Alice Rose Thatch, Christine Su, Cynthia M. Coleman, Kosal Path, and Visal Phat—to assist the fundraising work on a pro-bono basis. Alice has a legal background, while Christine and Kosal have academic backgrounds. Cindy has worked on many projects involving Cambodia and Southeast Asia. Visal has financial and grant management experience in Cambodia. In addition, all team members excluding Visal are now based in the US.

Beaconfire has provided a project plan and timeline to SRI's project manager, Phalla Chea, to follow up on progress of the work. Bi-weekly calls between project managers of the two parties have been made regularly. To date, the fundraising firm has interviewed five of SRI's advisory board members—namely, Markus Zimmer, Jaya Ramji-Nogales, Beth Van Schaack, Ronald C. Slye, and John D. Ciorciari—to get insight into the work of SRI/DC-Cam; and five of SRI's peer organizations—US Holocaust Museum, USIP, Living History Forum, and National Endowment for Democracy—to get to know their funding structures, programs, and types of funders to help inform recommendations for SRI's fundraising.

It has also finalized a draft Case for Support which will be used for the fundraising campaign. The draft Case for Support will be sent to 40-50 potential donors during the interviews to get their insights before finalization. Invitations for interviews with potential donors will be sent out in July and the interviews will follow.

With regard to SRI's website training, Beaconfire has provided one training session for SRI/DC-Cam IT staff, Mam Sophat and his three volunteers, via a Skype video call on how to do mini updates of SRI's website. They were provided full access to the website with log in and password.

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

During this quarter the School team finalized all teaching resources, facilities and policies necessary to kick-start the certificate program on genocide, conflict and human rights

studies. The team held several discussions with two local universities: RUPP and AEU in order to form formal partnerships for an academic exchange program and student and faculty mobility. Although the School has not yet entered into an MoU, partner universities have agreed in principle to work together to realize the certificate program. It is estimated that the MoU with the two universities will be finalized and signed into force by the third week of July. At the outset, the School as engaged with two local universities to pilot the certificate program and test the syllabi. The successful program will inform a larger pool of partnerships with more local, regional and international universities. In spite of this, the School has approached and formally collaborated with Chiang Mai University, Thailand, for student and faculty exchanges. In the future the SRI School and Chiang Mai will consider joint academic programs.

To support the certificate program, the School team needs not only strong syllabi and other teaching resources but also physical classrooms, a computer lab and a modest library. Due to the current circumstance of our resources, we have approached the NIE to borrow two additional classrooms, exclusively used as smart classrooms for the SRI School. Alternatively, a large meeting hall with chairs and tables is being set up and will be ready for use by late July. Since all courses are designed in the form of seminars, the certificate program can be carried out by using the large meeting hall in the temporary SRI housed inside NIE. To facilitate students' learning, a section of our office will be converted into a computer lab while DC-Cam's office, where all archives and publications are held, will be used as a library for students' research.

Within this quarter the School team also produced marketing strategies to market the School and to recruit students. Along this line, the team has been working on the website design and its content, for example, admission with application form, guidelines and policies. Second, a comprehensive announcement as well as a brochure and a student handbook have been developed. These materials will be designed and published by July. Together with the website, these materials will become tools for our recruiting marketing strategy. The School team members will visit partner universities and institutions and conduct presentations to recruit students for the certificate program.

Since all necessary policies, resources and instruments have almost been completed, we anticipate that the first cohort of the School certificate program will be launched no later than September 2015.

C. Museum of Memory (<http://cambodiasri.org/museum.php>)

Development Plan for 24 Provincial Museums

Installation of the "Forced Transfer during the KR" exhibition at provincial museums: this project ended in March 2015. Currently the team has developed a proposal for possible funding to install the Forced Transfer exhibition in five other provinces.

TSL Genocide Museum, Phnom Penh, Current Status of TSL Development Project (March 2014 - February 2015)

After most of the exhibitions are nearly complete, the MoU with TSL genocide museum is still in progress. The team has followed-up on this every month and hopes to conclude the MoU in the near future.

Comments and suggestions from visitors have also been collected to evaluate the exhibitions at TSL and for the final report.

Phnom Penh 1979

The exhibition on “Phnom Penh 1979” was installed at the riverside in front of Wat Unaloam Pagoda as planned. However, there was a miscommunication with the Phnom Penh Municipality on the installation technique, the municipality asked the team to install the exhibition without digging holes to secure the panels. The team has since redesigned the exhibit installation according to the Phnom Penh municipality’s suggestion.

The NIE

During the month of April the team prepared for the Office of Education Research Council and “Unfinished” exhibition inauguration on April 23 which was presided over by the Minister of Education, H.E Dr. Hang Chuon Naron. The prepared activities consisted of assisting artist Sera and Julianne to install the “Unfinished” exhibition, cleaning the building and bathroom, renting Air Conditioning, printing four banners, updating the names of guests for 500 invitations in Khmer and English and delivering the invitations, coordinating with officials of the NIE to organize the inauguration, and so forth.



Collaboration with Overseas Museums

- **US Holocaust Memorial Museum**

The Museum team assisted the USHMM to produce two exhibits: (i) “Cambodia 1975-1979” and (ii) “I want Justice.” The team assisted the USHMM in general work for the official exhibition opening on May 27. There will be a long-term collaboration between DC-Cam and the USHMM as the directors of both organizations have agreed to an initiative for regional and global outreach.

- **Illinois Holocaust Museum & Education Center (Chicago)**

Besides providing comments on the “Cambodia Genocide Panel” exhibit in Chicago, the team also helps search for documents needed for the exhibition.

Success story

- (i) H.E. Ambassador of Japan would like to have a lunch meeting with the director of DC-Cam and director of three departments (Museum, Research and School).
- (ii) Pechet is going to the US for an internship with Wyoming University and Kok-Chhay is going to the US to pursue his master degree at Kent State University

D. Research Center

Anlong Veng Peace Center

During this quarter (April-June 2015), we have made substantial progress on the Anlong Veng Peace Center and collaborative work with the Ministry of Tourism. The main proposal to establish the Anlong Veng Peace Center has been finalized and sent to various donors for financial support. The proposal contains four key projects such as training tour guides, research, peace tour and exhibition. We also produced four separate proposals to attract funding from various donors. Two sub-project proposals—Peace Tour and Tour Guide Training—were completed and sent to a number of funding sources. We can start any of the sub-projects as soon as we receive financial support.

The Peace Center team has been involved in a series of meeting with the Ministry of Tourism and its secretariat on the preservation and development of the Anlong Veng historical sites. At a secretariat-level meeting, the Anlong Veng Peace Center team joined a constructive discussion on the development and preservation of the Anlong Veng community. As a result, the team will take over the design of the 14 historical sites, involving a team of three architectural students from Royal University of Fine Arts (RUFA). Three designs focusing on Ta Mok's house, Anlong Veng Lake and O-Chik Bridge were created and subject to various modifications to fit the community context. H.E. Thong Khon has approved of the Peace Center's role in leading the design of the 14 historical sites.

The Peace Center team also succeeded in coordinating with the Pangea Business team from Columbia University to produce a business plan and the two teams continue to work on the plan to improve it and make it practical.

Next quarter the team will further develop sub-project proposals such as research, exhibition, design, website and construction. The team will also attend an Inter-Ministry Committee meeting in Anlong Veng in early July 2015.

Book of Memory

During the three three month reporting period we summarized 84 confessions from S-21. We also received by phone a report of the name of six victims belonging to the Norodom royal family line who died under the KR. Below are short summaries of each of the S-21 prisoners that we summarized as well as the victim names reported by phone.

◆ Sam Nhork's [alias Sam Hem] confession J00150

Sam Hem was the name used in the revolutionary period, but his real name was Sam Nhork. Khmer, age 22, single, born in Prek Pra-Sap Leu Village, Prek Pra-sap Commune, Prek Pra-Sap District, Kratie Province. In November 1973 Hem joined the revolution which he was introduced to by Ream, the village chief. He entered the Battalion Unit Number 36. He moved to Unit Number 131 after a year and stayed there for one year. Then he was assigned in charge of connecting phone service at the office of V-66 until 22 May 1977, when Hem was arrested by the KR.

◆ Lim Sam's confession J00923

Lim Sam was the chief of hospitality in Kampong Som.

◆ Phan Phorn [alias Phon] confession J00932

Phan Phorn, alias Phon, male, age 28 years old, was born in Kanleang Chat Village, Mean Commune, O-Raing Ov District, Kampong Cham Province. Phon became a monk in Preah Theat Temple, and disrobed when he was 16. On 8 May 1977, Phon was arrested and put in office in 22 Region. During the KR, Phon was the district secretary in Muk Kampuol 22 Region.

◆ Prum Thy's [alias Chheng] confession J00937

Prum Thy, alias Chheng, female, 19 years old, was born in Treng Village, Sankor Commune, Kampong Svay District, 41 Region, old North Zone. On 9 February 1978 Chheng was arrested by Angkar.

◆ Pen Vas Sai's confession J00136

Pen Vas Sai's, 33 years old, male, married. Before he was arrested by Angkar, Vas Sai was in technical commerce.

◆ Choun Srun's confession, witnessed Chap Cheng, J00158

Chap Cheng, male, 26 years old, Khmer, single, was born in Chhoeu Teal Village, Svay Ror Meat Commune, Ksach Kandal District and before the coup-d'etat he was a famer. Cheng said that the destruction activities of Angkar still had until 31 May 1977. Then he was arrested.

◆ Nhing Hoeung's confession J00135

Nhing Hoeung, female, 22 years old, Khmer, was born in Maha Leap Village, Pak Name District, Kampong Cham Province. In 1972, Hoeung joined the revolution in a unit of art performance of the Region. Hoeun was educated by Mey. On 25 September 1977, Hoeung was arrested by Angkar.

◆ Sat Chhe's [alias Tum] confession J00900

In the revolutionary period, Tum was the name of Chhe, male, aged 44. Tum was born in Chheu Khaov, Chheu Khmov Commune, Koh Thom District, Kanda Province. His father's name was Su Sat, his mother's name was Aing Ly and his wife was Sothea. Sothea was called Thea during the revolutionary regime.

◆ Sous Nov's confession [alias Chhuk, witnessed Men San] J00905

Sous Nov, alias Chhuk, identification number 8. He was secretary of Region 24, and a witness for Men San's case. In 1954 to 1959, Men San allededly contacted and received a political line from Vietnam party and then applied in Cambodia, which had few Vietnamese consultants. San was arrested on 1 September, 1976.

◆ Sous Nov's confession [alias Men] J00906

Sous Nov, alias Men. At the end of 1954 Men fled from Cambodia to Vietnam but he was never involved with Vietnam. Men just run his small business as a poultry seller in a market only. In 1953, Men returned to Cambodia and in Rosey Keo office, which was located

in Kilometer 6 Region, where he was newspaper courier. In 1965, he was assigned to work in Zone 24.

◆ Sous Nov's confession [alias Men, witnessed Keo Samnang, alias Mon] J00906

Keo Samnang, alias Mon, attended the KR revolution in Kampong Trobek, led By Keo Muny in 1954. Angkar assigned Mon to be underground to make revolutionary activities in Damber District, Region 21. Until 1967, Mon had never done any revolutionary activities.

◆ History of Sous Nov's activities [alias Men, witnessed Men San, alias Ya] J00906

Men San, alias Ya, lived in Kingn Province, Vietnam, in 1954. Ya was a carpenter with revolutionary cadres in Vietnam. At the end of 1954, Ya returned to Cambodia. Until 1959 to 1962, Ya communicated with Keo Meas and was assigned to a lower Khmer (Khmer krom), who was a Khmer liberal of traitors, to secretly contact the soviet's ambassador and a journalist of the Vietnamese revolution. On 31 September, 1976, Ya was arrested.

◆ Confession of Sous Nov [alias Men, witnessed Phai Sous, alias Chor] J00906

Phai Sous, alias Chor, was arrested to detain in 1973. After the coup-d'etat, Chor lived in Koh Khel which was located near the creek of the Bassac River. Chor had collaborated with army forces of 173 Unit, which was led by Chakry, and started his activities to fight the enemy in the National Road Number 1. At the end of 1973, Chor enlarged his power of authority to five districts. In 1974, Chor lived in Region 25. Chor continued to build his force until May 1976. Then he moved to live in the ministry of agriculture. Once there he did not do any activities.

◆ Chhim Meas's confession [alias Hoh in] J00909

Chhim Meas was born in Angkor Ban, Angkor Ban Commune, Kang Meas District, Kampong Cham Province. Before Hoh was arrested, he was a chief of Regime 31 in Unit 117.

◆ Ly Phen's witnessed the case for Keo Samnang confession [alias Mon] J00911

Mon, 44 years old, was born in Preah Sdach District, Region 24. In 1974, during the armed political struggle between regimes, Keo Samnang changed his name to Mon.

◆ Ly Phen's confession, witnessed Chhouk's case J00911

Chhouk, 44 years old, was born in Daun Sor Village, Svay Rieng District, Svay Rieng Province. Chhouk was a Khmer liberal.

◆ Confession of Nov Mean [alias Chan Chak-kry, witnessed Phim's case] J00912

Before Phim was arrested he was a secretary of East Zone. In 1959 Phim arrived in Boeung Tum Pun, Phnom Penh.

◆ Nov Mean's confession [alias Chan Chak-kry] J00112

Before Nov Mean, alias Chan Chak-Kry, was arrested he was a secretary of Number 170.

◆ Tauch Phoeun's confession [alias Phin] J00914

Before Tauch Phoeun, alias Phin, was arrested he was a secretary of Sa-8. Phin joined the revolution in 1955. After the announcement that the election voice of revolution was a failure, Phin ran to hide at his uncle's house (his uncle was 2nd Lieutenant) to secure himself.

◆ Ke Kim Houtr's confession [alias Sot] J00272

Ke Kim Hourt, alias Sot, 49 years old, male. Before Hourt was arrested, he was a secretary of Northwestern Zone. Sot was born in Kampong Speu Village, Kampong Chen Commune, Stong District, Kampong Thom Province.

◆ Te Suo's confession J00147

Te Suo , male, 36 years old. Before Suo was arrested he was a deputy chief of a garment unit. Suo was born in Thong Kra-Peu Village, Tbopng Kra-peu Commune, Kampong Svay District, Kampong Thom Province.

◆ Chhoeung Chuon's confession [alias Loeun] J00183

Chhoeung Chuon, alias Loeun, 37 years old, male. Before Loeun was arrested, he was a team member of the Ministry of Commerce in Northwest Zone. Loeun was born in Chha-ke Kham Broes Village (the dog bites the deer), Kuoy-Chik Dey Commune, Mong Rorsey District, Battam Bang Province.

◆ Yin Sophann Ya's confession J00204

Yin Sophann Ya, 45 years old. Before Sophann Ya was arrested, he was a tanker worker in the Ministry of Public Affairs. Ya was born in Kan Song Khchat Village, Ku Mara Chea Commune Batie District, Takeo Province.

◆ Taing An's confession [alias En] J00177

An, 28 years old. An changed his name from An to En during KR regime. Before An was arrested, he was a sub-secretary of Battalion 709, Regiment 602 and Unit 174 in Kampong Cham Province, Central Zone.

◆ Tauch Phoeun's confession J00206

Tauch Phoeun, male, worked in 1950. First he was a chief of workers in Kampot Province. Phoeun had a car (Zip) to pick up a foreigner named Varnish who was the director of anger in the Ministry of Public Affairs.

◆ Soy Srun's confession [alias En] J00261

Soy Srun, alias Sey, was 31 years old. Before Sey was arrested, he was a chief of a farming village, located in Northern Zone. Sey was born in Kan Leng Ror Meas Village, Sambor Commune, Kampong Siem District, Kampong Cham Province.

◆ Prah Matt's confession J00262

Prah Matt, male, 30 years old. Before he was arrested, Matt was a member of the cooperative in Thav Village, Wat Angkor Commune, Tuk Meas District, in Region 35.

◆ Hoeng Aoeun's confession J00263

Hoeung Aoeun, 27 years old, male. Before Aoeung was arrested, he was a chief of security in Muk Kampul District, Region 22. Aoeun was born in Kan Chak Village, Mean Commune, O-raing Ov District, Region 22.

◆ Chhuon Sarin's confession J00264

Chhuon Sarin's, 43 years old. Before Sarin was arrested, he lived as a cooperative in Tra Poang Village.

◆ [Khem's confession J00266](#)

Khem, male, 38 years old. He served for Battalion Number 401. In 1973 Khem made some activities to peruse the forces from Kampong Cham Region.

◆ [Soum Samean's confession \[alias Rum\] J00038](#)

Soum Samean, alias Rum, male, 26 years old, born in Boeng Rai Village, Russy Keo Commune, Prek Prasap District, Region 24. On 2 October 1977 Rum was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Bhat Sok San's confession J00127](#)

Bhat Sok San, male, 21 years old, born on a Friday in August 1955 in Peaus Village, Kroch Chhmar District, Kampong Cham Province, Region 21.

◆ [Ing Aang's confession J00180](#)

Ing Aang, male, 41 years old. He has a family and was born in O-mal Commune, Battambang District, Battambang Province.

◆ [Thoch Limhut's confession J00112](#)

Thoch Limhut, male, 25 years old, Khmer, single. He was born in Romduol Village, Svay Bao Commune, Sangke District, Zone 4.

◆ [Aok's \[alias Val\] confession J00196](#)

Aok Han, alias Val, male, 37 years old, was born in Srah Pring Village, Batheay Commune, Kampong Cham Province. He was a chief of unit in Region 5.

◆ [Kam Chan's confession \[alias Chon\] J00202](#)

Kam Chan, alias Chon, male, 44 years old, has a family. He was born in Bak Snear Village, Komva Commune, Kampong thom Province. He was secretary of Zone 43 in Northwest Region.

◆ [Yin Sophanya's confession J00273](#)

Yin Sophanya's, male, 45 years old, was born in KomarRachea Commune, Bati District, Takeo Province. He was a public tanker worker.

◆ [Sor Tun's confession J00289](#)

Sor Tun's, male, was born in Prey Chak Villages, Sre Cheng Commune, Sre District, Zone 35.

◆ [Chhon Chhai's confession J00294](#)

Chhon Chhai, male, 23 years old. He has a family and was born in Lvea kaong Village, Prek Tas Commune, Peareang District, Prey Veng Province. He was a chief of security in K-11, Zone 105.

◆ [Heng Hei's confession J00339](#)

Heng Hei, male, 45 years old, was born in Ampil Village, Samrong Commune, Puork District, Siem Reap Province.

◆ [Choy Yam's confession J00340](#)

Choy Yam, male, 58 years old, has a family. He was born in Kra Lanh District, Siem Reap Province. He was a chief member of commerce in Zone 5.

◆ Man Sun's confession J00380

Man Sun, male, 20 years old. He has a family in Steng Village, Kampong Dey Commune, Chi Kreng District, Siem Reap Province. He was a chief of security in K-11, Zone 105.

◆ Sok Soam's confession J00295

Sok Soam, female, 22 years old. She was born in Tadung Village, Trach Tung Commune, Ponhea Leu District, Kampong Speu Province.

◆ Lay Vanna's confession J00308

Lay Vanna, male, 24 years old. He was a working soldier in the KR.

◆ Hai Somal's confession J00324

Hai Somal, male, 31 years old. Somal was born in Kdeng District, Takeo Province.

◆ Sim Khean's confession J00330

Sim Khean, male, 21 years old, was born in khcha Domry Village, Baray Commune, Srey Santhor District, Kampong Cham Province.

◆ Hak SeangLainy's [alias Lun] confession J00094

Hak Seanglainy, alias Lun, male, 37 years old, Khmer. Lun was born in a Kampong Cham Commune, Tbong Khmum District, Kampong Cham Zone.

◆ Tuch Phoeun's [alias Pen] confession J00915

Tuch Phoeun, alias Pen, male. He is known to have met with Phim in 1974, at the third annual Party School in Kroch Chhmar District.

◆ Bun Than's [alias Chan] confession J00321

Bun Than, alias Chan, male, 54 years old, was born in Angkor Chey District, Takeo Province, Zone 13.

◆ So Saphon's confession J00321

So Saphon, male, 42 years old. Saphon was born in Bos Mun Village, Romduol District, Svay Rieng Province. He was a chief of security in Kampong Ro District, Zone 23.

◆ Soam Yung's confession J00306

Soam Yung, male, 22 years old. Yung was born in Chong Koh Village, Koh Thom Commune, District 18, Zone 25.

◆ Loeun Soeun's confession J00304

Loeun Soeun, male, 20 years old. Soeun was from Roka Kraom Village, Koub Commune, District 20, Zone 25.

◆ Prel Koy's [alias Kun] confession J00305

Prel Koy, alias Kun, male, 26 years old. He was a work assistant at Mongkol Borei factory, Northwest Region in the KR. He was born in Isang Village, Isang Commune, Ampil District, Zone 3, Northwest Region.

◆ Sangoun Nut's confession J00332

Sangoun Nut, male, 29 years old. He has a family already. He was born in Ta Pro Village, Prey Nup Commune, Veal Rech District, Kampot Province. He was a chief of Group 3 and Battalion 14.

◆ Kuy Som's confession J00190

Kuy Som, male, 37 years old, was born in Chrung Krosang Village, Truk Meas Commune, Banteay Meas District, Kampot Province. He was the Chief of Commerce in Zone 1 in the Northwest.

◆ Hurt Ham's confession [alias Hurt Hem] J00162

Hurt Ham, alias Hurt Hem, male, 22 years old, was born in Tro Peang Svay Village, Srey Snam Commune, Puork District, Zone 304, Siem Reap Province. He was the chief of commerce.

◆ Hei Sitheavy's [alias Thea] confession J00118

Hei Sitheavy, alias Thea, female, 27 years old, was born in Ang Roka Village, Cheang Tong Commune, Takeo Province.

◆ Soam Khun's confession J00270

Soam Khun, male, 30 years old, single, khmer. He was born in Boeng Daol Village, Koh Cheay District, Prey veng Province. He was a chief of Koh Cheay District.

◆ Suy khoeun's confession J00283

Suy Khorun's, male, 17 years old, single. He was born in Ta Sung Village, Sang Ke District, Zone 1 in the Northwest.

◆ Koy Thun's confession [alias Khun] J00918 amd J00920

Koy Thun, alias Khun. On 14 February 1977 Khun was arrested by Angkar.

◆ Soeu Sanh's confession J00086

Soeu Sang, male, 26 years old. He was born in Trum Village, Mong Commune, Kra Lanh District, Siem Reap Province. On 28 June 1977, Sanh was arrested by Angkar.

◆ Prak Then's [alias Prak Hun] confession J00093

Prak Then, alias Prak Hun, male, 27 years old. He was a born in Peng Meas Tbong Village, Speu Commune, Chamka Leu District, Kampong Cham Province.

◆ Som Ang's confession J00161

Som Ang, male, was born in Koh Sotin Village, Zone 22, Kampong Cham Province.

◆ Khoem You's [alias Khln and alias Song] confession J00095

Khoem You, alias Khln, name in the revolution, alias Song, male. He was born in Mohaleap Village, Moha Leap Commune, Koh Sotin District, Kampong Cham Province. In 1977 Khoem You was arrested by Angkar.

◆ Sem Sut's confession J00057

Sem Sut, male, 22 years old. He was born in Tanun Village, Sa-ang Phonm Commune, District 22, Zone 25.

◆ Ke Teng's [alias Pon] confession [alias Pon] J00922

Ke Teng, alias Pon, male, 22 years old, was born in Kampong Chvea Village, Sandan Commune, Sandan District, Kampong Thom Province.

◆ [Chhuk Sao's confession J00926](#)

Chhuk Sao, male, 45 years old. He was born in Bunley Village, Dontey kheng Cheing Commune. On 2 November 1977 Sao Yuo was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Chen Aa's \[alias Su\] confession \[alias Su\] J00927](#)

Chen Aa, alias Su, male, 36 years old. He was born in Ampil Village, Prek Dom-Duok Commune, Srey Santhor District, Kampong Cham Province, Zone 22. Su was arrested by Angkar in March 1977 and killed on 2 June 1977.

◆ [Meul Mao's confession J00041](#)

Meul Mao, male, 21 years old. He was born in Chhlun Van Village, Kampong Tralach Lei District, Zone 31. In December 1977 Mao was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Luch Lom's \[alias Van\] confession J00040](#)

Luch Lom, alias Van, male, 27 years old. Van was born in Tropeang Preah Village, Kien Sangke Commune, Chi Kreng District, Siem Reap Province, Zone 106, Region North. On 6 May 1977 Lom was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Tun Chandara's confession \[alias Phan\] J00063](#)

Tun Chandara, alias Phan, female, 31 years old, was born in Chroay Thmer Village, Kamong Siem District, Kampong Cham Province. On 25 April 1977 Tun Chandara, alias Phan, was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Chut Nhea's confession J00083](#)

Chut Nhea, male, 24 years old, was born in Chrolong Village, Chrolong Commune, Tang Ko District, Kampong Cham Province. In September 1977 Nhea was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Keo Somneng's confession J00044](#)

Keo Somneng, male, was born in Prey Moan Village, Banteay Chakry Commune, Preah Sdach District, Zone 25.

◆ [Say Aat's confession J00046](#)

Say Aat, male, 23 years old, was born in Trang Village, Banteay Neang Commune, Mongkol Borei District, Zone 3. In 1971 he was a soldier and in November 1977 Say Aat was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Ouy Benglong's \[alias Ouy Leng\] confession J00048](#)

Ouy Benglong, alias Ouy Leng, male, 24 years old. He was born in Thmey Village, Pro Thiban Commune, Koh thom District, Kandal Province.

◆ [Som Chhoeut's \[alias Chhoeun\] confession J00050](#)

Som Chhoeut, alias Chhoeun, male, 18 years old, single, Khmer. He was born in But Village, Dunpeang Commune, Varin District, Siem Reap Province.

◆ [Chan Thul's \[alias Pol\] confession J00062](#)

Chan Thul, alias Pol, male, was born in Prek Kak Village, Stung Trang District, Kampong Cham Province.

◆ [Tet Son's \[alias Nheam\] confession \[alias Nheam\] J00916](#)

Tet Son, alias Nheam, male. In 1963 Nheam was a student at Sihanouk High School in Kampong Cham Province.

◆ [Al Ham's confession J00171](#)

Al Ham, male, 24 years old. He was born in Kra Lanh District, Siem Reap Province.

◆ [In Sophon's \[alias Sophoe\] confession \[alias SoPhoe\] J00260](#)

In Sophon, alias Sophoe, male, 30 years old. He was born in Boeng Khnar Village, Bakan District, Pusat Province.

◆ [Thon Chuy's confession J00322](#)

Thon Choy, male, 24 years old, was born in Kampong Speu Province.

◆ [Chheam Chhoeung's confession J00298](#)

Chheam Chhoeung, male, 33 years old, was born in Koh Sala Village, Kdol Commune, Mongkol Borei District, Battam Bong Province.

◆ [Kong Kien's \[alias Ing Veat\] confession J00300](#)

Kong Kien, alias Ing Veat, male, 28 years old. He was born in Wat Svay Village, Peamoukh Ang Commune, Svay Em District, Kandal Province.

◆ [Ouck Chet's confession J00311](#)

Ouck Chet, male, 20 years old. He was born in O Svay Village, Prek Koy Commune, Kong Meas District, Kampong Cham Province.

Family Calling

◆ **Norodom Lekvanna**, female and was 12 years old when last seen. **Lekvanna** was born in Phnom Penh city center on 04 December 1963. A few weeks after 17 April 1975 two to three KR soldiers came to ask who were from the royal family. They said they had to bring them somewhere else. It was between Phnom Penh and Sala Chkroeun Village. We have no news of Lekvanna since this date.

◆ **Norodom Chitsarik**, female and was 58 years old when last seen. **Chitsarik** was born in Phnom Penh city center on June 17 1917. A few weeks after 17 April 1975 two to three KR soldiers came to ask who were from the royal family. They said they had to bring them somewhere else. It was between Phnom Penh and Sala Chkroeun Village. We have no news from **Chitsarik** since this date.

◆ **Norodom Chanmuni**, male, 13 years old when last seen. **Chanmuni** was born in December 11, 1962. A few weeks after 17 April 1975 two to three KR soldiers came to ask who were from the royal family. They said they had to bring them somewhere else. It was between Phnom Penh and Sala Chkroeun Village. We have no news from **Chanmuni** since this date.

◆ **Norodom Bophacropum**, female, 6 years old. **Bophacropum** was born in Phnom Penh in 1969. A few weeks after 17 April 1975 two to three KR soldiers came to ask who were from the royal family. They said they had to bring them somewhere else. It was

between Phnom Penh and Sala Chkroeu Village. We have no news from **Bophacropum** since this date.

- ◆ **Norodom Bophachaovi**, female, 3 years old. **Bophachaovi** was born in Phnom Penh in 1972. A few weeks after 17 April 1975 two to three KR soldiers came to ask who were from the royal family. They said they had to bring them somewhere else. It was between Phnom Penh and Sala Chkroeu Village. We have no news from **Bophachaovi** since this date.
- ◆ **Song Teng**, female, 30 years old. **Teng** was born in Phnom Penh in 1945. She was married with **Norodom Chitsarik** and stayed in Phnom Penh city center. A few weeks after 17 April 1975 two to three KR soldiers came to ask who were from the royal family. They said they had to bring them somewhere else. It was between Phnom Penh and Sala Chkroeu Village. We have no news from **Teng** since this date.

Translation and Publication

- ◆ The team has completed final editing of *The Killing of Cambodia*, which aims to uncover the discourse - those spatial representations - that promote, facilitate, justify and legitimate, the sanctioned killing of people in Cambodia. It analyses how certain representations underlie the production of knowledge and identities and how these representations make various courses of action possible. The book will be put into quark express design for printing in the next quarter. Due to unavailability of a Quark Express expert, the design work was delayed from the previous quarter.
- ◆ Nean Yin's book on the management of TSL Genocide Museum is also progressing well. Due to his limited time at the museum the research on the last parts of the book has been delayed. He expects to begin research in the next quarter to finalize the book.
- ◆ Dr. ENG is preparing to publish his book *Cham Identities in a Global Age* in English. He is preparing a grant proposal to seek funding for this task.

[End]