

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

**DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA
Phnom Penh, Cambodia**

Third Quarterly Report: July-September 2012

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ABBREVIATION

CIHR	Center for International Human Rights
CKS	Center for Khmer Studies
CTM	Cambodia Tribunal Monitor
CNC	Cambodian News Channel
CTN	Cambodian Television Network
DC-Cam	Documentation Center of Cambodia
DK	Democratic Kampuchea
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
IREX	International Research and Exchanges Board
KR	Khmer Rouge
KRT	Khmer Rouge Tribunal
NIE	National Institute of Education
OCP	Office of Co-Prosecutors
RFA	Radio Free Asia
SJAC	Syria Justice and Accountability Center
TSL	Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum
US	United States
VoG	Voices of Genocide Survivors

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Documentation Center of Cambodia
DC-Cam Third Quarterly Report 2012
July-September 2012

I. Executive Summary

This quarter, the Documentation Center of Cambodia's (DC-Cam or Center) work and activities have largely contributed to memory preservation and a sense of closure for survivors of the Khmer Rouge (KR) regime. The Center received a donated collection of S-21 victim photographs by anonymous individuals. With dates and names written on the back, the photographs serve as important sources of information for survivors of the KR regime in their continued search to locate missing family and friends. This action provides survivors with a way to cope with their traumatic past and to find a sense of closure for their loved ones. The Center also made additional efforts to identify two westerner photographs from the large cache of images. As part of this effort, the Center requested to interview former head of the S-21 KR prison, Kaing Guek Eav *alias* Duch, who has been sentenced by the ECCC to life in prison, hoping he would shed some light on the identities of the victims. However, Duch failed to confirm the identity of the westerners.

The Center continued to focus on the tribunal to ensure that survivors can participate meaningfully in the process of delivering justice. We continued to engage the public in any significant events and updates of the ECCC proceedings. The Supreme Court Chamber of the ECCC announced a decision regarding the release of the accused Ieng Thirith with provisional conditions. DC-Cam's director has written an article using the decision to express concerns over critical health conditions of the remaining accused persons who are standing trial. Also DC-Cam has gathered public opinions from a variety of sources including educators, students, and ordinary villagers on the release of the former DK Minister of Social Affairs who is charged with crimes against humanity and other serious crimes committed upon the Cambodian people.

During the third quarter, the Center identified several major immediate outcomes that are listed below.

1. Supported the ECCC and the Public through the Provision of Primary and Documentary Materials and Archival Assistance
2. Promoted Effective Dissemination of the ECCC Trials through CTM Blogs, Video Footage, Trial Observation Booklets, and Website Updates
3. Engaged the Public in KR History Education through the Tuol Sleng Classroom and Other Forms of Outreach Activities
4. Contributed to Memory Preservation and a Sense of Closure for KR Survivors through Newly Discovered Photographs

5. Improved Knowledge of KR History among Army Officers, Students, and Pre-Service Teachers
6. Contributed to the Understanding of Community History through the Anlong Veng Historical Community Project
7. Contributed to Better Understanding of Crimes Committed Under the KR through Case 002's Civil Party Testimonies at the ECCC and Publication of an S-21 Survivor's Story

Highlights of the ECCC Progress

New Zealand and Australian Governments Continue Financial Support of the ECCC

On July 12, New Zealand announced that they would provide additional funding of NZ\$100,000 to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (KRT). The announcement came out of a meeting between Cambodian Foreign Minister Hor Namhong and New Zealand Foreign Affairs Minister Murray McCully. To date, New Zealand has contributed NZ\$1 million to the KRT in support of its mission to bring former KR leaders to justice. In addition, on July 13, the Australian government also provided further support to the KRT for "judicial and legal costs and the hearing of witness testimony" at the cost of US\$1.4 million. Since 2006, Australia has contributed a total of US\$19.7 million to the KRT.

New Appointment of International Co-Investigating Judge to the ECCC

On July 30 the ECCC issued a press release stating an approval of the Supreme Council of the Magistracy of the Kingdom of Cambodia of two new appointments to the ECCC. United States Judge Mark Harmon will serve as international co-investigating judge and French Judge Oliver Beauvallet has been appointed as Reserve International co-investigating judge at the ECCC.

Trial Chamber Hears Experts' Testimonies on Findings of Ieng Thirith's Fitness

From August 30-31 the ECCC's Trial Chamber was scheduled to hold a hearing on Ieng Thirith's fitness to stand trial. Medical experts Drs. John Cambell, Huot Lina, and Seena Fazel have been appointed to reassess the cognitive fitness of Ieng Thirith to stand trial and to testify on their findings during the oral hearing. The accused Ieng Thirith has been examined and found to suffer from Alzheimer's disease.

Trial Chamber Finds Ieng Thirith Unfit for Trial and Releases her Unconditionally

On September 13 the ECCC Trial Chamber delivered its decision regarding the reassessment of Ieng Thirith's fitness to stand trial. The Trial Chamber has reaffirmed its prior finding that "the accused Ieng Thirith suffers from a progressive, degenerative illness and that she remains unfit to stand trial," and orders the release of the accused. However, upon her release, the accused has an "obligation not to interfere with the administration of justice by contacting witnesses, victims, or other accused (with the exception of her husband, Ieng Sary), ...not to leave the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia, to inform the ECCC Office of Administration of any change of address, and ...to refrain from communicating with the media in relation to proceedings before the ECCC."

The next day, September 14, the co-prosecutors appealed the Trial Chamber's decision to unconditionally release the accused Ieng Thirith. Although the co-prosecutors concur with the Trial Chamber's assessment that Ieng Thirith is unfit to stand trial and should be released, they believe she should not have been released unconditionally. The co-prosecutors proposed that Ieng Thirith should: "1) reside at a specified home address to be provided by her co-lawyers; 2) make herself available for a weekly safety check by authorities or officials designated by the Trial Chamber; 3) surrender her passport and ID card; 4) not contact, directly or indirectly, the other co-accused (excluding her husband, accused Ieng Sary); 5) not contact, directly or indirectly, any witness, expert or victim who may potentially be heard by the Trial Chamber, and not interfere in the administration of justice; and 6) undergo a medical examination every six months by medical practitioners to be appointed by the Trial Chamber."

Supreme Court Chamber Rules on Ieng Thirith's Release with Conditions

On September 16 the Supreme Court Chamber released a decision regarding the request of the co-prosecutors to release the accused Ieng Thirith on the understanding that it was with conditions in place. The Supreme Court Chamber ruled that Ieng Thirith be released under these provisional conditions: "1) ...inform the Chamber of the address where she will reside and not change residence without prior authorization from the Chamber; 2) ...surrender her passport and any other travel documents, and remain in the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia; and 3) ...respond to any summons issued by the Court." These provisional measures will remain in effect until the Supreme Court Chamber makes a final decision on the merits of the appeal by the co-prosecutors.

United States Government Announced Financial Support for the ECCC

On September 14 Mr. Stephen Rapp, United States Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes Issues in the Office of Global Criminal Justice, announced that the United States will contribute an additional \$5 million to support the ECCC's international component.

II. Discussion of Outcomes

1. Supported the ECCC and the Public through the Provision of Primary Documentary Materials and Archival Assistance

DC-Cam continues to provide assistance to the ECCC and the public in locating documents and accessing its archives. In total, we provided 3,526 documents to the Office of Co-Prosecutors (OCP), defense, and civil party lawyers upon their request.

During this quarter, DC-Cam provided major assistance to Cambodian defense lawyers for suspects in Case 004, Mr. Mam Luch, and Case Manager, Ms. Sophary Noy. DC-Cam helped them to locate documents relevant to the case and provided free internet access so they could search for documents from DC-Cam's database. In addition, DC-Cam's legal response team leader Dara Vanthan also offered his consultation with regards to research methods and locating document within DC-Cam's archives. Upon receiving their requests, DC-Cam's legal response team processed the documents by taking them out of their secure location, scanning and saving them onto CDs, and handing them to the defense team. In total, we provided 3,186 pages on 5 CDs and DVDs to the defense team. Besides the KR documents,

the team provided six copies of *Searching for the Truth* magazine for his further research in the case. On September 18 the lawyer wrote an email of appreciation to DC-Cam's director which reads,

"I have been reading articles in the magazine with strong interest, and I found that there are many useful and important information contained in the magazine. Plus there is up-to-date information pertaining [to] the development of the legal issues facing [the] ECCC."

DC-Cam also received several requests of documents from the OCP. The legal response team provided seventy pages of two KR documents and one transcript of a victim interview to the OCP. The team also provided two hundred and seventy pages of documents to a senior advisor to the National Assembly of Cambodia and a few other hundred pages to researchers who conducted research on the KR era at the Center.

- Sethih Nang emailed to Socheat Nhean, team leader of DC-Cam's Magazine project, from the United States asking us to help locate the whereabouts of his grandfathers, uncle and aunt's death in Kampong Cham Province. Through our mapping report, we provided him with information of the location of a mass grave which is at Chamkar Kaosou, Kilometer 2, based on his description, numbers of graves, and numbers of victims in each grave and in all graves. The link to the report can be found at (Number 52):
http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Maps/List_of_Burial_Site_Most_Updated.pdf
- Per request, the team provided a whole set of sixty-two video clips of seventeen day-trial of Nuon Chea's testimony to H.E. Bun Phearin, the President of the National Polytechnic Institute.
- To continue assisting the ECCC, researchers, and the general public in searching for documents relevant to the KR era, DC-Cam's documentation team continued to fill out worksheets of D collection, translating the catalogue from Khmer into English and vice versa on hard copies, and keying the translation into the database. The team also continued numbering documents of D collection and scanning documents from the Ranakse collection and transcripts from Anlong Veng interviews.

Activities	Numbers of Records	From
Cataloging	13,00	D 42253-D43153, and D43153-D43553
Translation from Khmer to English and Vice Versa	1,931	D21306-D21899; D22200-D22382; D22383-D22586; D22621-D24299; and D24299-D24754
Keying	1,342	D19366-D21179; D21180-D21521; and D21522-D22312
Numbering	2,587	D58066-D59022; D59022-D59210; D59211-D60650
Scanning	24,117	10 files; R00001-R03202; R00104-R00262
Arranging films	3 albums	<i>Searching for the Truth's</i> Second Quarter 2012 and <i>Observation</i> number 12-13

2. Promoted Effective Dissemination of the ECCC Trials through CTM Blogs, Video Footage, Trial Observation Booklets, and Website Updates

DC-Cam, in collaboration with the Center for International Human Rights, is to undertake certain responsibilities associated with the Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (CTM) website, www.cambodiatribunal.org. This website serves to facilitate public access to the ECCC and open discussion throughout the judicial process. As of the reporting period, the DC-Cam team continued to attend each hearing session and captured all trial footage and wrote daily reports in English to be posted on the CTM website. The team produced 121 footages of the ECCC trial proceedings (Khmer, English, and French), seven video clips of public reaction to the trials, and supplied 292 photographs (both historical and current pictures relevant to the contents of the hearing reports) to CTM's blogs to be posted on the CTM website. Titles of the video clips on public reaction are 1) *Reaction to Witness Sao Sarun*, 2) *Facing the KR Leaders at the ECCC*, 3) *People from Svay Rieng and Pursat Province Witnessing Justice at ECCC*, 4) *People's Reaction to the Testimony of Expert Witness David Chandler*, 5) *Reaction to Witness Ong Thong Hoeng*, 6) *People's Reaction on Ieng Thirith's Fitness to Stand Trial*, and 7) *The People: A Hard Choice on Ieng Thirith's Mental Status*. Please go to the website for more details www.cambodiatribunal.org.

The team has backed up 299 files and printed 9,238 pages of documents in both Khmer and English from the ECCC's websites. The documents consist of transcripts of the ECCC's trial proceedings, documents from the Legal Documents section, Practice Direction Section, Press Releases section, sub-section of the Media Center section, News, Financial Information section documents from the Latest Documents section (which is the sub-section of the Legal Documents section), Practice Directions, Media Center section News, Press Releases, and the Court Reports.

This quarter, DC-Cam published 3,000 copies of *Observation* booklets (covering Issues 13, 14, and 15) in Khmer language and distributed them to universities, government offices, and general public. The booklet serves as a legal outreach material to provide legal updates and analysis of the ECCC in simple format to the public, especially law students, to supplement legal discussions regarding the ECCC elsewhere. In addition, these become a permanent source of information on the ECCC's proceedings, while other sources such as media and printed newspaper is limited and temporary. Also, the team managed to send seventy copies of the booklet (from issues 11, 12, and 13) to the library of the French Cultural Center for public reading.

The Trial Observation and the CTM team conducted two presentations at universities in Battambang Province and in Phnom Penh: the University of Battambang and the University of Cambodia, with attendance of approximately 500 students. The team presented CTM website and updated information about the ECCC and discussed issues that arose during the trial hearings. They started with a discussion of the KR history and the reconciliation process in Cambodia, screened a documentary film *Tuol Sleng Prison in 1979* for the students to reflect on the lives and experiences of the survivors under the regime, and thoroughly presented key tools necessary to utilize the CTM website for research purposes. The Trial Observation team also presented the development of Case 002 to the students, focusing on

leng Thirith's fitness to stand trial. The workshop concluded with a Q&A session and distribution of DC-Cam materials. For a detailed report of the event, please go to:
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Report--University_of_Cambodia_Students_Learn_about_Cambodia_Tribunal_Monitor_Website_and_the_Khmer_Rouge.pdf

During the third quarter, the Trial Observation team wrote several articles discussing various legal issues in the ECCC's proceedings. Please visit the links below for selected articles from the team members:

- Lim Cheytoath, *The ECCC's Trial Chamber to Speed Up Trial Hearings Against Time*, August 6, 2012. The article was also published on Reaksmey Kampuchea newspaper. Link to article on DC-Cam's website:
 - o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Trial_Chamber_Speeding_Up_As_Time_Constraint.pdf

- Chan Prathna, *Expected Challenges and Consequences if the Accused leng Thirith were Released Due to Her Unfitness to Stand Trial*, September 5, 2012. Link to article on DC-Cam's website:
 - o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/leng_Thirith's_Fitness_to_Stand_Trial.pdf

- Chhay Chhunly, *Trial Chamber's Decision on leng Thirith's Fitness to Stand Trial*, September 13, 2012. Link to article on DC-Cam's website:
http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Trial_Chamber_Decision_On_leng_Thirith's_Fitness_to_Stand_Trial.pdf

- Through Question and Answer sessions, DC-Cam has helped generate discussion among the students, so that they have opportunities to learn about the KR history and the ECCC's development from the presentation sessions and materials distributed.

- Andre Ong from Singapore requested an internship with the CTM project from July 30 to August 26, 2012. During his stay, he attended the ECCC's hearings, conducted interviews, and produced an article *Why Cambodia Needs to Look Beyond the ECCC for Justice*.

- On August 8 Asirosh, who is working with Arthur Dong to produce a film about Dr. Haing S. Ngor, requested for part 4 of trial footage of Duch's testimony dated November 25, 2009 (trial day 75) in Khmer.

- On August 30 Liv Weisberg, from the Living History Forum in Stockholm, Sweden, requested trial footage from the CTM team with the purpose of producing a film about crimes committed under communist regimes. The film consists of one episode

about Cambodia. The film will then be used as an educational tool in Swedish schools.

- *Observation* booklets are a key resource for both researchers and students, many of whom have requested that copies be made available at their school library so they can share them with friends and relatives. Since the legal terminology used in the booklets has been simplified, ordinary Cambodian people can more readily read and understand the contents. Mr. Duong Rady, 24 years old, a third-year law student at Battambang University, told project team members that they could easily understand the articles about the ongoing proceedings of the ECCC. Moreover, some students added that when they needed to research material for their school assignments, particularly on the ECCC, the project booklets served as a good reference, supplementing television, newspaper, and online resources. The project booklets now serve as a permanent source of information regarding the ECCC proceedings.
- Since its inception in August 2011, a project team member sends five copies of each new edition of the project booklets to each universities' library (See Appendix A for a list of the universities) so that students who might be interested in learning more about the KRT will have a chance to pursue their research.
- CTM website screening at the University of Battambang provided chances for students to get to know the CTM website and use it for research purposes. Most students had never heard of the CTM website before, while some of them requested the team to update the CTM website into social network websites that could alert them on updated content. The director of Norton University's Law Department encouraged students to access the CTM website more often as it provides useful documents and information on the KR trial and Cambodian history.

Comments and questions from program participants:

- Hun Pheak Tra, a student at the University of Cambodia said, "This workshop and the documents provided by the team are vital. The website contains valuable sources of information on the KR and trial proceedings. This experience and knowledge could [prove a foundational] bridge for the success of my studies."
- Keo Sophy said, "I am satisfied with the workshop. It is really worth it for me to ask for permission from my workplace to attend this workshop. I do enjoy learning from the presenters and the provided materials. However, I do hope that the team should also include voiced arguments from the accused or the defendants. Doing this could balance the case more accurately, and students could also learn the two view points at the same time."
- Pen Suokear, 23-year-old fourth-year finance and banking student at Battambang University, believes that the project booklet is a very important resource for learning about the history and proceedings of the KRT. However, sometimes he does not understand the terms used in the booklet, particularly the legal terms, because he is not a law student. Mr. Suokear suggested that a legal glossary be included in the

booklet to help readers without legal backgrounds to understand the content. Mr. Suokear also suggested that the booklet be distributed to rural students who have little access to information.

- Chheang Sangvath said, "I am impressed by the workshop and the presentation." He reiterated that students must learn lessons from the KR, and avoid pitfalls. Before making a policy or deciding on every issue, students must think thoroughly. He then requested that the team conduct more workshops at the University of Cambodia. After the workshop in Phnom Penh, he said in his email, "[...] I really appreciate your team's efforts offering clear, knowledgeable information. Hope to see you next time."
- Sao Ratana, a student at the University of Cambodia, asked after the presentation, "Why did the foreign aid not come to Cambodia during that time?"
- Peng Huy asked, "Why was there a Foreign Ministry during the KR period given that relations to the outside world were cut off?"

Website

Postings on the website include all KR-related information such as every issue of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, *Observation* booklet, chronology relevant to the ECCC, information about DC-Cam's activities (Photos, reports,...etc.), and updates on Sleuk Rith.

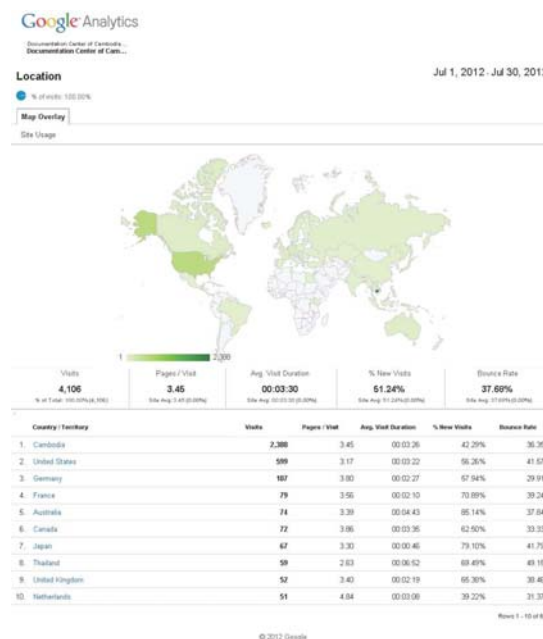
a. Sleuk Rith Institute www.cambodiasri.org

<http://www.cambodiasri.org/research.php>

<http://cambodiasri.org/research/monograph.php>

b. DC-Cam www.dccam.org

This quarter, the DC-Cam website was visited by 12,443 visitors of which 56.6% were new visitors. They come from Cambodia, the United States of America, Germany, France, Australia, Canada, Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and other countries.



Selected New Postings

- **Update Chronology**
<http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Chronology.htm>
http://d.dccam.org/Khmer_web/chronology/Chronology_%20Khmer.pdf

- **Update News Clips**
http://d.dccam.org/Archives/News_Clips/News_Clips.htm

- **Report for the Pre-Service Teacher Training**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/NIE_Report_July_31_2012.pdf

- **Report on CTM Presentation at University of Battambang (Battambang) and University of Cambodia (Phnom Penh)**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/DC-Cam%27s-Event-at-University-of-Battambang-July-06-2012.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Report--University_of_Cambodia_Students_Learn_about_Cambodia_Tribunal_Monitor_Web_site_and_the_Khmer_Rouge.pdf

- **Update on Affinity Group**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Affinity/pdf/The_General_Assembly.pdf
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Affinity/pdf/UNESCO_Programme.pdf

- **Trial Observation Booklet Issue 14**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Observation_14.pdf

- **Photos**

Genocide Education Training for Pre-Service Teachers
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Genocide_Education_Training_for_Pre-Service_Teachers_at_NIE_July-23-28-2012/index.html

Public Hearing on Ieng Thirith's Fitness
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2012/Fate_of_Ieng_Thirith_Decided_Today_Aug-30-2012/index.html

CTM Presentation at the University of Cambodia, Phnom Penh
http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/University_of_Cambodia_Students_Learn_about_Cambodia_Tribunal_Monitor_Website_and_the_Khmer_Rouge/index.html

Public Forum Takeo Province
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/A_name_to_remember/index.html

3. Where were the prisoners' bodies buried in the compound?
4. Why did the KR transport the prisoner to Choeung Ek?
5. Do the former KR members still live alongside the victims in rural areas?
6. Did the KR kill all prisoners in this prison and other prisons around the country?
7. Why did the KR collect young people to serve in the regime?
8. Why did it take so long and so many efforts just to put a few people on trial?
9. Why did the tribunal not try the lower level cadre?

Select Visitor Comments

The classroom provided a comment book and recently added evaluation forms for visitors to write suggestions, comments, or recommendations. On average, we received about three or four comments from visitors every session. Most of the comments address their impression of the class, the film, and the content, suggestions for improvement, and appreciation for our effort in educating the visitors.

One visitor gave his impression on the film. He said he was particularly interested in the footage and the classroom. He visited Tuol Sleng once back in 2009 and now saw the difference in the museum. Seeing this classroom and the footage, he saw the improvement to the museum. He wrote his comments by saying "Thank you, I've never seen that footage before. Maybe add English subtitles."

Great experience. Very eerie place. Great source of information provided. Classroom discussion is great as a debriefing session. -- Malin, Malaysia

Incredible and touching discussion! It is a poignant history and I admire the courage of the survivors. Keep striving to educate the world. Knowledge is the key for change. -- Daisy Gennette, San Jose, California, United States.

This is a very informative piece of effort. The Japanese occupied Malaysia for a few years in the 1940s and this history is incorporated into our lessons in school. However, we lack a historical site that is very well organized like this. Congratulations on the effort, well done. Please try to conserve and educate the younger generation and the importance of your history. -- Sukri and Aishah, Malaysia

Please keep on with them, make them public through your website and media and try to avoid this from happening again. -- David Gonzalez Julue, Spain.

It's very important and really enhances the educational potential at S-21. -- Hudson Mcfann, United States.

Thank you very much. The video was interesting as well as hearing about the education of future generations. Glad to see the classroom being used for education once again. Keep up the good work!! -- Jas & Heidi, United Kingdom & United States

The most interesting part of this class is being able to ask questions and have a discussion with the teacher. -- Linda, England

It's a very good idea, but maybe some more general information/talking/lecture before the question part. -- Stephanie, United States

It would be better if there was more information on the historical background and about the ECCC. -- Miki Otsuka, Japan.

Emotionally Challenging. Informative. Thanks for the informal talk after the movie- helped put events into perspective. -- Chris Berry, Australia.

A Public Forum between Teachers, Students, and Parents

A village forum on the KR history under the Living Documents project and Genocide Education project was held on September 20 in Cheang Torng Commune, Tram Kak District, Takeo Province with the participation of sixty students, seventeen survivors (including five former KR members), and seven history teachers to explore their perceptions on the tragic KR history and gauge their reactions to the recent release of Ieng Thirith, former Minister of Social Action of the DK. It is significant to look into the format, content, and outcomes of the forum.

“Every Story Telling Is Important” is the theme of the forum that involved the locals in this commune. Rather than gathering in one big group and commencing a story telling and dialogue, the DC-Cam team divided them into three group discussions. Each consisted of approximately twenty school children, five survivors, two teachers, and one DC-Cam team member to facilitate the discussion. The three groups were mainly led by the five survivors to describe their personal experiences during the KR regime. Some who were good at narrating spoke at length and then were followed by their co-speakers. However, some teams chose to narrate as a group. It meant that they took turns to explain in a chronological way to the school children.

Many people expressed their satisfaction when children sat and listened attentively to the discussion. After completing storytelling, each student took turns to ask some questions and generated further debatable topics. It should be a model of how each student could go deeper into this history in addition to what they have studied at their public schools. Participants also used this discussion to express their views on Ieng Thirith's release from the ECCC's provisional detention. Below are opinions from selected forum participants:

- A teacher from Moeung Char Secondary High School, Sei Sokhom, deemed the program necessary to increase understanding of the history within the younger generation through dialogue and story sharing. He said, "I think this program is very important, especially the dissemination of information on progress of the tribunal. I believe that the activities that have elders sharing their experiences are beneficial for children to learn and understand about the past history. It is also part of oral history that helps transfer knowledge or experiences to the younger generation."
- Ms. Nhem Kieu, a villager from Cheang Torng Commune, wanted to participate in the forum to learn from the discussion about the KR regime, whether or not this discussion reflected the facts of the regime. Also, she wanted to tell the children

about the life and work conditions at that time. She said that the children would learn more about the starvation and how KR treated Cambodian people during that time, so children can understand and never repeat the same mistakes.

Please visit the link for details of the activities and participants' reactions to Ieng Thirith's release:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/ECCC_Tour_and_Field_Trip_Reports.htm

Magazine Searching for the Truth

This quarter, DC-Cam produced and published 9,000 copies of three monthly Khmer issues and 7,000 copies of one English issue. The objectives of *Searching for the Truth* magazine are 1) to support the tribunal to judge the crimes committed by the KR regime between 1975 and 1979; 2) to educate and contribute to the establishment of the rule of law in Cambodia; 3) to promote a better understanding of a) the legal procedure of the KRT, and b) the history of the KR regime, based upon materials held at DC-Cam and other institutions; 4) to serve as a forum for informed debate concerning the conduct of the KR trial and the history of the KR regime; and 5) to serve as a source of information for Cambodians to learn about and debate what is happening (or not happening) internationally concerning the prosecution of massive human rights abuses. The Khmer copies of the magazine were distributed widely to all commune offices, government offices, researchers, villagers, and students, while English version of the magazine were distributed to embassies, international researchers, and international donors. The electronic copies of the magazine were posted on DC-Cam's website and are available to those who live abroad. Selected contents for third quarter issues are:

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cambodia, Chairman of Asean—2012 2. Reconciliatory Perspectives on Anlong Veng 3. The day I talked to Duch
Documentation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Confession of Oum Chheoun, alias Mai, Member of Region 6 Committee 5. The Twelve Morals of a Revolutionist 6. Confession of Khaek Pin, alias Sou, a Communication Member of Cambodia-Thailand
History and Research	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Husband Killed, but Continues to Live for Children 8. The Work at the Printing Shop K-28 9. Voice from Anlong Veng: Then and Now 10. Learn about KR History at the Former KR Stronghold 11. The Cook at Office K-6 12. Nuon Chea's Homeland at Wat Kor, Battambang 13. Quit School for Revolution; Revolution Killed Parents 14. Separation from Mother since Childhood 15. Handcuffed after Meeting Mother

	<p>16. Three years away from Mother; Loss of Memory of Mother's Appearance</p> <p>17. Chain of Custody at the KR Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>18. Voice from Anlong Veng: Then and Now</p>
Legal	<p>19. Protecting Confidential Investigations or Gagging the Press? Freedom of Expression and Interference</p> <p>20. Considering the Scope of the First “Mini-Trial” in the Case against Senior KR Leaders.</p>
Debate	<p>21. Scope of the Co-Investigating Judges Duty to Investigate</p> <p>22. Admissibility of Witness Statements in Lieu of Oral Testimony</p>
Family Tracing	<p>1. The Red Heart of Dam Pheng</p> <p>2. Siv Thuon: A life in the KR Regime</p>

The magazine team received a number of requests from the public for assistance to locate family members and send copies of the magazine. Many are listed below:

1. Sethih Nang from the United States emailed magazine team leader Socheat Nhean to locate the place where his grandfathers, uncle and aunt were killed in Kampong Cham Province.
2. Neary Ouk from France requested to search for the identity of an S-21 prisoner labeled 161, however, we could not locate this photo.
3. Bou Sovannarith of Tea Chamrath High School in Pursat requested that DC-Cam send five copies of each issue of *Searching for the Truth* to his school every month.
4. Ly Monisak, who has his story published in the magazine, asked for some copies of the magazine to share with his family and friends.
5. Sar Duok, known as Thuok, found her niece Jessica Pearson through an announcement published in *Searching for the Truth* Issue 135. In the announcement, Jessica Pearson from the United States wrote that she was looking for her relatives in Cambodia. Sar Duok, who is Jessica's aunt, came to DC-Cam to inform us about this finding.
6. Magazine team leader Socheat Nhean twice arranged a Skype talk between Chak Polin and Jessica Pearson who just found each other through *Searching for the Truth* magazine.
7. Mr. Suong Sikoeun, a former staff member of the DK Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who gave testimonies at the ECCC's trial hearing in August, requested that DC-Cam forward magazine Issue 71. Suong Sikoeun wanted to read the confession of his friend whose name is Chen Suon alias Chao Seng.
8. Nhen Moniratana, an official at Kampong Speu Province, told magazine team leader that his colleagues and he loved reading the magazine because they could follow news on the KRT.
9. Hans Koch, from Germany, emailed DC-Cam and said that he found his long-lost friend—Lam Vary—and to tell the story about how Hans Koch and Lam Vary separated. Hans Koch found Lam Vary through the database of DC-Cam.

10. Miles Multimedia Company in Hawaii emailed DC-Cam and said, “With so many information sources available to a new generation it is critically important to get their attention early so they realize that your magazine is a great source of information that they should be using now and for the rest of their lives.”
11. Teachers at the National Institute of Education (NIE) requested that magazines be sent to their school.

Radio Program

This quarter DC-Cam continued to broadcast recordings of DC-Cam's textbook *A History of Democratic Kampuchea 1975-1979* on Kampot Radio Station for one hour each day.

DC-Cam also initiated this quarter a new radio program exploring famine during the DK regime entitled *Voices of Genocide Survivors (VoG): Famine in DK and Case 002 at the ECCC*. The program aims to provide survivors with legal and historical narratives of major and overlooked sufferings under the KR regime and provide a common platform for survivors to share their individual experiences. The VoG program will produce ten episodes discussing the aspects of famine during the DK regime. Each episode will be broadcasted and rebroadcasted each month through several radio stations to reach out to Cambodian populations. As for the reporting period, the program was in a preparation stage in which the team contacted radio stations for selection, selected stories to be recorded and to be aired alongside the episode, and produced announcements for the program. The team contacted five radio stations, including stations in Battambang, Preah Vihear, Kampot, and Phnom Penh (Women's Media Center and Sarika), for their available schedule to host our live talk show and broadcast our episodes. The selection was made by comparing quotes submitted by each radio station and the credibility of their stations. The following is the schedule of new radio program:

- Radio National of Kampuchea (AM 918)
Every Friday at 7-7:30 a.m. and 5:30-6 p.m.
- Battambang Radio Station (FM103.25)
Every Saturday at 8-8:30 a.m. and 4-4:30 p.m.
- Preah Vihear Radio Station (FM99)
Every Saturday at 7:30-8 a.m. and 5-5:30 p.m.
- Kampot Radio Station (FM93.25)
Every Friday at 7-7:30 a.m./p.m.

In addition, the team selected four articles discussing survivors' experiences of starvation during the DK regime from the *Searching for the Truth* magazine to prepare for recording and airing on the radio along with legal discussions of each episode. The articles include:

- There is No Excuse*, Issue 149
- Religion Changes my Grandfather's Mind*, Issue 138
- My Grandfather Starved Himself*, Issue 133
- Working Hard for My Father-in-Law During the KR Regime*, Issue 134

The first episode has been translated and recorded and the article *There is no Excuse* has also been recorded for the episode. Also, the announcement on the VoG program has been drafted and will be recorded to be aired before formal broadcasting begins in October.

DC-Cam's New Documentary Film *A River Changes Course*

This quarter the team has finalized the film and prepared for the premiere in October 2012. The team will premiere the film in Phnom Penh city and three other provinces, Koh Kong, Ratanakiri, and Siem Reap Province. The team contacted the Department of Film and Fine Arts to get permission and licensing for public screening. They also wrote letters to each province to ask for permission and collaboration for the public screenings. T-shirts, posters, and public invitation letters have been produced for dissemination and publicity purposes. The screenings hope to widely engage the Cambodian population in a discussion about modern development and its impacts on people's lives. For more information about the film and its short video clip extracted from the film, please visit: <http://land-water-rain.blogspot.com/> and <http://vimeo.com/16009969>

ក្បួនខ្ចីកន្លែង

A River Changes Course

PUBLIC INVITATION

On behalf of the Documentation Center of Cambodia, we are pleased to invite you to a special screening of ***A River Changes Course***, a documentary film by filmmaker Kalyanee Mam.

Twice a year in Cambodia, the Tonle Sap River changes course, while the river of life flows in a perpetual cycle of death and rebirth, creation and destruction.

Working in an intimate, verité style, filmmaker Kalyanee Mam (Director of Photography for the Oscar-winning documentary *INSIDE JOB*), spent two years following three young Cambodians as they struggled to overcome the crushing effects of deforestation, overfishing, and overwhelming debt.

A breathtaking and unprecedented journey from the remote, mountainous jungles and floating cities of the Cambodian countryside to the bustling garment factories of modern Phnom Penh, ***A River Changes Course*** traces a remarkable and devastatingly beautiful story of a country torn between the rural present and an ominous industrial future.



PLEASE JOIN US FOR A SPECIAL SCREENING FOLLOWED BY Q&A WITH DIRECTOR, KALYANEE MAM & EXECUTIVE PRODUCER, YOUK CHHANG

CHEN LA THEATRE IN PHNOM PENH October 11, 2012 at 2PM	KAMARAK PHUMIN THEATRE IN KOH KONG PROVINCE October 15, 2012 at 2PM	BANLONG THEATRE IN RATANAK KIRI PROVINCE October 19, 2012 at 2PM	BARAY ANDET THEATRE IN SIEM REAP PROVINCE October 23, 2012 at 2PM
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FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:
 Ms. Sa Fatly 012-511-914 • Ms. Kan Penthamsnang 077-614-618 Casual Dress










4. Contributed to Memory Preservation and a Sense of Closure for KR Survivors through Newly Discovered Photographs

This quarter DC-Cam contributed to a sense of closure for KR survivors who have been locating missing family members through our paper and photographic documentations. DC-Cam received a total of 1,427 photographs of S-21 victims from two anonymous donors. The details of the photos follow:

Single portrait
427 Victims with name
60 KR cadres without name
15 Victims without name
1 Passport photo
7 Duplication

Double portrait
568 Victims with name
272 Duplication
60 [Vietnamese] without name
1 [Westerner] with name
1 [Westerner] without name
1 KR cadre without name

14 Victims with name

TOTAL: 1427

This quarter, two individual donors provided a total of 1,427 portrait photographs of S-21 victims to DC-Cam. Among more than one thousand photographs donated, two thirds of them have the names and dates written on the back which detail the identity of the person and the date of their arrest. The first person donated the biggest collection of 1,413 mug shot photos of the victims to DC-Cam. Before the Paris Peace Agreement, many such photographs and other KR records were destroyed for the sake of reconciliation. Understanding the historical significance of these photos, the donor collected the photographs scattered on the street and kept them at home for a long time. Only when she saw the news about the recent discovery of a mass grave in Siem Reap Province (News report

on the mass grave: <http://www.news.com.au/world/the-discovery-of-a-mass-grave-in-dontrei-brings-back-terrible-memories-for-a-community/story-fndir2ev-1226458149112>), she decided to donate the collection of photographs in her possession to the Center so that we can preserve and assist the public in locating family members who might be the persons in these photographs. DC-Cam's director Youk Chhang quoted the donor in the *Cambodia Daily* newspaper that "She felt like it was heartbreaking because she had lost her father, mother, sister and brother and she was hoping to identify [them] in the photographs. She felt that it was like burning a living person... so she hid them and kept them to herself."

The second donor approached DC-Cam two days after he saw the news about the donation and handed in 14 photographs of S-21 prisoners to DC-Cam. He met with magazine team leader Soheat Nhean. He said that he read news about the donation of photographs to DC-Cam two days earlier and he now wanted to assist DC-Cam's search for possible surviving members of people in the photographs. DC-Cam has been cataloging the photographs and information contained in its database, after which the Center digitizes and displays them at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum.



Seohwi Nhoon/DC-Cam
More than 1,000 passport-sized photos believed to show inmates of the Khmer Rouge-era Tuol Sleng detention and torture center were donated to the Documentation Center of Cambodia yesterday. The photographs could help identify more of the estimated 14,000 people who perished at the prison.

New Photos of Tuol Sleng Prisoners Uncovered

By DENE-HERN CHEN
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

Written on the back of a passport-sized photo of a man wearing a singlet are the words "Kuy Chea. Radio broadcaster." There is a photo of Ly Yet, with a scrawl on the back that reads simply, "Wife of Ahmed." Then there is Am Chandara, a young girl with cropped hair who is described as "daughter of a civil servant."

Every single person in the 1,242 photographs donated yesterday to the Documentation Center of

Cambodia (DC-Cam) wore a numbered tag around their neck.

Youk Chhang, the DC-Cam's director, said the tags were likely there to document the prisoners being processed into S-21, the notorious Khmer Rouge prison, known as Tuol Sleng, which is now a museum dedicated to showing the deprivations of the Pol Pot regime.

Mr. Chhang said the photographs were donated by a woman who, after the Khmer Rouge regime was overthrown, worked with the

communist governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) in the 1980s and the State of Cambodia (SOC) in the early 1990s.

Before the U.N.'s arrival in Cambodia in 1992 to organize elections after the signing of the Paris Peace Agreement, all government ministries were ordered to destroy records of the Khmer Rouge regime, supposedly, the civil servants were told at the time, so that the U.N.-backed electoral process would not be disrupted.

Continued on page 20

NAL Photos...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Many former members of the Khmer Rouge, however, had assumed senior positions within the PRK and SOC governments.

The donor of the photographs, who has requested anonymity, was one of the lower staff members ordered to bring the photographs, along with other Khmer Rouge documents, to be burned following the government order to destroy such material.

"But she saw the photographs and she did not want to burn them," Mr. Chhang said yesterday of the reason the photos have remained hidden for 20 years.

"She felt like it was heartbreaking because she had lost her father, mother, sister and brother and she was hoping to identify [them] in the photographs," he said. "She felt that it was like bumping a living person...so she hid them and kept them to herself."

While an estimated 14,000 prisoners were sent to S-21, only about 5,000 photos of the prisoners have survived. This new cache of images, which have notes scribbled on the back about each person's identity, is the largest compilation of data about the prison's occupants that DC-Cam has ever encountered, Mr. Chhang said.

Some of the photos are marked with dates, which were likely recorded when the subject was arrested.

Tep Suy Bopha, a short-haired woman wearing a T-shirt with footsteps printed on it, was the deputy general of the National Bank of Cambodia, and she was arrested on Jan. 9, 1976.

Vuon Sieng, described only as the wife of Kem Sapho, has Nov. 8, 1976, scribbled behind her photo.

There are other familiar names, such as Soeung Phoeuk Thor, the editor of local newspaper Maet-to-Phum, or Motherland.

Mr. Chhang recognized the journalist's name immediately as one of the Cambodian reporters who was declared missing after the Khmer Rouge's rise to power in April 1975.

According to data on casualties suffered by members of the media during the Cambodian civil war, which was compiled by DC-Cam and the Associated Press, Soeung Phoeuk Thor was believed to have been arrested by the Khmer Rouge, tortured and executed at Tuol Sleng prison between 1976 and 1978. The newly uncovered photograph shows him as a man in his 50s with his white hair in a crew cut.

There is also Va Ven Seila, described as a student and the sister-in-law of Tek To, who confessed to Duch in 1976 that he worked for the CIA.

Mr. Chhang translated Tek To's confession in 2001 and remembered the case clearly. Va Ven Seila looked like a young teenager in the photo and was dressed in a black collared T-shirt.

"She was just a student. If you are linked to anybody then you are suspicious and will be targeted," said Mr. Chhang, adding that the majority of the women photographed were identified as someone's sister, mother or wife—which would be a death sentence in itself.

Once DC-Cam has catalogued the photographs and all the information contained in their annotations, DC-Cam will digitize them and display a set at the Tuol Sleng museum.

Mr. Chhang said he wants to put out a list of the 1,242 names on the photographs as soon as possible, as he is certain that it can help Cambodians find their missing relatives and friends.

"It is a puzzle, the Khmer Rouge history. Each photograph has a story and it makes it come alive," he said. "Maybe this can help bring families...some closure to them [so that they can] put this behind and move on."

Photographs and news articles on this story can be found at:

Photos

<http://news.yahoo.com/photos/photo-of-the-day-slideshow-slideshow/aug-20-2012-photo-youk-chhang-director-documentation-photo-130852858.html>

http://www.daylife.com/topic/Khmer_Rouge/photos

<http://bigstory.ap.org/photo/youk-chhang-1>

Rare KR Prison Photos Donated to Archives

<http://www.voanews.com/content/rare-khmer-rouge-prison-photos-donated-to-archives/1494029.html>

New KR Prison Photos Offer Hope of Closure

<http://www.bangkokpost.com/news/asia/306891/new-k-rouge-prison-photos-offer-hope-of-closure>

New Photos to Help Identify Victims of KR S-21 Torture Jail

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/cambodia/9463973/New-photos-to-help-identify-victims-of-Khmer-Rouges-S-21-torture-jail.html>

KR Photos Solve Decades-Old Mysteries

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2012-08-31/an-khmer-rouge-photographs-solve-decades-old-mysteries/4235434>

Families of KR Victims Find Solace in Recovered Photos

<http://www.radioaustralia.net.au/international/radio/program/connect-asia/families-of-khmer-rouge-victims-find-solace-in-recovered-photos/1008946>

Rare Photo Found of Westerner Killed by KR

<http://www.voanews.com/content/researchers-find-rare-photo-of-westerner-killed-by-khmer-rouge/1494961.html>

As part of the Center's continued search to confirm the identities of two westerners amongst the new photograph collection, DC-Cam requested to interview Kaing Guek Eav, alias Duch, former head of S-21 Prison, who is serving life imprisonment for crimes against humanity, torture, interrogation, and other serious crimes, for his confirmation on the photos. Two DC-Cam staff members, Savina Sirik and Kok-Thay Eng, conducted the interview with Duch for two hours inside the ECCC's detention facility. Duch failed to confirm the identities of the two men. Following the Center's continued effort to identify the western victims, one of the two westerners' photos was confirmed by the author Peter Maguire, who researched the execution of westerners at S-21. The photo has been identified as American sailor Christopher Edward DeLance who was arrested by the KR while he was sailing a boat off the Cambodian coast in 1978. He told the Center that the photo was confirmed from two independent sources that contained the face of Christopher DeLance. News articles on the stories can be found at:

Duch Fails to Identify Westerners Imprisoned in S-21

<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/2012083058391/National-news/duch-fails-to-id-westerners-imprisoned-in-s-21.html>

- DC-Cam also assists the general public to locate documents relevant to their family members who went missing during the KR regime. For example, Chuon Reaksa received a file of his missing father, Hang Chuon from DC-Cam. Reaksa found his father again after his search of the whereabouts of his father for almost forty years. Through the magazine and legal response team, Reaksa, who made several attempts since early 2012 to find his father believed to be imprisoned at S-21, finally came to DC-Cam to seek assistance. He found a biography and photo of his father who was sent to S-21. Chuon Heng, whose name was simply misspelled by the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, was a doctor and the chief of Takeo Provincial Hospital until the day the KR forces captured Takeo town. Chuon Heng was invited by the KR cadres to get 'further education' in early 1976. Since the invitation, Chuon Heng disappeared, and at that time Reaksa was only a young boy of eight years old. In the biography, it was revealed that his father was arrested on January 10th, 1976 at Chup Commune, Preah Net Preah District, at the age of 37. Upon the discovery of his father's history,

Reaksa gladly said, "It was the happiest day of my life. There would be no days that are happier than the day I found my father." With a face full of emotion, Reaksa felt a huge sense of relief in finding his father. "I feel as if my father is alive," said Reaksa with tears streaming down his cheeks. After he received the photos and relevant documents from DC-Cam, on August 23, he wrote an email to thank the Center's director and staff for our efforts to help him find closure from the past. He said that he and his family are grateful and happy that we wrote a story about him and published it in the magazine. For the full story of Chuon Reaksa, please read our *Searching for the Truth* magazine: http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazine_Searching.htm

- Mr. Bo Tep has been trying to locate information about his brother Tep Bun Many and his sister Tep Suong Bopha. He was able to locate four records and photos of his brother through the Cambodian Genocide Program website http://cgp.research.yale.edu/cgp/cts/ctsrecorddetail.jsp?record_id=1095. From the records, he requested DC-Cam's assistance to locate additional information, such as photos, confessions, or other records relating to his brother and sister. He said that this information may provide some level of closure to his family about his brother and sister. In response to his request, the Center provided S-21 photographs and biographies of his brother and sister, and the execution log of his sister. In addition to his request for the documents, in his email dated on September 26, 2012, he said, "These would provide much for my family's closure and peace of mind."

5. Improved Knowledge of DK History among Army Officers, Students, and Pre-Service Teachers

One of the main objectives of DC-Cam's Genocide Education program is to promote understanding for the younger generation and the public about KR history through the teaching of KR history at schools and universities and strengthen teaching methodologies for teachers. The teaching of KR history will help to promote forgiveness, reconciliation, and contribute to the prevention of genocide in Cambodia and elsewhere. To help contribute to the goal, this quarter, DC-Cam assisted Army officers to enhance their understanding of the history of DK, led by national and international experts, and helps provide professional training for Pre-Service teachers in delivering effective learning of DK history to high school students. The DC-Cam team encouraged the officers and students to explore different aspects of DK history and teaching methodologies through a discussion of historical texts, personal experiences, expert commentaries, and by practicing of student-centered approach and methods. The team explored challenges and provided recommendations for improvements in their reports to improve the effectiveness of the program.

On July 19 the Genocide Education team conducted a one-day-session-training at the Army Institute in Kampong Speu Province in order to provide a theoretical and practical framework in relation to DK history and relevant topics including law of war and wider context of global conflicts to approximately 200 army students. The officers and students were asked to explore their understanding of the DK history before beginning the session, and were provided with great insights into KR history and the larger context of Cambodian

history impacted by geopolitical global contexts of conflict. The students also had the opportunity to work in groups on case studies to get a better understanding of the law of war. This is the second effort born out of a collaboration between DC-Cam and the Army Institute to provide additional knowledge on Cambodian history to army officers and students. The first effort took place at the institute in January 2012 with great success.

Please visit the link for the full report:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Cambodian_Army_Grass-root_Approach_in_International_Crimes_Prevention.pdf

From July 23 to 28, the Genocide Education team held a teacher training on the teaching of DK history with 158 pre-service teachers at the NIE. The training will help to bring genocide education to pre-service teachers and help integrate DK history into the national school system. During the six-day training, the teachers had the opportunity to explore the basic historical context of the KR regime (1975-1979), they studied various key concepts of student-centered learning approaches, and interacted with KR history expert David Chandler. The teachers were also challenged to assess their own understanding of learning history and method to deliver their knowledge during practice session. At the end of the training session, they were provided with opportunities to learn about mental health problem resulting from traumatic events during war and genocide presented by Dr. Ka Subonot, Cambodian psychiatrist from the National Mental Health program. Please visit the link for full report:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/NIE_Report_July_31_2012.pdf

- The team held a brief discussion with army officers and students to obtain their understanding and impression out of the training. Regarding KR history, many stressed that they had begun to develop a greater understanding of how the KR movement were able to win, rule the country, and understand the collapse in January 1979. Ms. Luy Sokheang, Mr. Em Sokhom, and Mr. Heng kakada stated that they gained a better understanding with regards to the root causes of Communist Party of Kampuchea, KR movement, its ruling, and governing structure. For other students, they said the KR's ruling was a cradle of painful memory. Ms. Touch Chetra, Mr. Hour Huyly and Mr. Em Sokhom said it is tremendously painful to have such a tragic history happen in Cambodia. One common realization among the ten students was that how tragic the history was, trying to grasp that past was essential. Mr. Khuon Chheang and Mr. Yin Mayan believed in expanding their knowledge to better understand the regime. Both said one should go deeper into international politics and other factors that influenced domestic Cambodian politics.
- After the training at NIE, the team members conducted brief interviews with participants to obtain their understanding and comments on the training. Mr. Sor Vin, pre-service teacher from Takeo who taught at Hun Sen Koh Andet High School, commented that he has gained more knowledge from the training, especially about facts regarding Tuol Sleng and general knowledge on the DK history. He has read books and learned from his parents about the DK history. So, he would like to share his knowledge about the KR times with his students through his teaching and encourage them to talk more to their parents.

6. Contributed to the Understanding of Community History through the Anlong Veng Book Project

In the previous quarters the team of nine DC-Cam staff members made a total of four trips to Anlong Veng District, the last stronghold of the KR and interviewed former KR military commanders, soldiers, cadres and ordinary people. The interviews and the collection of these materials are of great benefit for the Anlong Veng history book, a collaborative project between DC-Cam and the Ministry of Tourism. During this quarter, the team transcribed 100 interviews that equaled 3,856 pages. The team also summarized forty-two interviews and translated twenty-six interviews from Khmer into English for the authors' review.

This quarter the co-authors, Khamboly Dy and Christopher Dearing, have reviewed 281 interviews for the book. The authors have organized the book into eight chapters which examine the origins of Anlong Veng, the KR occupation of Anlong Veng in 1975-1979, the KR escape to Dangrek Mountain, Anlong Veng under the Vietnamese occupation 1979-1989, the KR reoccupation of Anlong Veng in 1990, the internal conflict of DK leadership, the 1998 integration, and Anlong Veng after the integration. The book also looks into people's lives, culture and natural environment of Anlong Veng. The first draft of the book was finalized at the end of August and the authors are currently reviewing the contents.

On July 23 DC-Cam's deputy directors, Dara Vanthan and Kok-Thay Eng, met with the Ministry of Tourism's committee members on updates of the project to preserve and develop historical sites in the Anlong Veng area. Following the meeting, on July 31, DC-Cam sent a letter to the Ministry of Tourism to support the Minister's suggestion to manage and develop two selected historical sites in Anlong Veng area, including Ta Mok's house and Pol Pot's grave. In the letter to the ministry, DC-Cam proposed a first project phase to preserve and restore Ta Mok's house as a research center for Anlong Veng District. DC-Cam added that it would be pleased to establish a partnership with the government to work on the above-mentioned projects in addition to the book on Anlong Veng's community history.

7. Contributed to a Better Understanding of Crimes Committed Under the KR through Case 002's Civil Party Testimonies at the ECCC and Publication of an S-21 Survivor's Story

This quarter, the Center's continued to promote KR survivors' participation in the international criminal court through a testimony of DC-Cam-assisted civil party Mr. Em Oeun. DC-Cam's Victim Participation Project assisted Mr. Em Oeun, civil party from Prey Veng Province, to provide testimony before the ECCC's Trial Chamber in Case 002/001 about his life experiences during the DK regime.

The project objectives have been to improve the historical records of the KR era and to promote national reconciliation. DC-Cam has sought to achieve this goal through two central methods: 1) by verifying the information recorded by victims in the Renakse Petitions completed in the early 1980's, and 2) at the same time encouraging informed victim participation in the trials of the leaders of DK. Detailed reports on the Mr. Em Oeun's testimonies and video footage can be found in the links below:

- <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/blog/2012/08/civil-party-testifies-medicine-and-experimentation-during-regime> (day one)
- <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/blog/2012/08/civil-party-details-political-education-phnom-penh> (day two)

Mr. Em Oeun's brief personal experiences of living through the DK regime:

In early 1977 Oeun's father, chief of the farmer's association of Region 20 of Prey Veng Province, was called for reeducation. Once he left, he never came back again. Kang Nem, a regional office chief, once told Oeun that his father was a stubborn person. He did not listen to anyone, which Oeun thought would be the reason that his father was taken away.

In late 1977 Oeun was forced to marry a woman. He said he had no feelings for the woman so he refused the arrangement. As a consequence of his refusal, Oeun was disqualified from his job as a medical staff at Region 20. He was sent to work with others at Region 20. After two months of being at the base working with other villagers, Oeun was asked once again if this time he agreed to marry Ms. Ung Long, which he dared not to refuse. After his wedding, Angkar would assign someone to his house every day, asking if he was willing to spend his life with Ms. Long. Someone also assigned by Angkar came every day to ask him if he was really afraid and had decided to escape to the forest with his wife.

Further, Chum Mey's book titled *Survivor: The Triumph of an Ordinary Man in the KR Genocide* was published in English and translated into Khmer. The book has been distributed to students at Ohio University through the director of the Center for Southeast Asia Studies, Ms. Christine Su, who asked the students to review and provide feedback in the form of letters to Mr. Chum Mey. Eighteen students and professors commented on the book (See the Appendix F). Ms. Su also asked DC-Cam's director for permission to use the book to teach in her undergraduate class on Southeast Asia. The Phnom Penh Post featured a story about Chum Mey's book publication.



Other DC-Cam Activities

Book of Memory

The Book of Memory project, in the third quarter, recruited nine student volunteers to

read documents and locate names in these documents. The team collected names from 436 documents. All the names were recorded in the worksheet. Of the documents, 264 documents were digitally archived.

Digitalization Project

A small number of documents were scanned using DC-Cam’s own scanner to study a possibility of scanning all DC-Cam documents with existing scanners. It proved to be fairly slow. DC-Cam therefore purchased a high-speed scanner for in-house scanning of our paper documents.

Genocide Education Quality Control

From January, 2011 to June, 2012 DC-Cam, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, conducted quality control work in twenty-four provinces and the capital. After classroom observation, students gave their comments on learning the DK history via questionnaires. There are 1961 questionnaires from students from twenty-two provinces and the capital. To date, survey data from 509 student questionnaires have been entered into our survey database. Over the next quarter the team will complete keying the questionnaires for results analysis on the Genocide Education Project.

III. Group Visits at the Center and Research Assistance

1. Group visits and Visitors

This quarter the Center hosted five group visits. The purposes of the visits were to learn about the Center's mission, its various projects and activities, specifically the way we document the KR history and approach victims and perpetrators. In addition, researchers, teachers, students, reporters, and ordinary Cambodians visited the Center for various purposes, as detailed in the table below.

Date	Number of visitors	From	Occupation
July	122	Royal University of Phnom Penh, Royal University of Law and Economics, Pannhasastra University of Cambodia, Institute of Foreign Language (Cambodia), USA, UK, France, Netherlands, Denmark, Singapore, Australia, Germany, Switzerland, Austria	Students, researchers, professors, lawyers, reporters, business professionals
August	91		
September	67		
Total	280		

- On July 9, a group of thirteen students sponsored by the Center for Khmer Studies came to DC-Cam to learn about its major goals and activities. Ly Sok-Kheang, DC-Cam's team leader, facilitated the meeting. During the 2-hour meeting, topics including the ECCC's proceedings, DC-Cam history, and its activities were actively discussed. At the end of the discussion, Savina Sirik briefly talked to them about some of DC-Cam’s publications and guided some visitors who wanted to do research

in the Center's archives. One week later, two of the participants came to DC-Cam again and asked if DC-Cam would assist their research topic. They were conducting research on various topics, such as survival strategies of the KR and cooperative systems during the DK period.

- On July 20 Caleb Brooks, course instructor for a summer program, *Where There Be Dragons*, from the United States, brought a group of twelve students from the United States and Switzerland to visit DC-Cam. They intended to learn about the Center's mission in documenting the crimes under the DK regime. They met with the director who presented an overview of KR history and Center's work.
- On August 13, a group of twenty-six visitors from Peace Rotary Peace Center based in Bangkok came to visit DC-Cam to meet with the director, tour DC-Cam, and talk to DC-Cam staff about their work. The director introduced the group to DC-Cam's work and activities and answered any questions that they may have had. They had the opportunity to talk to team leaders about each project at DC-Cam.
- On August 14, a group of seventeen students (Telders study group) from the University of Leiden, the Netherlands, visited DC-Cam to learn about the Center's work and its mission. Ratanak Leng, DC-Cam's Film team leader, screened a documentary film *Mass Grave near Pagoda* to provide an overview of the Center's work and generate discussion amongst the students. Then Ratanak led a short discussion with the group. There were some questions posed from the students as follows:
 - o What is your experiences helping survivors to file complaints with the ECCC?
 - o Were many perpetrators killed after the KR collapsed? How many?
 - o What is the goal of this film?
 - o Were all soldiers of the old regime targeted for killing?
 - o Do you have a team working to assist ordinary villagers for psychological relief?

The group then met with DC-Cam's director for a discussion about the Center's overall work and toured DC-Cam's office and talked to project leaders.
- On September 10, more than ten Japanese students and an instructor from the Keisan University, Japan, visited the Center and met with deputy director Kok-Thay Eng to learn about KR history and DC-Cam's project activities. The group then toured the Center and met with DC-Cam's team leaders to learn about each of DC-Cam's projects.

Visitors expressed their appreciation to DC-Cam through emails. The following are impressions from the visitors.

<p><i>August 22, 2012</i></p> <p><i>Dear Mr. Youk Chhang:</i></p> <p><i>On behalf of Rotary Peace Center at Chulalongkorn University, I</i></p>	<p><i>August 29, 2012</i></p> <p><i>Dear Mr. Youk Chhang,</i></p> <p><i>Our study trip to Cambodia has proven a great success and our</i></p>
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<p><i>would like to thank you very much for your kind support and warm hospitality. We learnt so much from your projects/activities during our Cambodia Field Trip.</i></p> <p><i>Thank you for sending us many useful publications as well.</i></p> <p><i>Thank you and best regards,</i></p> <p><i>Sudarat Tuntivivat</i></p>	<p><i>meeting with you contributed to this in an important manner.</i></p> <p><i>We all enjoyed posing questions and hearing you talk about your work and convictions. Thank you very much for providing your story.</i></p> <p><i>Furthermore, I sincerely believe DC Cam's efforts are of tremendous importance for the past, present, and future of Cambodia and the international community in general. So, in addition, please accept my gratitude as an International Law student.</i></p> <p><i>Best regards,</i></p> <p><i>Oskar van Maren</i></p> <p><i>President Telders Study Trip Commission 2011-2012</i></p>
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2. Research Assistance

DC-Cam provides assistance to academics, researchers, and students upon their requests. This quarter the Center received a number of requests from researchers. We responded to more than 100 requests from researchers and students who conducted research on different topics relating to the KR regime and its impact on Cambodian society today. Topics included:

- How Cambodian people remember the KR genocide, particularly the management of the mass grave sites.
- Cambodian-Chinese diplomatic relations before and during DK.
- How the KR organized, trained, supplied and sustained their military institutions.
- Forgiveness and reconciliation after the KR, including different ways in which Cambodian survivors address the issues of forgiveness and reconciliation, particularly in areas where former KR officials and survivors live side-by-side.
- The implications of KR atrocity on survivors' mental health.
- The process of family tracing and its significance for Cambodian people after the KR regime.

-The effects of the KR trials on Cambodians' attitudes towards justice, social reconciliation, and personal healing.

-Women under the KR.

-Social fear, horror representation and social insecurity in Cambodia from 1975 to now.

-Different ways in which the KR guerrillas gained resources and support to wage a war against the Khmer Republic.

-The lived space of mass graves in contemporary Cambodia, how mass graves are integrated into life and landscape. The relationships people have with them, how people work and live on and near to them, what the effects on contemporary lives in Cambodia are, both of survivors (including perpetrators) and of people who never lived through it themselves, how is the past experienced in the present and whether the graves themselves affect this.

-The role of women in pre-conflict and post-conflict Cambodia.

-Comparison of leadership styles between Pol Pot and Lon Nol.

- Hudson McFann, from New York University, United States, conducted research for his master's degree thesis on the relationship between violence and waste, with a focus on how survivors of the DK have articulated a perception that the KR rendered them a form of "human waste". We have provided our assistance in locating documents and using our other resources.
- Joshna Dedman, a PhD student at the University of London, conducted research at DC-Cam for his dissertation on various types of memorialization in contemporary Cambodia.
- Ayumi Nakao, a student from the University of Shizuoka, Japan, conducted research on the topic of genocide education in Cambodia. She spent two days at DC-Cam to read publications and watch two documentary films.
- Joanna Turner-Attwell, an undergraduate student from the UK, interviewed with Savina Sirik for her undergraduate thesis on memory of the KR. DC-Cam assisted her to locate documents relevant to her research topic.
- Miki Otsuka, a master degree student from the Graduate School of International Development in Japan, interviewed Savina Sirik on DC-Cam's activities related to the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum for her thesis research topic, Peace Museum and Reconciliation.
- Elena Lesley, graduate student at Rutgers University, conducted interviews with DC-Cam staff Sok-Kheang Ly and Savina Sirik on her research topic of the way memorials were established and the way Cambodian people have reacted to the memorials.

- Andrew Johnston, PhD student at School of African and Oriental Studies (SOAS), UK, continued his research on 'The Political Genocide of Cambodia, a comparative study'.
- Laura Read, from Columbia University, United States, is based at DC-Cam for about a month starting in late September to conduct her research entitled "Documenting the Ethnic Identity of Victims of the KR."
- John Erling Langeland, a masters student in history at Agder University, Norway, conducts field research in Cambodia in September-October 2012. His research for his masters thesis is titled, "Didactical thinking and post conflict dilemma in Cambodian history teaching," focuses on genocide education at schools in Cambodia. He met with DC-Cam's genocide education team to get a better understanding of teaching of the history of DK in Cambodian schools.

3. National and International Cooperation

DC-Cam, in collaboration with the International NGO Forum based in South Korea, will organize a regional conference on History, Peace, and Reconciliation in Northeast Asia from October 18-20, 2012. During this quarter, in preparation for the conference, DC-Cam recruited ten volunteers for assistance prior and during the conference, prepared invitations for Cambodian participants and speakers, made arrangements for participants' field visits, and other logistical preparation for the conference.

DC-Cam contributed to an exhibition at the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada, by providing approximately ten additional historical images covering the KR history for Ricard Montolio upon his request. The exhibition titled "Observance and Memorial" will run from August 11, 2012 to March 17, 2013.

On September 3, Phnom Penh Municipality agreed to accept DC-Cam's proposal for the Municipality to consider building a woman's statue in a public park in Phnom Penh. The statue representing women is to honor the heroism and courage of Cambodian women and to represent the struggle of women in reconstruction of the nation. The Municipality will discuss with involved ministry figures and experts to identify a location for construction and the style of the statue. On September 20, DC-Cam's director met with H.E. Hab Touch from the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and a few artists to discuss concepts and styles of the statue.

On September 21, 2012, a delegation from Argentina, Tanzania, and Switzerland and representatives from the Royal Government of Cambodia came to DC-Cam to discuss with the director about collaboration in organizing a Fourth Regional Forum on the Prevention of Genocide in Cambodia which is planned to take place in February of next year. The government of Cambodia has agreed in principle to host Fourth Regional Forum. DC-Cam will offer assistance on content and logistical preparations.

Matthew Rullo, a former United States Peace Corps volunteer and current associate with the Women's Rights division at Human Rights Watch, requested DC-Cam to collaborate on a project related to genocide education and reconciliation, specifically the impact and experience of Cambodian women and other marginalized groups.

DC-Cam's director has been invited to be a member for the Syria Justice and Accountability Center (SJAC)'s Steering Committee, a project of the International Research and Exchanges Board. As a member of the Steering Committee, Mr. Youk Chhang will provide broad oversight, strategic vision, and guidance to the organization. Also, the members should advocate for the SJAC for financial, political, and organizational support. Please visit the link for more information <http://syriaaccountability.org/>

IV. Media Coverage

Selected Articles by or Featuring DC-Cam

Khamboly Dy and Youk Chhang were quoted in RFA Khmer and Phnom Penh Post on a discovery of mass graves in Siem Reap.

http://www.rfa.org/khmer/indepth/hundreds_of_human_skeletons_found-08052012063906.html

<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/2012080757859/National-news/mass-grave-uncovered-in-siem-reap.html>

A KR Novel *The Red Heart of Dam Pheng* is one of the most prominent pieces of KR stories used as propaganda in *Revolutionary Youth* magazine in 1973. The story was translated and reprinted in DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth* magazine. <http://www.voacambodia.com/content/red-heart-tells-story-of-loyal-khmer-rouge-soldier/1486005.html>

Savina Sirik contributed to the IntLawGrrls blog about her interview with Kaing Guek Eav, alias Duch, former head of KR S-21 Prison, which can be found at :

<http://www.intlawgrrls.com/2012/09/interviewing-duch.html>

Vannak Sok, *Koh Tral in the KR Regime, Reaksmev Kampuchea*, August 24, 2012

Upon the ECCC's decision to release Ieng Thirith, the seventeen civil parties that were assisted by members of DC-Cam, have shared their opinions concerning her release. Their opinions have been published in the Cambodia Herald, a local news website, and the September issue of DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth* magazine.

<http://www.thecambodiaherald.com/opinion/detail/3?token=OTM5YWRmMmY1NWEyYjQ0ZGM1MDNhNmVjZGI4Yjc5>

Youk Chhang, *When Genocide Justice is Unfair, Lessons can be Learned*, *The Cambodia Daily*, September 17, 2012.

The article is also published in the Phnom Penh Post (Khmer and English) which can be found at:

<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/2012091758738/National-news/when-justice-seems-unfair.html>

<http://www.postkhmer.com/index.php/national/letter-to-editor/86019-2012-09-18-04-33-48>

<http://www.dap-news.com/typography/the-news/49541-2012-09-17-08-41-40.html>

Radio

Radio Australia interviewed Mr. Youk Chhang about the grave uncovered in Siem Reap.

<http://www.radioaustralia.net.au/international/radio/program/asia-pacific/khmer-rouge-era-graves-uncovered/995062>

TV

With the assistance from DC-Cam's team leader Socheat Nhean, a story about Sek Say, a daughter of S-21 prisoner Chan Kim Srun, was broadcasted on CNC TV. Shortly after it was broadcasted, a son of former KR senior leader Vann Piny, called to CNC and said that Chan Kim Srun was his mother.

DC-Cam and CTN produced two stories for a TV program. One is on Youk Chhang's interview about the donation of photographs to DC-Cam by anonymous donors. The rest is about Chuon Reaksa, who just found out that his father was killed at S-21.

On August 30 Socheata Dy OF DC-Cam's Trial Monitor, was interviewed by CTN TV and broadcasted live on CTN and CNC TV about Ieng Thirith's fitness hearing. Socheata discussed expert testimony at the ECCC's public hearing and expressed her opinion on Ieng Thirith's fitness issues.

In September Mr. Ly Nat, DC-Cam's assisted complainant has been interviewed by CTN, a local television station, on the release of Ieng Thirith. The interview was conducted about his view towards the release of Ieng Thirith when the ECCC found that she is unfit to stand trial due to mental health problems. Mr. Ly Nat is a KR survivor who escaped death during the regime because he pretended to be crazy.

V. Research/Translation/Publication

1. Translation and Publication

New publication

A book narrating a story of S-21 survivor Chum Mey, entitled, *Survivor: the Triumph of an Ordinary Man in the KR Genocide* has been published in English and a Khmer version of the book has been translated by a DC-Cam staff member. Please visit the link for the book cover and abstract <http://d.dccam.org/Publication/Monographs/Monographs.htm>

Translation

The design of the *Killings of Cambodia* is partially done. In the meantime, magazine Team Leader Socheat Nhean is editing the translation of the *Killings of Cambodia*. Please visit the link for the book's abstract <http://www.d.dccam.org/Publication/Translations/Translations.htm>

2. Historical Research and Writing

Nean Yin continues to work on peer review comments on his forthcoming TSL history monograph.

Sok-Kheang Ly is researching the social, political, traditional, and religious activities in Cambodia that have contributed to reconciliation for his PhD thesis in Peace and Reconciliation Studies at Coventry University (United Kingdom). Mr. Ly is scheduled to graduate in early 2013.

Khamboly Dy is working on a monograph on the development of genocide education in Cambodia since the 1980s in three parts: the initial efforts in the PRK regime; the challenges of genocide education from 1993 to 2002 at which time genocide study was absent from the school curriculum; and the subsequent formal and informal efforts, including DC-Cam's work and collaboration with the Ministry of Education to conduct training nationwide. This work is for his PhD thesis in Global Affairs at Rutgers University (United States).

Kok-Thay Eng is finishing up his PhD Dissertation on the Cham identities in Cambodia for his PhD degree in Global Affairs at Rutgers University. He submitted the first draft of the dissertation to his advisor.

Dany Long and Truong Huyen Chi will co-edit research on Dak Nong-Mondul Kiri comparative education. This is a comparative research of critical ethnography of education in multi-ethnic highlands of Cambodia and Vietnam. It focuses on the effects of globalization on education in the Pnong communities in both Countries and how that education shapes the younger generations in the communities. Kunthy Seng, Pechet Men, and three Vietnamese researchers will contribute a chapter to the volume. They finished a first draft outline for each chapter.

Christopher Dearing and Khamboly Dy are conducting research on Anlong Veng community education. This research will produce far more than merely a book for Anlong Veng's community education and industry; the vision is, indeed, to create a community education model that can be exported to other communities. DC-Cam aims to use this project as a pilot for developing similar curricula in other Cambodian communities. As stated above, Mr. Dearing and Mr. Dy just finished the first draft of the book.

Farina So is conducting research on Cham Muslims in Malaysia and Thailand: Now and Then, on Asian Public Intellectuals (API) Fellowship funded by the Nippon Foundation. This research is looking at identity and citizenship issues and transnational network within Southeast Asia from July 2012 to June 2013.

VI. Staff Development

1. Advanced Degree Training

Terith Chy completed his MA in criminology studies from Hull University in September, 2012.

Rasy Pheng Pong will graduate with an MA in educational management and leadership from University De La Salle, the Philippines in 2013.

Samphors Huy will graduate with an MA in global studies from Rutgers University in late 2012. She is now admitted into a PhD program at Rutgers University.

Kunthy Seng will be completing her MA in Thai studies from Chulalongkorn University in May 2013.

Sokchamroeun Ly will be finishing her MA in peace and conflict studies from the University of Massachusetts Lowell (UMASS Lowell) in December 2012. Ms. Ly will do a small project on "the Role of the Angkor Dance Troupe in Healing, Reconciliation, and Peace for Cambodian Americans after Genocide."

Suyheang Kry is doing her MA in peace and conflict studies at University of Massachusetts Lowell (UMASS Lowell), which began in September 2012.

Sreinith Ten began her MA in political science at University of Northern Illinois, United States in August 2012.

Sokvisal Kimsroy began his LLM in human rights at Hong Kong University in September 2012.

2. International Training

Thoronkearan Nith was accepted to join the International Conference of ASEAN Young Leaders 2012 in Thammasat University, from August 5 to August 10, 2012.

Prathna Chan has been accepted to participate in a training course funded by Sida (Sweden) on "Human Rights, Peace, and Security" in Sweden from October 15 to November 2, 2012.

3. Participation in Conferences

Farina So attended the *South-South Dialogue on Advancing Domestic Accountability for International Crimes* in Kenya from July 11-13 held at the Fairmont Safari Club, Kenya. This was organized by Kenyans for Peace with Truth and Justice (KPTJ) and funded by Freedom House, USA.

DC-Cam Director **Youk Chhang** participated in a conference *Why Teach about Genocide? The Example of the Holocaust* organized by UNESCO's Regional Consultation in Sub-Saharan Africa. As a discussant, he presented a topic around the theme of the Role of Education in Dealing with Difficult Heritages. News on Mr. Chhang's discussion at the conference can be

found at:
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/genocide-conference-in-south-africa-tackles-questions-of-education/1506679.html>

Samphors Huy presented a paper titled *Cultural Genocide under the KR Regime* at Cambodia Studies Conference at Northern Illinois University, United States, from September 13-16, 2012.



Suyheang Kry presented a paper titled *The need for a Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment-Type Tool in Cambodia Development Strategy* at Cambodia Studies Conference at Northern Illinois University, United States, from September 13-16, 2012.



VII. Permanent Center: The Sleuk Rith Institute

This quarter, the Center's senior legal advisor, Professor John Ciorciari, is in the process of recruiting an international coordinator for the Sleuk Rith planning process. The coordinator will review and update existing rules and principles related to budgeting, accounting, and human resources. Such details will enable the Permanent Center to plan fund allocation and funding proposals for the anticipated activities. In addition, the Sleuk Rith School Team has been waiting for a final approval from the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports to authorize the Center's proposal to open the MA course at the Sleuk Rith Institute. On July 2, the Royal Government of Cambodia agreed in principle for the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and the Center to collaborate on organizing the event for the centennial commemoration of the National Museum of Cambodia. As part of the larger project the Sleuk Rith Museum Team is in the process of recruiting a team of researchers to conduct research relevant to the Museum. Also for this quarter, the team has developed a concept note reflecting museum and exhibition programs in collaboration with Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, the National Museum of Cambodia, and the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts.

VIII. Appendix

Appendix A: List of Cambodian Universities with which the Project has Established Ties

1. Vanda Institute, Phnom Penh
2. University of National Defense, Phnom Penh
3. Phnom Penh International University, Phnom Penh
4. American Intercon Institute, Phnom Penh
5. Norton University, Phnom Penh
6. Human Resources University, Phnom Penh
7. National University of Management, Phnom Penh
8. Royal University of Law and Economics, Phnom Penh
9. Royal University of Fine Arts, Phnom Penh
10. Institute of Foreign Language, Phnom Penh
11. Asia Euro University, Phnom Penh
12. Battambang University, Battambang Province

Mystery surrounds S-21 faces

Joseph Freeman

THE Documentation Centre of Cambodia is trying to confirm the identities of two unnamed Westerners who died at the torture and prison centre S-21 and whose visages surfaced in a collection of recently donated photographs.

The new photos were believed to be the first ever of Westerners to emerge from S-21, centre head Youk Chhang said. Beforehand, there were only confessions that lacked accompanying images.

About 14,000 people were tortured and executed at the Phnom Penh prison, although estimates vary and it is almost impossible to pinpoint an exact count, as many documents were destroyed. Of all those who were imprisoned, however, there were seven known survivors. Only two of them are still alive.

Confirmation of the identities is still pending, but after an initial review that involved ruling out other victims, Youk said the men in the photos could be Christopher Edward DeLance, who was seized while sailing off the Cambodian coast in 1978, and Andre Gaston Courtigne, a former employee of the French embassy, who was arrested more than two years earlier.

"Right now, we are searching



Youk Chhang, director of the Documentation Centre of Cambodia, sorts through recently discovered photographs of S-21 prison victims in Phnom Penh yesterday. HENG CHIVOAN

for DeLance's relatives in the States to confirm the photograph, and we have also been contacted by the French embassy," Youk said.

Four Americans – DeLance, Michael Deeds, James Clark and Lance McNamara – died after being imprisoned in S-21, where they were tortured into confessing to working for the US Central Intelligence Agency.

DC-CAM provided a list to the *Post* of 79 foreigners detained or killed at S-21. There were 11 from Australia, France, the US and New Zealand. The majority were prisoners from Thailand and Vietnam.

Not much is known about

Courtigne. A spokeswoman for the French embassy in Phnom Penh said she could not confirm his identity, and added that an investigation was under way.

The photos were part of an anonymous donation of 1,427 images made to DC-CAM earlier this month.

Youk said the photos, the first of imprisoned Westerners he had ever seen, served as an important legacy.

"The confession is significant, but the photo is a living person," he said.

"This is to tell us that you cannot destroy the human race completely. That's why memory is so powerful." ■

NATIONAL

Duch Unable to Identify Two Western Prisoners From S-21

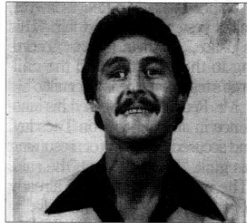
BY DENE-HERN CHEN
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

Former S-21 prison chief Kaing Guek Eav was visited yesterday at the Khmer Rouge tribunal's detention facility by two researchers from the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam), who hoped he could help them identify photographs of two Western men believed to have been jailed at S-21.

The photographs were found among a huge cache of pictures of S-21 victims donated to DC-Cam earlier this month. While most of the photographs depicted Cambodian prisoners and were annotated with their names, two photos showed the faces of unnamed Western men whom DC-Cam has struggled to identify.

However, Kaing Guek Eav, better known as Duch, said he could shed no light on the mystery of their identities, telling the researchers that he had never seen the men's faces before.

He told researchers Sirk Savina, who leads DC-Cam's Living Documents Project, and Eng Kok-Thay, the center's deputy research



DC-Cam

The Documentation Center of Cambodia recently found these two photographs of unidentified Western men in a collection of photos of S-21 victims that was donated to the center.

director, that there were only four Western victims at S-21, reiterating a claim he made at his 2009 trial for crimes against humanity. DC-Cam records show that 11 Western prisoners were kept at S-21.

"There were only four Western prisoners at S-21, only four," said Duch, according to a tape of yesterday's interview. "These photographs [of the two Western men] do not belong to S-21 because Nuon Chea ordered me to destroy all the photos of foreigners at S-21, and I kept only one photo."

He did not say who was depict-

ed in that photograph, describing it only as "a prisoner in shackles."

The researchers also showed Duch the S-21 confession of Andre Gaston Courtigne, a prisoner who was an employee at the French Embassy, and who was originally believed to be one of the men depicted in the photographs. Duch said he did not remember the victim's face or his confession.

DC-Cam director Youk Chhang said that Duch has a "very selective" memory.

"It is a concern for a lot of survivors on how to deal with the past,"

said Mr. Chhang. "Duch does not remember his own file; Ieng Thirith has dementia; Ieng Sary cannot talk; Khieu Samphan lost his voice; sometimes Nuon Chea is in a wheelchair. And [because of this], do we have to forgive them for the bad things they have done to us?"

The two-hour interview yesterday also delved into other topics, such as his hobbies and his adopted religion, Christianity.

"He said that he liked to take photographs and draw [when he was the head of S-21] but he didn't have time," said Ms. Savina. "On several occasions, he took photographs of himself and his family and his colleagues."

Duch, who is serving a life sentence for crimes against humanity and war crimes, also spoke extensively about former South African President Nelson Mandela, who was Christian.

"He said that Nelson Mandela was a prisoner for 27 years but after he came out of prison, he forgave and loved his people and became the leader, and this is because of his religion," said Mr. Kok-Thay.

Appendix D: Duch failed to Identify Two Western Prisoners at S-21

ឆ្នាំទី 20 លេខ 5900 ថ្ងៃ ព្រហស្បតិ៍ ទី 30 ខែ សីហា ឆ្នាំ 2012

ខ្មែរមិនបានបញ្ជាក់អត្តសញ្ញាណជនបរទេស បណ្តឹងប្រទេសពីដែលបានស្តាប់នៅទូលស្តែង

ព័ត៌មាន : មន្ត្រីមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា បានបញ្ជាក់ថា ខុច មិនបានបញ្ជាក់អត្តសញ្ញាណជនបរទេសពីរនាក់ដែលគេទើបផ្តល់រូបថតឱ្យកាលពីដើមខែសីហានេះទេ។

ប្រភពបាននិយាយថា កាលពីថ្ងៃទី២៥ ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ២០១២ បុគ្គលិកមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា ចំនួនពីរនាក់ គឺលោក អេង កុកថាយ និងស៊ីវិសាវណា បានទៅជួបសម្ភាសន៍ដោយផ្ទាល់ជាមួយអតីតប្រធានមន្ទីរស-២១ កាំង ហ្គេតស៊ាវ ហៅ ខុច ដើម្បីស្វែងរកអត្តសញ្ញាណរូបថតជនបរទេសបណ្តឹងប្រទេសពីរនាក់ ដែលទើបផ្តល់ជូនដល់មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា កាលពីដើមខែសីហានេះ។ នៅក្នុងការសម្ភាសន៍នោះ ខុច មិនអាចបញ្ជាក់អត្តសញ្ញាណរបស់រូបថតអ្នកទោសបណ្តឹងប្រទេសទាំងពីរនោះបានទេ ហើយបន្ថែម(ខុច

ថា ជនបរទេសមកពីបណ្តឹងប្រទេសទាំងពីរនាក់នេះ ប្រហែលជាមិនមានឈ្មោះនៅក្នុងបញ្ជីអ្នកទោសមន្ទីរស-២១ ទេ។

ខុច ធ្លាប់បញ្ជាក់ប្រាប់គុណការ និងប្រាប់នៅពេលនេះថា មានអ្នកទោសបណ្តឹងប្រទេសតែបួននាក់ប៉ុណ្ណោះដែលចូលមកដល់មន្ទីរស-២១ ហើយរូបថតរបស់អ្នកទោសបណ្តឹងប្រទេសទាំងបួននាក់នោះត្រូវបាន ខុច ជា បញ្ជីឱ្យដុតបំផ្លាញអស់ហើយ។

គួរបញ្ជាក់ដែរថា ផ្ទុយពីសម្តីរបស់ ខុច តាមពិតមានអ្នកទោសបណ្តឹងប្រទេសយ៉ាងហោចណាស់ពី១២នាក់ដែរ ដែលត្រូវបានបញ្ជូន និងសម្រាប់នៅមន្ទីរស-២១ ហើយសព្វថ្ងៃនេះក៏នៅមានសល់ចម្លើយសារកាត និងប្រវត្តិរបស់ជនបរទេសទាំងនោះមួយចំនួនដែរ។

ប៊ូតិ ព្រីក្ស



ជនបរទេសបណ្តឹងប្រទេសពីរនាក់នេះ ដែលគេជឿថា បានសម្លាប់នៅទូលស្តែង ។
ខុច បដិសេធថា មិនស្គាល់ (រូបថតមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា)

Appendix F: Letters to Chum Mey

9/18/12

Dear Chum Mey,

I want to thank you for writing "Survivor." Your book has opened my eyes to realities I knew very little about and has given me a greater sense of gratitude for my own life here in America.

Your inner strength as a person amazes me. I can't imagine the pain you've endured and the memories you must have. I can only hope that writing this book has helped you to heal. I know you must be a very wise, heartfelt man because of all that you have been through.

The variety of talents you have obtained throughout your life also amazes me. You fixed so many objects and performed so many jobs throughout your life, with seemingly so little training. I really admire your ability to quickly adapt to life's changes and stay strong. This is what helped you to survive and for that I am grateful. Your story will continue to inspire readers and impact lives for years and years after your own.

I also want to compliment you on the organization of your book. That factual information in the second half of the book really helps to put into perspective the reality of the situation. And, of course, your narrative account in the first half of the book is what makes the reality of the genocide come to life.

Thank you for having the courage to write this book and speak with journalists about your experiences. I am studying journalism now in school and it's stories like yours that remind me of why I want to be a journalist one day.

Sincerely,

April Jaynes

OPINION

When Genocide Justice Is Unfair, Lessons Can Be Learned

BY YOUK CHHANG
 The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) recently confirmed that Case 002 accused Ieng Thirith is unfit to stand trial as a result of suffering a progressive form of cognitive impairment. Despite being long-anticipated, this news remains a difficult reality for many victims of the Khmer Rouge to accept.

This is especially true when Ieng Thirith's specific role in the Khmer Rouge movement is considered. She has routinely been mislabeled the "First Lady" of the Khmer Rouge in the international press, a title that is both inaccurate and misleading. Ieng Thirith was not a passive individual who became linked to the Khmer Rouge solely through her status as Ieng Sary's wife and Pol Pot's sister-in-law, but was an influential party member who wielded nationwide power as the regime's Minister of Social Affairs. Indeed, in this role, Ieng Thirith was personally and directly involved in denying Cambodians with even the most basic

of health care during the regime's years in power. Thus, for victims, Ieng Thirith's access to world class health care and multiple medical experts during her detention stands in stark contrast to the improvised and often deadly brand of "health care" she helped the Khmer Rouge impose.

In addition to the special medical attention Ieng Thirith has been receiving, it is also difficult for victims and indeed, all Cambodians to accept the especially vigorous enforcement of Ieng Thirith's rights taking place at the ECCC. Even the most basic defense rights remain a largely abstract concept in Cambodian courts and so the ECCC's statements about fair trial rights and rights of an accused are strange and foreign concepts to the average Cambodian person. Again, the failings of Cambodia's criminal justice system are largely a legacy of the Khmer Rouge's decimation of Cambodia's institutions and civil society, creating a palpable sense of injustice for victims who see Ieng Thirith receiving a level of due process no

Cambodian accused can expect when prosecuted even for minor crimes in local courts.

Yet, even if Ieng Thirith ultimately wins the race against time and accountability and is never prosecuted for her role in the Khmer Rouge, this unfortunate turn of events could still be utilized as part of the larger transitional justice process taking place in Cambodia.

First, Ieng Thirith's unfitness is not fatal to the larger justice-seeking process currently under way at the ECCC in Case 002 and will hopefully reinforce the need for the Court to move forward in the case against other Khmer Rouge leaders with all urgency.

Also, the treatment Ieng Thirith has received can be a symbol of defiant compassion as a powerful counterpoint to the complete lack of compassion demonstrated by the Khmer Rouge regime. Some satisfaction can be salvaged from victims being stripped of the opportunity to hold Ieng Thirith to account in a court of law by refusing to compromise basic fair trial

standards, even in the face of the horrific crimes she stands accused of. Moreover, the complex mental health issues at play at the ECCC can be used to underscore the ongoing mental health problems pervasive in Cambodia that are a legacy of the Khmer Rouge regime.

During the Khmer Rouge period, the regime fought violently against even the most basic of human emotions and saw even the slightest sign of pain, such as a headache, as a symbol of weakness and imperialism. People with serious mental health issues, such as those which Ieng Thirith now suffers, were simply discarded by the regime as symbols of social weakness that needed to be excised. Now, Ieng Thirith is defiantly being shown the compassion that she actively worked to eradicate as a Khmer Rouge minister. While this is a painful lesson for victims, hopefully in the long run it will be seen as a small victory for justice and human dignity.

Youk Chhang is director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia.