

## Second Quarterly Report (April-June, 2012)

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From Left: Anlong Veng District Chief Yim Phanna and Chum Teav Ton Sa-Im, Undersecretary of Education, Youth, and Sports, in an inauguration of Anti-Genocide Memorial Slogan at Anlong Veng High School, June 29, 2012.

## Abbreviations

CHRAC	Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee
CP	Civil Parties
CTM	Cambodia Tribunal Monitor
CTN	Cambodian Television Network
DC-Cam	Documentation Center of Cambodia
DK	Democratic Kampuchea
DRL	State Department's Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
KID	Khmer Institute for Democracy
KR	Khmer Rouge
RULE	Royal University of Law and Economics
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
PWC	Price Waterhouse Cooper
TSL	Tuol Sleng
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VSS	Victim Support Section

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## I. Executive Summary

### A. Highlights of DC-Cam's Work

According to the work plan for this quarter, the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) focused on seven main areas: working to support the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), conducting quality control at select high schools; conducting interviews and collecting materials from Anlong Veng District for a community history book called *History of Anlong Veng: The Final Days of the Khmer Rouge Regime*; capturing and disseminating the ECCC progress; working with ECCC the victim support section on Non-Judicial Measures, reaching out to Cambodian and international audiences through the Tuol Sleng (TSL) history classroom and other forms of outreach activities, and preserving memory and generating discussion on national memorial day. Each of these main areas provided immediate outcomes which will be extended into long-term results.

In addition to its own work, DC-Cam also contributes to the re-establishment of the Khmer Institute for Democracy (KID) so that it can provide best services for Cambodian people in terms of democracy and human rights practice in Cambodia. DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang provided ideas, technical support, and consultancy. Further, DC-Cam provided documents and photographs for a book on former S-21 prisoner Chum Mey written by Seth Meydan..

Highlights of DC-Cam's work and outcome are as follows:

#### **1. Working to Support the Extraordinary Chambers of Cambodia (ECCC) and Collecting the Public's Reaction to the Court**

DC-Cam continued to provide documents to co-prosecutors, defense council, and civil party lawyers upon request; assisted appointed lawyer of suspect in Case 004 by offering space at the Center and responding to document requests. DC-Cam provided 135 pages of copied documents and prepared about 200 documents for the lawyer and his assistant to read.

#### **2. Conducting Quality Control at Select High Schools to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Democratic Kampuchea History Teaching, Identify Challenges Faced by all Relevant Parties, and Recommend Future Improvements**

The team visited fourteen high schools in five provinces and met with ten teachers and thousands of students. The findings for this period reveal that some teachers could integrate and teach the history into their school curriculum while many others could not. Many parents the team met are supportive of the project; however, some did not have any comments whether or not the subject is important or should be included in the school curriculum. Most students took very strong interest in the history, despite some challenges. The teaching of DK history needs to be done gradually.

Remarkably, DC-Cam's Genocide education project is included in the world's genocide education entries under "History Education under Fire" project which will take place in September, 2012. For more detail, please find in section, point 2.

### **3. Conducting Interviews and Collecting Materials from Anlong Veng District to Produce a Community History Book of Anlong Veng**

Throughout this quarter, the Promoting Accountability and Genocide Education team conducted 320 interviews with former KR cadre and ordinary people in Anlong Veng District. We also collected about seventy historical original photos as well as hundreds of newly-taken photos, and documents and artifacts from Pol Pot's KR regime. The team transcribed about 150 interviews and summarized 100 interviews for the book. The outline of the book was completed and the team has started to write the first draft. A progress report in Appendix A will be submitted to the Ministry of Tourism in July 2012.

### **4. Capturing and Monitoring the ECCC Progress to Keep People Up-to-Date and Generate Discussions on the ECCC**

DC-Cam captured all trial footage and wrote daily reports in English to be posted on the Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (CTM) website, as well as topical reports in Khmer to be published in our monthly trial observation booklet. During this quarter, the team produced 32 footages, wrote forty reports for the blog, and published four issues of the booklets in Khmer into 4,000 copies. The CTM website is beneficial for Cambodian and international audiences, especially law students, researchers, and those whose work is related to legal affairs. The booklet, designed for Cambodian audience, supplements daily reports in English and other sources of information related to the ECCC. Approximately 3000 copies of the booklet were distributed to students, villagers, and researchers this quarter. In addition, the film team produced 5 villagers' reactions on the hearing session and posted them online.

### **5. Working with VSS on Non-Judicial Measures to Provide Some Form of Reparation to Civil Parties**

DC-Cam has been selected as the main partner for the "Documentation and Education" project by VSS. This project is designed as reparation for victims. It contains three components: forced transfer exhibition, book chapter to be included in DC-Cam's DK history textbook, and teacher's guidebook. The lead co-lawyers and VSS coordinator came to meet with Director Youk Chhang and the key staff involved with this project to finalize a proposal to be submitted to donors and the sitting judges at the ECCC.

### **6. Reaching out to Cambodian People and International Visitors through TSL History Classroom and Other Forms of Outreach Activities**

DC-Cam hosted twenty-five TSL history lecture series taught by DC-Cam lecturers. From April-June, about thirty questions and thirty comments were collected. We also presented the CTM website at four universities in Phnom Penh, each attended by approximately 800 students. This activity enabled people to receive up-to-date information about the tribunal and *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*, which increased people's knowledge on the topics and engaged them with the discussion.

## 7. Preserving Memory and Generating Debate on a National Memorial Day

DC-Cam wrote an article suggesting that “April 17” deserved to be a national memorial day. The article was published in *Searching for the Truth*, *Raksmei Kampuchea* newspaper, and the *Phnom Penh Post*. The author Sok-Kheang Ly was invited to speak on radio FM 102 MHz and interviewed by ABC Australia. This article generated debate on whether April 17 deserves to be a national memorial day. Many Cambodian people called in and agreed that this day should be preserved and memorialized.

### B. Highlights of the ECCC Progress

On April 27, Mr. Mom Luch, with seventeen years of experience as a lawyer in the field of criminal law, was assigned as a national lawyer to represent a suspect involved in Case 004 by the ECCC's Defense Support Section (DSS).

On May 3, Reserve Investigating Judge Laurent Kasper-Ansermet issued a decision on contested Case 003 that Sou Met, former chief of the KR Air Force, and Meas Muth, former chief of the KR Navy, fall under the court's jurisdiction and are categorized as the most responsible persons for crimes committed during the KR regime.

The Co-Prosecutors of the ECCC issued a public statement concerning a news report on the Case 003 investigation related to a DK military invasion in Vietnam, extension of crime sites investigation, and identification of the potential individuals responsible for the crimes committed during DK, as incorrect and deceptive. The Co-Prosecutors responded that the DK military invasion in Vietnam has already been investigated as part of Case 002. The extension of crime sites investigation in Case 003, according to the Co-Prosecutors' opinion, was necessary in order to assign responsibility for the crimes alleged in Case 003. Moreover, the Co-Prosecutors stated that the news report has incorrectly and deceptively identified individuals as potential targets of the investigation for whom the former International Co-Investigating Judge has expressed no conclusion, since the investigation is still in process.

(<http://www.eccc.gov.kh/en/articles/public-statement-co-prosecutors-regarding-investigation-case-003>)

On June 28, the Office of the Co-Prosecutors issued its [Response to Nuon Chea's Defense Counsel's "Notice to the Trial Chamber Regarding Research at DC-Cam,"](#) stating that any investigative tasks should be determined solely by the Co-Investigating Judges and requesting that the Trial Chamber prohibit "any additional investigatory acts by Nuon Chea's Defense Counsel." However, the Co-Prosecutors do not object to Nuon Chea's Defense Counsel accessing publicly available information at DC-Cam.

On June 29, the Trial Chamber of the ECCC issued its [Decision on Nuon Chea's Defense Counsel's Misconduct](#), categorizing the pattern of misconduct as: "unauthorized disclosure of confidential information; offensive, disrespectful or otherwise unethical in-court behavior; offensive or disrespectful remarks in written motions; misrepresentations made before the Trial Chamber; and failure to adhere to Trial Chamber orders designed to protect the rights of the defendant, Nuon Chea."

### C. Internal Control and Auditing

- The Finance Director Sophorn Huy left DC-Cam for her MBA at De Le Sale University, the Philippines. Her role and responsibility was transferred to our Chief of Accountants Bunthann Meas. DC-Cam also recruited two more staff members to assist the accounting team.
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Financial Review Findings, 19 out of the 21 findings were closed. There remained two more findings that need to be closed. The management team and USAID officials will work to close these in the next quarter.
- Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly Meetings  
DC-Cam’s Management Team conducted regular weekly, monthly and mid-term meetings with team leaders and members about work plans, follow-up work, main activities, and report writing. The Management Team met with team leaders separately every two months to produce a calendar of events for USAID. The team also conducted occasional meetings about vehicle usage and maintenance once or twice a month.

## II. Discussion of Results

### 1. Working to Support the Extraordinary Chambers of Cambodia (ECCC) and Collect the Public’s Reaction to the Court

DC-Cam continued to provide documents to co-prosecutors, defense council, and civil party lawyers upon request; assisted defense lawyer of suspect in Case 004 by offering the lawyer a space at the Center and responding to document requests. Mom Luch, appointed national defense lawyer for case 004, conducted his research at DC-Cam with his assistant starting from April 2012 under Response Team leader Dara Vanthan’s coordination. DC-Cam provided 135 pages of copied documents and prepared about 200 documents for the lawyer and his assistant to read.

DC-Cam’s database team worked on translation of “D” documents from Khmer to English and edited spelling to make it convenient for the court and public. This quarter the team accomplished the following:

	Records/Docs
Cataloguing	510 records
Translating	1,328 records
Keying	2,108 records
Scanning	12,686 records
Numbering	421 records
Listing	540 records



Living Documents team leader Sirik Savina called to follow-up with our past participants who attended trial sessions. The participants talked and discussed information obtained from the court with their neighbors, co-workers and community members through various means. They shared their documents and publications received during the program with their fellow members either at school libraries or at the commune office. A teacher from Kamrieng Commune, Battambang Province, Sroh Tith, reported that he occasionally shared the history textbook, *Searching for the Truth* and the ECCC related booklets with parents of students when they were invited to participate in student programs, such as prize ceremonies, school development meetings, or school reopening ceremonies. The parents interested in the materials later borrowed the materials from the participants to read more. The participants used informal meetings or discussions at home to talk about the KR trial. Sroh Tith is satisfied with Duch’s sentence. He was glad when Duch confessed and acknowledged the suffering of the victims. However, he is concerned about the KR senior leaders today who are too old and fragile to stand trial. Other participants commented that they wanted the leaders to acknowledge the truth at least to the same extent as Duch’s confession. Otherwise, there would not be justice. They are eager to hear the whole truth from the leaders, including any reason behind all the atrocities they committed against their own people.

The participants used one-on-one conversations to transfer their knowledge and their impression of the court to the community. Prak Chanthy from Svay Rieng Province said that she talked to people who came to learn about her experience visiting the court. After she told them about her experience, they were very interested and looked for opportunities to come to observe the trial as well. She also explained how the experience of her visit helped to heal her suffering and loss. She lost her parents to the regime when she was very young. In their memory, she lit incense and told her parents that the justice process was underway. She reported that she attended May 20 Remembrance Day in her village. This time she could manage her emotions and feel better than the previous year. She was less depressed and angry with the KR.

**2. Conducting Quality Control at Select High Schools to Evaluate the Effectiveness of DK Teaching, Identify Challenges Faced by all Relevant Parties, and Recommend Future Improvements**

The team conducted quality control sessions at fourteen high schools in six provinces, met with about fifteen history and Khmer literature teachers who attended our teacher training in 2011, and met with thousands of students. For more detail, please see Appendix C. In each session, the team conducted surveys with teachers and students and made interviews with teachers, students, and parents about the teaching, learning, and concerns of all the parties regarding the history teaching and the materials distributed. The table below summarizes the evaluation process and methods:

<p><b>Quality control project objectives</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluate the effectiveness of the teaching of <i>A History of Democratic Kampuchea</i></li> <li>• Evaluate the effectiveness of the teaching materials: (1) DKhistory</li> </ul>
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	<p>textbook, (2) Teacher's Guidebook and (3) Student Workbook.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluate the integration of DK history in daily instruction.</li> </ul>
<b>Means of evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-hour observation</li> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• Surveys</li> </ul>
<b>Tools for evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classroom observation checklist</li> <li>• Questionnaire for teachers</li> <li>• Questionnaire for students</li> <li>• Interview questions</li> </ul>
<b>Types of school</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban, rural, and remote areas</li> </ul>
<b>Number of classes observed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three schools in Kratie Province; three schools in Mondul Kiri Province, three high schools and one secondary school in Siem Reap and Oddor Meanchey, four schools in Kampong Cham and Takeo.</li> </ul>
<b>Average number of students per class</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40-50</li> </ul>

The findings for this period reveal that the integration of DK history into the classroom has been sporadically made by some teachers, while other teachers paid very little attention to the subject. The teachers who integrated the history into their lessons started with asking questions to students. Some parents the team met were supportive of the project; some did not have any comments whether or not the subject is important or should be included in the school curriculum. Most students took very strong interest in the history, despite some challenges. The knowledge and understanding gained by students depended upon the instructional methodologies of each teacher. Many teachers acknowledge that parents' narrative is important to help students understand the DK history better. For more information about the impact, see appendix B.

- Mr. Chrin Likeang, a geography teacher at Preah Sihanouk High School skillfully integrated DK history into his geography class. He recalled the previous lessons about the commercial link. Then, he asked the students about commercial conditions during the DK period. One student stood up and answered that the DK brought down the commercial sectors. When Mr. Likeang started a new lesson about Cambodian tourism, he asked if any of his students knew whether there were tourists coming to visit Cambodia during the DK period. A female student responded that some foreign tourists, i.e. Chinese, did visit. Some remained skeptical over the mass atrocities that took place. Mr. Likeang was confident that the narrative shared by the student's parents would be a good compliment to this teaching.

- Integrating the DK history into the lessons is relatively new for teachers and the teaching has remained a teacher-centered approach. Students still listen to teachers, with few student-centered activities in class.  
[http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Quality\\_Control\\_Report\\_on\\_Kamp\\_ong\\_Cham\\_and\\_Takeo.pdf](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Quality_Control_Report_on_Kamp_ong_Cham_and_Takeo.pdf)
- The personal story of each teacher should be taken into serious consideration as it may stand in the way of teaching DK history. The feeling of grudge and malice may potentially lead teachers to bring up a partial view on the history. In one such case, one teacher was angry with the regime because his father died in the regime. He recalled a very emotional story when his **father carried him** and his sisters around his body to escape the armed fighting. After the regime, he never experienced the existence of his father, while other children had their parents around. This story has a huge impact on the teaching of the DK history in his classroom because of his personal loss. He did not hate his students, but he hated their parents with the KR background. He said although some perpetrators lost their family members, their deaths were primarily caused by starvation.

#### Suggestions/Concerns/Questions from Teachers

- It is a good idea to link DK history to every subject when appropriate.
- Many students did not believe in the brutality of KR. They did not believe that people were tortured, enslaved, starved, and killed by the KR. Ms. Y Samphy, a history teacher at Stung Trang High School, was worried at times because this history is such a sensitive subject. Sometimes, she raised her concerns with school leaders and her colleagues and friends. She wants to make sure that her students, their parents and families are comfortable discussing this history. She said most of the former KR cadres often changed their residence to live where their past background is unknown.

#### Recommendation to the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports

- The Ministry's textbook should cite DK historical examples within each section/point. For example, curriculum about tourism should mention what tourism was like during the DK period. And the lesson about the DK history should be the starting point and a foundation for students. Thus, the integration would be more constructive and understandable for students when study this subject.

#### Recommendation to Teachers

- Teachers should avoid showing personal grudges and try to maintain proper guidance to teach or convey messages to students. For example, the DK textbook should be used as the core reference to discuss the historical facts of DK history. Teaching DK history should not be an act of revenge.

#### Recommendation to Parents

- Parents should share their stories with their children in a broader sense so they can connect with the teaching in the classroom and provide deeper knowledge on the history.

The Genocide Education Project will be included in the project "History Education under Fire" in September, 2012. The project focuses on the controversies and debates related to history education above all (but not strictly) in the last twenty years and consists of a set of country-related entries. The project is almost at the end and they have collected more than sixty entries covering all the world, which will make up a reference handbook, whose tentative publishers are Routledge, Berghhan or Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. The co-editors are Professor Simone Lässig, Director of this institute, and Professor Maria Repousi, from the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.

### **3. Conducting Interviews and Collecting Materials from Anlong Veng District to Produce a Community History Book of Anlong Veng**

Throughout this quarter, the Promoting Accountability and Genocide Education team conducted 320 interviews with former KR cadre and ordinary people in Anlong Veng District. The team also collected about seventy original and hundreds of newly-taken photos, and documents and artifacts from Pol Pot's KR regime. The team transcribed about 150 interviews and summarized 100 interviews for the book. The outline of the book is complete and the team has begun to write the first draft. A progress report will be submitted to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports in July.

During the first semester since we have worked with people of Anlong Veng, we have observed that former KR cadre who before did not want to share their story or that of Anlong Veng District, now have become more cooperative with the team. They spent more time in providing long interviews and provided more documents such as textbooks and other artifacts upon request. They also started to talk about reconciliation. For example, during the inauguration event of the Anti-Genocide Memorial slogan on June 29, the guest speaker, Yim Phanna, chief of district and the villagers repeatedly highlighted the need for peace and reconciliation in Anlong Veng District as well as in Cambodia at large.

He said that life of the former KR soldiers, cadres and their family members in Anlong Veng was very difficult. No one was allowed to stay freely. All were assigned work; even small children were counted as a combining force to assist the military strategy. Small children knew how to make spikes. Every day, the people thought about how to kill each other.

Many former KR cadres identify themselves as victims of the KR regime and those who were cheated by the war, although the general public views them as former KR cadres and to some extent perpetrators. They admitted that some former KR cadres did commit crimes and harmed the people, but not all of them participated in the crimes, and some of them even took initiatives to help rescue people during the KR regime.

For more information, please visit

<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/2012070257131/Lifestyle/history-lesson-in-kr-bastion.html>

[http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Reconciliatory\\_Perspectives\\_on\\_Anlong\\_Veng\\_%28English%29.pdf](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Reconciliatory_Perspectives_on_Anlong_Veng_%28English%29.pdf)

DC-Cam’s film team produced a short video clip for the Genocide Education Project and this event. In the clip, the team interviewed Khamboly Dy, author of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*, about the importance and components of the project in promoting reconciliation and tolerance. Significantly, Chum Teav Ton Sa-Im, undersecretary of Education, Youth, and Sports also provided her remarks on genocide education as a whole and the need for national reconciliation through this project. This clip will be broadcast in several local TV stations.

#### **4. Capturing and Monitoring the ECCC Progress to Keep People Up-to-Date and Generating Discussions on the ECCC**

DC-Cam captured all trial footage and wrote daily reports in English to be posted on the CTM website, and topical reports in Khmer to be published in our monthly trial observation booklet. During this quarter, the team produced thirty-two footages; wrote forty reports for the blog; and published four issues of the booklets in Khmer into 4,000 copies. The CTM website is beneficial for Cambodian and international audiences, especially law students, researchers, and those whose work is related to legal affairs. The booklet, designed for Cambodian audience, supplemented daily reports in English and other sources of information related the ECCC. The purpose of the Trial Observation Project is to 1) provide legal outreach and court monitoring services in the Khmer language; 2) foster a culture of legal scholarship among Cambodian law students; and 3) monitor and confidentially report on issues of legal concern at the ECCC to ensure strict adherence to international due process standards. All of these materials will become a legacy of the ECCC for future generations. Approximately 3000 copies of the booklet were distributed to students, villagers, and researchers this quarter. In addition, the film team produced five villagers’ reactions on the hearing session and posted them online.

The content of the 11<sup>th</sup> trial observation booklet includes:

Nuon Chea’s statement	page 2
Cross examination of Kaing Guek Eav, alias Duch	page 6
Nuon Chea’s response to Duch’s testimony	page 50

The film team produced five video clips for this quarter. All of the clips were posted on [www.cambodiatribunal.org](http://www.cambodiatribunal.org) and available for the public. The videos are the following:

- 1) People’s reactions to Application on Motions for Disqualification of Judge Silvia Cartwright”, 10 minutes: 20 seconds.
- 2) Mixed Reactions over Ieng Sary’s Absence at the Court Part I, 10 minutes: 5seconds  
<http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/multimedia>
- 3) Between Justice and Fatigue

- 4) People's Reactions to Nuon Chea's testimony
- 5) In Support of the Tribunal

## 5. Working with VSS on Non-Judicial Measures to Provide Some Level of Reparation to Civil Parties

DC-Cam has worked with VSS since its inception to ensure that victims fully participate in the trial proceeding and receive better compensation in Case 002 than Case 001. Upon several meetings and discussions with civil societies, the victim support section categorized proposed reparation forms into three main categories: 1) documentation and education, 2) remembrance, and 3) rehabilitation. DC-Cam has been selected as the main partner for “documentation and education” category. This category contains three components: forced transfer exhibition which will be made into a permanent and temporary gallery, book chapter on forced transfer to be included in DC-Cam’s DK history textbook and Teacher’s Guidebook. Forced transfer was one of the charges against the four KR senior leaders. The lead co-lawyers and VSS coordinator came to meet with Director Youk Chhang and the key staff involved with this project. We provided comment and suggestion to the team and requested documents in order to finalize a proposal to be submitted to donors and the sitting judges at the ECCC in May 2012. This also needs government approval.

DC-Cam’s Genocide Education team leader Khamboly Dy will work with the victim support section directly to write an additional chapter on forced transfer. Living Documents team leader Savina Sirik will work on forced transfer exhibition with the unit. Sok-Kheang Ly will work with the unit on Remembrance Day.

## 6. Reaching out to Cambodian People and International Visitors through TSL History Classroom and Other Forms of Outreach Activities

In order to reach out to Cambodian and foreign visitors, DC-Cam conducted some activities, including TSL History classroom, *Searching for the Truth* magazine, CTM presentation at domestic academic institutions, textbook and materials distribution, radio broadcasting, documentary film, and website.

### 1. TSL History Classroom

From April-June, DC-Cam hosted about twenty-five TSL history lectures facilitated by DC-Cam lecturers. The lecture started with film screening on S-21 trial footage from 1979 and presentation on various topics related to the KR history and transitional justice. During the lectures, we received 455 visitors from Cambodia and abroad and collected about thirty questions and comments. The purpose of this lecture is to instill educational elements into the tour around the TSL Genocide Museum, educate foreign visitors about the DK history, and connect them with Cambodian people.

Month	Number of visitors	From	Occupation
April	205	Royal University of Phnom Penh (Cambodia), USA,	Students,

May	150	France, Netherlands, Denmark, Singapore, Spain, Australia, Germany, Switzerland, Malaysia, Ireland, Italy	researchers, professors, film makers, reporters, businessmen
June	205		
<b>Total</b>	<b>455</b>		

Selected questions include

- What are the challenge that teachers who were former KR cadre face when teaching DK history to the children of victims?
- How many prisoners survived the prison?
- How long was each prisoner kept in the prison?
- What happened to prisoners after they confessed?

Below are the selected comments from the visitors:

The overall impression of visitors was rather positive in terms of enhancing their knowledge of the subject and enriching their visit experiences. Most commented favorably on the information provided through lectures and discussions. The opportunities for visitors to better understand Cambodian history and its people's suffering were also highlighted in the comments. Selected comments are below:

*The talk was extremely informative and educational. The insight into the motivation and politics provided a clearer understanding of the events that led to the destruction of so many innocent and wonderful people.*

--Mark Arnold, USA  
April 27, 2012

*Thank you for the incredibly informative session. I walk away knowing much more than I came in with and wanting to learn much more.*

--Jo, Netherlands  
May 11, 2012

*Thanks for the informative session! [I] learned a lot about the KR from here. The atrocities [committed] never ever happen again. May God bless Cambodia and its people.*

--Sarah, Singapore  
May 16, 2012

*The only way to let a country grow and develop is through education. In this point, you are doing a great job. Thanks a lot for answering openly and pedagogically to all the questions. Keep working hard to educate in order the world can learn about what happened in here and things do not happen anywhere again.*



--Elena Medina, Barcelona, Spain  
May 25, 2012

*[It is] so informative and interesting. It is amazing to hear about the reconciliation projects taking place and the attempts to bring people together rather than divide. The woman who spoke to us was great, knew a lot of information, excellent English and answered all our questions.*

--Robyn Burge, United Kingdom  
May 30, 2012

*The discussion led by Miss Farina was really interesting. It adds a lot of information and perspectives to existing information about the killing fields and S-21 museum. I really like the training methods for teachers to integrate the history of the KR into their course. It is really important that children in Cambodia learn about their own history. I really hope that Miss Farina and her colleagues succeed in their mission to train teachers across the country. I hope a lot of foreign and domestic people will join this discussion in the future.*

--Sperd Joasma, Holland  
Levi Bonnell, USA  
Eli Lichtenstein, USA  
June 6, 2012

*We appreciate a lot the efforts taken to reach out to the public, not only to tourists but also locals throughout the whole country to educate. The history is not only touching and shocking, but devastating. This is why education is so important and to reach people's awareness so that such dark periods of time can be avoided. Watching the film in a formal cell brings you even closer to reality. We really hope victims have found peace in their minds and hearts.*

--Fabience Puslio & Dloslene Soman, Germany  
June 15, 2012

*An excellent example of how education is not just an academic process but part of greater process of social healing.*

--Ireland  
June 27, 2012

*I found the film to be very moving and make me want to learn more about the KR and the people it affected.*

--Karin Shiragami, UK  
June 11, 2012

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

During this quarter, the Center produced three issues and published 9,000 copies in Khmer and one issue of the English version into 700 copies. While about 95% of the Khmer copies were distributed to commune offices and researchers, 40% of the overall English version were distributed to embassies, researchers abroad, and government offices. The content of the second quarter (April-June) contains:

Section	Article
<b>EDITORIALS/LETTERS</b>	1. Slogans to educate and promote education 2. Remember 17 April 3. The performing arts serve to educate and remind
<b>DOCUMENTATION</b>	4. Confession of James William Clark
<b>RESEARCH AND HISTORY</b>	5. Voice from Anlong Veng: Former KR soldiers speak out 6. Ros Hoeun never believes what KR leaders speak in the courtroom 7. Yeb Roky's husband died of Turban 8. A Cham Muslim woman who struggles to survive
<b>LEGAL</b>	9. The duty to provide public information during ECCC judicial investigation 10. Equality of Arms and Judicial independence in the investigation of Case 002 in the ECCC
<b>DEBATE</b>	11. ECCC's tarnished legacy and the UN 12. Sacredness and nationalism: Preah Vihear in the hearts of Thais and Cambodians
<b>FAMILY TRACING</b>	13. A sorrowful life 14. That's my life 15. My uncle was burned down

During this quarter, the team received family tracing announcements and requests for documents of missing family members as follows:

1. Sin Lai Lai, from Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore, requested that we send him some copies of magazine to Singapore. Magazine team leader Socheat Nhean sent six copies of the English version immediately.
2. A film about Sek Say and her lost mother Chan Kim Srun, S-21 prisoner, was jointly made by DC-Cam and Cambodia Television Network (CTN). The film was about Sek Say's current life and the seeking of justice for her mother. It will be shown on CTN this coming month.
3. The magazine reader, Linda Leng, requested some copies of the magazine to send over to a Cambodian family whose story was written in the magazine.

4. Choun Channa, media student at the Royal University of Phnom Penh, sent his request to the Magazine team leader for some articles about kind KR cadres.
5. Tin Tina, who own a museum in Siem Reap, asked for some copies of the English and Khmer version for display in his library.
6. Jessica Pearson sent an email to the magazine team leader and requested a video clip that her mother did in 1997. Jessica asked DC-Cam to look for her aunt in the video.
7. Danielle Osterman from Clark University, USA, requested a research article about transitional justice.
8. Mike Yann, from USA, requested us to publish his story in *Searching for the Truth* magazine. In the last sentence, Mike Yann wrote, "I am proud of the DC-Cam team for preserving countless documents. I believe that without DC-Cam, there wouldn't be a KR trial."

### 3. CTM and Trial Observation Presentation

The team presented the CTM website along with trial observation report and *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* to students at four universities: National University of Defense, Faculty of Foreign Languages at the Defense University, Norton University, and National University of Management. All were attended by approximately 800 students. The presentation at National University of Defense was covered by Cambodian Television Network (CTN) at [www.ctn.com.kh/clipnews.aspx?NewsID=47](http://www.ctn.com.kh/clipnews.aspx?NewsID=47)

#### Questions and comments collected include

- Brigadier General Im Sarith concluded the event by appreciating the team that brought this important session to his students and requested for more training. He said, "It is a source of knowledge for our students to receive up-to-date information on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and engage in the discussion on the KR and the materials distributed."
- Mr. Long Sarun approached the team after the conclusion and said he will never forget what happened thirty years ago and that he supports the twin objectives of DC-Cam. But he stressed that it is important to make the next generation believe and be mindful of what happened. He also requested that the Center expand its research on a variety of topics related to the regime to stand trial against similar atrocities in the future. "The truth reflected in these materials [trial observation] is important for people to remember the day and without which our truth may not have been represented. And I strongly encourage the Center to do more in order to prevent the atrocity from recurring."
- Law and politics should not be connected. If we talk about law, we should only focus on law.

- We cannot separate law from politics because they both are interconnected. Crimes are committed because of politics and we use law to prosecute crimes and atrocities.
- What is the structure of the KR regime?
- Why does the government interfere in the ECCC's affairs?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of having the court?

#### **4. Genocide Education Presentation at Schools, including Textbook and Materials Distribution**

Team Leader Khamboly Dy was invited by the International Center for Conciliation (ICFC) to present *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* to students at two universities: Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) and Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE). This presentation was followed by film screening and each was attended by approximately 100 students.

Book distribution is another means in connecting the Center with the public. This quarter, DC-Cam distributed its publications such as magazine, booklet, DK history textbook, and other publishing books to students, teachers, researchers, and villagers. The Center also responded to requests of those materials from the public. In response to EU official Jennifer Cassidy's request, DC-Cam provided 10 copies of Case 001 booklet; 10 copies of Case 002 booklet; 1 copy of Teacher Guidebook; 1 copy of DK History Textbook; 1 copy of the *Breaking the Silence*; 1 copy of the *Hidden Scars*; and one copy of the *Hijab of Cambodia*. Gunnar Bergstrom, former Swedish communist, also requested a copy of the *Hijab of Cambodia* and *Cambodia's Hidden Scars*. Approximately 1,500 copies of the DK textbook were distributed to people of Anlong Veng District and the public during the inauguration on June 29. See appendix D for news regarding the book distribution. As stated above, about 8,500 copies of *Searching for the Truth* in Khmer were distributed to commune offices across the country and to researchers.

People who received the materials usually wrote us back. For example, in her letter to Director Youk Chhang, Jennifer Cassidy, wrote: "This hard copy is brilliant and so well produced! It looks great. I went straight to the Ambassador with it and he fully agreed we should use it. We just need extra copies of this is that is ok, I say a number of 10 if that is ok? We definitely do not need them today, but just next week will be fine. Thanks again."

#### **5. Radio Broadcasting**

DC-Cam contracted with radio FM 93.25 MHz in Kampot Province to broadcast recordings of DC-Cam materials one hour daily, including recordings such as *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* textbook, Magazine *Searching for the Truth*, translated books, and *Breaking the Silence*. During this quarter, it broadcast the *Breaking the Silence* solely in order to encourage people to talk about their experience and forgive lower KR cadres. In the third quarter, the Center will prepare a radio program on Famine during the KR regime.

#### **6. DC-Cam's New Film titled Water/Land/Rain**

The team finished a rough cut of the film "Water/Land/Rain" this quarter. The film will premiere in the capital city of Phnom Penh followed by three additional screenings in Siem

Reap, Koh Kong and Ratanak Kiri Provinces in October 2012. Following the lives of three families living on the great lake in Kampong Chhnang, the jungles of Ratanak Kiri, and in the factories of Phnom Penh, the film aims to present Cambodia as a large, interdependent ecosystem that through development is in danger of being destroyed. But, as the film further illustrates, the people of Cambodia are the key to the country's conservation. The film addresses conservation issues related to the threat of fisheries in the Tonle Sap Lake, deforestation in the Northeastern province of Ratanak Kiri, and land-grabbing in the capital city of Phnom Penh as well as in provinces throughout Cambodia, including Koh Kong, Kampong Speu, and Pursat. DC-Cam also will use the film to educate villagers on the devastation and atrocities occurring in Cambodia at this moment. The film poster is in appendix E. For more information about the film, please visit: <http://land-water-rain.blogspot.com>

### A. Website

All information related to DC-Cam and the ECCC are posted to DC-Cam's three websites daily. All are available for the public.

- DC-Cam Website: <http://www.d.dccam.org/>. This quarter, 8157 people visited the website 13,413 times. Of the number, 59.9% are new visitors. They are from Cambodia, the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Australia, France, Japan, Canada, Thailand, and the Netherlands. A detail is in the graph below.
- Cambodia Tribunal Website: <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/>
- Sleuk Rith Website: <http://www.cambodiasri.org/>. 493 people made 628 visits to this website. Most of them are new visitors, up to 76.3%.

Country / Territory	Visits	Pages / Visit	Avg. Visit Duration	% New Visits	Bounce Rate
1. Cambodia	5,673	3.15	00:03:40	45.53%	36.19%
2. United States	3,283	3.16	00:03:20	59.31%	43.37%
3. United Kingdom	463	3.41	00:02:51	67.17%	38.01%
4. Germany	440	3.59	00:04:50	65.23%	37.27%
5. Australia	390	3.62	00:04:25	66.15%	36.67%
6. France	339	3.27	00:02:34	69.62%	41.59%
7. Canada	332	4.52	00:05:57	58.73%	35.54%
8. Japan	205	3.74	00:01:06	79.51%	35.12%
9. Thailand	186	3.26	00:03:19	59.14%	46.77%
10. Netherlands	172	3.58	00:02:32	62.21%	34.88%

Rows 1 - 10 of 88

### G. Preserving Memory and Generating Debate on a National Memorial Day

To preserve and raise people's awareness on the importance of genocide, the Center proposed to erect anti-genocide memorial slogans at 1,700 lower and upper secondary across the country with two main phrases: 1) Talking about experiences during the KR regime promotes reconciliation and educates children about forgiveness and tolerance; and 2) Learning about a history of DK prevents genocide. This quarter, the Center inaugurated anti-genocide memorial slogans at two schools. For each event, about 300 people attended.

DC-Cam held the inauguration day at Hun Sen Krong Tep Nimith Pailin High School, Pailin Province on May 30, 2012. It was presided over by Chum Teav Ton Sa-Im, undersecretary of Education, Youth, and Sports. [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The\\_Anti-Genocide\\_Memorial\\_Inauguration\\_at\\_Hun\\_Sen\\_Krung\\_Tep\\_Nimit\\_Pailin\\_High\\_School\\_May\\_30\\_2012/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The_Anti-Genocide_Memorial_Inauguration_at_Hun_Sen_Krung_Tep_Nimit_Pailin_High_School_May_30_2012/index.html)

On June 29, the Center inaugurated the anti-genocide memorial slogan at Anlong Veng High School, Oddar Meanchey Province. This event was also presided over by Chum Teav Ton Sa-Im. In the inauguration, Yim Phanna, district chief and the late Ta Mok's commander, talked about the background of the district and the people's perception of the KR history. Im Chaem, suspect in Case 004, also attended the event. As stated previously, they started to talk about reconciliation in the ceremony.

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/People\\_of\\_Anlong\\_Veng\\_and\\_her\\_Culture--Inauguration\\_of\\_Anti-Genocide\\_Memorial\\_Anlong\\_Veng\\_High\\_School\\_Oddor\\_Meanchey\\_June\\_29\\_2012/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/People_of_Anlong_Veng_and_her_Culture--Inauguration_of_Anti-Genocide_Memorial_Anlong_Veng_High_School_Oddor_Meanchey_June_29_2012/index.html)

Book of Memory/Family Tracing is another means to remember the lost loved ones. The main focus of the Book of Memory project in this quarter has been identifying collaborating partners for development of a sophisticated database to store names and biographical information of those who died under the KR, along with a website which hosts this database and collects names which appeared in DC-Cam's primary documents. DC-Cam has been working with Stiftelsen Arkivet of Kristiansand, Norway to locate an information technology company which can work with it to develop the database and the website. Two companies were found: Netlab and Know IT. DC-Cam and Stiftelsen Arkivet is still in a process of negotiation with the two companies before seeking funding for this part of the project.

In the second quarter, the Book of Memory project focuses on collecting names from existing documents at DC-Cam and inputting those names into a computer database. So far the team has completed reading 10,107 documents and inputting 8,777 documents into a computerized system. At the same time, the team continues to receive call-ins from the general population about the death of their loved ones. The team received 146 calls from the same number of individuals who reported approximately 730 deaths under the KR.

On April 13, Srin Thirith came to search for pictures as well as documents about his father who was killed at TSL during the KR regime. He said that before he came to DC-Cam, he visited TSL to make sure that his father was really sent there during the regime. As he was looking through the exhibit mug shot, he saw his father's picture among many others. He was very shocked. He said that he wanted to read his father's confession and other documents related to his father as well as his two other siblings. He was told that DC-Cam is the right place for him to find the information. We provided him with a few of our publications such as *Searching for the Truth*, *Trial observation*, and *ECCC Case 002 booklet*.

On April 17, DC-Cam's Genocide Education team member Sok-Kheang Ly wrote an article "A Day We Must Never Forget" and published it in DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth*, *Raksmei Kampuchea* newspaper, and the *Phnom Penh Post*. This article suggests that this day

deserves to be a national commemoration day for all KR victims. Mr. Ly argues that although the government chose May 20 and January 7 as commemoration days, it is important to commemorate April 17 because it is both a tragic turning point for Cambodian people and the beginning of other traumatic events that happened one after another afterward. He added that this day is neither affiliated with political propaganda nor religious orientation. Through this article, the author was invited to speak on radio FM 102 MHz by Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee (CHRAC) and interviewed by Radio ABC Australia. This article generated debate on whether April 17 deserves a national memorial day. Many people who called in agreed that this day should be preserved and memorialized.

### 1. The Cham Identities

Team Leader Farina So completed baseline survey and administered the survey in O-Trav Village, Preah Sihanouk Province on June 23. The survey contains five main sections: demographic information, understanding of the KR regime, understanding of the ECCC, museum, and gender. The collected survey will be analyzed for the upcoming project in January 2013.

### 2. Digitization Project

DC-Cam, in collaboration with the University of Michigan, will digitize all of DC-Cam’s archives. This quarter, the university finished digitizing a sample of the documents the Center requested. The director negotiated with the university and was finding more funding to support this project.

## III. Group Visit at the Center and Research Assistance

### A. Group Visit and Visitors

During this quarter, the Center hosted one group visit. The purpose of the visit was to comprehend the Center’s mission and work, particularly ways of working with victims and perpetrators. Individual researchers, reporters, and ordinary Cambodians also visited the Center for various purposes, as detailed in the table below. Overall, approximately 225 visitors came this quarter.

Year	Number of Visitors	Occupation	Purpose
April-June 2012	225 visitors(both individuals and groups within Cambodia and from abroad)	Lawyers, villagers, local authorities, students, teachers, researchers, reporters, journalists, ECCC officials, and government officials	Read documents, watch films, interview staff members, request books and magazines, film staff members, conduct research for schools, fill out ECCC complaints, tour the Center, and ask about missing family members.
<b>Total</b>	<b>225 visitors</b>		

- On June 21, about ten students from the United States universities visited DC-Cam through the Center for Khmer Studies (CKS). They intended to learn about the KR history and issues surrounding the KR tribunal. Genocide Education team member Sok-Kheang Ly hosted the group. He presented an overview of the KR history and the



Center's work. The questions collected include: How can the KR history be remembered? What was the July 5-6, 1997, in which KR forces were also involved in that event? When did the KR collapse and why?

## **B. Research Assistance**

DC-Cam provided assistance to academics and researchers upon their request. This quarter the Center received approximately 100 requests from researchers, responded to the requests and hosted up to twenty researchers who came to DC-Cam for a short period of time. The Center also contributed to the completion of MA and PhD students in Cambodia and abroad through documents and advice provided. In general, researchers' interests were divided into five main themes: Memorialization, transitional justice, Chinese, Cham, and KR policy.

- Philipp Bruckmayr, PhD candidate at the University of Vienna and currently conducting his research at the University of Passau, Germany, interviewed Farina So for his PhD dissertation on the Cham, April 30, 2012. He found the Cham Oral history website important for his work and was well-informed about the work. He raised some questions regarding what was stated in the website and publications as well as on other issues.
- Roth Hok, PhD candidate in Public Policy and Administration Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Mississippi University, United States, conducted his PhD research on leadership qualities of Lon Nol and Pol Pot. DC-Cam assisted him and his research assistants with consultation, guidance, and documents.
- Allen, PhD candidate in Anthropology at Hawai'i University, interviewed director Youk Chhang about the Chinese diaspora in Cambodia for his preliminary research.
- Michael Yiquiang Liu interviewed director Youk Chhang about the Chinese diaspora in Cambodia for his concept paper.
- John Doldo IV from John Hopkins University came for 11 days starting from May 21 to May 31 to conduct his research on North Korea and the KR, a comparative study.
- Theresa De Langis, UN consultant on violence against women, met with Farina So to discuss her research on gender-based violence against women during the KR and seek the possibility to consult DC-Cam's archives. Farina shared the oral history interview techniques and approaches.
- Susan Merrill, former USAID official and now Adjunct Professor at the Department of Political Science, Brigham Young University, met with Farina So at the Center. Ms. Merrill is doing her research on violence against women during the KR regime.
- Michelle Caswell consulted with DC-Cam archives and interviewed director Youk Chhang for her dissertation research on Archiving the Unspeakable: Silence and Voice of the Khmer Rouge Mug Shots. She wrote us that she successfully defended her dissertation and graduated with PhD in Library and Information Studies from University of Wisconsin in late March, 2012. She thanked DC-Cam for assisting her with the research.
- Alexander Goeb, researcher, is writing a history of DK in the German language. He requested nineteen photos and some documents from DC-Cam for his research.

- Andrew Johnston, PhD student at School of African and Oriental Studies (SOAS), UK, is based at DC-Cam for six months to do his research on political genocide of Cambodia, a comparative approach.
- Tallyn Gray, PhD student at University of Westminster, United Kingdom, interviewed Farina So on Cham Muslims' experience during the KR and their participation in the ECCC proceedings.
- Toch Dara, student from Media and Communication Department, RUPP, is making a documentary film on Cham Muslim women with a Hungarian film maker. They video-taped Farina So and asked for a few Cham contacts in Kampong Cham and Kandal Provinces.

### **C. National and International Cooperation**

- In collaboration with the Center for Genocide and Human Rights Studies (CGHS) at Rutgers University, DC-Cam hosted a lecture series on Reconciliation after the Genocide in Cambodia on April 19, 2012. Laura McGrew, recent PhD graduate from Coventry University, presented her findings to an undergraduate class. Alex Hinton requested articles by DC-Cam staff to be circulated.
- DC-Cam contributed to an exhibition at the Royal Ontario Museum, Canada by offering approximately ten historical photos with captions upon request from Claire Stewart and Ricard Montolio. The exhibit titled "Observance and Memorial" will run from August 11, 2012 to March 17, 2013.
- The museum team has found three additional names of the nineteen prisoners' photos from Carla Sapiro, the Royal Ontario Museum, Canada. However, there is only one page of biography for each prisoner. We typed the biographies into English and sent them to her. We will follow up with her again via email.
- Meta House created an exhibition called Mosaic Picture for the public. This exhibit is derived from DC-Cam's database of mug shots of S-21 prisoners.

### **D. High Officials Tour at TSL Genocide Museum**

Director Youk Chhang provided a tour for Cheryl Gillan MP, Secretary of State for Wales and Mr. Jeremy Browne MP, Minister of State for the Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs around the compound of TSL Genocide Museum in late June. In a letter of appreciation dated July 9, 2012, Mark Gooding, HM Ambassador addresses, "I would like to thank you very much for the tours of TSL Museum that you have given Cheryl Gillan MP, Secretary of State for Wales and Mr. Jeremy Browne MP, Minister of State for the Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. You gave a fascinating and informative explanation of the KR period and S-21. This contributed substantially to the Ministers' understanding of the Pol Pot period and the activities of the KR, and helped contextualize much of the work the UK is supporting in Cambodia, such as our funding for the ECCC. Many thanks once again for the assistance you gave us, and I look forward to continuing our work together in the months ahead.

## **IV. Media Coverage**

- **Selected Articles by or Featuring DC-Cam**

Sok-kheang Ly, “April 17 We Must Never Forget” the *Phnom Penh Post*  
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/2012041755601/National-news/commentary-day-we-must-never-forget.html>

Heather N. Goldsmith, “Duch Confronted with Contradictions in His Testimony, *Cambodia Tribunal Monitor*, April 10 2012 <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/blog/2012/04/duch-confronted-contradictions-his-testimony>

John Ciorciari was quoted as saying by VOA in “As Cambodia Courts US Business Old Problems Remain.”  
<http://www.voanews.com/khmer-english/news/As-Cambodia-Courts-US-Business-Old-Problems-Remain-161487205.html>

Sayana Ser was quoted by VOA in “Researcher Joins Genocide Experts in Austrian Conference”  
<http://www.voanews.com/khmer-english/news/As-Cambodia-Courts-US-Business-Old-Problems-Remain-161487205.html>

Kokthay Eng, “Reconciliatory Perspective” *Raksmei Kampuchea*, issue 5851, July 4, 2012.  
[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Reconciliatory\\_Perspectives\\_on\\_Anlong\\_Veng\\_%28Khmer%29.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Reconciliatory_Perspectives_on_Anlong_Veng_%28Khmer%29.pdf)

## **V. Research/Translation/Publication**

### **1) Translation and Publication**

- The design of the *Killings of Cambodia* is partially done. In the meantime, Magazine Team Leader Socheat Nhean is editing the translation of the *Killings of Cambodia*.

### **2) Historical Research and Writing**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **VI. Staff Development**

### **A. Advanced Degree Training**

Phalla Chea completed her MA in European Studies from Chulalongkorn University in June 2012.

Terith Chy will complete his MA in Criminology Studies from Hull University in September, 2012.

Rasy Pheng Pong will graduate with a Master of Arts in Educational Management and Leadership from University De La Salle, the Philippines in 2013.

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

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

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

Suyheang Kry began her MA in Peace and Conflict Studies at University of Massachusetts Lowell (UMASS Lowell), in May 2012.

Sokvisal Kimsroy has been admitted into an LLM at Hong Kong University. He will begin his studies in September 2012.

### **B. International Training**

Cheytoath Lim attended a one-week course at International Investigation Criminal Institute in the Hague, the Netherlands.

### **C. Conference Presentation**

Samphors Huy presented a paper titled “Mid-wife in Reconciliation” (co-authored with Doug Irwing and Kunthy Seng) at 4<sup>th</sup> Cambodian Studies Forum at Ohio University in May 2012.

Sayana Ser joined a discussion on Holocaust studies at Salzburg Seminar, Austria, June 26- July 1, 2012.

## **VII. Conclusion**

The Center completed a majority of its planned activities for the quarter and gained seven short-term and intermediate results discussed in the abovementioned section. Some of the activities will be developed into long results such as Anlong Veng community history textbook, anti-genocide memorial slogan, genocide education quality control, CTM website, TSL history classroom, the Cham Identities, and film.

DC-Cam is expanding itself into regional stage in regard to research, documentation, and education. We plan to engage with Burma and Syria documentation Center by submitting our concept note and proposal to Open Society Foundations (OSF). We also frequently communicate with International Research and Exchange Board (IREX) and US State Department to assist Syria with the documentation project in Syria.

We do our best to maintain cost effectiveness of all operations by cutting unnecessary expenses and measuring a good balance between input and output of all operations and each project’s activity. Equally important, we submitted a number of proposals to EU and other European countries.

We learnt that by comparing and contrasting actual activities and results with the planned ones of each project and overall work plan and meeting with staff regularly helps us to monitor and evaluate our success. We will maintain this strategy.

In the next quarter, the Center will be much busier because three more projects: Living Documents, Radio program on Famine during the KR, and Cambodian Law Review funded by DRL will begin.

## **VIII. Permanent Center: The Sleuk Rith Institute**

Permanent Center activities for this quarter dealt with paper work and volunteer recruitment. The Sleuk Rith school team submitted required documents to the Scientific

Research Institute to get an authorized letter from the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports to open an MA course at the Sleuk Rith Institute. All the documents are being reviewed by the Institute. In the meantime, the team started to recruit qualified students to attend its lecture series on the KR history course and other related courses.

## IX. Appendix

### Appendix A: A Progress Report on Anlong Veng Community History Book

# History of Anlong Veng

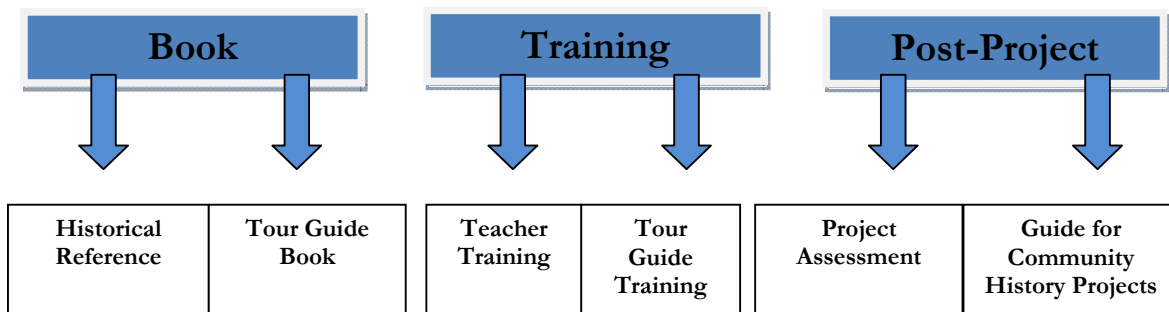
## The Final Days of the KR Regime

Progress Report  
July 9, 2012

### Project Objectives

Facilitate the Ministry of Tourism's development of Anlong Veng  
Educate the public on the history of Anlong Veng  
Pilot a model for future community history projects in Cambodia

### Project Outputs



### Project Summary

This project will study the history of the Anlong Veng District, particularly as it relates to the history of DK. This study, to be conducted jointly by the DC-Cam and the Ministry of Tourism, will produce a guidebook and related materials for tour guides as well as teachers in the district. Mr. Khamboly Dy, author of the *History of Democratic Kampuchea* textbook, will be working with Christopher Dearing, a foreign educator and lawyer, to assemble this guidebook and its associated materials. In addition to a guidebook, DC-Cam will provide a brief training session for local tour guides and teachers, which will facilitate their understanding of the community's history, as well as sharpen their respective skills with informing the public, educating youth, and ultimately generating a dialogue on what happened and why during the KR regime's final days. Lastly, there will be a post-project report that will outline key lessons learned as well as provide a template for future community history projects in Cambodia.

### Progress Summary



The project has met its schedule in terms of completing the research phase. We have collected over 320 interviews of local community members, 70 original and newly-taken photos, and documents and artifacts from Pol Pot's KR regime. In addition, we have obtained transcripts of face-to-face interviews of former KR cadres and soldiers as well as a variety of secondary source materials that complement and corroborate local historical accounts. In addition to our research activities, we have also spent a considerable amount of time transcribing and translating interviews from the Khmer language into English. To date, we have transcribed over 8,000 pages of oral interviews—of which, over 1,700 pages have been translated into the English language.

Currently, Mr. Khamboly Dy and Christopher Dearing are working to complete the first draft of the book. The first draft will include a detailed account of the final days of Pol Pot's KR regime, and a panoramic history of the region, including information on key historical sites and the life stories of community members still residing in the region. We anticipate the completion of a working draft by August 30, 2012. This working draft will be circulated amongst other project staff and internally within DC-Cam. We anticipate the first draft of the book to be available for Your Excellency's review by September 30, 2012.

### **Project Technical Information**

Number of Interviews Completed: **320**

Approximate Number of Interview Pages Transcribed: **+8,050 pages**

Approximate Number of Interview Transcript Pages Translated into English: **1,750**

Approximate Number of Photos Collected: **+70 original photos**

Types of Artifacts Collected:

**KR Uniform for Post-1979 Period**

**2 bag packs**

**3 canteens**

**15 copies of DK student textbooks in controlled territory**

**Notebooks**

### **Financial and Accounting Information**

Number of DC-Cam staff working on project: **9 Staff ( including 2 primary investigators)**

Number of Research Trips to Region: **5 Trips**

Approximate Number of Work Hours Spent by Primary Investigators (including travel):

- Christopher Dearing: **200 hours**

- Khamboly Dy: **500 hours**

Approximate Number of Hours Spent by Each Staff Member: **150 (or 1,050 total for 7 staff)**

## PROJECT SCHEDULE

Project Phase	Task	Status	Date of Completion
Research	Secondary Source Research	100%	May 1, 2012
Research	Photography Collection	100%	June 1, 2012
Research	Artifact Collection	100%	June 1, 2012
Research	Oral History Research	95%	July 30, 2012
Production of Guidebook	Complete Outline	75%	July 30, 2012
Production of Guidebook	Complete First Draft	50%	August 30, 2012
Production of Guidebook	Complete Internal Review of First Draft	0%	September 15, 2012
Production of Guidebook	Ministry of Tourism Receives Guidebook for Review/Comment	0%	September 30, 2012
Distribution of Guidebook	Publication of Guidebook	0%	Fall 2012
Training	Complete Curriculum for Training on Guidebook	0%	Fall 2012
Training	Tour Guide Training Session	0%	Fall 2012
Post-Project Report	Publish Post-Project Report	0%	Fall/Winter 2012

### CONTINUING CHALLENGES AND/OR RESOURCE NEEDS

1. **Challenge:** Fear of prosecution by tribunal or subpoena by the tribunal  
**Assessment:** There is a lingering fear that research for the book will be used to inform the tribunal, which could lead to either prosecution of (or reprisals by) alleged perpetrators. There is also a fear that the book will serve as the basis for being summoned as a witness before the ECCC.  
**Proposed Strategy:** We will continue to educate the public on the objectives of the project. In addition, we anticipate that once the book is published, and training for tour guides begins, the increased attention to the region will be positive and welcome.
  
2. **Challenge:** Lingering Effects of Trauma or Post-Traumatic Stress  
**Assessment:** Interviews of certain individuals in the community have exposed the lingering effects of trauma and post-traumatic stress (PTSD). Certain interviewees continue to suffer from PTSD, which is presented in physical and emotional symptoms that were noticeable during the interview. Other interviewees suffered from alcoholism and related conditions, which carried some relation to trauma. This

circumstance illuminates the clear need for greater mental health resources in the region, to include greater public awareness of PTSD.

**Proposed Strategy:** We will continue our work with increased sensitivity to individuals suffering with PTSD. We will also devote significant attention to the issue of trauma when we institute our training for tour guides and teachers.

#### Appendix B: Schools, Teachers and Students

Nº	High Schools	Teachers	Female teachers	Students	Classrooms
1	Preah Sihanouk	242	118	N/A	76
2	Stung Trang	45	16	1,047	20
3	Batheay	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Angkor Borei	49	16	1,327	26
5	Kirivong	97	25	1,946	33
6	Hun Sen Chheu Teal	53	16	764	20
7	Samrong Secondary school	42	22	1,038	N/A
8	Banteay Ampil	37	11	945	21
9	HunSen Trapeang Prasat	14	4	284	11
10	Svay Leu	9	4	307	7
11	Kralanh	51	14	1,121	22
12	10 Makara	165	52	4,868	84
13	Preah Moha Khsat Trei Yani Kosamak	73	38	1,270	38
14	Koh Khnhe secondary school	7	2	133	4
15	Hun Sen Snuol	35	9	605	17
16	Hun Sen Koh Nhek	28 (8 BA)	4	594	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>16249</b>	<b>390</b>

## **Appendix C: Learning Curve: KR Lessons Make Impact**

# National

## Union frozen out of talks

Continued from page 1

be followed before a strike could be called.

The MoU has been up for negotiation or re-negotiation since October, but neither has happened and is essentially inactive.

GMAC and CGAWDU have been in dispute in recent months over strikes at factories such as the capital's SL Garment Processing, which supplies Levi's and Gap.

"Whoever GMAC or employers think about C. CAWDU, we still want to sign an MoU and implement it together, because we are partners," Ah Thom said.

"If C. CAWDU is not in the



Ah Thom, head of the CLO, speaks to workers from SL Garment Processing's factories during a protest in Phnom Penh last month.

national Labour Organization) is interested in getting it back on track."

The MoU had provided more structure to the industry, including through use of the Arbitration Council and more scope to bargain, he added.

GMAC, however, was insisting

on "no-strike" clauses, he said, adding C. CAWDU had deceived its members in recent strikes at SL.

Loe said GMAC would sue C. CAWDU for accusing it of being behind violence at SL.

C. CAWDU, however, could still be involved in MoU discussions - but only if GMAC's union group of choice, the newly formed Cambodian Council of National Unions, looked it up, Loe said.

"We meet with CCNU very often. As much as next week," he said. "It has 12 unions and confederations, therefore representative union groups for the industry. It easily accounts for three quarters of the industry."

Loe denied GMU was pushing for increased use of temporary contracts, but said it was only trying to get a "final, definitive interpretation" of the law because the Arbitration Council and the Ministry of Labour had different interpretations.

Kim Chantasamang, deputy secretary-general of CCNU, said his organization was independent.

"We work with relevant institutions for the interest of the workers."

He did not say whether C. CAWDU would be invited to join discussions.

The ILO did not respond to the Phnom Penh Post for comment.

## Using their connection with the aligned unions... the government does not have to commit to real bargaining

MoU, many international union considerations will not recognize the MoU."

Moum Tala, head of Community Legal Education Center's labour project, said C. CAWDU's exclusion would result in an MoU that does not represent workers.

"It will only stand for the employers side. It will be a serious violation of freedom of association (and) a symbol to the other unions asking them not to be active," he said.

"The problem is GMAC wants to include a new clause... about fixed duration (short-term contracts)," he said.

Dave Bishel, country director of the American Center for International Labor Solidarity, said negotiations to renew the MoU may look possible for July.

"Everyone (including C. CAWDU) wants to be part of it," he said. "The ILO inter-

ests to include C. CAWDU in MoU negotiations, which said:

"GMAC is insisting it wants to sign an industry-wide agreement... with government-aligned unions."

According to a 2011 report on trade unions by Melissa B. Scrima, Edna Xho's and Vanna Noun, a lack of independent bargaining remains an issue.

"Using their connection with the aligned unions (those supporting the dominant political party), the government does not have to commit to real bargaining, as it uses these unions to renege the position of independent unions," the report states.

GMAC secretary-general Ken Loe said he was less interested in unions' political allegiances than whether they followed the law.

"We don't care if you're with the ruling party, as long as you're still doing your job as a trade

## Learning curve: KR lessons make impact

Joseph Freeman

WHEN Ly Bittanak, a high school teacher in Kampong Chhnang province, taught history to his students, he hardly touched the subject of genocide under the Khmer Rouge.

That started to change about five years ago, when the Documentation Center of Cambodia embarked on its landmark project to print textbooks, train teachers and make genocide education a mandatory part of the curriculum.

This week, DC-CAM mentors are visiting the last of 200 high schools to take the pulse of their efforts and make recommendations for improvement.

"The results are a mixture of the good, the bad and the unexpected, but if the reaction of Ly Bittanak is any indication, much progress has been made in a short amount of time."

"It is easy to teach any student how, because we have a detailed document to tell and teach students. They will know

a lot about the history of the Pol Pot regime. Before, they thought that it wasn't real."

Starting at the beginning of 2011, field workers affiliated with the centre scheduled two trips per month to a sampling of schools in all 24 provinces in Cambodia. They observed classes, interviewed teachers and talked to students.

DC-CAM head Voeuk Chhang said difficulties would arise when teachers, who suffered at the hands of Khmer Rouge soldiers, would find themselves, years later, teaching the soldiers' children. The kids would then be singled out for unfair treatment, he said.

"The teaching is about forgiveness, it's about remembrance," he said. "But I guess you can't avoid being personal."

Most of the questions revolved around the documentation centre's main textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* (2010-PH). About 300,000 copies of the book were printed, along with teacher and student guides, and sent to all 24 provinces and 1,700 high schools in Cambodia.

Before its publication, there was little or no information available in textbook form about Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge. According to the documentation centre, a textbook from 2000 about Democratic Kampuchea covered the brutal killings in only a couple of paragraphs.

Teachers are still struggling to incorporate the full story into lessons.

As a high school teacher this year in Preah Vihear province, a teacher told students that there was one good thing about the Khmer Rouge era.

"Both the rich and the poor had equal rights," she teacher said, according to the students, before telling the students to ask their grandparents if they learned more information.

Am Saphol, a teacher in Prey Veng, said the course works gives students more options.

"Before, the information was from their parents, but now they know it from a textbook. It is the right way to teach the students." *Joseph Freeman is a Phnom Penh Post reporter.*



Students fill out a questionnaire at a high school in Kampong Chhnang province in January. The questionnaire asks students to rate the quality of the history of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979) course. (C. Freeman)

### Appendix D: History Less in KR Bastion



# Lifestyle

## History lesson in KR bastion

Reth Meas

**B**OOKS detailing what happened during the Khmer Rouge era have finally reached young people living in the regime's final stronghold, Anlong Veng.

Last Friday, the Documentation Centre of Cambodia (DC-Cam), an NGO that focuses on historical memory and education, distributed more than 1,000 copies of the book *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* to students of the Anlong Veng High School. Most of the students' parents are former Khmer Rouge supporters.

The book distribution also included the unveiling of an Anlong Veng genocide memorial, the first of its kind in the region. The monument's engraving reads: "Learning about the history of Democratic Kampuchea is to prevent genocide."

Promotion of awareness and education of Khmer Rouge history is considered critical by DC-CAM for reconciliation between perpetrators and victims.

"As I talked to people here, only a few of them disagreed with us. Most didn't mind us educating their children

about Khmer Rouge history," says Dy Kamboly, the team leader of genocide education at DC-Cam and the author of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*.

"We have hosted more than 20 similar events in other provinces, but we invited only students. Here, we had to invite older people so we could avoid confusion."

Theam Song Hor, a history teacher at Anlong Veng High School, says that although the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports provides a textbook for use by his Grade 12 students, it is not as detailed as Dy Kamboly's.

The government's book has only one lesson about the 1975-1979 regime, Theam Song Hor says, and the ministry requires him to teach his students the material for only a few hours.

"The book from the ministry just tells the main points: how that regime happened, how many administration zones were divided, and who the permanent committees were between 1975 and 1979. So my students still don't know why they called the Anlong Veng district a Khmer Rouge stronghold."

But Theam Song Hor has not been afraid to take the

discussion with his students beyond the contents of the official government textbook.

"Before we started teaching Khmer Rouge history, we were told by DC-Cam to encourage students to speak openly about the Khmer Rouge and to acknowledge the past, but never to teach them to hate their parents because of their background," he says.

During the ceremony, Ton Sa Im, Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, appealed to older people to tell their children about what had happened in the past, "so our younger generation will learn from our experience."

Yim Phanna, the governor of Anlong Veng district and a former Khmer Rouge soldier, encouraged residents to participate in the process of historical education.

"Even though war has finished, and this place was reformed and developed, regret still stays with us. It insists that we not let that regime happen again," he said.

"To prevent that regime happening again, we have to tell the past story broadly to the next generation."

Ron Noun, a 19-year-old Grade 11 student at Anlong Veng High School, said his



Ton Sa Im, Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, presents students in Anlong Veng, the final Khmer Rouge stronghold, with copies of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*. PHOTO: WICKA

mother had told him that she had been a Khmer Rouge soldier, but she had never revealed whether she witnessed killings. "Maybe my mother was still young during the Khmer Rouge regime, so she didn't know much about what was happening," Ron Noun said. "Anyway, I will read the book to find out more."



JavaArts' first artist-in-residence, Anida Youu Ali, will display a striking series of photographs such as this one taken at Boeung Kak lake as part of her new exhibit opening tonight at Java Café. PHOTO: SUPHRO

## Java's artist-in-residence displays surreal scenes

Sean Gleeson

In the thick of a typical lunch rush upstairs at Tonle Bassac's Java Café, Anida Youu Ali takes a half-hour respite from a frantic week.

At various points inside are the emerging signs of the room's impending transformation: bare mannequins, a smattering of test prints, and the frenzied air of creative tension that always accompanies an impending deadline.

Ali, the Cambodia-born, Chicago-raised co-founder of local arts collaborative Studio Revolt, is capping off her association with the long-standing Phnom Penh creative hub with one of her most ambitious projects to date.

Following a three-month stint as JavaArts' inaugural artist-in-residence, Ali tonight launches *The Space Between Inside/Outside*, a trove of lush panoramic photography, sculpture and installations.

Underpinning the exhibition is a series of images by local photographer and regular Studio Revolt collaborator Vinh Dao. Set against the ruins of Boeung Kak, dilapidated shopfronts in Stung Meanchey and

a pastoral field on the road to Takeo, each depicts Ali shrouded in a pair of flamboyant fabrics that will also be used to gild the café's walls for the duration of the exhibition.

One particularly striking picture shows the artist sitting on an incongruously oversized replica of the ubiquitous plastic stools of Cambodia's street eateries, brandishing a ream of red fabric against a backdrop of wet-season greenery.

A strong wind carries the fabric into the air and looks set to envelop the horizon.

When she reviewed the shot, Ali realised she and her team had unwittingly recreated the aesthetic of the Naga serpent from Hindu and Buddhist mythology.

As Ali had recently concluded a Fulbright scholarship researching Cambodian creation stories, it was a vindication of her fondness for incorporating sudden, spontaneous reactions to external elements in her work.

"I love performance because it's very much about catching the moment within the boundaries I create for the composition," she says.

"Hearing my photographer

react — saying 'Yeah, yeah, that's cool, oh my God!' — that, to me, is a huge part of the process."

"This is a solo show, it's my idea, my concepts, I'm the instigator, conceiver and whatever else, but it takes a whole lot of people to make my ideas into reality."

"That's part of the artistic joy, because everybody involved is invested."

Ali, who plans to continue her endeavours in Phnom Penh indefinitely, says the contemporary art and performance scene emerging in Cambodia has been a rich host of inspiration for her work.

"It's almost like I was just sketching things in Chicago. The work I was doing was just tiny sketches to what is actually realised here," Ali says.

"I feel like work is varied here. I enjoy more of the performance work and some of the installation work that's been done, and I feel like I'm responding to the energy that drives the work here."

*The Space Between Inside/Outside* opens tonight at 8pm at Java Café and Gallery, 856 Sihanouk Blvd, Phnom Penh, and will run until August 5. ■

**Appendix E: Water/Land/Rain Poster**

A REMARKABLE STORY OF A COUNTRY FACED WITH THE CHALLENGES  
OF DEVELOPMENT AND DESTRUCTION

# LAND/WATER/RAIN



A film by KALYANEE MAM In association with THE DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA  
Cinematography by KALYANEE MAM Edited by CHRIS BROWN Music by DAVID MENDEZ Executive Producer YOUK CHHANG  
Produced by RATANAK LENG Supported by a grant from THE JOHN D. AND CATHERINE T. MACARTHUR FOUNDATION  
with the core support provided by the U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID)  
and SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (Sida) Produced, Written and Directed by KALYANEE MAM

**SPECIAL SCREENING OCTOBER 2012 CAMBODIA**

[www.dccam.org](http://www.dccam.org)



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