First Quarter Report: October-December 2013

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## ABBREVIATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMK</td>
<td>Angkor Mikroheranhvatho Kampuchea</td>
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<tr>
<td>APSARA</td>
<td>Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap</td>
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<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</td>
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<td>CAWST</td>
<td>Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBIO</td>
<td>Cambodian Biographical Database</td>
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<td>CLPJ</td>
<td>Cambodia Law and Policy Journal</td>
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<td>CTM</td>
<td>Cambodia Tribunal Monitor</td>
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<td>DC-Cam</td>
<td>Documentation Center of Cambodia</td>
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<td>DK</td>
<td>Democratic Kampuchea</td>
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<td>DRL</td>
<td>Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor</td>
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<td>ECCC</td>
<td>Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia</td>
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<td>ELBBL</td>
<td>English Language-Based Bachelor of Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>GCHR</td>
<td>Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICJ</td>
<td>International Court of Justice</td>
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<td>IRI</td>
<td>International Republican Institute</td>
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<td>KR</td>
<td>Khmer Rouge</td>
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<td>KRT</td>
<td>Khmer Rouge Tribunal</td>
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<tr>
<td>LICADHO</td>
<td>Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights</td>
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<td>MCFA</td>
<td>Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts</td>
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<td>MoEYS</td>
<td>Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport</td>
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<td>MoU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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<td>OCIJ</td>
<td>Office of Co-Investigating Judges</td>
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<td>PA</td>
<td>Promoting Accountability</td>
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<td>PIR</td>
<td>Public Information Room</td>
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<td>PNC</td>
<td>Passerelles Numeriques Cambodian</td>
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<td>PUC</td>
<td>Pannasastra University of Cambodia</td>
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<td>PVF</td>
<td>Public Village Forum</td>
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<tr>
<td>RULE</td>
<td>Royal University of Law and Economics</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUPP</td>
<td>Royal University of Phnom Penh</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCC</td>
<td>Supreme Court Chamber</td>
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<td>SRI</td>
<td>Sleuk Rith Institute</td>
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<td>TC</td>
<td>Trial Chamber</td>
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<tr>
<td>TSL</td>
<td>Tuol Sleng</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
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<td>VOA</td>
<td>Voice of America</td>
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<td>VPA</td>
<td>Victim Participation Project</td>
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<td>VSS</td>
<td>Victim Support Section</td>
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<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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Summary of Achievements:

- Co-Prosecutors of the ECCC sought for a sentence of life imprisonment against accused Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan at the closing statement hearing which took place from October 16th-31st, 2013.
- The Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia provided an additional contribution of USD1.8 million to bridge the shortfall of funding faced by the Cambodian side of the ECCC.
- Mr. Nicholas KOUMJIAN (USA) was appointed as new International Co-Prosecutor after Mr. Andrew Cayley resigned in September 2013.
- On December 11th-12th, the Trial Chamber (TC) heard the court management meeting publically in order to seek the establishment of the second trial panel to hear Case 002/02. According to its decision dated December 20th, the second trial panel was not recommended to form, and the current TC will seize the case.
- The Legal Response team received several requests from Office of Co-Investigating Judges (OCIJ) and defense lawyers. In response, the team provided documents of 9,484 pages, 1 photo and 1 audio interview to OCIJ and the defense counsels.
- The Victims Participation Project (VPA) team added three more student volunteers to work on the translation of victim participation forms and another five volunteers to work on the transcription of KR survivor story interviews. They achieved the translation of 684 victim information forms and 45 survivor stories, and transcription of 58 interviews.
- The Fair Trial Observation team produced two more volumes of the Fair Trial Observation booklet with 2,000 copies and conducted further three outreach activities at three universities in Phnom Penh and Provinces. A total of 1,650 copies of the Fair Trial Observation booklets were distributed.
- The Witnessing Justice Project will publish the first Cambodia Law and Policy Journal (CLPJ) in early 2014 with the most five interesting articles.
- Cataloguing and Database Management achieved satisfactory progress by entering 704 records; filling 1,100 worksheets; editing 1,399 records; scanning 19,865 pages; listing 510 records; and uploading 1,927 records onto DC-Cam’s website. In addition, three new photos and ten pages of the news-clip were collected and 71 new and rare interviews were conducted in Oddar Meanchey Province.
- The KR History Classroom at Tuol Sleng (TSL) Genocide Museum provided DK historical classes for 39 days to 536 local and international visitors. There are 51 questions collected through all classes.
- The Promoting Accountability (PA) team successfully made two field trips to Oddar Meanchey Province, conducted 71 interviews, summarized 199 interviews, translated 66 interview summaries into English, digitized 425 tapes, and transcribed 13 interviews equal to 547 pages.
- The Genocide Education team transcribed 165 interviews, entered data of 170 questionnaires from teacher training into computer, and concluded one MoU with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport regarding a partnership to implement the Genocide Education Project from 2014 to 2017.
- One ECCC visit by 150 villagers from Takeo, Kampong Speu and Kampong Chhnang Provinces under Witnessing Justice Project. Additionally, other four Public Village Forums (PVF) were held in Pursat, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, and Takeo Provinces.
with the participation of 735 (405 female) students, children, villagers, former KR members, and Co-Prosecutors and their assistants of the ECCC.

- The Public Information Room (PIR) received 246 esteemed guests. Materials distributed free of charge include 244 monthly Searching for the Truth magazines, 152 copies of DK history textbook, 124 copies of Genocide: The Importance of Case 002 booklet, and 160 copies of the Fair Trial Observation booklet.
- This quarter DC-Cam screened A River Changes Course (Kbang Tik Tonle in Khmer) for 2,540 people. The audiences include villagers, students, garment workers, NGO's members, academics, private bank staffers, international audiences, etc.
- A Book of Memory is continuing in collecting names from DC-Cam documents and crosschecking to avoid repetition and finding out whether there are links between those names.
- Website development made further progress this quarter. There are 11,196 visitors who have used DC-Cam’s website.
- The Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (CTM) Project achieved 10 daily reports posted on the blog, 12 hearing days observed, 85 trial footages captured and uploaded, and three outreach workshops conducted during this quarter.
- New publications were not possible for this quarter. However, one new book reached the design stage and another translation book is underway to the printing shop.
- Research for a book on community education and industry in Anlong Veng continued.
- Translating Dr. Kok-Thay ENG’s dissertation entitled “From the Khmer Rouge (KR) to Hambali: Cham Identities in a Global Age” is on the way forward.
- DC-Cam produced and published 9,000 copies of three monthly Khmer issues of Searching for the Truth (issues 166, 167 and 168) and each issue was distributed to all 24 provincial halls and municipality halls, 176 district offices, 1,537 commune offices, 33 government offices, 28 embassies, the National Assembly, the Senate, 3 political parties, 18 universities and libraries, the ECCC, researchers, villagers, students and individual visitors to DC-Cam’s premises.
- Voices of Genocide: Episodes 8, 9 and 10 of Justice and the KR Famine were broadcasted on four radio stations in Battambang, Kampot, and Preah Vihear Provinces and Phnom Penh. Three field trip studies were conducted in Kampong Thom, Battambang and Banteay Meanchey Provinces. Additionally, two live-show broadcasts were aired on National Radio Phnom Penh.
- DC-Cam helped 17 researchers in their research at DC-Cam’s archives.
- DC-Cam participated in four conferences in the USA.
- DC-Cam received one group visit from the International Republican Institute (IRI) and cooperated with some institutions and individual filmmakers.
- One DC-Camer graduated with an MA from Rutgers University and is continuing her PhD studies over there.
- Two DC-Cam staff attended an international training on film and human rights.
- There were 11 local and international media coverage of DC-Cam’s work.
1. The ECCC: Activities and Events

A. Chronological Summary about Activities of the ECCC

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

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

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

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

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

B. Legal Response

In October, OCIJ continued to review documents within DC-Cam’s archives. OCIJ sent a group of four to five field investigators to review 2,349 documents, of which 730 were requested to be scanned. In the end of the month, they sent the same team to review 1,186 documents, of which 154 documents were requested to be scanned. In total, there were 3,535 documents reviewed by OCIJ and 884 scanned that are equal to 5,449 pages that DC-Cam provided to OCIJ. According to OCIJ these documents above are yet to be requested for photocopy or scanning.
In November, the team received the requests from the OCIJ, defense lawyers for suspects in Case 003 and 004, to review documents at the archives of DC-Cam and to scan documents if deemed in need. To facilitate all requests involves a lot of work by DC-Cam’s team leader and staff, including the review of legality, preparation of documents, scanning and returning documents to the archives; and at the same time the team makes sure that nothing is lost during the course of work.

The OCIJ sent a group of three to five investigators to review 1,747 DC-Cam documents, and at the completion of this review, they requested that DC-Cam scan 933 documents. Finally, 933 documents equal to 2,596 pages were scanned and handed to OCIJ.

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

In December, the team received one urgent request from the OCIJ regarding an interview file in audio. In response, the team put it on a CD and gave it to OCIJ immediately. Another request for reviewing 799 documents was put on hold as OCIJ informed us that they were occupied by technical work at their office and the request was to be completed in January of next year.

At the same time, the team received another two requests from the defense counsel for Case 003 and 004 of which one is proceeding forward, while the other one was out of DC-Cam’s capability to accommodate. Finally, the team gave the defense counsel 3 documents equal to 3 pages.

### C. Victim Participation

The meaningful and successful achievement the VPA team has made for this quarter deals with the conclusion of “Special Agreement” with ECCC regarding the ECCC Reparation Program, “five permanent exhibitions on forced transfer and the KR regime”. It is a 16-month project for which DC-Cam serves as subcontractor and ECCC as contractor with GIZ. The report of this activity is covered under the Museum of Memory section.

In this quarter, the VPA team made a considerable achievement in translating into English 684 victim information forms and 45 survivor stories. To assist the transcription of 574
interviews, DC-Cam employed three additional part-time volunteers under the supervision of Mr. Kimroy. Furthermore, they completed 56 interviews.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation of Victim Information Forms</th>
<th>684</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Translation of Survivor Stories</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interview Transcripts</td>
<td>56</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

In addition to our accomplishment mentioned above, our team has done several activities. Firstly, most of our team members – Sep, Nary, Naihor, Sea Ty, Hach, Ly Heng, and Racheat – have written articles for Searching for the Truth magazine and the local newspaper. Most of the articles are being cross-checked and edited by staff writers of Searching for the Truth magazine. Lyda, Malis, Bonavy, Pisey, and Menghong are working on their articles. Secondly, our team members read the confessions and wrote a summary of each confession and helped the magazine team with logistics work. Thirdly, our team also helps to translate journals and edit the English-Khmer translation for both DC-Cam Journal and the observation team. Lastly, our team – Ly Heng and Lyda – has helped and read some KR documents to foreign researchers, following the instruction from Dr. Eng Kok-thay.

D. Fair Trial Observation

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

Fair Trial Observation Booklet

This quarter the Fair Trial Observation team worked on the booklet Issue 24 which focuses on Professor Steve Heder’s testimony before the TC from 9 to 18 July, 2013. Notably, his testimony was sought by parties within only the scope of Case 002/01 regarding forced transfer of the population (phase one and two) and the killing of former soldiers of Lon Nol regime at Tuol Po Chrey in Pursat Province.

The table below presents the testimony of Professor Heder as witness focused by the parties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus by Co-Prosecutors</th>
<th>Focus by Co-Lead Lawyers</th>
<th>Focus by Accused Lawyers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interview with Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea</td>
<td>Transfer of the Population in Phase One and Two</td>
<td>Knowledge of Witness</td>
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<td>Transfer of the Population</td>
<td>Living Condition of People in Liberated Sector</td>
<td>Security Office in Eastern Zone</td>
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<td>Chain of Order and Power</td>
<td>The Meeting at Former Khmer-Soviet Technology School</td>
<td>Genocide against Vietnamese Ethnic Population</td>
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<tr>
<td>Division of People</td>
<td>US Bombardment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measure against Monks</td>
<td>CPK Chart</td>
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<tr>
<td>Questioning on a Book entitled Pol Pot and Khieu Samphan</td>
<td>Role and Power of Khieu Samphan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attacks Launched into Phnom Penh</td>
<td>Power of the Zone</td>
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<td>Election</td>
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<td>Role of Khieu Samphan</td>
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<td>Strategy to Take People from Enemy</td>
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<td>Seizure of Mekong River</td>
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<td>Genocide</td>
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In the meantime, the Fair Trial team has been focused on producing the booklet number 25 which is primarily focused on the whole hearing of the closing statement in Case 002/01. It will be divided into four sections of the arguments made by parties, as follows:

**Co-Lead Lawyers’ Final Statement** laid down significant points as below:

- Five Policies of Joint Criminal Enterprise: Movement of the population, cooperatives and worksites, security centers and execution sites, treatment of target groups and the regulation of marriage.
- Forced Movement of the Population: Forced movement of population in phase one and two.
- Execution of Lon Nol Soldiers at Tuol Po Chey in Pursat Province
- Request for Reparations
- Responses to the Defense’s Arguments

**Co-Prosecutors’ Submissions focused primarily on:**

- Evidence related to crimes allegedly committed during the forced transfer of the population in phase one and two
- Criminal plan of the KR
- Role and position of Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan before, during, and after the period of 1975
- Responsibility and participation of Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan in criminal plans
- Sentencing request

**Nuon Chea Defense Counsel** raised issues and responded to the allegations made by the Co-Prosecutors:

- Injustice of the prosecution against Nuon Chea
- Role and responsibility of Nuon Chea which was nothing connecting crimes
- Execution of ex-civil servants and soldiers of Lon Nol regime
  - Execution taken place before 1975
  - Execution during DK
    - Execution in Phnom Penh
    - Execution on other sites
    - Execution at Tuol Po Chrey
- Forced movement of the population
  - Forced movement in phase one
Forced movement in phase two
- Nuon Chea’s final statement

Khieu Samphan Defense Counsel defended three points:
- Responses to Co-Prosecutors’ allegatons
- Rebuttal to Co-Prosecutors’ responses
- Khieu Samphan’s final statement

In this quarter, there are 1,650 booklets of the Fair Trial Observation distributed to many individual through PIR, workshops and PVFs, and institutions including Devey International University in Battambang Province, Phnom Penh International University, Cambodia University of Specialty, Hun Sen Library at Boeng Trabek High School, French Cultural Center, American International School, Children’s Future and others. The booklets are also available at: 

Observing Trial Proceedings
The team of four Cambodian law-trained staff observed trial hearings on the closing statement by the parties in Case 002/01 for ten days, with time divided as follows:
- Statement by Co Lead Lawyers for Civil Parties consumed 1 day.
- Statement by Co Prosecutors, 3 days.
- Statement by Defense Lawyers for Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, 2 days each.
- Rebuttal statement by Co Lead Lawyers and Co Prosecutors, 1 day.
- Final statement by accused Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, 1 day.

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

Presentation at Universities
- On October 11th, Mr. Chan Pronh joined CTM’s outreach activity at IIC University of Technology in Phnom Penh. In front of about a hundred students there, Mr. Chan presented the jurisdiction and current developments of the trial proceedings at the ECCC, focusing on the closing statement of hearings in Case 002/01 and following with a question-and-answer session. Among other questions, students asked:
  - Why did it take long time to set up the KRT?
  - What are the advantages and disadvantages of the KRT?
  - How many decisions have been reached given the fact that there are both international and local judges worked together?

- On November 15th, Ms. Dy Socheata did the presentation for 89 students at Angkor Khemara University in Kampong Speu Province. Ms. Dy updated students about the ongoing of Case 002 at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)
including:
- Overview of Case 002/01
- Severance order of Case 002
- The 10-day hearings on the closing statement by the parties in Case 002/01

The presentation was followed by a Q&A session with questions below:
- How can justice be served for victims of the KR regime if the accused dies before the judgment is given?
- Can the accused be given capital punishment?
- Why do the courts need to have longer proceedings if everyone knows he committed the crime?

On December 12th, Mr. Cheytoath Lim presented a topic on the ongoing ECCC’s developments to 112 students at Dewey International University in Battambang Province. During the presentation, 250 booklets were also disseminated. The presentation focused on the type of person accused to be tried before the Chambers, the charges, and the types of reparations for KR victims. In addition, Mr. Lim also highlighted the closing of the proceedings in Case 002/01. The Q&A session followed the presentation and many questions were posed as following:
  1. Why was Duch detained by Military Court from 1999 until 2006 without trial?
  2. Will the relatives of the Accused be charged by the Court for what the Accused committed?
  3. What are Case 001 and Case 002? And why were the proceedings at the Court slow in trying the Accused?
  4. Before this the court has sufficient funding to pay for staff, but now, why does the ECCC not have funding to pay? What is the reason?

Dissemination of Information

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

1. What are Crimes against Humanity (Khmer and English) by Lim Cheytoath. This article was published in Searching for the Truth magazine and on DC-Cam’s website.
2. Translating legal expert commentary on CTM website into Khmer, “Case 004 Suspect Denied Case Files Access” by Anne Heindel.
3. The Right Access to Case File, by Chan Prathna, contained 11 pages in Khmer language and published on local newspaper Reaksmei Kampuchea, Observation Booklet and Truth Magazine. This article is available also at http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Right_Access_to_Case_Fil e.pdf
5. Translating article on “The Unknown Cambodian Heroes” by Youk Chhang.
6. "Rule of Evidence in the Context of the ECCC" written by Cheytoath Lim. The 11-page article will be published in Trial Observation Booklet 26th edition and posted on the DC-Cam's public website in PDF format.
7. "Protective Measure" was written by Prathna Chan.

E. Witnessing Justice: The CLPJ

As part of its ongoing Witnessing Justice Project, DC-Cam launched activities in preparation for the publication of the CLPJ as well as activities to promote legal scholarship in Cambodia. The mission of the CLPJ is to promote critical legal scholarship on issues pending before the ECCC as well as other urgent legal, social, and development issues facing Cambodia and the Southeast Asian region. Replacing Christoper Dearing in October, Anne Heindel has continued working on daily basis to move the CLPJ forward.

Engagement with:

- Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE) English Language-Based Bachelor of Law (ELBBL) Deputy Director Zach Lampell about establishing a senior seminar at RULE to assist the journal. Drafted and submitted to DC-Cam a draft proposal for RULE involvement in this year’s Legal Education component of program. Awaiting response about available funding in the Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor grant.
- Charles Jackson (listed on grant as pro-bono editorial advisor) about potential involvement. He did a peer review of Michael Karnavas’s article, will advertise to students/professors at Northwestern University about the journal, and contacted web designer (Ryan Daly) who used to work at Razerfish about designing a new website for $1200.
- Ryan Daly about the new website. Currently working on a concept document for him.
- Randle about distributing information at Toronto and Rutgers, and he agreed. He said he would contribute articles based on his thesis, and suggested a potential author at Toronto.
- Della Sentilles about distributing information to her contacts.
- Shannon Maree (former ECCC intern, legal staff at other tribunals) who is getting a PhD at Sydney University about reviewing/editing articles, advertising for submissions, and other contributions. Her PhD advisor is interested in submitting an article for the second issue.
- Ashlee Stetser about her work with Chris and availability to edit Sharon Beijer’s article for the first journal issue. She will distribute journal materials at Vermont Law School and may also submit an article next year. Dana Swanson about her work with Chris. She is interested in staying involved with the journal and will distribute journal materials at Fordham Law School.
- Socheat about submitting an abridged version of his thesis to the journal. He has agreed.
- Kalyanee about including materials related to the film in the first journal issue. No response as of yet.
- Sebastian Strangio about including an article/advertising his upcoming book on modern Cambodian history. He will likely provide something for the second issue.
- Michael Karnavas about including an article in the journal, and he submitted one he drafted based on his talk at an ECCC legacy conference. It is being peer reviewed by Charlie Jackson and will be included in the first journal issue.
- William (BJ) Shulte about distributing information at the University of Vermont School of Law. He will seek out contributors and may contribute an article.
Thierry Cruvellier to ask for a submission. His book on the Duch trial, “The Master of Confessions,” will be published in English by Ecco, a subsidiary of Harper Collins in March 2014. He sent me the contact information for his editor so we can obtain permission to publish an excerpt in English or Khmer for the second issue.

Judge Lemonde to ask for a submission. He has agreed as long as we provide him the English translation for review in advance.

All five journal authors to introduce myself and determine where edits stand.

Bill Smith about sharing the flier with his colleagues at the ECCC.

An advisor to the Somaly Mam Foundation to ask her to distribute the flier to her colleagues.

In addition, Anne has drafted a new flier for outreach to obtain article submissions and student editors. Yvonne designed it and it is now complete.

Anne provided information on reparations regimes to Joseph Freedman, Phnom Penh Post, for an article in Asia Times.

Anne acquired three articles discussing the impact of the ECCC on families of survivors for the first issue. Anne will draft an introduction.

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

The journal’s anticipated September launch was delayed due to the unexpected August departure of the former international consultant. The new consultant therefore made it a top priority to ensure that the journal had sufficient high quality articles received, peer reviewed, and edited in time for a January 2014 launch. Three new articles were found to supplement the two already in hand, all of which were edited and submitted for translation into Khmer by the end of the quarter. The journal is therefore on schedule to launch in early 2014. The five articles to be published in the first journal are:

- Sharon Beijer, former staff member of the Cambodian Acid Survivors Charity: “Achieving Justice for the Survivors of Acid Violence in Cambodia”
- “Memory and the KRT”: Three essays by young Cambodian women—Fatily Sa, Sreyneath Poole, and Hung Senghul—providing a range of perspectives on their family members’ experiences under the KR regime and reactions to the KRT’s efforts thus far.
- Professor Mark Findlay, Professor of Law, Singapore Management University; Professor of Criminal Justice, University of Sydney, “Sign Up Or Sign Off — Asia’s Reluctant Engagement with the International Criminal Court”
Journal submissions for issue 2 are now being collected. The biggest challenge for the project this quarter has been finding Cambodians who are willing to contribute academic submissions. For this reason the journal is focusing both on outreach and long-term education and capacity building, as discussed below.

As there will be limited hard copies of the journal available outside of Cambodia, CLPJ is building a new website that will provide easy reading access online, as well as provide information about submitting articles and student volunteer editor opportunities. Thanks to Charles Jackson, a former designer from the NYC-based Razorfish Agency has been retained and begun work on the new site for a nominal fee. The new design will emulate the professional look and features of traditional law school journal sites.

This quarter the consultant drafted an updated flier with information about journal submissions and volunteer student opportunities, which was distributed widely to Cambodian NGOs, RULE, American and Australian universities, and former and current ECCC staff and civil party lawyers. This effort is ongoing.

The consultant reached an agreement with ELBBL to host a senior seminar with 12 Cambodian students, through which they would receive intensive training about how to cite and footnote and how to verify the consistency and accuracy of citations. At the same time, they would write short analytical papers with the understanding that those of high quality will be considered for publication in CLPR. Discussions with the Asia Foundation to find an appropriate Cambodian lecturer are ongoing. It is hoped that the first seminar can begin at the start of the next RULE semester in late January 2014.

Translation of Articles: Since receiving the final edits, CLJP had immediately begun the translation process. At the end of December 2013, the three essays by Fatily Sa, Sreyneath Poole, and Hung Senghul and the article by Sharon Beijer had been translated. The editing process of the two articles will start in early January 2014. CLPJ translation team already started the translation of the remaining three articles.

2. Documentation

A. Cataloging and Database Management

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Numbers of Records</th>
<th>Number of Page (From)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entering data (CBIO)</td>
<td>60 records</td>
<td>D44780-D44840</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Filling worksheet | 1,100 records | D45860-D46860
--- | --- | ---
Edit English spelling on worksheet | 1,399 records | L03372-L03773, L04176-L04778 and L02568-L02969
Entering the edited data in Khmer and English | 644 records | L02970-L03572, L02568-L2604, and L04049-L04055
Scanning | 3,480 original records (3,247 records of “I”, 196 records of “TSL”, and 37 records of “J”) | I06688-I09953 equal to 5,951 pages and TSL4801-TSL4977 and TSL5246-TSL5264 equal to 3,335 pages and J confessions equal to 1,400 pages. **Total pages: 10,686**
| 1,882 records | D collection equal to 8,919 pages (for ECCC)
| 69 photos from TSL | 69 photos
| 4 notebooks | 91 pages
| 4 KR magazines | 169 pages
Listing documents | 510 | D46350-D46860
Upload index of documents onto DC-Cam’s website | 1927 records | D44723-D44650

In part of collecting new documents, DC-Cam collected three new photos of Cambodian Refugee Camp, taken in the period between 1978 and 1980, from Lin Joyce and ten other images of news-clips and media correspondences. In addition, PA added 71 more interviews to the documentation.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number of Visitors</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>155 (73 women)</td>
<td><strong>Asia</strong>: Cambodians from different provinces, China, Japan, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, Hong</td>
<td>Students, villagers, monks, tourists, reporters,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>206 (102 women)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>175 (82 women)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kong, S. Korea, Vietnam, Maldives, Mayotte, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and Malaysia.

Europe: Germany, Sweden, England (United Kingdom), France, Poland and Denmark.

Latin America: America

Africa: None.

The questions below were raised during the classroom visits:

1. Why did the world recognize the KR after they fell from power?
2. Did the KR plan to evacuate and kill people in advance? Is this case the same as the Jewish Holocaust when the Nazi planned it?
3. Was S-21 used to imprison only KR cadres?
4. Why the KR kill people?
5. Why did the KR kill so many of their own people?
6. What happened to Pol Pot?
7. Why did they hate the Vietnamese so much?
8. Why did they tell prisoners not to mention about Kampuchea Krom?
9. What are the repercussions of the KR genocide on Cambodia today?
10. Are there other mass graves nearby besides those at Cheung Ek killing fields?
11. When the Taliban first controlled Afghanistan, the way they led the country was similar to the KR’s rule. What do you think?
12. Where is Pol Pot now? Did he die?
13. Are the KR now living among the people? Do they hold any power in the government?
14. Did the KR kill the children?
15. Why did the KR kill the kids in TSL?
16. One participant, an American lady, who came to Cambodia in 2004 and heard about the KRT, raised a question, what is going in the KRT now?
17. Do I think that education will help develop the country?
18. Does our program provide information to the younger generation about KR history?
19. Do I expect that the students who read and learn from the DK history book will help to develop the country?
20. How much do they learn from the DK book and can they use the knowledge from the book to develop the country? And how many years do I think that it will take for Cambodia to be changed?
21. Did the government sponsor the program?
22. Why the government did not sponsor the program?
23. How many survivors survived from TSL prison?
24. Why did women in the regime have short hair?
25. How big was the KR government?
26. Are the mass graves in the provinces still there and not built on?
27. Was Pol Pot in control of everything?
28. What happened to him afterwards?
29. Were children rescued from S21?
30. How big was the KR army?
31. Did the people know about KR brutality before they came to Phnom Penh?
32. How long did the KR represent Cambodia’s seat at the UN?
33. Were foreigners sent out of Cambodia by the KR?
34. Are people still talking about the genocide today?
35. How did you learn about the genocide as a child?
36. Why are there few mass graves in the northeast?
37. Are former KR now still living in their villages?
38. Which countries supported the KR before, during and after 1975-1979?
39. Was the Vietnamese military action an invasion or liberation?
40. Why did Vietnam and the KR fight as they were communists?
41. How did the KRT come to be?
42. Why did the KR not destroy all documents from S21?
43. Why did the two communist brothers fight (the KR and the Vietnamese)?
44. Did the Vietnamese know about the killing when they invaded Cambodia?
45. How did the KR evacuate Phnom Penh?
46. Are former KR afraid to meet with other people?
47. Where are former KR living?
48. Are members of the current government former KR?
49. Are people now taking revenge against former KR members?
50. Do you invite survivors to speak in the class?
51. Is Cambodia now corrupt?

Selection of Visitor’s Comments after Classroom Visits

- Thank you for the class and lecture. It was very helpful being able to ask any questions about the KR. Germany
- Thank you so much for all the informative information. Very well presented. Good luck with your teachings in schools and colleges. Keep up your amazing work. Steven Clark, England.
- Thank you for the talk and film. It was very informative. It is very important that this story be told to other people form all over the world so we knew the truth of what occured and also where the trial is at now.
- Very informative movie and discussion. The atrocities that have taken place here, a former high school, are untenable. To be able to teach people, invite them into this place, give them information to help ensure an effort of will that is story in
C. PA

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

PA Database

In this quarter, the PA team made 199 interview summaries of Kampong Cham Province (in Khmer language) and entered them into the database. The Team has further succeeded in translating 66 database records into English.

Transcription

In this quarter, they continued to digitize Victims of Torture interview audio tapes into MP3 format file. There were 425 tapes done. In addition, the team transcribed 13 PA interviews of former KR cadres equal to 547 pages.

Field Trip

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

Site background

Trapeang Prasat District was part of Anlong Veng area before the KR integrated into the Royal Government of Cambodia in 1999. After the integration, the Cambodian Government created two new districts of Oddar Meanchey Province. One is Anlong Veng and another is Trapeang Prasat. Most of the current residents in Trapeang Prasat District are the former soldiers and their families who had moved in from former KR military base called “1001”. It located at Tonle (river in English) Lpov (pumpkin) area near the Cambodia-Thai-Lao border. The base was under the command of Son Sen (former Defense Minister in DK regime and assassinated in 1997). Since the Vietnamese soldiers occupied the area along the Cambodia-Thai border in 1985, the KR forces of “1001” had moved into Thai territory, opposite to Anlong Veng District. The forces merged themselves with Ta Mok’s after Son Sen went to control the area of Pailin (now Pailin Province) and Sampov Loun (now one of the districts in
Battambang Province) in the late 1980s. However, the KR forces of Division 801, 920, 417, including their families who were loyal to Pol Pot moved and settled in Trapeang Prasat District after the last internal conflict between Ta MoK’s and Pol Pot’s forces broke up in 1998.

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

**Example of PA Interview Summaries**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3) Sim Chamraen, female, is 56 years old and lives in Prey Sa-ak Village, Trapeang Prasat Commune, Trapeang Prasat District, Oddar Meanchey Province. Chamraen’s husband is Ros Phan, 55 years old. She has four daughters and two sons. Currently, she is a member of Trapeang Prasat District Council.

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

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

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

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

3. **Public Education and Outreach**

   A. **Genocide Education**

Transcription

Among 174 interviews, the team typed 165 interviews in transcription equal to 2,041 pages. To date, the team has nine interviews left to be completed. The interview is a part of quality control work to assess the effectiveness of the teaching KR history in the classroom. The interview questions were designed to inquire reaction and challenge from students, teachers and students’ parents.

**Enter Survey Data**

The team collected 170 questionnaires, 510 pages, from the teacher training in Kampong Thom Province on September 23-28, 2013. As a result, these questionnaires were completely entered into survey data (http://www.surveymonkey.com). The training used
pre- and post-surveys to test participants’ knowledge of the KR history and their knowledge on pedagogy methods. Out of 100 participants, the team selected five participants (four male and one female) at random as the control group. The control group was not allowed to participate in the entire training session. The purpose of this method is to evaluate the training effectiveness by comparing the trainees who received the knowledge from the training to the control group who did not attend.

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

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

Preparation for the Training in Battambang

The Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) in collaboration with the Ministry of Education will conduct the twelfth commune teacher training located in Battambang Regional Teacher Training School in Battambang Province with 100 participants from Battambang and Banteay Meanchey Province. The format and structure of the training will be the same as previous trainings. The core documents for the training will include the textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*, and Teacher’s Guidebook. Other supplementary materials were magazine *Searching for the Truth*, booklet *Case 002* and *ECCC Trial Observation*. The team will screen several films such as *Behind the Wall of S-21, Prison in Prey Veng, Baset*, and *TSL*, and *Cambodian Children*.

In addition to the achievement above, the team members helped conduct two field trips with PA team to interview former KR cadres in Trapeang Prasat District, Oddar Meanchey Province. Besides the interview, the team also collected new documents, including diaries, photos, textbooks, and others materials at that time for DC-Cam archives.

**B. Witnessing Justice: Public Village Forum (PVF)**

**ECCC Visits**

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

Report:

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

Immediate impact can be found at the following online media:

PVF in Leach Commune, Kravanh District, Pursat Province

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

The choice of Leach Commune\(^1\) stemmed from its special linkage to the mass exodus of April 17 people and other inhumane acts there. KR's triumph on April 17, 1975 and nearly four-year rule (1975-1979) lifted up worker-and-farmer class, empowering many of its cadres believed to be low educated. In many cases, they acted violently and arbitrarily against the people, especially the April 17 people, under their control. Arbitrary torture and subsequent deaths could be sometimes attributed to minor mistakes such as stealing food and breaking cooperative's property or committing anti-revolutionary acts. These issues would be the core themes in the forum before hearing their opinions of who should be blamed and their overall reactions to the forum.

Report:

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

On November 20th, a PVF was held in Koas Kralah Commune, Koas Kralah District, Battambang Province. It has involved 60 students (30 female) from Koas Kralah High School and 45 villagers (25 female) and teachers. The forum turned its attention to the historical facts related to the forced transfer of the population called ‘Easterners’ or ‘Blue Scarf People’ which was a consequence of the deep distrust among the KR echelons. It also touched upon whether the brutal treatments and executions could be tantamount to the commission of genocide, according to Gregory H. Stanton's "The 8 Steps of Genocide." There were selective feedback from participants.

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

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

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

**Photos:**

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

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

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

**Report:**
Photos:

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

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

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

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

1. It's been over thirty years, why is it important to try the KR leaders? Why wasn't the bombardment during the course of 1970-75 discussed or prosecuted at ECCC?
2. Is there any specific date to mark the end of the trial process or is it just going on forever?
3. There were evacuations. The regime left more than two million people dead. Given the horrendous scope, should there be a trial of those former KR cadres in Cambodia?
4. How long will the court delay its work? Does the court worry about the possible death of the victims? Can the court speed up?
5. What did the Cambodian people suffer during the KR period?
6. The living condition of the Cambodian people varied from one place to another. Was it the real intent of those KR leaders or merely the low-level KR cadres who acted on their whim?
7. Would pro-KR countries be tried in a court of law?
8. After 1979, the KR occupied UN’s seat. Did it know what happened in Cambodia? Are there any countries experiencing similar tragedies?

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

Report:  

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

C. PIR

The PIR serves as a home for the public to access information and documents held in DC-Cam’s archives. It functions in multiple ways similar to a library, meeting hall, reading hall and so on. In this quarter, PIR received 246 esteemed guests.

PIR’s guests include Cambodian remote villagers who came to search for their loved ones lost during the KR regime, students, teachers, foreign researchers and interns. Some of them spent up to two weeks in the PIR for their research.

The PIR’s guests came from Keisen University, Macquarie University, Swansea University, Wall Street Journal, Foreign Policy Initiative, Phnom Penh Post, Voice of America (VOA), Pannasastra University, University of Tasmania, and Rajbhat University, ECC, URPP, Duke University, University of Glassow, Denmark, University of Cambodia, Institute of Foreign Language, Norton University, Santhormouk High School, Cambodia Organization for Living and Training, Australia, National Museum, Apple INC, Sweden, Bophana Center, Nagoya University, East
China Normal University, City University of Hong Kong, Switzerland, the Netherlands, UC Berkeley and Svay Rieng Province.

The topics of interest to researchers, and that they paid attention to, include communist moments in Southeast Asia, Victim Participation in ECCC, evacuation in Southwest Zone during KR, post genocide Cambodian literature, memory of Pol Pot, the impact of KR to today Cambodia’s life, and Cambodia Visual Culture.

Materials distributed free of charge include 244 monthly Searching for the Truth magazines, 152 copies of DK history textbooks in Khmer language, 124 copies of the outreach booklet “Genocide: The Importance of Case 002”, and 160 copies of KRT observation booklets which describes daily proceedings at the substantive trials of the KRT’s TC.

**D. Film “A River Changes Course” (Kbang Tik Tonle)**

In October, a discussion guide for the twelve award-winning film “A River Changes Course” was designed so that audiences can use for a variety of purposes. The discussion guide is available at http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/pdf/A_River_Changes_Course_Discussion_Guide.pdf

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th># of visitor</th>
<th>Name of institution</th>
<th>Place of screening</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/7/13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Huston, Texas</td>
<td>DC-Cam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/7/13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pannasastra University</td>
<td>DC-Cam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/8/13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>University of Tasmania</td>
<td>DC-Cam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/11/13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Art team and DC-Cam’s new volunteers</td>
<td>DC-Cam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>10/30/13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pannasastra University</td>
<td>DC-Cam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/31/13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Robert Carry, USA</td>
<td>DC-Cam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/4/13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Asian Outreach of Cambodia</td>
<td>AOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/5/13</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>Mr. David Peck and his group from Speroway, Canada and Villagers in Tameng Village, Prek Antash Commune, Pong Rieng District.</td>
<td>Prey Veng province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/10/13</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>AMK Microfinance Institution</td>
<td>Koh Pich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/11/13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>LICADHO, Oxfam, CAWST and Pact</td>
<td>DC-Cam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/12/13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Australian students</td>
<td>DC-Cam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/28-29/13</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>Preah Sihanouk people</td>
<td>Preah Sihanouk Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/01/13</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>PUC (see reaction at <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oBKsYZb00Es">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oBKsYZb00Es</a>)</td>
<td>PUC, Phnom Penh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/08&amp;09/13</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>International visitors</td>
<td>Amantaka Hotel, Luang Prabang, Laos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/12/13</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Children’s Future International: Mlop Daem Po and Lighthouse Organization</td>
<td>Phnom Penh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/20/13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y Dang Troeung, researcher from Hong Kong</td>
<td>DC-Cam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Memory Remains Beyond KR Trial**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cambodia Youth Contemplates Positive Outcome of KR Trial

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Taing Sokcheng from Takhmao High School says that: We must not forget what happened because what it [the regime] did was brutal. If we let them go and if we did not prosecute the executioners our society will remain lawless. In fact, it is important to find out what those four leaders and their conspirators did. It is crucial to put the perpetrators on trial.
Sok Tam from Takhmao High School says that: We must not ignore this topic because we must not follow their experience and path. The next generations of Cambodians must not follow their model.

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

Tuos Sothea from Takhmao High School says that: I learned of the sufferings of Cambodians during the regime.

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

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

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

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

Sao Sreypeou from Takhmao High School says that: This [trial] prevents us from following the footprint of the KR leadership. From the best of my knowledge, the KR brought nothing but suffering to their own citizens.

Sok Tam from Takhmao High School says that: We fear that regimes such as the KR regime would take place again. Therefore, it is important that we study the pros and cons of such regimes. In doing so, our future leaders would not let such a regime to ever emerge again.

Tuos Sothea from Takhmao High School says that: It is important that youth, particularly high school and university students, study the KR regime, because it enables us to know ourselves and history.

The video clips are available at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rpwM9Bk9AoY; http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xafqCuGPJEs; and http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iInjh3pchyY
On December 7-12, 2013 on behalf of DC-Cam’s Director, Ms. Sa Fatily took a River Changes Course to join Luang Prabang Film Festival in Laos where the US Ambassador, Laos Ministers, filmmakers and visitors, a total of 1,500 people took part in the Festival. The Festival focuses on film industry in ASEAN countries and encourages foreign filmmakers to shoot their films of this area of the world.

E. Book of Memory

Although the Book of Memory Project is facing a significant shortfall of financial support, significantly the related progressive work is underway. One full time staff is tasked to move forward with the help from current and anticipated volunteers. They are compiling a book of records of names of those who died under the KR regime from 1975 to 1979 and those who disappeared during that period. They continued to crosscheck names collected from DC-Cam documents to avoid repetition and to find out whether there are links between those names.

In October, they input into computer 195 worksheets, including the names and biographies of 31 people who died under KR regime.

In November, the team edited information of 600 deceased victims who had been reported by their relatives. The team is also preparing an alphabetical list of S-21 prisoners. These names would then be used, with additional information from the confessions, for the book of memory. The team counted 7,193 names from S-21 which are being prepared.

In December, the team received information about three people who died under the KR. The team also read 30 confessions and wrote a short summary of each prisoner for inclusion in the book of memory.

The team also collected volunteer application forms from university students. These applicants will be shortlisted and selected for five volunteer positions for the book of memory project. They will be selected for three months working from January to March.

F. Website Development

DC-Cam’s website is being updated regularly with postings on new developments, such as every issue of Searching for the Truth magazine, Observation booklets, chronology of the ECCC, information about DC-Cam’s activities (photos, reports etc.), and updates on the Sleuk Rith Institute (SRI).

For this quarter, the number of visitors who visited DC-Cam’s website reached 11,196 people, of which 63.24 % were new visitors and among those were 3,510 visitors in the USA; 3,828 in Cambodia; 374 in Germany; 306 in Australia; 240 in Japan; 304 in France; 186 in Thailand; 346 in UK; 301 in Canada; and 141 in the Netherlands; and the rest represented a small number in other countries in the globe.

The following highlights the contents posted on the website.

**The CLPJ (www.camodialpj.org)**
The SRI website (www.cambodiasri.org)

- http://cambodiasri.org/school/undergraduate_program.php
- http://cambodiasri.org/sleukrith/strong_internation_support.php
- http://cambodiasri.org/research/the_preah_vihear_times.php
- http://cambodiasri.org/research/photography.php

The DC-Cam website (www.dccam.org)

About DC-Cam

- http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/Annual.htm

Archives/Documentation

- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Chronology.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/Films.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/pdf/KR_Film_List_Updated_by_DC-Cam.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Former_Kh_Rouge.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Ma_Sivorn.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Meun_Vet.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Phan_Phal.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Prak_Yut.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Prohn_Tom.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/To_Sem.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/UL_Hoeun_1_and_2.pdf
http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Press_Release_16_December_2013.htm
http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Former_Kh_Rouge.htm
http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Sok_Rom.pdf
http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Sok_Rom_ENG.pdf

**ECCC Trial Observation/CTM**
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/What_are_Crimes_Against_Humanity.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_Website_at_IIC_on_October_11_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/ECCC_Trail_Observation_Bulet.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/What_Are_Crimes_Against_Humanity_EN.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM_at_Angkor_Khemera_University_of_Kampong_Speu_Province.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Khmer_Version.htm

**Genocide Education**
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Commune_Teacher_Training.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Tenth_Commune_Teacher_Training_September_07-12_2013.htm
Magazine Searching for the Truth
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh_magazine.htm

Community Radio: Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Audience.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Photos/A_Trip_to_Fomer_Khmer_Rouge_1st_Ja
  nuary_Dam_in_Kampong_Thom_Province/index.html
  df
  df
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Im_Chanboracheat_Phnom_Pe
  nh.pdf
  df
  df
  df
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/A_Trip_to_Kamping_Pouy_Basin_Battamban
  g_Province.pdf
- http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/DC-
  Cam_Radio_Episode_10_Final.mp3
Living Document: Witnessing Justice

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Living_Documents.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Khmer_Rouge_Crimes_on_the_Easterners.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Building_Democracy_in_Cambodia_through_Legal_Education/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kampong_Thom_Province.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/A_Trip_to Former_Khmer_Rouge_Kampung_Puoy_Basin_in_Battambang_Province/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_Website_to_Students_at_Angkor_Khemara_University_Kampong_Speu_Province_November_15_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presentation_CTM_Website_to_Students_at_Dewey_International_University_In_Battambang_on_12_12_2013/index.html

Interns: DC-Cam Summer Legal Associates


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

**Trial Blogs**

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

**Hosting Video of ECCC Proceedings**

In October, the CTM team attended a total of ten hearing sessions at KRT’s CT concerning the closing statement by all parties in Case 002/01. During that period, they produced 80 footages of the CT’s trial proceedings (in Khmer, English, and French—the court’s official languages). All 80 footages have been posted and are available at [http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/multimedia/trial-footage](http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/multimedia/trial-footage)

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

**Backing up ECCC Documents**

In October, the team backed up 120 files of documents in Khmer and English from the ECCC’s websites by storing those files in the external hard-drive.

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

In December, the team backed up 852 files of the document in Khmer, English, and French, and 171 photos, and 18 mp3 files of their weekly radio into hard drive. The team also printed 20 pages of the document requested by Cheytoath Lim for his research and writing.

**Translation and Posting of CTM Articles**

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

2. Legal Commentary: Lawyer’s Fees Dispute Decision Highlights Administrative Irregularities in Case 004, by Anne Heindel, August 15, 2013.
4. Legal Commentary: Case 004 Suspect Denied Case File Access, by Anne Heindel, 30 September, 2013
5. Co-Prosecutors’ Request Clarification of the Scope of Case 002/01 Charges, by Anne Heindel, 10 Sep, 2013

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

CTM Website Screenings

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

**Comment from students:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Comment from students:**

**Khen Thorn, 20 years old**  
Studying the KR history shed light on my knowledge on the regime, and it made me feel sympathy towards victims of the KR. The tribunal could allow a chance for victims to listen to the account of the KR leaders. I would like to pray for peace for my country.

**Meas Srey Khouch, 18 years old**  
The KR deprived food and freedom from the people. Compared to the present life, it is hurtful for the old people.

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

**Seng Socheata, 19 years old**  
This workshop is very important for me. It taught me the importance of learning my own history. I am Cambodian and my family is also victim in the KR regime. Previously I learned only about Hitler regime that killed many people. But when I saw the film screened by the team, I realized that my country also experienced the mass killings.

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

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

**Report:**  

4. **Research, Translation, and Publication**

**A. New Publications**

Some parts of the upcoming book *When Duch Laughs* were revised and forwarded to Professor Alexander Hinton at the University of Rutgers, Newark, for review and final proof reading. The book will be published together with survivor stories, rare photographs from S-21, Duch’s recent photographs, and the transcripts of Duch’s recent interview conducted by Savina Sirik and Dr. Kok-Thay Eng in 2012. For this quarter, the book reached the design stage and hoped to be published in the next quarter or so. In addition, the translation of *The
**Killing of Cambodia: Geography, Genocide and the Unmaking of Space** from English to Khmer language (320 pages) is underway at the printing shop and the copy of the book will be available in January 2014.

**B. Historical Research and Writing**

Mr. Yin Nean who is an archivist at DC-Cam continued writing his book on a history of S-21’s transformation as a genocide museum. He completed a first draft and the book is being reviewed by DC-Cam research director Dr. Kok-Thay Eng.

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

- **Professor JoAnn Lutz** from Texas A&M University’s Department of Political Science who is conducting her research on KR’s foreign policy. Professor Lutz has been affiliated with DC-Cam in the past few years in her research on various topics about the KR history.
- **Ken Finis** is a post graduate research student at Macquarie University in Sydney, Australia. He wrote to DC-Cam to enquire whether there might be any opportunities for research or internship with DC-Cam in early 2014. He was particularly interested in the issue of the effects of trauma on the next generations and culturally appropriate efforts towards healing.
- **Adam Kochanski** is a PhD candidate of School of Political Studies at the University of Ottawa. His research focuses on the use of community-based transitional justice processes in post-conflict societies.
- **Timothy Williams** is a lecturer at Marburg University in Germany and he was doing his PhD at the Free University in Berlin. His PhD research is on the topic of perpetrators in genocide, focusing on the ordinary people, not the leaders of the genocide.
- **James Nakis** is currently undertaking a Masters (by research) at La Trobe University, Australia. His research focused on the ECCC, and, specifically, non-governmental organisations and their role in assisting survivor-victims participating at the ECCC.
- **Rochelle Braaf** was an international advisor of the Australian Volunteer for International Development. Her research focused on gender-based violence against ethnic minorities under the KR.
- **DC-Cam** continued to host Reiko Okawa, an associate professor from Meiji Gakuin University, Japan, who is conducting her research on Islam in Cambodia. In this process DC-Cam assisted her in identifying interviewees, making field trips and locating relevant documents.
- **The Rise and Fall of Maoism: A Revolutionary History of China and Rouge Khmer** is available in Chinese language. See in Appendix G.
- **David Rao** is an undergraduate student at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota, USA. He is currently pursuing a research project looking at the contrasting attitudes towards the memory of the KR between Cambodians and Cambodian-Americans, and would appreciate the opportunity to conduct research with DC-Cam materials, specifically any written communications between family members or friends during or after the KR regime. He will be visiting Cambodia in December 2013 and January 2014 for this research.
- **Pierre Beauregard** is an associate professor in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures at National Taiwan University. He is doing a research on Canadian writer Madeleine Thien’s most recent work Dogs at the Perimeter. This novel focuses
powerfully on the connections between Cambodia and Canada during and after the KR regime. In his research so far, he found some DC-Cam publications in Taiwan but it was not enough. He hoped to consult the full range of DC-Cam publications and archives to get a better sense of Cambodia in the 1970s.

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

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

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

- Tom Reeves is currently a student at Newcastle University in England in his final year. He plans to write his dissertation on Cambodia, specifically the KR regime. He has been using DC-Cam’s website for his research and found it a brilliant resource. He later enquired about more resources that are not posted on the website and could be sent to him as soft copies. He welcomed information in English. Unfortunately DC-Cam was able to provide him with limited amount of English archival information. This is an area
where DC-Cam has been trying to address through digitalization and translation projects. These projects have not been completed. Tom was keen to see if there have been cadre interviews translated as he was interested in tackling the issue of guilt.

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

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

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

C. Translation and Publication of Books

DC-Cam continued with translation of English materials for Khmer readers. The team identified several translators in preparation for translating Dr. Kok-Thay Eng’s dissertation entitled “From the KR to Hambali: Cham Identities in a Global Age” which is funded by the Swiss Confederation represented by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, acting through Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, SDC Representation Office Phnom Penh. This dissertation has 416 pages long in double space. The expected final outcome of this project is 3,000 copies published.

In this quarter, DC-Cam identified that even though the translation of Ann Frank book was out of stock, people are still interested in having them displayed at schools in Cambodia.

5. Magazine, Radio, and Television

A. Searching for the Truth

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

In October, the magazine covered the story of DC-Cam’s announcement to assign Zaha Hadid to design new SRI and some articles related to closing statements at the ECCC
between October 16 and 31, 2013. In the letter section, DC-Cam’s announcement was published along with the brief biography of Youk Chhang and Zaha Hadid. Also in the letter section, an article by Anne Heindle about the future of possible trials at the ECCC was published. In the Documentation Section, we continued publishing the speech of Pol Pot and the confession of a former prisoner at S-21, who was a former secretary of Chamkar Leu District and deputy secretary of Region 42. In the History and Research Section, three articles were published. Two of them were about the lives of two Cambodian men who lived through the KR regime and who visited the KRT during the closing statement trials. In legal section, we published Episode 8 of radio program on Frank case and the updated information from ECCC about rice distribution. Also, we published an article about the definition of crimes against humanity. In the Debate Section, we published articles about case files in Case 004. In Family Tracing sections, we received two articles. One of them was written by a KR survivor and another one was written by a former volunteer staff who worked with Cambodian refugees in Thailand in 1979. See the table of contents below.

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| Editorials/Letters | 1. Zaha Hadid to Design SRI.  
                      | 2. What is Next for the KRT?                                                  |
| Documentation    | 3. Speech of Comrade Representative of the Communist Party of Kampuchea during the 9th anniversary of Cambodian Revolutionary Soldiers.  
                      | 4. Confession of Nuon Reoun, Secretary of Chamka Leu District and also Deputy Secretary of Region 42. |
| History and Research | 5. Political Relations between DK and People’s Republic of China.            
                             | 6. A Former KR Solider wants the KRT to Continue Prosecuting other Defendants. 
                             | 7. Tim Yong: Life cannot be the Same as Before.                              |
                      | 9. What is Crime against Humanity?                                            |
| Debate           | 10. What does Closing Statement Mean?  
                      | 11. Case 004 Suspects Denied Case File Access                                 |
| Family Tracing  | 12. Pumpkin Prisoner.  

A Cross-Generation Reflection on the KRT

Sreyneath Poole

The questions that always come up when one discusses the KRT are “what is the significance of the Tribunal to the regime survivors, the people of Cambodia, and the nation as a whole?” and “can justice be served?” Different people have different opinions and no matter what the opinions are, from a historical point of view, what happened and will
happen at the Tribunal plays a significant role in Cambodia’s contemporary history.

The KRT is important because it allows the nation to find the truth, allows the victims and perpetrators to come to terms with the past, reconcile and heal. This is the symbol that the Tribunal represents. Case 001 ended with a life imprisonment sentence given to Kaing Guek Eav, alias Duch, who oversaw the infamous Toul Sleng or S-21 detention center. This sentence opened up a path from which the nation tries to seek justice from the regime that destroyed every facet of life. Case 002 is even more significant because the accused are the people who had direct involvement in implementing the DK policies that led to the disastrous regime that killed approximately 1.7 million people. The amount of money that has been spent since the inception of the Tribunal also shows the importance of it as well. To date, the entire operation has cost a total of $208.7 million since 2006 showing all parties’ involved willingness to fund the trials so that justice can be achieved.

However, not everyone shares the same opinion. My mother’s view of the KRT is not one that the people working at the ECCC would like to hear. My mother was also a victim of the KR regime. She was only a child, around the age of six or seven during the regime and she was lucky in that she was not separated from my grandmother, like many children were from their parents.

In my conversation with her about the Tribunal, she tells me that she does not pay too much attention or care about it. She told me that she does not know about the KRT and therefore does not pay attention to it. Part of me is not convinced by her reasoning because my mother follows domestic news all the time, so I am not wholeheartedly convinced that she doesn’t know about the Tribunal. Although she admits that she does not religiously follow the trials, she did say that she does not believe the trials produce any meaningful results. She also told me that the trials have taken too long and too much money has been spent with no significant outcome. Understanding her reason, I asked her if she thinks justice can be served from the trials and she gave me a straightforward ‘no’ without further elaboration.

My great-aunty, my grandmother’s youngest sister, shares a different opinion to my mother. Now in her early 50s, her experience during the KR regime left a deeper impression on her. Not much different from the many stories that have already been told, my great-aunty was relocated to Kratie Province and was forced to work in the fields, dig dykes, and build dams. Life was horrible for her and it undoubtedly shaped her life today.

She is a woman of incredible admirations. She is politically active and a strong advocate for social justice. Since day one of the trial that began with Case 001, she has followed closely the development of the Tribunal. She believes that the Tribunal is important to her, as well as the nation. To her, the Tribunal serves a role in finding ways to help the nation come to terms with the past and seek justice. However, like my mother, she thinks the Tribunal operates too slowly and the accused are getting too old and are dying off. She expressed her disappointment in the death of Ieng Sary and the dismissal of Ieng Thirith due to her mental condition, but she said that the process could not be rushed because it is part of the legal process. She was also adamant that the Tribunal could not give her and the people of Cambodia “one hundred percent justice”. However, she believes that the victims can find some peace and be satisfied if the final ruling decision reflects the crimes that the accused
have committed. To her, life-imprisonment sentence is what she hopes to see for those who committed the crimes. The trial of the remaining two ex-KR leaders is important to her, but it is not enough. She would like the Tribunal to investigate those who had direct involvement in the killing of the people at the regional and commune level. She also hinted at bringing those to trial who are currently in positions of power. For her, this will prevent key perpetrators from getting away with murder as well as serve as a warning sign for future leaders from committing atrocities because there will be various mechanisms to punish them for their crimes.

My grandfather also shares the same opinion as my great-aunty. When I asked what his opinions were, he told me that he is in full support of the KRT. Like many of the regime victims, he wants to see the people who had caused him suffering be held accountable for their crimes.

In my personal opinion, my grandfather’s story is one that should be shared with the public. He was born in Svay Rieng Province and moved to Phnom Penh in the early 1950s to follow his parents who moved to Phnom Penh to seek employment. My grandfather was a well-educated man. Despite coming from a modest income family, he completed all levels of schooling that were offered at the time. After, he worked at the US embassy as an office secretary until Prince Norodom Sihanouk ended Cambodia’s relation with the US. He returned to work at the embassy again when relations were re-established. This time he worked as a military radio operator. He once told me that he had to work and inspect a US arms warehouse in Anlong Veng, which was part of the US Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) operation.

My grandfather was smart and lucky at the same time to out-live the KR regime. Given his intellectual capacity and his connection with the US, he should have been one of the first people to be executed. At one point during the regime, he was imprisoned where he was forced to do hard labor. He was released about a month later and from what he told me, Angkar released him because they could not prove that he was guilty of whatever crime they suspected him of. The second time he was taken away by the KR cadres was when the Vietnamese forces entered Cambodia. They needed extra hands to cook and carry off the injured and dead from the battlefields.

Every day, my grandfather watches foreign television news to keep updated with what is happening around the world. He reads anything that relates to the KR to try and learn what happened and find out new information. In a brief conversation with him, he told me that the KRT is a just way of holding the ex-KR leaders accountable and punish them for their crimes in a legal manner. Like my great-aunty, he expressed that the ECCC’s operation is slow and wished for the process to move along quicker because the ex-KR leaders are getting too old. However, even with the concern of old age, my grandfather still wants to see the ex-KR leaders be given life imprisonment even if they cannot live out a long life imprisonment term. To him, it is a symbolic gesture, which gives him a feeling that justice has been made. He also believes that the trials serve as a way to teach the younger generation about what happened, as well as future leaders to understand the horror that was done in Cambodia and the legacy that came along with it so that it would teach and prevent the generations to come from following the same path in the future.
As for me, I am of the generation that was born around the signing of the Paris Peace Agreement. When I was living in Cambodia, I knew next to nothing about the KR. All I knew was that Pol Pot was bad, not sure whether Pol Pot was a person or something else. It was not until I moved to the US that I learned about what happened to Cambodia. At first, it was overwhelming to learn about the atrocity. It did not make sense to me. I am still learning and trying to figure out what happened and some things still do not make sense. After learning so much about the suffering and destruction that the KR regime inflicted in Cambodia, and more specifically to my family, I believe that the KRT is important. It helps the nation learn and understand about our past and foster dialogues as a way to reconcile with the past, heal, and grow. However, I share a similar sentiment like that of my mother. I do think that the ECCC is operating too slowly. I feel frustrated at the ECCC’s speed of operation because I am worried that the ex-KR leaders will be dead before they could be properly punished for their crimes. I am also frustrated with the political sensitivity that the ECCC faces operating as a UN-backed Cambodian tribunal, which further slows down the process. However, these are not really key issues for my weariness. I wish for the court to expand its investigation and not limit to what happened between 1975-1979. My wish is for the Tribunal to look at the issue from a global perspective and hold external actors accountable. I do not believe that the ex-KR leaders should be the only ones to stand trial. There are external actors who are as guilty in allowing the rise of the KR regime to happen. Right now the nation is waiting for the final verdict on Case 002 and have various expectations. As for me, I know that my wish cannot be fulfilled in the near foreseeable future and this will continue my weariness with the ECCC and cannot feel that justice can be served. See also at http://www.phnompenhpost.com/analysis-and-op-ed/reflection-khmer-rouge-and-tribunal and in German see http://www.welt.de/politik/ausland/article121423723/Pol-Pots-Brueder-treffen-auf-ihre-Richter.html

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

The detailed content of November issue (#167) is in the table below.

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<td>Editorials/Letters</td>
<td>1. Voice of Unknown Hero</td>
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In December, International Co-Prosecutor Nicholas Koumjian was interviewed by CTN and Rasmei Kampuchea with the help of DC-Cam’s magazine team. The detailed interview was published in this issue. Mr. Koumjian began his work at the KRT in early October, to replace Andrew Cayley, who resigned due to personal matters. As this month is the last month of the year, we briefly covered the activities that happened in each month from January until December. The activities covered in the interview were part of the work conducted or involved with DC-Cam and the KRT.

The month of December, the “2 December Souvenir Memorial” was inaugurated to commemorate and honor those who lost their lives fighting against the KR. The Memorial is located in Snuol District, Kratie Province. An article was written by Socheat Nhean and was published in the Letter Section of this issue. In the Documentation Section, a confession of a former prisoner of S-21 was published. In the History and Research Section, we published a summary of whole-year activities from January to December 2013 with photographs. Two more articles were published. One of which was about Preah Vihear Temple during the KR regime. And another one was a life history of a former KR cadre who is now living in a former KR stronghold of Oddor Meanchey Province. In the Legal Section, we published Episode 10 of radio program, which is the last episode. In the Debate Section, we published the interview with the international co-prosecutor of the KRT. In the Family Tracing section, we published an article written by a survivor. Below are the contents of the Issue 168.
6. Community Radio Episode 10: Hunger, Memory and Justice
7. Making Reparations Effective in Case 002: Challenges Facing Civil Parties at the ECCC
8. Interviewing with ECCC International Co-Prosecutor
9. Cost of Development in Cambodia
10. Memory Remains Beyond the KR Trial
11. Pumpkin Prisoner
12. It is Just a Luck

Former KR Members Views of Searching the Truth

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

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

This quarter DC-Cam produced and published 9,000 copies of another three monthly Khmer issues of Searching for the Truth (issues 166, 167 and 168) by using its own small and outdated, one-color printing machine. Each issue of the Khmer copies of the magazine were distributed widely to all 23 provincial halls and Municipality Halls, 176 district offices, 1,537 commune offices, 33 government offices, 28 embassies, the National Assembly, the Senate, three political parties, 18 universities and libraries, the ECCC, researchers, villagers, and students and individuals who visit DC-Cam’s premises.

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

This is the continuation of DC-Cam’s community radio program “Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine,” which explores the famine which occurred during the DK regime. The goals of this program are to provide survivors with legal and historical narratives of a major and often-overlooked source of suffering and mortality under the KR and to provide a common platform for survivors of the Cambodian genocide to share their individual experiences.

B.1. Radio Broadcasting

In October, the team made possible the broadcast of Episode 8 on four different radio stations in Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kampot, and Preah Vihear. It is available at http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Radio.htm. This episode focuses on the Frank Case and new information from ECCC about rice distribution. The text is available at http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_8.htm and published on Reaksmei Kampuchea local newspaper on October 10th-11th. Publishing the episodes in the newspaper is a way of expanding the coverage of “Voices of Genocide” in Cambodia. According to a reliable source, Reaksmei Kampuchea Newspaper publishes about 20,000 copies daily that are distributed nationwide. (See Appendix B). Thus, for those who missed the chance to follow
the radio broadcast, they still can read it in the newspaper. The language used in each episode has been simplified which means that local villagers can understand the episodes more easily.


On November 22nd, Voices of Genocide’s Episode Nine on “Looking Forward Beyond International Criminal Law: the Human Right to Adequate Food” was also published in the local newspaper Reaksmei Kampuchea.

In December, Voices of Genocide’s Episode Ten was broadcasted on four different radio stations which cover the entire Cambodian territory. The Episode Ten focuses on Hunger, Memory and Justice. The voice and text of the broadcast are available at http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_10.htm. This episode was also published in the local newspaper Reasmei Kampuchea on December 22nd.

B.2. Field Trip Study

- Concerning the field trip, on October 25th-27th, the team composed of two DC-Cam staff and eight university students traveled to Kampong Thom Province to conduct the study tour at 1 Makara (January) Dam, forcibly constructed by and during KR regime, and former KR cooperatives. During the trip students have learned a lot about what had happened and why and made informative dialogue with KR survivors in place concerning the KR history.

Report:

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

Student Comments:

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

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

**Organizer’s Observation**

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

**Selected Statements by Students:**

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

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

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

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

Report:
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/A_Trip_to_Trapeang_Thmar_Dam_Banteay_Meancheay_province.pdf

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

B.3. Live-Show Broadcasting

The first live-show broadcasting on National Radio Phnom Penh was aired on November 29th, by inviting Prof. Sambo Manara from RUPP and Panasastra University, major of history as a guest speaker to join the show and answer any questions posted by listeners. There were about 48 listeners who called in to ask questions. However, due to the limitation of time, the show could accommodate six selected listeners, who asked the following questions:
1. Why did the KR starve their people?
2. Where had the KR transferred the rice to?
3. Where had the KR leaders learned those ideologies that had been implemented in Cambodia?
4. Were the executions from the KR leaders or from the lower-ranking cadres?
5. Why did the KR leaders set all those policies towards their people?
6. Why hadn’t the KR leaders strictly imposed their policies on lower ranking cadres on food ration, but ordinary people?

Listening to the live-show at http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Live_show.htm

Brief Background of Questioners:

Ms. Noy from Phnom Penh. During the KR regime she was five months pregnant when she was assigned to carry rocks at 1st January Dam in Kampong Thom Province. She was once called for reeducation because she had her dinner before the others due to exhaustion.
Ms. Sovan from Arey Kstatt, Phnom Penh. During the KR regime she was evacuated to Battambang Province, cultivating rice, together with her family and in-law’s family. After the KR regime there were only two people who survived the KR regime.

Mr. Siem from Takeo Province. During the KR regime he was assigned to tend cows in Takeo Province. The food provided was not hardly enough for people to survive. After the KR regime his family members had disappeared. Until today, he has no knowledge of their whereabouts.

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

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

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

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

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

6. National and International Cooperation

A. Selected Research Assistance

- In the interview, Chum Mey, one of S-21 survivors acknowledged Youk Chhang’s assistance in Chum Mey’s book. Excerpted from Chum Mey’s interview with Steve Mariotti:
See more at http://www.huffingtonpost.com/steve-mariotti/my-time-with-chum-mey-one_b_4256998.html

- The inspiration from Youk Chhang’s work was used in a book called “The Endtimes of Human Rights” by Stephen Hopgood. See in Appendix H.
- Assisting Beini Ye to access some film footages at DC-Cam’s achieves. Beini Ye and CDP is currently producing a short video to present our research on sexual violence against ethnic minorities in the KR regime. For this purpose, they request for using some archive video footage or photographs showing the KR regime in general (e.g. worksite, KR leaders, etc.).
- DC-Cam assisted Bophana Center in producing a new documentary film by providing them with the scanned file of documents which is equal to 260 pages.

B. Participation in Conferences

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

On November 6th, Dr. Kok-Thay Eng provided a teaching at Professor Alex Hinton’s class by Skype. There were 15 students who attended the class. Dr. Eng focused on Healing and Justice: Cham Perspectives after Genocide. His presentation began with a discussion of the Cham history, their arrival to Cambodia in the fifteenth century and later, their political stance before the KR regime, their experience under the KR regime, and their recovery after the KR genocide. He also provided a summary of their perspectives toward justice after the KR by
talking about their role during the People’s Revolutionary Tribunal in 1979 which a few Muslims and Cham took part as officials in the tribunal. During this tribunal the Cham shared with the Khmer and other ethnic groups an identity as victims of the KR genocide. Throughout the 1980s the Cham were allowed to practice their religion freely and also had the freedom to participate in both government and social affairs. They were also offered freedom to travel to seek assistance from Muslim countries to develop their community. The Cham’s perspectives about justice and healing is similar to the Khmer in a sense that they generally want the KRT, which has spent 200 million dollar already, 6 years in operation and 212 days of hearings, to deliver retributive justice for them and the Cambodian victims in general before seeking symbolic justice in other ways possible. For some Cham they want individual justice against former KR members who directly victimized members of their families. Other Cham just want to forget and move on. Still others remain angry and their wounds never heal. For them they still live in depression and could not recover from the loss of their family members.

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

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

On December 25, Kamboly Dy gave a one-hour lecture to fifteen staff members of the Transcultural Psychological Organization (TPO) on the general KR history as part of TPO’s "Testimonial Therapy Training" program. The trainees were interested to learn that though the KR regime had a life span of only three years, eight months and twenty days, its movement started in the 1940s and only ended in late 1998 when the KR remnants in Anlong Veng, the last KR stronghold, defected and integrated into the government. The lecture was followed by Q&A.
Last but not least Youk Chhang invited young Cambodian film makers to DC-Cam to get involved in their most recent project: “What if? What if no genocide in Cambodia ever happened? How would Cambodia prosper without having experienced war?” A truly exciting approach to learn to tell a story by moving the set up out of history to virtual future and to twist the filmmaker’s style of inquiry.

C. International Cooperation

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

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

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

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

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

7. Staff Development

A. Advanced Degree Training

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

For instance, Ms. Farina So, Cham minority and author of The Hijab of Cambodia: Memories of Cham Muslim Women after the KR has been admitted to a PhD program in Global Studies at University of Massachusetts Lowell (UMASS Lowell), USA, which started in September
2013. However, she will work intermittently at DC-Cam on her social enterprise project, *Cham Identity*, which is funded by Air Asia Foundation.

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

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

**Ms. Samphoas Huy** is recently graduated with an MA from Rutgers University in USA. She is now continuing her studies in a PhD program at the school.

### Reflection Writing of DC-Cam’s in-house Volunteer

Firstly, I would like to express my pleasure and my honor which I have been working at DC-cam for about two months.

I have been working on VPA, and getting through this I have familiarized myself with translation of the script of conversation between DC-Cam staff members and citizens about their suffered lives in KR regime and about their opinions of the KRT. At the beginning, I thought that this translation is a little complicated and difficult. However, after one month of working on it, it becomes easier and easier. After this one-month period, I have figured out that in order to translate a lot better, I need to read some documents relating to KR story and history because it can enhance my knowledge of the KR regime and based on all of acquiring knowledge, I would be able to translate more effectively. Sometimes, the conversations require the translator to know about the real issues and context of what they said, otherwise we would not be able to translate it correctly. Moreover, during translation I can learn about people’s lives in Pol Pot regime and some information about the KRT. Additionally, translating increases my ability of learning new vocabularies from time to time. I have obtained better writing skills due to the fact that translating is not only about translating and finishing it, but to ensure that people can understand what we have written. Therefore, the way of writing has to be extremely careful.

Aside from translating a script, I also used to transcribe the script myself and translate it afterward. It is a little more difficult and challenging because typing in Khmer language along with listening require longer time, which that can help me to learn to be patient and concentrated.

Regarding the environment and people in DC-Cam, all surrounding things make me feel relaxed and comfortable, people are friendly and helpful. DC-Cam is like my second home. I feel so glad to work in this place. What impressed me the most is since the first time that I stepped in DC-Cam, Brother Therith, introduced me to everybody who is working there. This means of greeting gives me a hunch that DC-Cam is a convenient place that is full of friendliness. By the way, after I spent time working there, I come to realize that DC-Cam is not only full of friendly people, but it is full of knowledgeable people who know numerous KR regime histories and process of KRT. Some of them have gotten scholarships to go
abroad and there are two reasons behind that. The first reason is their own effort and another one is an assistance from directors and supervisors. Thus, I have learned that DC-Cam not only has provided people work, but also a lot of great opportunities to pursue knowledge for future life.

Another thing to be appreciated of about DC-Cam is the regular meeting every week. During the meeting, seniors talk about issues regarding the rules, gender issues, ethics of works, and the process of each projects, the same as the whole work of the center. This can better the performance of staff members, volunteers in doing their tasks.

DC-Cam has been considered as one model of a good workplace in my mind which has provided me a home-likes workplace, challenging tasks, knowledge of the KR regime, rules and ethics of works and the information about how to apply for scholarships. Hence, in the end, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to all of people who are working in DC-Cam that have given me a warm welcome greeting, knowledge and opportunity to learn from them.

Vannavuth Sochanmalisphoung

DC-Cam Staff in School

- Farina So, PhD Program in University of Massachusetts, Lowel
- Savina Sirik, MA Program in Geography at Kent State University
- Suyheang Kry, MA Program at University of Massachusetts, Lowel
- Pongrasy Pheng, MA Program at La Salle University
- Sophorn Huy, MA Program at the La Salle University
- Samphoas Huy, PhD Program at Rutgers University

B. International Training

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

8. Media Coverage

A. Selected Articles

- On October 1st, Eco Seed online media posted an article entitled “A River Changes Course Exposes Cambodia’s Environmental Woes.” This DC-Cam documentary film is increasingly used worldwide to educate audiences about globalization given the fact that development is impacting human life in many ways. Film Producer Kalyanee Mam, on the occasion of discussion, said “I’m not saying that development is bad, but I’m just wondering if it takes into account the environmental consequences (that impact people)...And in the case of Cambodia, that’s not being taken into account”. Read the whole article at http://www.ecoseed.org/business/us/17125-a-river-changes-course-exposes-cambodia-s-environmental-woes
• Translation of the interview with Youk Chhang for the Austrian weekly magazine "Die Furche" posted on local Reasmei Kampuchea newspaper, issue 6232, twenty first year, on October 1st, 2013. See Appendix A.

• Huffington Post posted “Sundance Grand Jury Winner Discusses KR Legacy In Cambodia (VIDEO)” on October 9th which quoted Kalyanee Mam saying “If [people] do know anything about Cambodia, it’s about the KR […] but very few people realize or understand the atrocities that are happening in Cambodia right now.” See more at http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/10/08/sundance-grand-jury-cambodia_n_4065777.html

• On October 11th, Mr. Youk Chhang was quoted by the Cambodia Daily newspaper in an article “Female Victims of KR Regime Given a Voice” as he gave significance to female testimony. He said and quoted by the article “When we speak to male survivors, they talk about prison and torture, but women describe low life was like to be a mother and try to feed your child with a grain of rice, only to have him die in your hand.” See Appendix C.

• October 15th, VOA online posted an article “KRT Set for Closing Argument in Key Case”, quoting Mr. Chhang saying “We know that they never will be released for the rest of their lives unless they die like Ieng Sary. And even if they die in prison, to the Khmer people, I mean, they have been cursed by their bad karma. People look from a social expectation, and having a legal action that will confirm - even though it might not satisfy the justice defined by the book - but for the public these guys are convicted”. Read more at http://www.voanews.com/content/khmer-rouge-tribunal-set-to-hear-closing-arguments-first-case/1769777.html and http://www.dw.de/cambodians-await-justice-in-khmer-rouge-trial/a-17158540

• Dara Vanthan wrote the article "What Is the Closing Statement?" in Khmer and published on local newspaper Reasmei Kampuchea on October 15, 2013. This article explained to ordinary audiences without a legal background how to understand the closing statement proceedings before the ECCC and outcomes from such proceedings. Read more in Appendix D


• Asia One World featured story about the visit by villagers brought to attend ECCC’s TC trial of Closing Statement on October 16 by DC-Cam’s Witnessing Justice Project. “Citizen Reporters' Spread the Word on KR Trial” was posted on October 18th. See more at http://news.asiaone.com/news/world/citizen-reporters-spread-word-khmer-rouge-trial?page=0%2C0

• Mr. Youk Chhang, was interviewed and published on Cambodge Nouveau in November. See Appendix E.

• Mr. Youk Chhang was quoted in an article ”Memorial Stupa at S-21 to Be Rebuilt as Civil Parties Reparations” by saying “Germany is funding the restoration project of this stupa which the Documentation Center of Cambodia encouraged. It was built by the genocide survivors in the early 1980s … It will be a stupa with a Cambodian ornamental design and will be neither mosque, church or pagoda.” See more in Appendix F.

• Documentary on The Killing Fields star set for the screen, The Phnom Penh Post, December 20-26, 2013, page 9 quoting Mr. Youk Chhang as saying “I remember thinking
how can he be a Hollywood star? Everyone thinks of Hollywood stars as tall, blond and muscular but we saw the cousin of a refugee become a movie star” that refers to the Killing Field movie star Haing Ngor. See more at http://www.phnompenhpost.com/7days/documentary-killing-fields-star-set-screen

B. Radio

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

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

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

C. TV

None.

D. Listserv

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

9. Permanent Center: The SRI

Continuing from the previous quarter, the progressive establishment of the SRI took another step forward towards selecting a conceptual physical design from Zaha Hadid Architectural Firm based in London. This design is expected to be realized in early 2014. As soon as the design is completed DC-Cam and Zaha Hadid Firm will conclude an agreement and soon after the agreement is concluded DC-Cam and Zaha Hadid Firm will begin the fund raising campaign for the actual design and construction of the SRI. Read relevant news at http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/dc-cam-taps-hadid-institute; http://www.archdaily.com/443616/zaha-hadid-to-design-sleuk-rith-institute-in-cambodia/?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+ArchDaily+%28ArchDaily%29; http://www.phnompenhpost.com/7days/7-questions-zaha-hadid; in Appendix I; and http://www.zaha-hadid.com/2013/10/29/the-sleuk-rith-institute-for-the-cambodian-documentation-center/. DC-Cam is now open a unique position, Strategic Fundraising Manager to work closely with DC-Cam’s Director. Please see sample bellow.

DC-Cam is writing about a unique job opportunity at the DC-Cam (www.dccam.org)—a
prominent non-governmental organization in Phnom Penh dedicated to the study and prevention of genocide and related crimes. DC-Cam is now working to set up a permanent center called the SRI. The SRI will have a museum, research center, library, school, and publications. It has an endowment from United States Agency for International Development, interest from other donors, support from the government, a spacious plot of land for a campus in downtown Phnom Penh, and a commitment from the world-famous architect Zaha Hadid to design and build the facilities.

The Center’s Director, Youk Chhang, and other staff leaders have an excellent track record and a compelling vision for the SRI, such as human rights classes, museum exhibits, a rule of law clinic, and a small think-tank. Most of these ideas have generated excitement from donors, and the Center has developed those ideas into an overall Strategic Plan. Over the next two years, DC-Cam will work with Zaha Hadid Architects, donors, and others to translate this vision and Strategic Plan into reality. To assist in the process, we have created a new position of Strategic Fundraising Manager and Financial Advisor. We seek candidates who will bring sound strategic thinking, organizational skills, successful international fund-raising experience, and a commitment to the Center’s goals of memory and justice in Cambodia to help build Asia’s leading genocide studies center. Some specifications for the job are below:

- **When**: Full-time for one year and renewable for a second year, starting as soon as possible. DC-Cam will conduct evaluations every six months and envisions a two-year role if performance expectations are met.
- **Where**: The primary locus of the job will be the Center’s main office in Phnom Penh, Cambodia – a nice place to live and work in a fascinating and hospitable country. The job will also include occasional international travel, including travel to the United States, as part of the Center’s fundraising campaign.
- **What**: The job will entail a number of interrelated functions. The Incumbent will familiarize him/herself with the Center’s Strategic Plan by examining the financial requirements of building and operating the SRI and offering recommendations on ways to generate both seed grants and other sources of revenue to support the SRI’s operations. The Advisor will also help design and coordinate the Center’s international fundraising campaign, which has a provisional target of approximately $35 million. The Advisor will participate in the design and organization of promotional materials, organize major media and donor solicitation events in key donor locations such as New York, Tokyo, and London, engage in private meetings with key donors, and otherwise communicate the Center’s vision to prospective private and public supporters. The job will require learning quickly about Cambodia and the types of work the SRI will do in genocide education, research, and human rights advocacy. It will also require daily communication with staff, advisors, and outside experts. This position requires relocation to Phnom Penh for the duration of the employment. DC-Cam will provide compensation of $2,500 per month, airfare to and from Cambodia, and business expenses approved by the Director.
- **Why**: If you are passionate about human rights research and advocacy, about Asia,
or just want to refine your professional skills in fundraising for worthy civil society programs, this is an excellent opportunity. The staff at DC-Cam is committed and collegial, and the Center has always enjoyed strong support from the local community and a good relationship with the government, both of which enable it to engage in important and highly visible work related to the KR trials, history education, and support for trauma victims.

This position is very important to DC-Cam and its donors, including the U.S. government. It’s a key to the success of the SRI and will require considerable energy and commitment. We are looking for someone with a masters’ degree or equivalent; at least two years of prior working experience in business, successful fund-raising campaigns, government, or civil society; native fluency in English; and interests in human rights and Asia. Knowledge of Khmer is not required. A sound basic knowledge of finance is important, and international fundraising experience is strongly preferred. The successful candidate must be willing and able to travel regionally and internationally as required. Professionals at or near the end of their careers may find this an ideal opportunity to cap their work experience by engaging in and bringing their skills to bear on this important project and its human rights connections.

If you are interested and meet the criteria above, please send an email to DCCAM@ONLINE.COM.KH with your CV and the names/contact information of three professional references attached. We will then acknowledge receipt, review applications on a rolling basis, and contact short-listed candidates for phone or in-person interviews.

Applications from senior-level professionals at or near retirement with international experience and the relevant skills are encouraged to apply.

In the meantime, the three main components of the Institute—School, Museum of Memory, and Research Center—are functioning progressively.

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

For this quarter, the project team members of the SRI’s School of GCHR Studies focused on program development, which includes setting up a Board of Directors, Board of Advisers, faculty members, School Management Team, key staff members, school’s facilities, legal documents and library management. A five-member Board of Directors was established under the Chairmanship of Mr. Youk Chhang, Chairman of the SRI. The Board of Directors established a five-member School Management Team, which has invited five national and international scholars to serve as board of advisers. The school team will continue to recruit advisers and faculty members. Due to the fact that the construction of the school building will not be started until late 2014, staff recruitment plan was put on hold and will be re-determined along with the construction project. Likewise, the library management plan would not be ideal without the physical building. However, the school team began seeking book donations and free access to international electronic journals including Human Rights Review, History of Education Quarterly, Oxford Journal. The team will continue to seek more book donations and access to international journals necessary for students’ study and research.
This quarter, the SRI continued in making one announcement seeking exceptional MBA students to serve as Business Associates in Fall 2013 for a minimum of two months. Their primary role will be to produce a business plan for the operation and functioning of the SRI's School of GCHR.

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<th>Fall 2013 Business Associate Internship Program</th>
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<td>Project on School of GCHR</td>
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<td>The SRI: A Permanent DC-Cam</td>
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The SRI, a permanent DC-Cam, is seeking two exceptional MBA students to serve as Business Associates in Fall 2013 for a minimum of two full months. Their primary role will be to produce a business plan for the operation and functioning of the SRI's School of GCHR.

The SRI is the leading center of genocide studies and research in Asia, fostering memory, justice and reconciliation in Cambodia, the region and the global community. The Institute will consist of three major components: Museum of Memory, School, and Research Center. Like the leaves for which it is named, the SRI is a place to build the future leaders of Cambodia by preserving knowledge of its past. With 70% of the country born after the KR era, Cambodians run a risk of losing the understanding, memories, and lessons from their difficult history. At the same time, a rapidly globalizing Cambodia faces new challenges of sustainable growth, democratic integrity, and human rights respect.

The school is designed based on the Cambodian concept of Chor-teen Sala. Clergymen describe Chor-Teen Sala as the holy hall where villagers come to learn and celebrate the traditional ceremonies with the six paths of holiness. The word “Chor” in Khmer means “six”. Thus, “Chor” here represents the six paths of holiness: holy body, holy sound, holy smell, holy taste, holy atmosphere and holy mind. The School's Genocide, Conflicts and Human Rights Program will be comprehensive, intertwining global-local concepts to achieve knowledge and skills.

**The School Mission**

Through its intensive, focused courses and related activities and events, SRI's school will provide students with the opportunity to study the nature of conflict and its consequences. The school will train and motivate exceptional Cambodian and international students toward the creation of a new generation of informed, determined, and decisive leaders; to gain knowledge and understanding of factors that contribute to GCHR abuses; and to engage in analysis and dialogue about critical issues. The school will start up with a certificate program in GCHR followed by bachelor and master programs. For the certificate program, the target audiences include high school graduates and university freshmen in Cambodia and abroad.

**Business Associate Internship Description**

Project for the School of GCHR Studies (the School Project) is the 26-month project to establish a certificate, BA and MA Programs on GCHR in Cambodia. The School Project will be accomplished by four separate teams (Program Development, School Construction, Business Planning and Capital Campaign). The four teams will be assisted and supervised by a Project Manager and a Legal Adviser. The timeframe of the project is January 2014-December 2015.
Business Associates assigned to this project would play a critical role in the development of a business plan for the SRI’s School and are expected to provide business ideas and advice on social enterprise strategies. Business Associates will carry out the following duties:

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

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

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

**Financial Projections**
- Provide recommendation on the cost involving materials, supplies, equipment and services needed for the school’s functioning.
- Identify how much capital is needed to start the three programs of the schools.
- Allocate the capital necessary for each program.
- Provide recommendation for the fee to be charged to students in each program.

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

**B. Museum of Memory**

During this reporting period (October-December 2013), the team completed the following tasks:

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

- Conducted Skype conference call on October 15, 2013 between SRI’s Museum of Memory team, Savina, Kunthy, Pechet, and Terith, and Columbia Business School’s Pangea Team. The team comprised of three business students, Natalie Rubin, Erik Silk, and Christian Barret, will assist Museum of Memory in conducting market research on the tourism industry in Cambodia, particularly in Siem Reap Province, where the Museum of Memory will soon be operated. The marketing strategies which would be the outputs of the research will be used in order to sustain the operation of the Museum of Memory when the Museum of Memory aims to manage itself as a social enterprise. The revenue generated by the Museum will be used to support the operation of the Museum and to support a group of Cambodian experts on archaeology.
  - During the conference call, the Pangea and Museum of Memory team discussed about the objectives of the research, the objectives of the Museum of Memory, assistance that Museum of Memory could provide to Pangea Team, to name a few. This market research project is to complete, based on Mr. Jelle (Joe) Maddens’ Business Plan for Museum of Memory conducted during his internship at DC-Cam within the third quarter of 2013. In his report on Business Plan for Museum of Memory, Joe suggested that separate marketing teams should be contacted in order to conduct market research in Cambodia so as to better operate the Museum of Memory.
  - After the discussion, the Pangea Team will prepare their work plan and submit to the Museum team to review before their arrival. Concerning the date of the arrival, the team would be coming during either second/third week of December 2013 or first/second week of January 2014, depending on their available time. The team is supposed to spend two weeks in Cambodia to conduct the research.

- Designed the memorial/ exhibition at TSL Prison on Child Survivors from S-21. Hopefully, the exhibition would be completed early next month.

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

- Followed-up with Mr. Hab Touch about the meeting last month on 1) the proposal of publishing a catalogue on old wooden Buddha statues at Conservation d’ Angkor, Siem Reap Province, 2) permission to screen new documentary film on “Don’t Think I’ve Forgotten: Cambodia’s Lost Rock ‘n’ Roll” at Chaktumuk Theatre, 3) exhibition space in Battambang provincial museum, and 4) the meeting with the new minister of the MCFA.
  - Mr. Hab Touch suggested that DC-Cam creates a three-years plan proposal to conduct research, preserve, and exhibition on old wooden Buddha statues; write a letter to Mr. Kong Vireak, the head of Museum Department in the MCFA, about the exhibition space in Battambang Provincial Museum; and write a letter to the MCFA for the screening and to Lork Chumteav Her Excellency the Minister of the Ministry about the meeting.
Followed-up with Mr. Kong Vireak, director of National Museum of Cambodia, about 1) the contract with museum staff, Mr. Teh Chhoeun and Mr. Hor Kosal, on their involvement in the development of provincial museums, and 2) the old books from the library of the National Museum of Cambodia.

- Mr. Kong Vireak informed that he had already informed the two museum staffs who would work with DC-Cam on the development of provincial museums, and would inform Sleuk Rith’s museum team about the date to pick up the books.

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

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

Briefed HE Mr. Soeung Kong about the development of MOM and the initiate project on Sleuk Roka at Koh Ker Temple compound. The MOM also sought information from HE Mr. Soeung Kong on the permission from the APSARA Authority on the construction of the MOM physical building in Siem Reap. This month, the MOM team sent a follow-up letter to HE Mr. Bun Narith, Director of APSARA Authority, requesting the permission to build the physical building of the MOM in Siem Reap.

Informed Mr. Teh Chhoeun and Mr. Hor Kosal about the progress of the joint project between the MOM and the National Museum of Cambodia on the Development of 24 Provincial Museums. Earlier this month, the MOM signed a contract with the KRT’s VSS on the funding for developing and installing five exhibitions on forced transfer at five provincial museums in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Takeo, Kampong Thom, and Svay Rieng Provinces, which have been submitted to the KRT as a part of reparation before the court. The generous support for the development and installation of five exhibitions in five provincial museums comes from Deutsche Gesellschaf für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Germany. The MOM team also created collaboration with five universities in the USA, namely, Rutgers, Temple, Washington, Michigan, and Kent State University, to review the MOM new exhibition on forced transfer at five provincial museums.

- Sought HE Mr. Hab Touch’s input on the newly initiated project on the exhibition and publication of century-old wooden Buddha statues which have been stored at Conservation d’Angkor in Siem Reap Province. According to HE Mr. Hab Touch, the MOM team should include the restoration and preservation activities within the proposal. HE Mr. Hab Touch agreed with MOM to exhibit those statues so as to raise people’s awareness about Cambodia’s rich cultural heritage.
- Sent two letters 1) to ask for a meeting with the newly appointed minister of the MCFA, Chumteav HE Mrs. Phoeung Sakana; 2) to the MCFA’s Film Department to ask permission to screen the newly produced documentary film “Don’t Think I’ve Forgotten: The Cambodia’s Lost Rock and Roll” nation-wide and rent Chatumok Theatre to screen the film; and drafted one letter 3) to MCFA asking permission to organize an exhibition and publish a catalogue on century-old wooden Buddha statues which have been stored at Conservation d’Angkor in Siem Reap Province.

**Development Plan for 24 Provincial Museums**

- Recruited Ms. Vinita Ramani as consultant to develop the content of five exhibitions on forced transfer in five provincial museums in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Thom, Takeo, and Svay Rieng Province. These five exhibitions are funded by GIZ, Germany.
- Conducted meeting with Ms. Vinita Ramani on the forced transfer exhibition project and identified key actors in the project. The participants were DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang, Chy Terith (DC-Cam), Seng Kunthy (DC-Cam), Men Pechet (DC-Cam), Sreyneath Poole (DC-Cam’s volunteer), Vinita Ramani (Consultant), Tes Chhoeun (National Museum of Cambodia), and Hor Kosal (National Museum of Cambodia).

**Minutes of Meeting:**

Mr. Pechet updated everyone at the meeting on what has been done so far, through a document which was emailed to everyone by Mr. Pechet entitled, “What has been done as of Dec 18th 2013”, and also what work still needs to be done.

The project’s focus is on the forced transfers and the stories that happened along the train stops. We have collections of civil party stories as well as stories of former KR cadres who used to work at the stops as well. We’ve also discussed about incorporating folk tales and other cultural aspects into the exhibition which we feel that both victims and perpetrators would find in common. Incorporating these folk tales would also make this exhibition more Cambodian and for Cambodians. This, we hope, would deviate from a sense of blame and victimhood in an effort to move toward bringing everyone together, to acknowledge the past and to move on as part of the healing process in which “healing” is the overall theme of these two exhibitions.

- Collected data for the forced transfer exhibitions as of December 18, 2013:
1. Compiled a list of train stations from North to South.
2. Collected six village histories.
3. Compiled commune maps of where train stations are located.
4. Found and listed 52 former KR cadres who used to work in train stations (completed)
5. Found 13 Civil Party Applicants who reported the evacuation during the KR Regime (in progress)
6. Folktales on Phkay Koun Moan (Baby Chicken Stars), Phkay Krapeu (Crocodile Stars), and A Pang Neang Tey (completed)
7. Photos and video clip related to train (completed)

To be done:

1. Civil Party and/or Complainants accounts on evacuation (from VPA)
2. List of burial sites, prisons, and memorials which were located near train stations
3. Photos of cooperatives/ worksites (from Living Hell publication and Socheat)
5. Stories on evacuation of Civil Parties who testified before the ECCC in Case 002/01

- Conducted one field trip to Banteay Meanchey and Battambang Provinces on December 23rd-25th. The goal was to see the physical space available for DC-Cam’s Exhibition on Forced Transfer (hereafter “FT exhibition”), meet with the directors and determine how many panels we can exhibit at any given time at both museums. The field report is available at: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Field_Report_on_Museum_of_Memory_on_December_24_2013.pdf

TSL Genocide Museum, Phnom Penh

- Worked on another exhibition on child survivor at TSL genocide museum. The team has currently contacted different sources to search for high quality print photos since the original file of the photo the team has is an old one and low resolution.
- Recruited Ms. Born Skatryanlysa (3rd year architect student from Royal University of Fine Arts) as a volunteer. At the moment, Ms. Lysa is responsible for reprinting and redeveloping DC-Cam’s existing exhibitions at TSL Genocide Museum.
- Submitted TSL Proposal to the Embassy of the Republic of Singapore and the Embassy of Sweden in Phnom Penh to seek funding to implement five proposed activities: 1) refurbishing and revitalizing existing DC-Cam exhibits at TSL; 2) installing four video exhibits featuring archival footage of the TSL prison taken in 1979, allowing visitors to view the prison as it was first exposed to the outside world before the bodies of victims were removed; 3) developing and installing a permanent exhibition on child survivors of TSL Prison; 4) providing temporary photographic exhibitions that draw on DC-Cam’s vast photographic archives; and 5) installing a temporary exhibition entitled “Dinner with Pol Pot.”

The Sleuk Roka Project at the complexes of Koh Ker Temple, Preah Vihear Province
Submitted The Sleuk Roka Project proposal to the Qatar Embassy and the Kuwait embassy for possible funding.

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

Updated with two dancers, Belle and Narim, about the Women of Koh Ker Project that focuses on a newly initiated performance inspired from Koh Ker art.

**Museum of Memory in Siem Reap**

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

**MCFA**

The team has been confirmed that the documentary film “Don’t Think I’ve Forgotten: The Cambodia’s Lost Rock and Roll” nation-wide release has been accepted to be issued a film visa and the Chatumok theatre is available for the film screening on January 11, 2014.

[End]
Appendix A

Incomparable between KR and Nazi
Appendix B

The Frank Case
Female Victims of KR Regime Given a Voice

Prey Lang Network Wins Environmental Award

BY KHUON NARIM
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

The Prey Lang Community Network (PLCN)—a grassroots coalition of activists dedicated to protecting Cambodia’s forests—has received the Environmental and Human Rights Award from the New York-based Alexander Soros Foundation for its effort to combat illegal logging, the group announced yesterday.

The annual award, which also posthumously recognized the work of slain environmental activist Chhith Sam Ath who was killed in the Prey Lang area in 2004, was presented by the Foundation’s president, Meena Mannat, at The National Press Club in Washington, DC.

“This award is a testament to the courage and dedication of those who work to protect the environment, and to the importance of protecting our natural heritage for future generations,” said Meena Mannat, president of the Alexander Soros Foundation.

The Prey Lang Community Network repre- sented the best way to make sure Watty’s work is continued, and we are delighted that his legacy is being honored in this way,” said Hoomi Sipjho, a PLCN member from Kompot province.

“Supporting the work of the Prey Lang Community Network represents a win-win for the community and the environment, and we are proud to have been a part of this historic moment,” said Meena Mannat.

The award, which is given annually to a group that has made significant contributions to environmental protection, is named after Chhith Sam Ath, who was killed in the Prey Lang area in 2004.

The Alexander Soros Foundation gave the award to the PLCN because we advocate only peaceful protests and nonviolence in our efforts to protect the forests (from illegal logging),” he added.

Chhith Watty was shot dead in the front seat of his car while patrolling for illegal logging in Koh Kong province along with two Cambodia Daily reporters.

“Chhith Watty died, but there are many Chhith Watty,” said Phoeun Hong, a PLCN member from Pursat province, referring to other people who work to protect Cambodia’s forests.

“Chhith Watty was a great leader, and his death inspired many people to continue his work,” said Phoeun Hong.

Additional reporting by Ben Woods

Court Hears Case of Gang Rape and Murder

BY EANG MENGLENG
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

The Phnom Penh Municipal Court yesterday heard the case of three men charged with raping and murdering a 15-year-old woman in Phnom Penh’s Russei Keo district in April.

Only one of the men, 42-year-old So Sam Oun, appeared at court yesterday as the others—Nouh Neath, 21, and Hach Mean, 33—are reported to be absent.

He was arrested for the rape and murder of Oun’s cousin.

You have been charged with causing the death of the victim

under aggravating circumstances and will now face trial,” said presiding judge Kor Vandy.

In court, Mr. Sam Oun said that he did not know who had killed Oun, but he and the other two suspects had attended a party at the victim’s house and were drunk when she was killed.

At 6 a.m., the next morning, he said he looked through a window at the victim’s house and saw her lying under the bed with her body covered by a mat.

“I told the neighbors and the victim’s sister that I had seen Ms. Eam in her bed,” he said.

A verdict is due to be delivered on November 4.

Female Victims of KR Regime Given a Voice

BY LAUREN BROHERS
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

Work has begun on a new project aiming to create a historical archive of stories told by women who survived, or lost loved ones to, the Khmer Rouge regime.

Theresa de Langel, a lead researcher of the Cambodian Women’s Oral History Project, said in the process of establishing a permanent catalogue featuring the stories of at least 25 women from around Cambodia.

Since its inception in January, the project has compiled stories from survivors, which will be used to interview more women. The testimonies will then be sent to the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) in Paris and Yale University in Connecticut.

One completed interview features 80-year-old Kim Khem.

Among the atrocities she suffered was the murder of her baby son—something she bore witness to as her hands were tied behind her back, unable to reach out to him.

Another interviewee, Nhim Mery, 50, was interviewed in Phnom Penh’s S21 Security Center. “After the time they killed my parents, I was raped,” she said in her interview.

“Then they raped me. After that they killed my mother,” she said.

Ours is a history project inspired by and compliments a truth-telling forum called the Women’s Hearing that, for the last three years, has enabled female survivors to share their experiences of rape and sexual abuse under the Khmer Rouge.

Ms. de Langel believes record- ed testimonies of all experiences can help paint a larger picture of what life was like at the time.

“We have been involved in the Women’s Hearing for the past three years, but each time one of the things we come up against is that we don’t have documentation,” Ms. de Langel said.

DC-Cam’s executive director, Yoko Chhong, said women’s testi- monies are particularly important because their experiences and perceptions of the regime are different.

“When we speak to male sur- vivors, they talk about prison and torture, but women describe how they were treated with respect and try to feed your child with a grain of rice, only to have him die in your hands,” Mr. Chhong said.

“In 1979, it is estimated that about 60 percent of the population were women and there were 200,000 children without parents. So they are not only the witnesses, but they are the ones who put this story in the country together with their hands, restored education and the economy.”
Appendix D

What Is the Closing Statement?

Appendix E

Le Proces pourrait bien s’arrêter la
le grand vent de l’opinion publique

Depuis les élections législatives de juillet le CNRP a fait une impressionnante démonstration de sa force. Il a acquis une dimension, une popularité, une voix qu’il n’avait pas. Les manifestations qu’il a organisées ont été massivement suivies, et sans violence, c’est un point important montrant que les manifestants n’ont pas été motivés par une pulsion passagère mais par des revendications de fond. La participation aux signatures des Accord de Paris d’octobre 1991, remise les 23 et 24 octobre aux ambassades a recueilli plus de 2 millions de signatures. Le CNRP est manifestement porté par un besoin profond, durable de changements.

Si l’on se reporte aux élections de 2008, on voit que Sam Rainsy a suivi un itinéraire bien prévu. Il donnait alors (octobre 2004) « les raisons de la confiance » : la grande réserve de voix qui représentent les moins de 35 ans (presque les deux-tiers de la population), le fait que ces électeurs n’ont pas connu les Khmers rouges, qu’ils ne sont pas sensibles à la propagande du CPP, le fait qu’ils regardent vers l’avant, s’intégrant au travail, à l’emploi, aux conditions de vie, qu’ils veulent ces idées nouvelles véhiculées par le radio, la télévision, le téléphone mobile, par les gens qui se déplacent qui vont à l’étranger où la vie de bien meilleur... ils ne veulent pas dépendre de dons, de cadeaux, d’austérité mais de leur travail, il voit qu’il existe une autre façon de diriger le pays (…) il y a une corrélation directe entre le lutte contre la corruption et la corrup- tion et la création d’emplois ». Déjà Sam Rainsy dénonçait la manipulation des listes électorales, et prématurément de lutter contre les spoliations dont les paysans sont victimes.

Ces idées ont fait leur chemin, comme on voit. Elles sont évi- demment majoritaires parce qu’il n’y a pas que le CNRP pour souhaiter la justice et le progrès. Mais la question de l’équi- table et de la liberté est un pari que le CNRP va l’il maintie- nir la pression, peser sur les décisions du gouvernement s’il reste absent de l’Assemblée nationale. L’Assemblée, législative ou exécutif, est un devoir de légis- lature, le budget, 3,5 milliards de dollars, est voté, les ministres sont choisis et même au travail. Les partisans du CNRP ne peu- vent de même pas manifester tous les jours.

Première hypothèse : les négociations entre PPC et le CNRP s’orientent suffisamment pour que les 55 députés du CNRP siègent effectivement. On serait alors dans une démocra- tisation normale, ce qui ne signifie pas nécessairement possible. Pour l’instant il y a un blocage. Le CNRP veut que les 9 membres de la NEC, National Election Committee soient « démobilisés ». Pour le CPP ce serait reconnaître que le NEC a pas fait cor- riger le projet de CPP, que les élus n’ont pas été re- gens, il y a pas à re- venir là-dessus. Le CNRP aurait voulu obtenir des positions de décision à l’Assemblée - c’est-à-dire non : « le CNRP a perdu, il n’est pas en position d’exiger ». Là c’est un blocage pour une durée indéterminée.

Seconde hypothèse : le gouvernement ne changeant rien à ses positions, il y aurait une période de troubles sociaux, avec un cas par cas des grèves, de manifestations, qui pourraient avoir de l’empower avec le soutien des moyens de communica- tion modernes, avec une presse favorable à l’opposition, peut être une station de télévision CNRP. Le gouvernement aurait à répondre chaque fois avec des moyens de communication modernes, avec une presse favorable à l’opposition, peut être une station de télévision CNRP. Le gouvernement aurait à répondre chaque fois avec des moyens de communication modernes, avec une presse favorable à l’opposition, peut être une station de télévision CNRP. Le gouvernement aurait à répondre chaque fois avec des moyens de communication modernes, avec une presse favorable à l’opposition, peut être une station de télévision CNRP. Le gouvernement aurait à répondre chaque fois avec des moyens de communication modernes, avec une presse favorable à l’opposition, peut être une station de télévision CNRP. Le gouvernement aurait à répondre chaque fois avec des moyens de communication modernes, avec une presse favorable à l’opposition, peut être une station de télévision CNRP. Le gouvernement aurait à répondre chaque fois avec des moyens de communication modernes, avec une presse favorable à l’opposition, peut être une station de télévision CNRP.

l’opinion gestionnerait que le CNRP ferait beaucoup mieux que le CPP pour l’emploi, le niveau de vie, les investis- sements, la transparence des actions de l’Etat … Les gouver- nements étrangers salueraient à la démocratie, les investisseurs appréciereraient ce retour à l’harmonie politique … C’est un rêve, mais qui pourrait motiver des scénarios de la vie politique, bien conscients de la force que représente maintenant l’opinion publique. L’opinion publique, élément majeur dans le changement de climat que connaît le Cambodge, pourrait bien être le grand vent qui poussera les flèches ad- verses vers une destination commune. C.N.

Fin du procès des Khmers rouges ?

YOUNG CHANG

Directeur du Centre de Documentation sur le Cambodge

Je crois que l’on n’a pas au-delà du juge- ment concernant Nuon Chea et Khieu Sam- phon. Que le procès prendra fin avec le cas 02. De toutes les raisons que l’on peut en donner, la principale pour moi est le grand âge des accusés. Nuon Chea est très fatigué. Après 10 minutes, il ne peut plus suivre. Oui il y a d’autres raisons comme le manque de financement, et aussi la raison que l’on évoque depuis des années, la crainte du gouvernement que pourraient au-delà avec les cas 03 et 04 de déclencher des conflits et renforcer la polarisation. Mais cette crainte a beaucoup diminué depuis 8 ans.

Aujourd’hui, le plus important pour le Cambodge est de vivre en bonne harmonie. Tous ceux qui financent le procès le compren- nent. La première obstacle est de tenir compte de ce que tout le monde sait que les preuves ne sont pas suffisantes. Par exemple, il n’est pas clair que les crimes ont été commis et que les accusés en sont les coupables. En tout cas, dans le procès 02, il est clair que les preuves ont été manipulées. La deuxième est le temps : 8 ans de préparation. Je pense qu’il est temps de finir ce procès.

Je suis à l’opinion que le procès 02 est un procès important. Après le crime, vient le cours de la justice. Mais ensuite il faut mettre l’effort sur l’éducation, c’est un point extrêmement important.


Mais le CNRP ne doit pas rester seul dans cet effort pour prévenir un autre génocide. C’est un problème global dont on aurait du temps avant après le génocide. Il a fallu 16 ans pour que le gouvernement parle des Khmers rouges. Au- jourd’hui, le Cambodge qui a connu tant d’efforts pour avoir acquis le droit de regarder par le même visage, a acquis la culture du délais, la discussion, il peut prendre part à l’ef- fort international et contribuer à cet enseignement : comment éviter un nouveau désastre.

On marque encore d’historiens cambodgiens c’est vrai, c’est qu’ils ont été tués par les Khmers rouges, et qu’ensuite ils ont été formés à l’Etat, c’est-à-dire plutôt à la propagande qu’à l’histoire. Mais de nouveaux chercheurs apparaissent et il y a beaucoup de progrès dans la population, aujourd’hui des millions de gens parlant, la population a beaucoup chan- gé et les dernières élections, le montant bien. Les gens dans leur majorité veulent un nouveau regard, de nouvelles idées, Avec les procs se termine le dernier chapitre des khmers rou- ges. Un commencement maintenant un nouveau chapitre.

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Memorial Stupa at S-21 to Be Rebuilt as Civil Party Reparations

BY DENISE HRUBY AND RUCH NAREN
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

The government’s Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU) will investigate evidence of massive corruption in the health sector uncovered in a two-year audit by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and those found to have committed wrong-doing will be prosecuted, a CPP spokesman said yesterday.

“It is very essential to do an investigation and send the case to court,” CPP lawmaker and party spokesman Cheam Yeap said, adding that the ACU would take into account the findings of the Global Fund’s report, released on Friday.

“It doesn’t matter whether or not the alleged corrupt officials remain in position or resign. They must face prosecution for committing corruption,” Mr. Yeap said.

The report implicates three individuals in the corruption, including the former director of the Ministry of Health’s National Center for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control (CNM), Khong Socheat, who retired in 2011, along with one of his deputies. Together, they are accused of receiving $140,000 in bribes and roughly $230,000 in gifts from companies hoping to secure lucrative government contracts to provide mosquito nets.

A man identified only as a senior procurement officer for the National Center for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and STD Control (NCHADS) was also accused of manipulating bidding practices.

On Sunday, Tia Phulla, deputy director of NCHADS, called the Global Fund’s findings “not so serious,” while the Ministry of Health said a statement disavowed any responsibility for the corruption in its sub-agencies.

Officials with the Anti-Corruption Unit could not be reached for comment yesterday, but Transparency International said that all parties involved—including the Ministry of Health—should be held accountable.

“This can only happen in a systemic way. It can not happen by only one person or one institution. Clearly the Ministry of Health has a responsibility to oversee the management of the funds and see what relevant departments are doing, and not just give money out and wash their hands,” said Prum Sov, executive director of Transparency International in Cambodia.

Sir Samnang, executive director of Medicorn, an umbrella group of health NGOs, which the report found had charged three donors for the same staff position as well as changing the Global Fund for a position that was never occupied, claimed yesterday that the allegations of wrongdoing against his organization had been based on “a misunderstanding.”

Because it would have taken too long to get permission to shift funding, Mr. Sovrun said he decided to create a staff position and charge part of the salary to the Global Fund and part to Ausaid, the Australian aid agency.

“We should have told them [Global Fund], that’s our mistake,” he said.

However, he maintained that no harm was done by his subterfuge, as money wasn’t lost.

Although the report says that the Global Fund was charged $14,400 for an advocacy adviser in 2009, Mr. Sovrun also claimed that he had not requested or received such funds.

The Global Fund has spent about $33 million annually in Cambodia since 2003. The Ministry of Health has directly negotiated and controlled the funds in Cambodia since 2005, after which CNM and NCHADS became the principal recipients.

Phnom Penh’s 5 New Districts Create Fears of Gerrymandering

BY ALEX WILLEMYS
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

Phnom Penh City Hall’s plans to undertake the largest redrawing of the city’s administrative boundaries in decades, by creating five new districts before May’s district and chiley council elections, is likely an effort to gerrymander voting constituencies, a senior opposition party member said yesterday.

Municipal government spokesman Long Dimanche said on Sunday that City Hall would create five new districts before the council elections by either partitioning or redrawing the boundaries of the city’s existing nine districts.

CPP chief whip Son Chhay said that redrawing the city’s districts before the elections could see new boundaries drawn around Phnom Penh’s 96 communes to secure the ruling CPP more council positions than it would win if the nine district borders remained intact.

“They know the numbers for the coming district and provincial council elections based on the commune councils, so this isn’t for administrative reasons, it’s for political gain— for gaining more members on the new district councils,” Mr. Chhay said.

Phnom Penh’s 810 commune councils will turn out on May 18 to vote in elections for the councils of the districts in which they are located, as well as an overall election for the Phnom Penh municipal council.

An overall victory for the CPP in the council elections is likely, with Prime Minister Hun Sen’s ruling party holding 570 of the 810 city councilor positions following the July 2012 commune elections.

Political analyst Kern Ley dismissed suggestions from the government that redrawing Phnom Penh’s districts, which had two new districts added in recent years to the original seven, was to increase administrative efficiency, adding that the new “political arrangement” would ensure the CPP maintains its votes.

“They will arrange the sang kats (communes) the CPP won, and those the CNRP won, and arrange them accordingly in order to vote in more khun [district] councilors for the CPP,” Mr. Ley said.

Sak Seta, the Ministry of Interior’s secretary of state in charge of decentralization, denied the redrawing of the borders had any political motive, saying that such a move was normal ahead of an election.

“Before local elections, we normally review the boundaries and if possible—if we need to change the boundaries or so on—we create new local administrations to improve the provision of public services,” he said.

National Election Committee Secretary-General Ty Nhetta declined to comment on the redistricting until more details are announced.

(Additional reporting by Phnom Bopha)

Memorial Stupa at S-21 to Be Rebuilt as Civil Party Reparations

BY KIY SOUVUTH AND SIMON HENDERSON
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

A new $80,000 memorial stupa will be constructed at former Khmer Rouge torture center S-21—now Phnom Penh’s Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum—as part of the plan for reparations proposed by civil party lawyers in the Khmer Rouge tribunal’s second case, victim’s rights advocates said yesterday.

“The Khmer Rouge parties are not entitled to monetary compensation, they are seeking symbolic, collective reparations such as memorials, mental health support and a national remembrance day,” Genocide’s development agency has donated the money for the memorial, to be built on the site of the original stupa at the site, which was not properly maintained and now lies in ruins, said Youk Chhang, director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia.

“Germany is funding the restoration project of this stupa, the Documentation Center of Cambodia encouraged. It was built by the genocide survivors in the early 1980s,” he said, adding that it would be a nondenominational memorial for all victims of the Khmer Rouge, which included Buddhists.

“It will be a stupa with a Cambodian ornamental design and will be neither mosque, church or pagoda,” Chum Mey, one of the prison’s few survivors, said he had been informed of the plans to rebuild the stupa at a meeting on Friday between civil parties, tribunal staff and officials from the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts.

“The stupa will sit on the original 10 meter by 10 meter area and could be constructed as early as 2014 after the $80,000 was donated to the tribunal, while the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts will be in charge of constructing it,” said Mr. Mey, who is also president of the Khmer Kraom Victims Association.

Survivors of the regime welcomed the news of the memorial.

“The construction of the stupa at Tuol Sleng will be a good thing, because this is what all of the victims want,” said Noran Cham Phal, 44, who was detained at S21 as a child and whose parents were killed by the Khmer Rouge.
Appendix G
The Rise and Fall of Maoism: A Revolutionary History of China and Rouge Khmer

毛泽东主义的兴亡
——中国“革命”与红高棉“革命”的历史
The Rise and Fall of Maoism - A Revolutionary History of China and Rouge Khmer
(Academic Edition)
Appendix H

The Endtimes of Human Rights

THE ENDTIMES OF HUMAN RIGHTS

STEPHEN HOPGOOD
For international style it was the primacy of the functional over the symbolic that was itself symbolic. Symbolism is not just about what was intended. Like Roland Barthes’s “writerly texts,” meaning is constructed through discourse and use, not by intention. The UN’s architects could see that glass and space connoted openness, simplicity, and honesty. Yet in not privileging overt symbolism, they were creating a monument to moral spectatorship. The UN secretariat was a building “from nowhere,” as is the ICC. This fits perfectly with the alienating structures of law, bureaucracy, and money that condense and dissolve all human specificities into a common and commensurable currency. An aversion to overt symbolism is symbolic in itself. The aesthetic of humanity is human only in abstract. In reviewing Adam Bartos’s photographs of the United Nations, which feature objects (rooms, shelves, reception desks, signs) but no people, François Debrix argues the UN is best understood as a “postmodern construct,” a “structure without depth.” For Debrix, all there is in Bartos’s UN is “the objects themselves, the architectural eeriness of the building, and the proliferation of signs, symbols, arrows inside the edifice which are nonetheless devoid of meaning and direction.”

Unfreezing the Music

As evidence of an evolution in thinking about genocide memorialization from the 1990s to 2013, consider the proposed design of a Cambodia genocide museum called the Sleuk Rith Institute, the inspiration of Youk Chhang, director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) and a child survivor of the Khmer Rouge killing fields. DC-Cam has been the central Cambodian NGO collecting evidence and promoting education on the Khmer Rouge period since 1997 (it was originally set up in 1995 as a satellite office of Yale University’s Congress-funded Cambodian Genocide Program). Figure 11 shows a familiar neoclassical European style, designed under Chhang’s direction in the late 1990s. Its Geneva-like qualities are clear. Figure 12 is the design as of 2013; as Chhang’s thinking has evolved, more typically Cambodian elements have come to the fore, including the central hall named a Chor-Tean Sala (a meeting hall to celebrate six holy principles). The Sala is not a stupa, connoting death, but a celebration of life.
Fig. 11. An early design from before 2000 of the proposed Sleuk Rith Institute, Phnom Penh. © Youk Chhang, DC-CAM, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

The museum to the genocide will be underground. Modern buildings around the Sala reflect the relationship between Cambodia and globalization, although there is a deliberate absence of the extensive glass found in European museums.\(^{100}\)

In this simple shift we see the beginnings of something radical. Although DC-Cam and the Sleuk Rith Institute remain parts of a global genocide memory and justice network (many international donors support DC Cam, which has close links to the USHMM), symbolizing what happened under the Khmer Rouge as a more distinctively Cambodian experience heralds a move to emphasize what is different and unique in each atrocity.\(^{101}\) Even to make problematic the use of singular frames like “genocide” to tie together events that are very different opens up the difficulties inherent in a concept with both a “legal-political life” and an analytical, scholarly one.\(^{102}\)

The singular European frame is disintegrating. Humanism has, in the form of the ICC, lifted itself free of its concrete sociological moorings. This possibility was inherent in the logic of modernity and has been intensified by the globalization of neoliberal capitalism since the 1970s.
More than anything, the arrival of the United States as a serious player in global humanism after 1968 sounded the death knell for European-style secular religiosity. As with Wallace Harrison, Le Corbusier’s nemesis, pragmatism would be paramount. Questions of first principle were not abandoned; they were irrelevant. What mattered was functionality: getting things done. Human rights, as with power and money, became a means to the end of globalizing neoliberal democracy.
Appendix I

The Cambodia Daily Weekend

A genocidal museum re-imagined

Zaha Hadid to design Cambodia’s repository for Khmer Rouge information

BY DIEU-HNIN CHEN, THE CAMBODIA DAILY

The fluidity of the structures designed by renowned Iraqi-born architect Zaha Hadid brings to mind the gentle waves of a river—her skyscrapers are never angular and blocklike, her museums mimic the spreading infinity of the ocean.

Now, Ms. Hadid—a two-time winner of the Royal Institute of British Architects Stirling Prize, one of architecture’s highest accolades—will be bringing her vision to Cambodia. Her firm, Zaha Hadid Architects, has agreed to design the long-awaited new Institute for the Documentation and Center of Cambodia (IDCC)—the country’s largest repository of information relating to the Khmer Rouge regime.

The Sreuk Rith Institute, whose name refers to dried leaves historically used by religious leaders as writing paper, plans to be the leading center for genocide studies in Asia. IDCC will also use the institute—to be located next to the Boeung Trabeak high school on Monivong Boulevard—as its home base to store, analyze and preserve information relating to the regime.

Ms. Hadid said that Young Chhang, director of DC-Cam, inspired her to take up this project, which has gone through several design iterations, with the final plans to be released in December.

“His work is critical in documenting the event, but the work also aids the healing process by moving forward with education, understanding and inspiration,” said Ms. Hadid, who refers to her as her “first design as her children.”

“We are privileged to be trusted with such an important task.”

The institute was Mrs. Chhang’s vision. He was evacuated from Phnom Penh to his grandparents’ home Takeo province in 1975, before being moved to Banteay

Continued on page 2

Youngh Chhang in front of his grandparents’ house in Takeo province in 2004.

Architect Zaha Hadid

A QUESTION OF DANCE
Performers explore the technical and philosophical aspects of their art page 4

PARALLEL WORLDS
The 38th parallel, separating north and south, is Korea’s most important dividing line page 10

TWO SIDES TO LOU REED
His tough, streetwise image was matched by songs of real tenderness and fragility page 15

Top: Sihanouk Center: Borei
Bottom: Creative Commons
Life of the Communist Party
A campaign for China's communist discipline confronts a generation focused on personal fulfillment

By Rowan Callick • THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

The scene evokes memories of a more certain and compliant era. Xi Jinping, the General Secretary of the world's most powerful organization, sits with his arms folded, listening warily on a conference table at which members of the committee of the Communist Party in China's Hubei province are writing "self-criticisms."

Xi, the party's chief and the nation's president (the latter being the less rare), has been touring the country, ensuring that party members everywhere "show their heads in the face of the Maoist "mass line" campaign he is directing. This will restore discipline to the party, Xi believes, and regain the respect of ordinary folk who have become skeptical in the face of corruption, a soaring wealth gap and an aristocratic attitude among officials.

If the erratic ways of party officials are the problem—there are about 85 million members within a population of 1.3 billion—the solution is also sought within. The party is China's great given, sitting above and beyond even the national Constitution. But the times are changing, and the party no longer dominates Chinese life as it once did. Most of China's middle class is on a very different kind of long march, through the famous international tourist destinations and the great global universities.

The broader Chinese population knows only in the most general way how the party works. It holds its secrets close to its chest. The party's core features include the selection of the best and brightest, the topdown flow of information and constant self-criticism, designed to ensure a sense of vulnerability rather than of entitlement among its members (even if the presumption that they were born to rule is proving hard to shift).

Li Sheng (not her real name), for fear of endangering her party position, is a smart, ambitious woman in her 30s who works for a foreign-Chinese joint venture in Wuhan, an ancient but dynamic city of 10 million in central China. Every month, she and about a third of her 40 colleagues in one section of the firm file into a special party meeting room, either during their lunch hour or just after work. When their general manager enters, he wears, un ceremoniously, a different hat—as general secretary of the firm's party branch.

Most of the foreigners working there aren't aware that their firm has a party branch. They might be surprised to discover that someone as modern-minded, fluent in English and generally savvy as Liu is a member. Why is the party still so attractive to aspiring young Chinese? The main draw is success. Joining the party opens the door to almost unlimited career opportunities.

Liu became a precocious young communist in high school. Her parents were both members already, and she was invited to join. She applied by writing an essay. "You have to state your shortcomings," she says. "One is enough. Usually people will say something modest, like, 'I'm not seriously minded.'" Members are mostly passive at meetings, she says. When officials read statements by party leaders, "We comment how wise they are. Always very wise. But they are very dull. No real business is conducted." After Liu graduated, her father helped her to obtain her first job. "I knew he could do that," she says. But she didn't like it. "I read and re-read the novel Jane Eyre. I like her. I wanted to be myself."

By now, Liu's enthusiasm for the party has waned. "People separate this party involvement out from their understanding of the world," she says. "Their membership is like an altar with a Buddha on it. It looks good in its place, but for most people it doesn't penetrate into real life."

Members of the emerging generation feel that they owe their comfortable lifestyle not to the party but to their family's own efforts. And, of course, they communicate obsessively online, often bursting through the boundaries the party seeks to maintain.

If Xi persists in trying to restore some measure of the party discipline and passion of the Mao years, he also may revive memories that the party has chosen to keep buried—the tens of millions who starved due to the Great Leap Forward or of the anarchic cruelties of the Cultural Revolution.

During his decade at the top, Xi is likely to face a challenge in maintaining the party as a political apparatus with a moral imperative to rule. For many of its younger members, it has become little more than a qualification that caps their CVs. The ultimate fraternity.
1. Charlotte Pordage: I understand that you are a survivor of the killing fields. Would you mind telling me about your personal experience at the hands of the KR? Youk Chhang: Rather than telling you about my personal story, I want to tell you another story that is very close to me, and which will at least give insights into how my experience under the KR period shapes may life even today. I was the youngest son in the family and I had a very close relationship to my family’s youngest sister Kolthida Ekkasak who is two years older than I. We were close to each other not only because of our age (two years apart) but also because of her infirmity. She was born deaf.

Just recently she was diagnosed with cancer for the second time, and I learned that she is terminal within the last week. While we remained close over the years, I have to admit that I forgot much of my sign language and over the years our ability and efforts at communication decreased significantly. As a result of the recent news of her cancer, I spent a great deal of time with her, and my time with her in the past few days has been incredibly insightful as much as it has been sad.

As the deaf member of our family, no one bothered to ask her about her experience during the KR period. She was a survivor and while everyone in the family knew how others had fared and their experiences, we never took the time and effort to know her experience. Over thirty-four years after the fall of the KR regime, and I did not even know that my sister was arrested by the KR. It also made me wonder how different her experience was as a deaf person and the indescribable spirit and resourcefulness she must have had to survive the KR period as a deaf person. This revelation informs me as much as it saddens me to no end.

In talking to her (with sign language), I realized how many other Cambodians’ stories are forgotten, overlooked or are simply never told. Having worked so many years in trying to document the stories and supporting the efforts of countless others at justice, reconciliation and education, I realized that my own sister’s story was unknown and she did not even know there was an international tribunal dedicated to bringing justice to Cambodia.

My sister’s story, which was unknown to this day, illustrates the gap between our efforts and the reality of obtaining justice in a post-conflict society.

2. Charlotte Pordage: Was this experience a primary factor in motivating you to
record and document the crimes of the KR? Youk Chhang: One of the primary motivations for my work was the suffering of women both under the KR regime and after. I was inspired by the suffering of my mother and other women in my life to learn more about this history, and I will be completely honest by saying that my greatest inspiration was anger and revenge. Over time of course, my anger transitioned to a passionate interest to learn, and I realized that my family’s experience was only one story in millions. The critical need for bringing these stories to light motivates me to this day.

3. Charlotte Pordage: How did you get involved with DC-Cam? Youk Chhang: Before DC-Cam was established, I looked to Ben Kiernan, the Whitney Griswold Professor of History at Yale University, as a mentor and I give him credit for introducing me to the work that I do now. In addition, I must give credit to the United States because, as a refugee in post-1979 period, it was the United States that gave me the opportunity and freedom to make something of myself.

4. Charlotte Pordage: What is your proudest moment/achievement with DC-Cam? Youk Chhang: I cannot say if pride is really the right emotion for the work that I do. The documentation and prevention of genocide is a journey, not a destination. Moreover, given the topic, it is hard to say how I could be ‘proud’ of my work. I work with the aftermath of horrible atrocities and inhumanity. The small successes I see in individual lives makes me feel like I am doing what I am supposed to, and this makes me feel rewarded.

5. Charlotte Pordage: Do you ever find it difficult to gain funding for DC-Cam? Youk Chhang: You cannot have a conversation about democracy, justice or human rights in Cambodia today without considering history because to have a conversation about one inevitably requires an interpretation of the other. In spite of this fact, it is always difficult to get funding for documentation, education and archival research. The problem is partly based on an international bias for certain types of actions. Most donor or grant officers who are posted to Southeast Asia are young and relatively not familiar with the interconnection between history and human rights. Foreign donors tend to pay close attention to the present-day circumstances in Cambodia without taking the time to really dig deeper into the more subtle, but no less pervasive influence of the past. In effect, you see great attention to efforts that produce immediate, measurable results that make a direct change in a target beneficiary’s life, but in terms of long-term development issues, the problems never get the attention they really need. Documentation is not a flashy endeavor that produces easy, short-term outcomes. Documentation and research require long-term commitment, which often does not fit with donors who must justify the expenditure of grants almost immediately. Moreover, very often the outcomes are soft or in other words, not easily measurable without
significant research. Finally, on a personal note, I find it incredibly difficult to ‘market’ DC-Cam’s work. We can use abstract words like ‘memory’, ‘truth’ and ‘justice’, to simplify and ‘objectify’ our work, but ultimately, no matter how you communicate what we do, we work with the memories (and ongoing tragedy) of human souls and there is no amount of money that can account for the death, trauma and pain that was perpetrated in Cambodia.

6. Charlotte Pordage: What can be done to make this generation of Cambodians more aware of their own history? Is a national reconciliation starting to happen? Youk Chhang: Education is the cornerstone of all transitional justice endeavors. It makes no sense to organize the trial of criminals if you are not educating the next generation about what they did, why it was wrong and how to prevent it from ever occurring again. National reconciliation has been ongoing since 1979, but we really need to be honest in what we mean when we use these words. National reconciliation is not a measurable objective, but a journey that we will be engaged in for many generations. We should never rest on our laurels of having ‘buried’ the KR and put the period behind us; if there is anything we should have learned by modern history is that mankind carries the seeds for its destruction as much as its evolution, and the line between humanity and inhumanity is far smaller than most people realize in their ordinary lives.

7. Charlotte Pordage: Why is education about the KR regime so important? Youk Chhang: Education about the KR is important because it is a lesson in humanity and inhumanity. Cambodians must be honest with themselves here as well; the KR period was a time of horrific atrocities and tragedy, but Cambodia is not the only country to have suffered, and it is essential that we understand this. Likewise, the world should also recognize the importance of studying other mass atrocities. Cambodia’s experience with mass atrocities was not an anomaly or a local event—it was a warning both to future Cambodians and the world at-large.

8. Charlotte Pordage: What is the best way to educate international visitors? Youk Chhang: International visitors should not be regarded as a separate group from Cambodians because Cambodians and foreign persons have much to learn from each other and very often the misunderstandings of one group are shared by the other.

9. Charlotte Pordage: There have been criticisms about the disrespectful behaviour of western tourists at the TSL and Choeung Ek. How do you feel about this? Do you think this behaviour is, in part, due to people being unable to comprehend the full scale of the suffering that took place? Youk Chhang: I do not think the behavior of Western tourists is an issue of impoliteness, but a lack of knowledge and the best way to address the issue is patience and
education. Cambodians are generally tolerant with tourists because they know that it is an issue of knowledge and just a different culture. Notwithstanding this point, greater education would be critical to addressing the general tourist’s lack of knowledge and in particular the cultural differences that can exacerbate this situation.

10. Charlotte Pordage: Why are TSL and Choeung Ek so important? Do you think allowing public access to these sites has made them less sacred and almost turned history and suffering into a spectacle? Youk Chhang: TSL (KR prison, S-21) and Choeung Ek (Killing Fields) certainly obtain the appearance of having greater significance as a result of their proximity to Phnom Penh city and on this note I would say that they are not the single most important sites of Cambodia. So much of what occurred in Cambodia was perpetrated in remote rural areas, villages and now overgrown forest sites and to define Cambodia’s experience by solely these two sites would diminish the nature and extent of the atrocities committed during this period. The history of mass atrocities will always be a spectacle for future generations because extreme depravity and evil inherently invite curiosity. We should not discourage intellectual curiosity if it facilitates our goal of education and ultimately prevention. What we must discourage is the trivialization of the human story. This is the ultimate mission of DC-Cam.
Appendix K