

**First Quarter Report  
January – March 2011**

## Summary

### Activities for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal

This quarter the Legal Response Team responded to eight requests for documents from ECCC offices, Civil Party lawyers, and the Cambodian National Assembly. Team leader Dara Vanthan participated in field investigations of former cadre. The Center received nearly 100 applications from 30 schools for its summer legal assistant program and accepted 12 students to research and write on new issues of international criminal law, monitor trial proceedings, and participate in our projects' outreach activities.

### Victim Participation Project

This quarter the Victim Participation (VPA) Team assisted rejected Civil Parties in Case 001 by looking for additional information to support their claims in advance of the *Duch* appeal hearing. It brought 23 Civil Parties to attend the hearing itself. The team brought eight Case 002 Civil Parties to observe a hearing on three of the accuseds' requests for immediate release. The team also worked with the Victim Support Section, intermediary organizations, and Civil Party lawyers on issues including outreach, legal representation, and reparations. In all, the project helped 100 Civil Parties in Case 002 file their applications. The team has now transcribed 400 interviews with complainants and Civil Parties. Transcripts are being edited for inclusion in the project's database.



VPA holds village meeting

### Documentation and Exhibitions

The Documentation Team edited **5808** records. The team continued work on the Book of Memory of names of those who died under the Khmer Rouge regime from 1975 to 1979 and those who disappeared during the period who are still not known by their relatives using information in the DC-Cam database, back issues of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, new tracing requests received each month in response to advertising about the new book, and other sources of KR documentation held by DC-Cam.

The Museum and Exhibition Project Team worked on an in-house exhibition that will include three permanent exhibits on ethnic minorities, Buddhism under Pol Pot, and the Cham rebellion. There will also be one rotating exhibit. The team is also seeking to launch a new exhibition on Case 001. The University of Toronto will host an exhibition on Case 002 with the team's assistance.

The Promoting Accountability Team made field trips to Takeo and Kampong Chhnang provinces to interview people who are relatives, friends, and neighbors of Khmer Rouge cadres. The team finished transcribing 18 interviews from former Khmer Rouge strongholds in Banteay Meanchey province. They are seeking funding for a PA book project.

### **Public Education and Outreach**

This quarter the Living Documents Project brought 58 villagers, including some Case 001 Civil Parties, to watch the *Duch* appeals hearing and a Case 002 detention hearing. Former legal associate and Fulbright Fellow Randle DeFalco conducted a final evaluation of the project at the end of its grant period.

The Cham Muslim Oral History Project transcribed 140 cassettes with 85 interviews of Cham Muslim community members. Dacil Keo finished editing the English version of team leader Farina So's monograph on Cham Muslim women's experiences under the KR and Farina is now making final edits to the Khmer version. A mock-up of the new project website is being designed.

The Phnom Penh Public Information Room received 281 visitors this quarter, including students from Stoeng Trang high school, North Bridge international school, Yale students, Norwegian students, and a German family on vacation.

The Student Outreach Team completed its youth question monograph, which will be published next quarter. The team participated in a two-day youth festival in Prey Veng.

The Film Team traveled to Kampong Chhnang to work on "Land/Water/Rain." The team finalized two films: "Mass Grave Near Pagoda," which tells a story of forgiveness in a Cambodian village through Buddhist concepts, and "My Father," which tells the life struggles of the orphaned child of an S-21 victim.

### **Web, Magazine, Radio and Television**

The Cambodia Tribunal Monitor team conducted six trainings on how to use the site for over 1500 university students. Three Khmer issues and one English issue of *Searching for the Truth* were published and distributed to commune and other offices around the country, and provided to forums organized by other NGOs. The Center continues to broadcast articles from *Searching for the Truth* and selections from Brother Enemy on FM 93.25 in Kampot province. Every week DC-Cam publishes an article in the youth-oriented *Lift* magazine supplement to the Phnom Penh Post in both English and Khmer. Deputy Director Dara Vanthan and Cham Muslim Oral History Project leader Farina So were interviewed on the Cambodia Television Network.

### **National and International Cooperation**

The staff provided research assistance to over 13 researchers. Farina so participated in conferences in Boston, Siem Reap, and Phnom Penh; Khamboly Dy participated in conferences in NYC and Siem Reap; Terith Chy participated in a conference in Siem Reap; and Youk Chhang visited the UK, where he gave several presentations related to Holocaust Memorial Day, and Burma, where he conducted historical research.

## **Beyond the Tribunal**

The Sleuk Rith Institute hired two Cambodian Fulbright scholars (Rottanak Theam and Romny Theam, MBA) as consultants to help develop a business plan.

The Genocide Education Project, together with the Ministry of Education, conducted the first quality control of the teaching of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*. The team and the Ministry also launched the first training of university lecturers in Khmer Rouge history. Anti-genocide inauguration ceremonies were held at five high schools with the Ministry's participation. Public education forums were held in Koh Kong, Banteay Meanchey, and Kampong Thom provinces. The team began assisting the Ministry on the development of a new social studies textbook that will contain more text devoted to Khmer Rouge history. The team also prepared for commune teacher trainings of 144 teachers to be held in early April.

## **1. the Khmer Rouge Tribunal: Activities and Events**

### **General News about the ECCC**

#### **Appeal Hearing in *Duch* Case**

From March 28-31, the Supreme Court Chamber heard arguments in the appeal of the *Duch* judgment on topics including personal jurisdiction, the definition of crimes against humanity, sentencing factors, and civil party status. A decision is expected in late June.

#### **9<sup>th</sup> Plenary Session Concludes with Amendments for Case 002 Trial**

On February 23, the ECCC judges concluded their ninth plenary session, at which they made changes to the Internal Rules including allowing trials to take place in the absence of an accused with ill health where their absence would cause substantial delay to proceedings and the interests of justice requires, and providing for the separation of proceedings and charges in relation to one or more accused when it is in the interests of justice.

#### **Four Senior Leaders Sent to Trial**



On January 13, the Pre-Trial Chamber sent Case 002 to trial and decided that the four accused persons shall remain in provisional detention until they are brought before the Trial Chamber. The Pre-Trial Chamber found the appeal of the closing order by Khieu Samphan to be inadmissible, and the appeals by Ieng Sary, Ieng Thirith and Nuon Chea to be admissible in part. It found that during the temporal jurisdiction of the Court (1975-1979): (1) there was a required nexus between underlying acts of crimes against humanity and armed conflict, and (2) rape did not exist as a crime against humanity in its own right but could be charged as a crime against humanity of other inhumane acts.

## **A) Legal Response Team**

### **Assistance Provided to the ECCC**

This quarter the Team received 8 requests from the ECCC's Court Management Section, the Defense Support Section, Civil Party lawyers for Case 002, and the Cambodian National Assembly.

- CMS: The ECCC's Court Management Section requested metadata for the Swedish collection of approximate 15,017 documents. The Response Team provided the website link containing the list of documents included in the Swedish collection. At the same time, the team raised the continuing need for the ECCC to sign a memorandum of understanding protecting DC-Cam's historically value materials. This effort will help CMS prepare metadata in time for all cases before ECCC. Without this link, CMS would need several months to prepare the metadata but after receiving this link CMS it will take few weeks to create.

- Civil Party Lawyers: During a meeting with Civil Parties for Case 002, their lawyers requested copies of DC-Cam publications for distribution to their clients. 205 genocide booklets, 205 anti genocide slogan posters and 205 *Searching for the Truth* magazines were provided. Our assistance helps bridge the gap between civil parties and their lawyers. After receiving these materials civil parties understand their rights better and they can participate in ECCC's proceedings more effectively.

- Defense Team: The team received a request from defense lawyers through the Defense Support Section for document that is not in the case file. We were able to locate the document and made a photocopy.

- National Assembly: The National Assembly sought films to share the Cambodian past with visiting delegations. We provided two documentary films, 50 DVDs of "Behind the Walls of S-21" (produced by DC-Cam) and another 50 DVDs of "Cambodian Children" (produced by the Vietnamese). This effort helps maintain good relations with lawmakers, and helps lawmakers shape a policy for preventing genocide from happening again.

### **Field Investigations**

From 20 to 23 January, Dara Vanthan, team leader of the Response Team, conducted a field investigation in Takeo relating to three former Khmer Rouge cadres. He conducted another investigation on January 26 in Kampong Chhnang province.

### **Summer Legal Associates**

This year DC-Cam received nearly 100 applications from 30 schools for its summer legal associate program. Twelve students were selected to come for 8-10 weeks, beginning on May 30<sup>th</sup>. They will be conducting cutting-edge legal research on issues the ECCC is currently addressing, assisting DC-Cam's new ECCC monitoring project, and joining our outreach teams on visits to the field.

<b>NAME</b>	<b>SCHOOL</b>
Amanda Banik Ortiz	Seattle
Valerie Stranieri	Tulane
Sam Yemington	Wyoming
Tessa Bialek	Yale
Mary Orsini	Rutgers
Kimberly Geck Ang	Michigan
Tatiana Sainati	Duke
Ximena Flores-Carvajal	Temple
Sharita Gruberg	Georgetown
Barbara Wolfe	Santa Clara
Lise Reuss Muff	Copenhagen
Anna Mumford	Albany

## **B) Victim Participation Project (VPA)**

### **Assistance to Civil Parties**

On 17 January 2011, VPA participated in a regional forum for Civil Parties in Case 002 convened by the Victims Support Section.

Together with the Living Documents Project, VPA invited eight Case 002 civil parties who had never previously witnessed ECCC proceedings, to observe the hearings on urgent application for the immediate release of three senior leaders on 31 January 2011. Although the teams had hoped to invite more civil parties to help them become familiarized with the proceedings in Case 002, this was not possible because available seats at the Tribunal were limited. Upon their arrival the civil parties and other attending villagers were briefed about what they would witness. Afterward, VPA arranged for two hours during which the civil parties could meet with their lawyers and discuss the issues of relevance to their participation at the coming trial proceedings in Case 002. Initially, three groups of lawyers were invited to speak to the eight civil parties; however, one team was not able to see their clients as they were on field mission and instead spoke to their clients by



Lach Phat, 68, a survivor from Kampong Chhnang. Under the regime, it was a crime for a child to be too attached to his or her mother. On a few occasions, Phat's daughter, Channy, had run home from work to see Phat without permission. The Khmer Rouge cadres chased her and put her, along with another child, into a large sack. They tied the sack and attached it to a large rock. The cadres then threw the sack into a canal in front of Phat. Phat could do nothing to help, not even show her grief. She cried secretly from time to time. This awful series of events has left Phat traumatized and she remains devastated. The image of her daughter being thrown into the canal in a sack is stuck forever in her mind.

phone. The issues discussed at the hearings on applications for immediate release appeared to be technically complicated for the audience, even the most educated; however, the symbolic nature of witnessing the hearings had a lot of meaning for the civil parties invited. Most were of the view that they did not want the Tribunal release the KR leaders. For example, Mr. Chon said, "What I would like to say and want the court to know is that they are bad persons and they must not be freed."

VPA has been working with the ECCC Victims Support Section (VSS), various intermediary organizations, and lawyers for civil parties in the area of outreach, legal representation and reparation. Currently, the Project has more than 100 Civil Parties recognized in Case 002. In February the team attended several meetings to coordinate outreach activities. In the area of legal representation, VPA has continued to supply civil party lawyers with additional information obtained from their clients in support of their claims of harm and reparation. In February and March, the VPA participated in regional forums for civil parties organized by VSS. At these forums, VPA explained to participants DC-Cam's efforts such as genocide education, memorials, and the book of memory project, and facilitated meetings between Civil Parties assisted by the VPA and their lawyers.

### ***Duch* Appeals Hearing March 28-30**

In preparation for the *Duch* appeals hearings, Civil Party Lawyer Group 1 (CPG1) contacted the Victim Participation Project and requested assistance in looking for new evidence to support their clients' appeals of having their status as civil parties rejected in the judgment. Because most of their pro-bono lawyers are overseas, VPA had to go through all rejected applications and assess whether supplementary information should be collected. After an examination into the applications of rejected civil parties, reasons for their rejection and a discussion with individual rejected civil parties, the VPA decided to obtain additional statements from friends and relatives in support of three rejected civil parties, namely Him Mom, Ly Hor and Norng Sarath. Their lawyers agreed. As a result, the Project made two field trips to Takeo and Svay Rieng for Him Mom and Norng Sarath. Through the Project, CPG1 asked Ly Hor to verify his identity and address with local authorities. Three motions were then filed by CPG1 in support of these three individuals. The Project provided translation assistance to CPG1. All motions and statements collected had to be translated into English for submission to the Supreme Court Chamber.

For the hearing itself, the Victim Participation Project together with the Living Documents Project and the Cambodian Tribunal Monitor invited civil parties in Case 001 and community representatives from all over the country to attend the *Duch* appeals hearings held from March 28-30. Among the participants were seven civil party applicants whose civil party status was revoked in the July 26th judgment.

46 civil parties and community representatives arrived in Phnom Penh on 27 March 2011. Terith Chy, team leader of the Victim Participation Project, briefly explained to them the arguments to be raised by all the parties: Co-Prosecutors, Defense and Civil Party Lawyers. A new documentary produced by DC-Cam entitled "Mass Grave Near Pagoda" was also shown to participants.

In the afternoon of 27 March 2011, there was a meeting between civil parties in Case 001 and their civil party lawyers. At the meeting, they discussed what to expect from the three-day appeals hearings. Civil Party lawyers tried to simplify the legal process and clarify doubts and questions from civil parties. At the end of the meeting, staff members from Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO) also provided emotional support and brief instruction on how to prepare for the hearing. After attending all three days of the hearing, on the evening of March 30, both civil parties and community representatives watched a theater performance "Breaking the Silence" staged at Tirka Panhao pagoda located a few kilometers away from the premises of the ECCC. On the morning of March 31, civil parties were brought to a post-hearing meeting, where they were instructed by civil party lawyers on issues raised during the hearings. The meeting helped many clarify confusion they had from the proceedings.

Participation in the Duch appeals hearings provided civil parties with the opportunity to understand the nature of the appeal and the arguments raised by all parties. Civil parties had the opportunity also to meet with their lawyers and exchange views and expectations. We expect that these individual Civil Parties will share what they experienced and learned with their family members and neighbors. Reactions from Civil Parties attending the proceedings included:

**Man Sout, male, 76, Kampong Thom province**



I applied to become a civil party for Case 001 because my son who was a KR soldier was arrested and imprisoned at Prey Sar (S-24). I was happy for the judgment that sentenced Duch to 18 years after the reduction. However, at the appeal hearing, I was angry at Duch's defense counsel who argued to help free him. I got a very bad headache and my blood pressure went high when I heard the defense lawyers argue in the court. I was very angry because thousand innocent people died at S-21. If I were the judge, I would sentence Duch according to the prosecutors' request.

I never believe what Duch said during the hearing because he always put the blame on the dead leaders and did not take any responsibility.

**Um Piseth, 60, Svay Rieng province**



I lost a sister-in-law at Tuol Sleng, according to documents given to me by DC-Cam. From my point of view, I think Duch is the most responsible person at Tuol Sleng. When in power, he had complete control and assigned all kinds of tasks at Tuol Sleng. I attended the hearings when the Trial Chamber judges announced the verdict. At that time, we were informed that the verdict was 35-year imprisonment for his crimes. I accepted the verdict because it was a decision made by the judges, although I feel personally that the sentence should have been more serious.

I want him to serve 35 years in prison with no reduction. I was not happy with the arguments raised by Duch's defense, who argued that Duch was not a senior leader and also not most responsible. Duch did not always follow orders. He managed and controlled the works and the number of victims was 14,000. Therefore, I was not happy with the arguments.



**Kae Khon**, 51, Kampong Thom province: My older brother was Kae Kengsy. I do not know how old he was when he disappeared in 1977. I knew that [Kae Kengsy died at Tuol Sleng] from DC-Cam staff. Duch was a chief of Tuol Sleng and the killing took place there. [I learned this] from what Duch said, starting from the initial hearing. I knew that the 35-year imprisonment was reduced to 19 years and I was not satisfied with the judgment. I want life imprisonment like what the Co-Prosecutors have asked for. But this is about applying laws and so the Court can mitigate [the punishment]. From today's hearings, my feeling was better because I think he will receive at least from 30 to 40 years of imprisonment. Now, speaking of vengeance, it has subsided gradually. I heard Duch say a few words. I could not hear him speak clearly because people around me talked a lot. I was a bit angry on the first day after I heard the arguments put forward by the defense arguing for Duch's release. My expectation is that Duch will be found guilty. As for the issue with other 195 prison chiefs, to me, if those 195 prison chiefs are brought to stand trial, I am worried that what prime Hun Sen said about civil war might be true.

**Him Mom**, 53, Takeo province: I was upset because my civil party application was rejected. The death of my brother was real and I was rejected. I found a photo of my brother [at Tuol Sleng]. I was not happy with defense counsel for Duch. I was so angry that my blood pressure ran high. I cannot accept it if I am rejected again. There was a photo of my brother. I am not happy.



Him Mom points to a picture of her brother at S-21



**Lim Yon**, Kampong Thom province: My civil party application was rejected because I did not have evidence. I am not angry at the Court for its rejection because I did not have any evidence. My lawyers tried to help me but could not find any evidence to support. I would still like to participate in the process of the tribunal even if my application would still be rejected. I believe that my brother died there.



**Ly Hor**, 57, Banteay Meanchey province: Duch was chairman of S-21 and at the time he severely tortured prisoners. I knew everything going on at the place because I was also in that prison. Duch never personally mistreated me but he assigned others to mistreat prisoners at Tuol Sleng. I was starved and beaten and slept, ate and relieved waste at the same place. I did not agree with the judgment offering Duch mitigating circumstances because he tortured me and other people from all over the country. My Civil Party application was rejected because of confusion. I changed my family name after the Khmer Rouge regime. I hope that Duch would recognize me at the end. Even if the Court does not recognize me, that's fine too because I have participated throughout and personally witnessed [the process]. And I would still support the Court. I personally want Duch to be imprisoned for life. I was not happy with arguments raised by Duch's lawyers, but I also understood that they acted in accordance with the law.

## Transcribing and Database

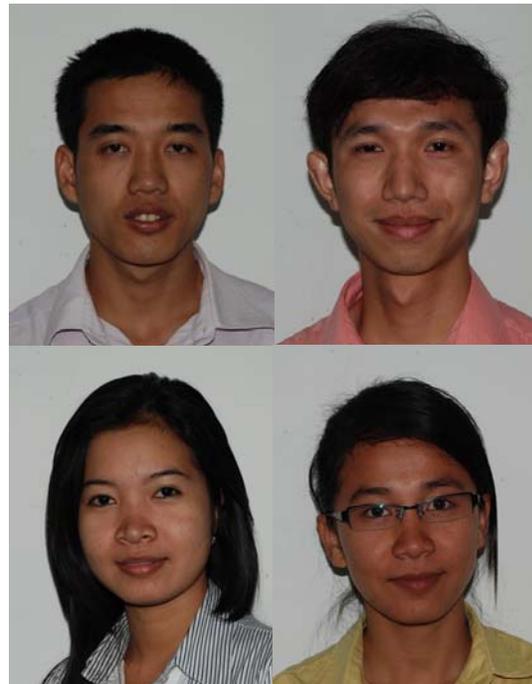
By the end of the quarter, VPA had transcribed more than 400 interviews with complainants and civil parties. VPA staff members are attaching this additional information to the original applications. These transcripts, which contain additional life stories from individual complainants and civil party applicants and their reactions to the process of the ECCC, were not submitted to the ECCC. The main purpose of these additional interviews is to collect reactions to the *Duch* trial and to the process of the ECCC as a whole as a survey of support for the ECCC and the satisfaction levels of survivors vis-à-vis the legal process. Transcripts will be edited and entered onto the Project's database for future use. In March 2011, Elaine McKinnon joined the VPA as a volunteer and began remotely to provide translation assistance from Khmer into English for the VPA Project. Elaine has also been tasked with editing applications already translated by VPA staff.

## C) Trial Observation Team

In anticipation of the start of the second trial of the ECCC, possibly in August 2011, DC-Cam is creating an ECCC Observation Team. The project has three purposes: (1) to provide occasional confidential critical assessments to the ECCC to contribute to a fair and effective process; (2) to provide bi-monthly topical assessments of trial proceedings; and (3) to disseminate a monthly newsletter in Khmer with up-to-date factual information to Cambodians explaining the Court's work and its progress.

On 31 January, Trial Chamber of the ECCC convened hearings on application for immediate release. The applications were lodged by three of the four accused in Case 002, namely Noun Chea, Khieu Samphan, and Ieng Thirith. Terith Chy, team leader of Victim Participation Project (VPA), wrote a report on the hearing, which is available at:

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC\\_Trial\\_Observation/pdf/PROCEDURAL\\_HEARING\\_ON\\_URGENT\\_RELEASE\\_31\\_JANUARY\\_2011.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/PROCEDURAL_HEARING_ON_URGENT_RELEASE_31_JANUARY_2011.pdf).



Top left to right: Chan Pronh, Lim Cheytoath and  
Bottom left to right: Dy Socheata and Kim Maryan

Team Leader Terith Chy, Legal Advisor Anne Heindel, and four newly hired law students—Maryan Kim, Socheata Cy, Cheytoath Lim, and Pronh Chan—attended the March 28-30 *Duch* appeals hearing before the ECCC Supreme Court Chamber and are issuing an analytical report on the proceedings in the first week of April.

The team is in the process of hiring an international legal consultant to assist with day-to-day court monitoring and report writing.

## 2. Documentation

### A) Cataloging and Database Management

<b>Database Management Activities, Quarter 1</b>			
<b>Month</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Documents</b>	<b>Number of Records</b>
January	Book making		17940 pages
	Editing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	1800 records
	Arranging	Magazine film	1 album
	Verifying	Swedish documents (D Collection)	3398 records
	Cataloguing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	493 records
February	Verifying	Swedish documents (D Collection)	4060 records
	Editing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	1900 records
	Cataloguing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	53 records
	Keying	Swedish documents (D Collection)	683 records
March	Verifying	Swedish documents (D Collection)	2100 records
	Editing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	2108 records
	Keying	Swedish documents (D Collection)	760 documents
	Cataloguing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	25 records
	Bookmaking		3 books
<p><b>B Collection:</b> Confessions from S-21 (Tuol Sleng Prison).</p> <p><b>BCB Collection:</b> Books written by foreign scholars on Khmer Rouge history or acts of genocide in Cambodia.</p> <p><b>D Collection:</b> Confessions; Khmer Rouge notebooks, biographies, and execution logs; interviews with former Khmer Rouge; books and articles, and post-1979 documents on the Khmer Rouge. The keying of this collection is somewhat behind schedule owing to the completion of work for the ECCC this quarter. Work on this collection also included editing spellings in both Khmer and English, and translation.</p> <p><b>J Collection:</b> Confessions from S-21 (Tuol Sleng Prison).</p> <p><b>L Collection:</b> Intelligence documents from the Lon Nol regime.</p> <p><b>R Collection:</b> Post-1979 petitions from the Cambodian people to the United Nations detailing atrocities committed by the Khmer Rouge. The Access listing of this collection has proceeded as planned and is now complete. English and Khmer spellings were also corrected for the Access list.</p> <p><b>S Collection:</b> Interviews conducted by student volunteers.</p> <p><b>Y Collection:</b> Biographies of S-21 prisoners and government leaders during Democratic Kampuchea, collected from books and periodicals.</p>			

## **B) Museum and Exhibition Project**

### **In House Exhibition**

Team leaders Savina Sirik and Sayana Ser are working on an in-house exhibition for the DC-Cam office. The plan is to create one exhibition every three months (quarterly). There will be three permanent exhibits: 1) Ethnic Minorities, 2) Buddhism under Pol Pot, and 3) The Cham Rebellion, and one temporary exhibit.

The team visited three exhibitions launched at Equinox Bar by two young artists, at Sa Sa Bassac about The Bomb Ponds, and at the Exhibition Hall of Royal University of Fine Art. They noted some of the artists' works and their names for future contact. Two students whom they met at the Exhibition hall will draw the Rumduol flower, and another will make a copper or nickel sculpture for the Sleuk Rith Institute. Sayana and Savina also made contact with some painters like Mr. Chhim Sothy to select their works for the in-house exhibit space.



The team is working with the Image printing shop to print out ten photos (eight in black and white and two in natural color) for the in-house exhibition. They tried to find a printing shop that is able to print photos of good quality in a large size but there are none. The one possibility for large-size printing is to print as a banner instead of as photo paper. The team is also looking for material for installing the exhibits. There will be both frames and reusable magnets used for the display. The magnets are available only in Holland, Australia, and New Jersey.

Sayana Ser found the song Oh Phnom Penh, sung by Ms. So Phanny. The original version cannot be found. Sayana sent the song in an MP3 file to lecturer Jane Arnfield at the School of Arts and Social Sciences, Northumbria University. Jane is discussing the recording of the song with a violin player Bradley Creswick who played violin "Oh Phnom Penh" during Mr. Chhang's speech at Newcastle. Director Youk Chhang initiated this with the assistance from Jane and her friends.

### **New Exhibitions**

The team is waiting for a permission letter from Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts to mount another exhibition on Case 001 about the *Duch* verdict.

### **Exhibitions Abroad**

Ms. Carla Rose Shapiro, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Toronto, would like to host an exhibition on Case 002 and Duch's verdict Case 001, and contacted DC-Cam about the possibility to bring the exhibitions to Canada. The exhibition will be mounted in October at the Munk School of Global Affairs as part of a wider program of lectures and film about the ECCC and will involve a number of departments at the school.

### **"Breaking the Silence"**

Around 450 people, including civil parties and foreigners, watched the most recent performance of the play "Breaking the Silence," at a pagoda after the final day of the *Duch* Supreme Court Chamber Appeals hearing. The play encouraged people to speak about their experiences. The older audience in particular had emotional reactions. For example, Nhem Roeun couldn't hold her tears while watching the play. She was in her twenties when the Khmer Rouge killed her father and brother in Battambang. "It is good that children see this," she said, wiping her cheek, "but I am not happy that Duch is appealing."

Media

coverage: <http://www.examiner.ie/world/stark-drama-recalls-pol-pot-horrors-as-doubts-form-over-trials-150081.html#ixzz1JIBWDKWd>.



### **Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum Exhibition**

The Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum has provided space and support for two DC-Cam exhibitions per year for the past several years. The museum is visited by about 300 people each day.

This quarter, **585** people expressed their comments in the photo exhibition book.

#### Selected comments:

*The photo exhibition shocked me but also filled me with compassion. Your country has suffered greatly. I pray that god would bless these country and properly in the future.* - Pat, Australia

*The crimes are not only Pol Pot, but a whole world of people who let these things happen. How could we as humans let this happen and continue to let other atrocities like this happen all over the world. Thank you for bringing this to light in such a gruesome, real way that shoves it into our faces and consciousness.* - Kate, USA

*Very interesting and important exhibition! We really need a similar one in Spain. We had 3 years of civil war plus 40 years of fascist dictatorship with many innocents and political murdered. Some of the assassins are still alive and live freely in our country.*

- Iliali, Spain

*How can these people have lawyers that are defending them? How can these lawyers sleep at right?*

- Sharon, New Zealand

*My heart goes out to all affected and their families may justice prevail for all and may the younger generation learn about this, so history will never repeat itself.* - Tenaya, USA

### **3. Promoting accountability**

The Promoting Accountability (PA) project focuses on fact-finding in an effort to promote justice and a better historical understanding of the KR and post-KR period. The project seeks to illuminate chains of command, reporting practices, and other institutional features of the DK regime that can help to hold leaders accountable for atrocities committed in the field. It also serves a crucial truth-telling function. Most Cambodian survivors have little opportunity to share their stories in detail or to learn a history of the DK regime that focuses on the types of atrocities they observed in their communes and cooperatives.

Between 2010 and 2011, the project has conducted interviews with former Khmer Rouge cadres who live in the areas of Cambodia that were Khmer Rouge strongholds until the mid 1990s. These communities are made up of insular groups of individuals with markedly different viewpoints than former Khmer Rouge cadres who have spent the past 30 plus years living side-by-side with victims of the Khmer Rouge regime throughout Cambodia. It is clear that these communities have not yet been integrated with the rest of Cambodia society.

#### **Field Trips**

January the PA made special field trips to Takeo and Kampong Chhnang provinces to interview former Khmer Rouge cadre. Links to selected interviews are below:

- [http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Former_Kh_Rouge.htm)

Between March 17 and 23, 2011, PA visited Kamrieng, Phnom Prik and Sampov Loun districts, Battambang province, where they interviewed 32 former Khmer Rouge cadres. Kamrieng, Phnom Prik and Sampov Loun districts are located along the Cambodia-Thailand border. The districts were among four former Khmer Rouge strongholds (Kors Kraslor, Kamrieng, Phnom Prik and Sampov Loun) that the Khmer Rouge used as bases to resist against Vietnamese and PRK soldiers stationed at Battambang battlefields between 1979 and the mid 1990s. The areas were integrated with Royal Cambodian Government and formed as new districts within Battambang province in 1998.

During interviews, team members explained ECCC procedures and the tribunal proceedings to cadres. As a result, the cadres understand more about the ECCC and some were more willing to talk with the team about their experience during and after the DK. Nevertheless, the team learned that any cadres still retain much Khmer Rouge ideology. Those who live in former strongholds even continue to use Khmer Rouge mannerisms in the way they work and communicate with each other. A small number of them do not dare to reveal the truth and do not want to cooperate with team because they are afraid that their stories will link them to the crimes charged at the ECCC.

## Transcription

The team finished transcribing 18 interviews in Malai, Svay Chek and Thmar Puok districts, Banteay Meanchey province and 5 special interview transcripts in Takeo and Kampong Chhnang provinces related to the Case 003.

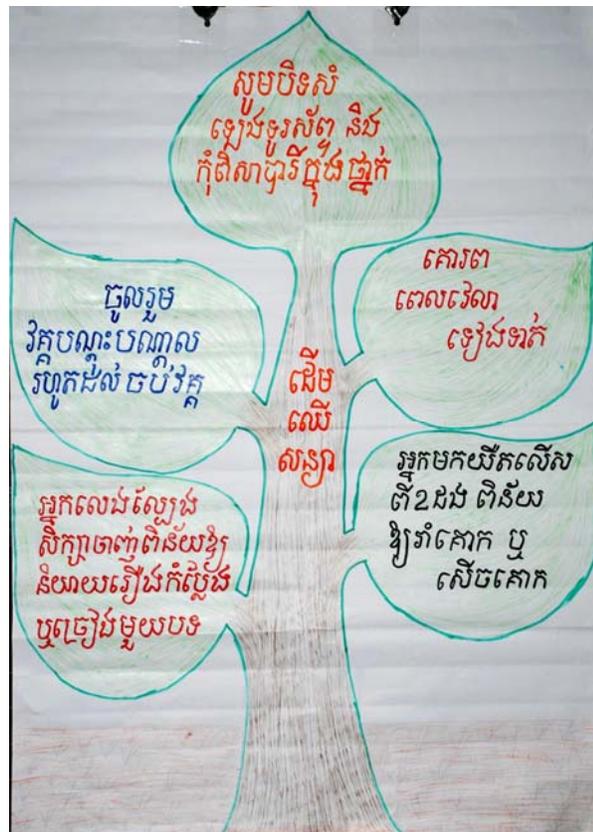
## Planning Ahead

- The team is revising the PA Questionnaires for interviews with cadres who served as village chiefs, commune chiefs, districts chiefs or regional chiefs.
- Senior Legal Advisor Dr. Ciorciari will contact someone in his university with expertise in databases to assist developing the PA database.
- Dr. Ciorciari is writing a proposal to apply for funding for a PA book project.
- The team seeks a volunteer to assist with English editing of field reports and interview transcripts.

## 4. public education and outreach

### A) Genocide Education

The Genocide Education project seeks to disseminate the history of Democratic Kampuchea to Cambodian students. Its first phase involved the writing of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)." In the second phase of the project the team seeks to distribute free copies of the book to all 1,000,000 secondary students around the country and to train secondary school teachers how to teach the material in an effective and objective manner. Partnering with DC-Cam, the Cambodian Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport has required that all Cambodian high schools and institutions of higher learning implement and teach Cambodian genocide education curriculum by 2011. The mandate also prescribes that all secondary-level history teachers attend one Teacher Training Seminar on DK History and Methodology in order to receive certification to teach DK history. The Center has thus far distributed 300,000 copies of the book around the country, with 200,000 more to be distributed in 2011. National and provincial teacher trainings were held in 2009, and commune-level training began in 2010. This quarter the team conducted the following activities:



## 1) Quality Control

From January to February 2011, DC-Cam and the Ministry of Education conducted quality control on the teaching of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* in six provinces:

Date	Province	Team	Number of classes observed	Number of Interview
Jan. 28-Feb. 4	Prey Veng and Svay Rieng	Dy Kamboly Mom Met Morm Sovann	6	19
Feb. 8-13	Battambang	Dy Kamboly Siv Thoun Morm Sovann	4	12
Feb. 20-27	Pailin and Banteay Meanchey	Dy Kamboly Beng Neang Seng Piseth Neary Morm Sovann	8	22
March 7-13	Kampong Thom	Khamboly Dy, Sovann Morm and two officials from the Ministry of Education	5	17

The purposes of the quality control are to evaluate the effectiveness of:

- *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* as a textbook;
- Teacher's Guidebook;
- Student Workbook; and
- Teacher training as a whole.

The team uses four tools to do classroom observation and evaluation. They are:

- Classroom observation checklist;
- Questionnaire for teacher;
- Questionnaire for student; and
- Interview with teachers and students.

In addition to these four tools, the team also discusses and interviews the officials at the Provincial Offices of Education and School Directors. Other necessary documents such as teachers' lesson plans are collected for evaluation purposes.

In general, the team first meets with the officials of the Provincial Offices of Education to inform and get approval from them to conduct quality control. Then, the teams meet with the School Directors before actually observing the classrooms. The team spends one hour sitting in the classes and observing the real teaching. After the classroom observation, the team distributes questionnaires for students and teachers followed by a number of interviews. According to the observation and evaluation in the five provinces above, the team

has the following negative and positive observations. The team also provides recommendations for improvement as below.

**Official instruction from the Ministry of Education:**

The observation shows that only the trained teachers have integrated KR history into their regular teaching. All the observed teachers and the School Directors claimed that they need a written text, namely a formal instruction from the Ministry of Education, allowing the schools and the teachers to officially integrate KR history into their teaching and to



Meeting with national teachers to finalize the master plan and tools for quality control

officially use the textbook *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* in the classroom. The concept paper signed between DC-Cam and the Ministry of Education allowing teachers to use the DK textbook to integrate its content into the classroom teaching does not possess enough authority to implement the curriculum as it was envisioned. The teachers seemed to refer to this concept paper (MOU) as the official communication from government. They requested a collateral instruction from the Ministry of Education to all Provincial Offices of Education, which would disseminate the specific tasks to perform by all schools in their respective provinces.

**Influence of the general educational system:** The difficulties of integrating KR history into Cambodian classrooms can partly be explained by the challenges faced by teachers in implementing the general education system. Many teachers, though they have gone through the training on the new methodologies, still employ old methods in which teachers describe the lesson to students who do not have a chance to conduct self-learning, group discussions, or debates. Due to economic constraints and limited time, teachers rarely conduct research or incorporate additional materials into their teaching. Remarkably, a common complaint is the number of times the school curriculum and social studies textbooks have changed over the years as a result of the Cambodian education system's dependence on donor countries. Some schools use two different textbooks for the same class.



***Students' belief in KR history:*** Many national and international researchers and scholars claim that most Cambodian young generations do not believe that DK regime or the atrocities that their parents and grandparents experienced between 1975 and 1979 ever happened in Cambodia. The observation of hundreds of students conflicts with this claim. It may be safer to say that Cambodia's young generations believe the DK regime existed in their country between 1975 and 1979, and the atrocities committed by the KR are true. However, young Cambodian children find it hard to believe that some of the outrageous acts the KR performed on their own people. They need more written texts, education in schools, and oral narratives from their parents to grasp the scope and reality of such atrocious acts. For Cambodia's young generations, it is hard to understand why Khmer put to death so many of their own race and others. Why were people killed for just stealing one potato? Why did the KR make thirty people eat only one can of rice per meal? Why did many adults allow a few young guards to force them to do hard labor and kill them in some cases without resistance? These questions may be hard to believe and understand for all mankind.

There have to be a combination of educational resources for students to understand and believe in what happened during the KR period. Lim Sophal, Mong Russey High School Director, confirmed the point that telling the story by parents alone cannot make children believe in the existence of the KR atrocities. Likewise, the textbook alone will not make enough impact on students' understanding and knowledge on KR history. He said, "Students hardly believe what their parents told them. When they read the textbook and are taught in the classroom, they totally believe."

Survivors' stories are rich sources of KR history. The stories give a lot of complements to the teaching of DK history in the classrooms. Senior teachers who are KR survivors have more advantages when teaching KR history. Their personal stories enrich the content of the textbook. In some cases, students present doubts of what they read and see in the films or TV. For instance, Cambodian Television Network (CTN) broadcasted a KR film. In the film, a young child was killed for stealing one guava. The students asked the teacher if what they saw on the TV is true. Mr. Lim Sophal in Battambang narrated a similar story of his own experience for them. He said, "I was a child who was evacuated from Phnom Penh on 17 April 1975. On the way, I saw KR soldiers requesting sun glasses from one evacuee who denied the request. The KR soldiers asked if this evacuee loved the sun glasses, and he said yes. The KR soldiers shot him to death and put the sun glasses back on his face." Hearing

what Mr. Sophal told them, students came to believe the idea that stealing one guava could be an automatic death sentence during the KR regime. Survivors play an important role in educating Cambodia's younger generations about the KR history. Their individual experiences enrich the course materials. It is important that survivors continue to speak out, and teachers who had gone through the KR period are great teachers in this respect as well. To sum up, most teachers who had been trained have integrated KR history into their regular teaching but only to a small degree due to several reasons. No single student has ever received a Student Workbook, which is understandable as the workbook has not been published and distributed yet. Very few students have received the textbook, and schools possess only a small number of textbooks. The number of copies that schools currently have is not enough to accommodate the thousands of students in each school.

To have an effective integration of DK history into the classroom a formal instruction from the Ministry of Education is a must. More copies of the textbook need to be distributed to all schools. This time, the textbook should be kept as the property of the schools so that incoming students are able to take advantage of it. Moreover, to effectively oversee the implementation of the Ministry's directive, assuming there is one, provincial teachers can act as agents to monitor the integration of DK history in their respective districts. These teachers can report the results and challenges during the annual teacher workshop.

## **2) Training for University Lecturers**

DC-Cam and the Ministry of Education launched the project on the training for university lecturers this January. The two institutions have agreed to hold a three-day training July 25-27 with 70 participants all of whom are the foundation-year university lecturers from all private and public universities in Phnom Penh. Mr. Sokkheang Ly is leading this activity.

In January, a preliminary meeting was held at DC-Cam to discuss the plan to provide university lecturers with trainings on DK history. This initiative was borne out of the triangle of cooperation between DC-Cam, Accreditation Committee of Cambodia (ACC) and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport. In its letter dated October 19, 2009, ACC has instructed all the higher education institutions across Cambodia to incorporate the teaching of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)," which is one of the six subjects, into the foundation year. With the Ministry's approval letter dated January 6, 2011, DC-Cam is tasked with organizing the teaching program and schedule. To achieve this end, the meeting focused mainly on three different topics: schedule, trainees, and quality control.

The team devoted all of March to developing and finalizing the syllabus and program for the training. The syllabus was reviewed and certified from a panel of national and international professors including David Chandler, Frank Chalk, Alex Hinton, Jaya Ramji, etc. The team will hold a meeting with the working group whose members are from DC-Cam, Ministry of Education and Accreditation Committee of the Council of Ministers as well as two representatives of two universities in Phnom Penh. The working group will discuss on the content of the syllabus and program and determine the recruitment of university lecturers to participate in the training.

In addition, Mr. Ly audited classroom teaching in several universities in Phnom Penh, including Build Bright University (BBU), Pannasastra University, University of Health and

Science (UHS), Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) and Cambodia University for Specialties (CUS).

### 3) Anti-Genocide Memorial Inaugurations

This quarter, DC-Cam and the Ministry of Education launched the inaugurations of anti-genocide memorial in five high schools: Toul Tompong, Chea Sim Santhor Mok, Boeng Trabek, Pak Touk, and Chba Ambov High Schools. In each event, about 2,000 students participated.

The ceremony was presided over by the Chum Teav Ton Sa Im, Under Secretary of State of the Ministry of Education, representative of the Municipal Office of Education, DC-Cam’s staff members and contributors for the construction of the memorials. The ceremony started with a statement of appreciation from the representative of former students and contributors followed by a welcoming speech by the School Director. Then Chum Teav Ton Sa Im gave her speech on the importance of genocide education and memorial.



Memorial inauguration ceremony at Chea Sim Santhor Mok high school

### 4) Public Education Forums between Teachers, Students and Parents

From January to February, DC-Cam’s GEC conducted three public education forums in Chi Phat commune of Koh Kong’s Thmar Baing district, O Sampor commune of Banteay Meanchey’s Malai district and Sandan district of Kampong Thom. The table below summaries the whole work of forums.

No.	Province, district, commune	Location	Participants	Contacted Person
1	Koh Kong, Thmar Baing, Chi Phat	compound of Chi Phat primary school	about 90	1) Chhuon Min 2) Uy Ay
2	Banteay Meanchey, Malai, O Sampor	Reaksmei Samaki O Sampor	about 200	1) Prum Srien
3	Kampong Thom, Sandan, Sandan	Tik M’leang pagoda	about 150	1) Peou Bopea 2) Sao Yoeun

The official proceedings of the forum began with a brief introduction by DC-Cam team member Mr. Pong-Rasy Pheng in which he described the two main objectives of DC-Cam's Genocide Education Project and the forum. Following the introduction, commune chiefs gave opening remarks and spoke to participants the importance of studying Democratic Kampuchea history. After remarks by the commune chief, the team distributed the pre-forum survey to gauge the participants' understanding and interest in studying the history of the KR. After the participants turned in their completed surveys, team member lead the presentation and instruction of one Chapter from "*A History of Democratic Kampuchea*," which was followed by a period for questions and answers. At the completion of the forum, the post-forum survey was distributed to participants to assess the impact of the experience on the local villagers. During the afternoon following the forum, the team conducted interviews with villagers, teachers, and students.

### **Output**

**Building Relationships with Commune:** Before the days of the forum, team members had been in contact with provincial teachers and commune chief to assist in organizing and preparing the forum. Upon the team's arrival to the commune, the team was lucky to have a discussion with the commune chief, sometime with the district chief, to discuss the content of the forum and the logistics. Working with the commune chief and the local schools has created valuable working relationships between DC-Cam and the local authority for the future.

**Student Participation:** While the attendance was lower than expected, the engagement between the students and the material was strong and a variety of students actively participated in the discussions. The students were very respectful of the material and asked a number of important questions.

**Teaching History:** From the forum, it was clear that many of the students do know about the KR. According to the interview with students, most of them have talked to their parents about the KR. The team hopes that the forum will further encourage students to continuing learning about the KR history, continue talking to their parents and other community members, and encourage them to contribute to the process of reconciliation and peace building.

**Discussion among the forum:** the team is able to recognize villagers as former victims or perpetrators at the time they talked about their experience during the Khmer Rouge Regime to the forum. For example, an old man stood up and said that he was a former Khmer Rouge cadre who was responsible for controlling three villages in Sandan commune, Sandan district. He used to send people to the security office. The discussion lead victims and perpetrators share their experiences.

### **Challenges**

**Attendance:** While the team had asked the participants to arrive by 8:00am, the forum did not begin at this time. Participants, specifically the villagers, were still trickling into the forum location. For all forums we expected 150 students would attend, but this number was unsatisfied. In the future, it is important that the team reconfirm the number of participants

with the host commune and implement measures to prevent a large discrepancy in number from happening in the future.

**Document arrangement:** Normally, all documents, including DK history books, *Searching for the Truth* Magazines and booklets, are prepared few days before the trip. However, there were some errors in preparation. The mistake was that staff who are responsible for preparing documents for us did not know which boxes are DK history book which are teacher guidebook. Some boxes of teacher guidebooks were appeared while we were distributing the documents to the participants. This kind of document cannot be distributed to participants because it is reserved for teachers who teach history only. This was a lesson for the team members for next trip.

**Surveys:** The evaluation administered at the end of the forum consumed about an hour of the entire forum. The forum involves two evaluations: pre-forum and post-forum evaluations. Each evaluation took about half an hour, which meant both evaluations consumed one-third of the three-hour forum. Older villagers who could not read and write depended completely on the team members to assist in completing the forums. Luckily, a number of the local teachers in attendance were gracious enough to assist. Many of the villagers did not complete the post-forum survey before leaving the forum. Some post and pre-forum surveys were distributed at the same time to participants after distributing DK history books. Next time, the team of the project would divide participants into groups of villagers who can read and write, and groups who cannot read and write.

**Teaching preparation and action:** During these two months, the forums were held in the most remote area and the former Khmer Rouge strongholds. So the model teaching should be cleared and stronger. The presenter should be clear with the objective of the lesson, lesson plan, using the right way of methodology and concentration to the participants. For the next trip, especially trip to the location of the Khmer Rouge strongholds like Pailin or Anlong Veng, presenter should be well-prepare and be clear with everything.

## 5) Commune Teacher Training

This quarter the team prepared for the upcoming commune teacher trainings in Phnom Penh and Kandal province. According to the discussion with the Ministry of Education, the training in Phnom Penh and Kandal will be conducted on April 5-11 with 72 participants in each province. The training will be conducted in the provincial teacher training school. The existing program and materials will be used for these trainings. The team has finished the following preparations:

1. Master plan for the last 6 commune teacher trainings
2. Assignment for trainers for fourth commune teacher training--Kandal
3. Assignment for trainers for fourth commune teacher training--Phnom Penh
4. Schedule for trainee teaching practices--Fourth commune teacher training—Kandal
5. Schedule for trainee teaching practices--Fourth commune teacher training—P. Penh
6. Program for fourth commune teacher training
7. Regulation for commune teacher
8. Regulation for national teacher
9. Regulation for provincial teacher

The team held a meeting with national teachers from both the Ministry of Education and DC-Cam to discuss the past challenges and provide solutions to enhance the quality and the effectiveness of the fourth commune teacher training. The team also worked closely with the Ministry of Education to obtain a list of participants.

**6) Assisting the Ministry of Education on the Development of a Social Studies Textbook**

The Ministry of Education is developing new social studies textbooks for lower and upper secondary schools in the subjects of History, Geography, Khmer Studies, Citizen Morality and Home Economy. The Ministry of Education is inserting more text devoting to KR history. Members of the textbook development have sought comments and assistance on materials from DC-Cam. We provided them original sources and comments. These new textbooks are expected to be ready for students nationwide in late May.

**7) Exam for Outstanding Students in Phnom Penh**

On 25-26 February 2011, a Khmer Studies exam was held for Grade 12 students that included a poem about the Khmer Rouge and seven questions including:

1. What does the word “Angkar” refer to? Who are the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea?
2. Which countries did Democratic Kampuchea have relations with? Which countries have good relations with Democratic Kampuchea?
3. In Democratic Kampuchea regime, how many kinds of people did they divide? What kinds? What were the differences between these people?
4. What is collectivization? What were the purposes of collectivization in Democratic Kampuchea? What were the effects of collectivization on Cambodian families?

**B) Living Documents Project**

<b>ECCC Tours/Hearing Attendees</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Number of Participants</b>
	2011	58
	2010	133
	2009	1300
	2008	308
	2007	1,209
	2006	5,169
<b>Total to Date</b>		<b>8119</b>

**Duch Appeals Hearing March 28-30**

As discussed above, from March 27-30, the Living Documents project, in cooperation with VPA, invited a group of 46 villagers, including civil party applicants in Case 001, representatives from Cham-Muslim communities, and civic activists, to participate in legal

information sessions and attend an oral hearing on *Duch's Appeal* at the ECCC. The program was organized as part of DC-Cam's larger outreach efforts to engage villagers with limited access to modern technology in the tribunal process and promote the public's participation in creating a more open and just society. The project has brought local representatives throughout the country to participate in ECCC proceedings. So that people on local level can receive information directly about the Court's work, the team brings commune chiefs and villagers to every public hearing to observe the court, learn about the court's hearing procedures, and hear the suspects' biographies.

The project specifically sought to enhance rural Cambodians' understandings of the ECCC's proceedings, update them on *Duch's case*, and promote dialogue regarding the experiences of villagers during the KR regime. The program provided opportunities for civil party applicants as well as commune activists to observe last public hearing on *Duch's appeal* and express their opinion on the proceedings. During the visit, DC-Cam distributed booklets and handouts to the participants, including new issues of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, outreach booklets for *Case 002 Genocide: The importance of Case 002*, *Case 001 Duch Verdict*, and ECCC informational booklets.

Participants were diverse and come from different provinces. Several among them are former KR prisoners from Kandal and Pursat, a few come from Banteay Meanchey (Thma Pouk and Svay Chek) where Duch worked as a math teacher from 1994 to 1996. Most were invited due to their knowledge of and ability to disseminate information about the tribunal to their community. In addition, they exhibited interest in the tribunals and the project in the past.

Upon arrival on March 27, DC-Cam staff invited participants to fill in a survey form. While the 21 civil parties invited attended a meeting with their lawyers at the ECCC's Victim Support Section, the rest of participants spent the afternoon listening to a presentation of Mr. Terith Chy, team leader of the Victim Participation project. From March 28-30, the participants were transported to the ECCC's courtroom to observe the all-day proceedings. After the hearings, participants were asked to complete post-hearing surveys and were interviewed regarding their understanding of the hearing and perspectives towards the arguments made during the hearing. They then watched the play, "Breaking the Silence."

Per participants' requests for documents to disseminate to their community members, each participant received additional booklets and magazines (10 to 15 copies for each publication) to share with their villagers back home. They reported to the team that documentary films or outreach booklets would be important to help them spread out the words regarding progress of the court. They reported that women and children would be interested to watch documentary films relevant to the KR. The mothers or elders in the village would be pleased to share their experiences under the DK regime to children who were born after the regime. They have optimism that widely sharing and lively discussing their experiences would have an impact in remembering to those who died during the regime and help preserve memories of the genocide. Their final goal of doing so is to prevent this part of history from occurring again and help to move their lives forward.

There are still some difficulties for program participants to understand technical nature of the hearings. Although the team provided legal training and supporting documents for

villagers to help them follow the hearings, evaluations reported that participants still have limited understanding of the hearing content in terms of legal complication. It is suggested that the team continue providing support and update information to participants with follow-up calls, training and documents.

### **Pre-Trial Detention Hearing January 30-31**

From January 30 to 31, 2011, the DC-Cam's Living Documents project in cooperation with the Victim Participation project invited a group of 12 villagers (three women), including eight civil party applicants and community activists to participate in a legal information session and attend an oral hearing at the ECCC. The program was organized as part of DC-Cam's outreach effort to engage more public, in particular ordinary villagers with limited access to modern communication, in the process of the tribunal and promote public's roles in seeking a more open and just society.

Specific purposes of this program were to enhance rural Cambodians' understandings of the ECCC's proceedings, promote dialogues regarding experiences of villagers during the KR regime, and provide space for civil party applicants and their representatives to interact each other. During the visit, participants received packages of booklets and handouts including new issues of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, an outreach booklet for Case 002 entitled *Genocide: The importance of Case 002*, a summary information sheets about the KR leaders Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphan, and Ieng Thirith, and a page summarizing the topic of the hearing.

The participants spent their first afternoon listening to a presentation by Dara Vanthan, DC-Cam's deputy director, about the ECCC's progress and the detention hearing. Afterward civil party participants met with their civil party lawyers. On the next morning, the participants were transported to the ECCC's courtroom to observe the oral hearing. Afterward, participants were asked to complete a post-hearing survey and the team conducted interviews to probe their understanding of the hearing and perspectives towards the process of the tribunal.

For example, Sum Chhin from Prey Veng said, "To me, I want the court to keep them in detention. It would be difficult for the court to continue its work if they are released. When I saw Khieu Samphan in the court room, I noticed that he had an evil face that suddenly made me angry." Vin Lai, 41 years old from Pursat said, "For me, I want the court to continue its process to keep those Khmer Rouge leaders in the detention."

### **Final Evaluation**

Following the end of the grant period in November 2010, the project conducted a final evaluation to assess achievements and weaknesses of the program. In January, project evaluator Randle DeFalco made a two-week trip to Cambodia to review the project's documents, interview the project staff, advisors, and program participants. He traveled to Kandal, Takeo, and Kampong Chhnang provinces—where the project previously conducted village forums and film screenings—to interview program participants and take photographs. He produced a 45-page report identifying outcomes and impacts and proposing recommendations for the project to apply during the next program period.

The evaluations and interviews found that the program has enriched participants understanding about how the court and its proceedings work. It appears that, gradually, Cambodian people will have better understanding of how proper legal systems work in Cambodia and their impact. Participants have praised highly the court's work and are confident that it can deliver justice to them. Although there are some respondents who commented that the court proceedings were not sufficient to make justice tangible owing to the defense's strong arguments, most participants observed that the hybrid system did allow them to trust the verdicts and legal system. In this way, the program has increased villagers' confidence in the court's legitimacy.

Some participants have said that the program facilitated their personal healing and they now felt empowered to disseminate information to their communities. Mr. Uok Sithul commented that having a better understanding of the tribunal and attending the program helped alleviate the pain of losing family members during the KR regime. Other participants observed the following:

- "Having participated in the program, I feel that I have helped to fulfill my duty towards the victims of the regime to help bring those most accountable to justice," said San Sok, 68 year old, from Takeo.
- "I have witnessed the proceedings with my own eyes. I am now more certain that the KR senior leaders are truly being brought to trial," said Seng Chon, 67, from Prey Veng.

### **C) Cham Muslim Oral History Project (CMOHP)**

#### **Transcribing and Summaries**

The team transcribed 140 cassettes—85 interviews with Cham Muslim community members. Overall 400 interviews have been transcribed. The transcripts contain rich information on Cham history, Islam, and experiences under the KR, which will be summarized next quarter.

#### **Monograph**

Dacil Keo finished editing the English version of Team Leader Farina's monograph examining Cham Muslim women's experiences and narratives under the Khmer Rouge regime (1975-1979) from a gendered perspective. Farina completed the Khmer translation in March and is now making final edits. The monograph's perspective is grounded in the belief that Muslim women underwent different experiences from men on account of their gender. Cham Muslim women's minority ethnicity and Islamic faith also shaped their experiences. The whole of their experiences are examined through focus on (1) the nature of women's narrative and interpretation, (2) the thematic events in women's lives during the regime. While the former examines the way women narrate their stories and remember the past, the latter focuses on the KR treatment of women and women's responses to these policies. Both are interwoven within each thematic discussion. The monograph examines each of the four underlying themes: (1) evacuation, (2) family and motherhood, (3) religion and identity, and (4) imprisonment and sexual violence.

## Website Design

Farina So completed a draft of the Cham website for review by designer Paul Hidalgo from Scarlet Emerald in Singapore but the anticipated cost of around \$2000 is too high so the design will be completed in-house. The website is divided into five sections: 1) Oral History, 2) Culture and Traditions, 3) Islamic Religion, 4) Women's Issues, 5) Project Reports, and 6) Photo Gallery. The website will contain information about DC-Cam's oral history project and Cambodia's Muslim communities. It will comprise articles, audio interview and transcripts, and photos focusing on culture, religion, experiences under the Khmer Rouge, and community reconstruction after the genocide. This is a result of our seven-year work with the Cham Muslim community in Cambodia. The purpose of the website is to promote memory of this community and connect them with the rest of the world.

## In the News

Two Ph.D. who researched at DC-Cam last year wrote an article on Democratic Kampuchea's Genocide of the Cham, *available at* <http://diacritics.org/2010/12/15/democratic-kampuchea-genocide-of-the-cham/>.

The Islamic Horizons magazine has asked Farina So to contribute an article about the CMOHP project promoting culture, education, and memory of O-Trav village of Preah Sihanouk province and Svay Khleang village of Kampong Cham province.

Two Cham Muslim youth were interviewed by Agent France Press (AFP) on the topic of the KR regime, cultural development project, and Cham community. One of them is Yakin El, a former volunteer.

## Contributing to Cham scholarship and bridging the gap between Cham Muslim and Non-Cham Muslim communities

This project and Farina So's articles contribute to building a more complete Cham scholarship. In a recent interview with Georgetown's World Faith Development Affairs, Farina emphasized the role of religion in development and requested a moderate interpretation of Islam in order to develop the Cham Muslim community and live a better life in Cambodian societies and beyond. Farina So has observed that there are still negative attitudes about the Cham. Although it will take a long time, it is important to bridge the gap.

## Improving Gender Equality and Education

Empowering Cham Muslim women to speak in their own voice is important to build a more complete history of the Khmer Rouge and improve gender equity in the community as women have had little room to speak. The community can learn not just about women's experience, but also different views, thoughts, and responses women had in order to survive and way of dealing with the past. The concept of gender equality is adopted in the



community and apparently women have more chance to talk confidently. In addition, unmarried women inspired by the project commit to pursuing their education and finding a good job. A Cham Muslim girl called and asked Farina So to provide an orientation on her education. She said she wanted to help her family and community. To improve human resource in the community, the team admitted three Cham Muslim girls to work at our Center and provide them with 50% scholarship each. Also, we allowed one of them to stay at the office as she lives far from her parents. So with these facilities, she can stay, work, and study for her better future. All the three will become role models for other Cham Muslim girls. Furthermore, Harspwell foundation, an American NGO, is inspired by the project and they admitted a Cham female student from Kampong Chhnang province to stay in their dorm and provided her with a scholarship.

### **Changing perception on the KR and Preserving Memory**

The KR topic is gaining a currency in the community, especially among young generation. According to Farina So's phone interview and general observation, they have more understating on the KR and the tribunal. Parents share with their children more and want their children to learn about the regime in class as well. Through the projects' artifact and story collection program, their memories will live on.

## **D) Public Information Room (PIR)**

### **Activities in Phnom Penh**

This quarter the Public Information Room received 281 individual visitors as well as groups who read documents, watched films, interviewed staff members, requested books and magazines, filmed staff members, conducted research for school, filled out ECCC complaints, toured the Center, and asked about missing family members.

### Library Services

The PIR received 72 visitors who came to do research, read, and request documents about the Khmer Rouge period. In response to visitor requests, the Document team found over 60 documents and the PIR team provided 550 copies of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, 30 DK history books, 200 Case 002 booklets, and 75 copies of the *Duch* verdict.

### **Selected Visitors to the PIR in the First Quarter**

**Schools:** Norton University, Human Resource University, Royal University of Phnom Penh, Royal University of Law and Economics, Institute of Foreign Languages, Royal University of Fine Arts, University of Cambodia, Sihanouk Teacher Training Center, Washington School of Law, Heidelberg University, Kyosho International University, Gottingen University, Gothenberg University, Howard Law School, University of Long Beach, University of Washington and Stung Treng high school, Northbridge International School, Build Bright University, Oxford University, University of Delaware UC Berkeley, University of Chicago, Cheach High School in Prey Veng, Chbar Ampov High School and Boeng Trabaek High School in Phnom Penh.

**NGOs:** Open Society Justice Initiative, Pour un Sourire D'Enfant, Center for Peace and Conflict Study, Ankor Children, PSE, Youth for Peace, Amerita

**International Organizations:** ECCC

**Media:** Ankor Children documentary film, BBC

**Government:** Ministry of Culture and Fine Art, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Tourism

A teacher from Stoeng Trang high school, Kampong Cham province, requested a document for writing his thesis on health care during the Khmer Rouge regime for a master's degree in

history. He said that many other students have also chosen to write about the DK because many are aware of the DK regime and they want to conduct research on the era. Two students from Khemarak University also came to read books at DC-Cam. After spending a morning reading, one said "After reading the book at the center, I have some understanding about the Khmer Rouge. When I heard from my grandparents and parents about the KR, I did not believe that this tragedy happened. I'm grateful that documents are being preserved and served to the public."

A group of 12 students from North Bridge International School requested documents for a school assignment. The group has visited DC-Cam one time before. After visiting the center, their teacher assigned them to research the KR leaders Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphorn and Ieng Thirith. Most of them are foreign students so it was difficult for them to read documents in Khmer. However, we made a copy of documents for them to read at home and provide as much assistance as we could.

Three members of German family visiting Cambodia were interested to learn about the Democratic Kampuchea so they came to read books in the Public Information Room and share the information with their young son.

#### Information Office

PIR received 298 visitors including journalists, students, tourists, and interns who wanted to learn about DC-Cam's work and activities, including 27 visitors from Burma and a member of the Center for Peace and Conflict Studies who came to understand the process of reconciliation in Cambodia, toured the Center and spoke to Director Youk Chhang. The database team provided 58 documents to researchers.

Director Youk Chhang spoke about genocide prevention to 25 students from Yale University, 10 from Loyola Michigan, and 28 from the Northbridge International School in Phnom Penh. In February two students from the University of Washington School of Law visited the Center with two journalists. Their blog is available at <http://threedegreeswarmer.org/2011/02/climate-justice-in-cambodia/>.

In March, a group of 32 Norwegian students visited DC-Cam and met Him Huy, a former S-21 guard, and Tuy Kin, a former KR cadre. DC-Cam director Youk Chhang talked to them about DC-Cam's work and Sleuk Rith Institute. Then Sok-Kheang Ly guided to Koh Dach, a village island which is well-known for its beautiful silk. There, they interviewed two KR victims. Also in March, Youk Chhang gave a lecture to students at Logos International School on "Reconciliation and Reconstruction of Cambodia." Also in March, Sok-Kheang Ly and Sayana Ser brought ten students from Yale to meet Him Huy, former S-21 guard and ask questions.

#### Family Tracing Office

This quarter PIR received 6 visitors who came to find documents about their relatives who went missing during the KR regime and registered their names in the Book of Memory. The documentation team found a family record for Mrs. Prak Sarom, senate staff, in the case of her father Prak Va, Secretary of a district in the eastern zone, who was arrested on 17/5/1978 and killed on 25/5/1978.

## E) Student Outreach

The team completed final editing of its youth question monograph. Team leader Sayana Ser wrote the acknowledgement and dedication, arranged the content, and selected photos related to outreach activities. The layout was designed by Kok-Thay Eng and Sayana Ser.

In January, Sayana gave a guided tour of DC-Cam to Mr. Peter Denkin, a high school history teacher at Northbridge. He is interested in DC-Cam's work and KR history and asked if he could bring a group of his senior students to visit DC-Cam as they are now doing an online research on Khmer Rouge history.

Sayana helped organized a visit by 10 high school students and teachers from Russey Keo high school to Tuol Sleng. The students, who had never been to the site, were interviewed for a photo spread called "Peace Education and Remembrance". Kalyanee Mam conducted the interviews and took photos of them for posting on DC-Cam's website.

The team volunteers are correcting the student catalogue report. They have completed 45 reports.

The Student Outreach team leader travelled with two staff to participate in a two-day Youth Festival from March 26-27 at Prey Veng's stadium, which was organized by Youth Council of Cambodia (YCC) and International Republican Institute (IRI), and sponsored by United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the private sector. At the festival, the team distributed 550 textbooks *A History of Democratic Kampuchea 1975-1979*, 250 booklets on Case 002, Case 001 booklets, *Searching for the Truth* magazine (both Khmer and English), 50 anti-genocide slogan posters and other brochures. See [http://www.dccam.org/Khmer\\_web/news\\_&\\_events/News/images/Youth\\_Festival\\_Prey\\_Veng-March\\_26-27\\_2011/index.html](http://www.dccam.org/Khmer_web/news_&_events/News/images/Youth_Festival_Prey_Veng-March_26-27_2011/index.html).



At the festival, both youth and older people including villagers and government officials came to ask for documents especially the DK textbook and SFT magazine, from DC-Cam booth. On the first day of the festival, DC-Cam distributed 550 textbooks *History of Democratic Kampuchea 1975-1979*, 250 booklets on case 002, Case 001 booklets, *Searching for the Truth* magazine (both Khmer and English),

50 anti-genocide slogan posters and other brochures. And there were still more people came to ask for the documents but we have run out of ones. We gave them the contact address of our Public Information Room. A senior university student admitted that she did not know much about KR history because much of her attention was focused on economic opportunities. However, she agreed that it is good for the young to learn the history of the Khmer Rouge so as to avoid repeating the same tragic regime. She went on to say that the DC-Cam distribution of DK books really helped her to learn more about this history. A

freshman at the Teacher Training College believed that better understanding of the KR history teaches young generation to learn to live together peacefully. Oum Chhun found that the understanding of the history is imperative in that an accurate and truthful history, revealed in DK history book, enables the young to be well aware of the Cambodian contemporary society. Also, this is extremely significant for his future professionalism as a teacher.

## **F) Film Project**

### **Film Projects**

#### **“Water/Land/Rain”**

From 17 to 20 Jan-2011, the team went to Kampong Chhnang to continue its filming during the fishing season. From January to March, the team is looking at and arranging all the footage shot so far in order to select the best images and important sequences to sharpen the story.



#### **“Mass Grave Near Pagoda”**



The team finalized a 16-minute film entitled “Mass Grave Near Pagoda”, which tells a story of forgiveness in a Cambodian village through Buddhist concepts. The film features the stories of victims and a perpetrator who are now living in the same village in Kampong Thom. The perpetrator, who is now a clergyman in the pagoda in his village, is responsible for killing two people in his village during the Khmer Rouge regime. The film reveals how the victim forgives the perpetrator and how the perpetrator deals with his past guilty.

Due to the sensitiveness of the topic of the film and our main goal to promote forgiveness rather than revenge among victims and former perpetrators, we have spent more time to review what victims and a perpetrator said in interviews, cutting the most sensitive parts and combining all the clips into one film. The team discovered this story during a Victim Participation project outreach trips in Kampong Thom in 2010, while helping survivors to register their victim complaints with the Khmer Rouge tribunal. The film will be used to promote discussion on forgiveness between victims and perpetrator at DC-Cam village forums. For example, after finishing the film the team screened it for 46 villagers who attended the Supreme Court Chamber Appeal Hearing in Case 001 with Living Documents and VPA. After seeing the film, the villagers discussed their own experiences during the Khmer Rouge regime and their opinions on forgiveness through Buddhism. The film is currently posted on the DC-Cam website and on youtube. To date, 157 viewers have accessed the film.

#### **“My Father”**

After a month of filming and editing, Fatily Sa completed a short film “My Father”, which reveals the life struggles of Sophear Hav, whose father was an S-21 prisoner. Sophear, who is

also a civil party complainant for case 001, is now living at Kampong Thom with her mother. They had to overcome their past and move forward to build their new life after the Khmer Rouge.

### **Field Trips with other Projects**

- The team filmed and edited 15-minute clip about the Genocide Education project workshop at Preah Vihear on the teacher's role in genocide education. The team interviewed 8 teachers to include their opinion into this clip. The clip is posted on Cambodia Tribunal Monitor website.
- The team interviewed 26 people in Phnom Penh to ask their reactions to a public hearing regarding the Application for Immediate Release of three accused: Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphan and Ieng Thirith. The interview has been edited and turned into a video clip to post on the Cambodia Tribunal Monitor website. The duration of the clip is 13 minutes.
- The team filmed and edited a clip about the anti-genocide memorial inaugurations at Sisowath and Chaktumok high schools. The clip will be broadcasted on the Internet Café show on CTN.

### **Research Assistance**

Alain Warner, a Case 001 Civil party lawyer, requested the video segment of Chum Mey's testimony at ECCC trial for a conference on the *Duch* case. Chum Mey and more than 2000 young men and women (18 to 20 years old) were expected to attend the conference, held on 28 February in Geneva.

### **DVD Request**

- The National Assembly requested 50 copies of the DVDs "Behind the Walls of S-21", 50 copies of "Children of Cambodia"
- The Genocide Education project requested 150 copies of "Breaking the Silence, 30 copies of Mass Grave near Pagoda, 3 copies of Behind the Walls of S-21, and three copies of Vietnamese footage of S-21 for its teacher training.

### **Film screenings**

- The team screened the films "Behind the Walls of S-21" and "Tuol Sleng 1979" at Cambodian University for Specialties (CUS) with the CTM project.

## **G) Family Tracing**

### **The Book of Memory of Those Who Died under the Khmer Rouge**

DC-Cam is writing and compiling a book of records of names of those who died under the Khmer Rouge regime from 1975 to 1979 and those who disappeared during that period. It will also include a section for family tracing purposes. DC-Cam already has in its database up to a million names of those who may have died under the Khmer Rouge.

The book of records will include basic information relating to Khmer Rouge history, its security apparatus, its rise and its demise. It will also discuss concepts relating to disappearance and its impact on the psychological well-being of survivors today. These names will help in family tracing efforts. The book will be distributed free of charge to

commune offices in Cambodia, so that people can see the names of their lost relatives and search for names that DC-Cam has on record. The book will then receive comments from villagers about the accuracy of the information and as well as family tracing requests.

This quarter DC-Cam received approximately **25** calls and visits from villagers wanting to list the names of their deceased loved ones in the Book of Memory. This reduced number is the result of inadequate advertising in the Reaksmei Kampuchea newspaper and other media outlets. It is also due to our plan to collect names from documents in the first phase of the project.

The impact of learning about missing love ones can be both happy and sad as reflected in this letter of appreciation received by DC-Cam:

Having seen Cambodia and meeting with you, my time there have change me. After visiting Cambodia I have hope to answer a lot of question about me and my family. Growing up in the US with no parents there a lot of memories of my childhood that question me. After leaving Cambodia I seem to have more questions than answers. While am thankful for everyday that am here on earth, having survive Pol Pot, after my return I feel more depress just recounting such suffering for all of Cambodian and to hear stories of my sister Lakana. I know now why my memories of her have haunted me for all these years. I just want to thank you for giving me so much insight about Lakana that I otherwise would have never known.

Ten students were selected in March to read documents and find names of people who might have died under the Khmer Rouge. They will start working on April 1<sup>st</sup> and will volunteer for three months.

### **Selected Tracing Requests Received Through the Magazine**

LaMar Stewart of California is searching for information about his father-in-law, Lt. Col. Ly San, who disappeared during the forced exodus from Phnom Penh on April 17, 1975. Ly San served in the Cambodian Army and later was elected to the Cambodian Senate. Sokcheat Ly, a daughter of Ly San, migrated to the US and married LaMar Stewart.

Viphou Phuong from the UK embassy in Phnom Penh is searching for her brother-in-law who disappeared during the Khmer Rouge regime. Viphou heard that her brother-in-law is still alive and is living in Belgium, although the information is unsubstantiated.

Régine Colombier from France is looking for her and her husband's friends named Tan You Leang who came to France to study in early 1970s. Ms. Colombier said that in 1972 or 1973, You Leang was 17 or 18 years old. In 1973, You Leang told Colombier's husband that he had to go back to Cambodia to meet with his family because Cambodia was at war. Since then Régine Colombier never heard from You Leang again.



Phaly Walker from Boston, MA, is searching for information about her father, Phan Suon, who died in 1975 just a few days prior to her birth. Ms. Walker wants to see if her father was sent to S-21 and to find information about him.

Seung Chhaem of Florida is looking for some friends in Cambodia. Ms. Chhaem said that during the Lon Nol regime, she worked at the brick manufacturer with her boss who was a Chinese man. In July 1972, the Chinese boss instructed all his staff, including Chhaem, to go to Trapeang Kroleung, Kampong Speu province on separate buses. Unfortunately, the first bus hit on the mine which left several dead and injured. Ms. Chhaem was safe because she boarded on the second bus. She is looking for some friends who might be alive today.

Ms. Ieng Mey is looking for a child and a nephew who were lost during the Khmer Rouge regime. 74-year-old Ieng Mey lives in Kampong Cham province. Mey has nine children. One of them was drafted to join the army when he was 14 years old along with another nephew who was 13 years old at the time.

Jessica Pearson of Indiana wants to contact her relatives in Cambodia on behalf of her mother, Chak Poline.

Risoun Gallagher from the United States is looking for information about his father who was killed during the Khmer Rouge regime.



Second from left is Jessica Pearson's aunt

## H) Website Development ([www.dccam.org](http://www.dccam.org))

DC-Cam is currently working with TENDER Creative, a design company based in New York City, to design a new look for the DC-Cam website. The new web design will incorporate a more visual and interactive platform.

Postings to the website include all Khmer-Rouge-related information, such as every issue of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, and also information about each DC-Cam project's activities (reports, team activity photos). The most popular material requested by DC-Cam website visitors are Khmer Rouge songs.

### Selected New Postings

New items added to DC-Cam's website this quarter include:

- Photos
  - [Anti-Genocide Memorial Inauguration](#)

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Chea\\_Sim\\_Santhor\\_Mok\\_High\\_School\\_January\\_25\\_2011/index.html](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Chea_Sim_Santhor_Mok_High_School_January_25_2011/index.html)

- [Peace Education and Remembrance](#)

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos/2011/The\\_Peace\\_Education\\_and\\_Remembrance/index.html](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2011/The_Peace_Education_and_Remembrance/index.html)

- [Anti-Genocide Memorial Inauguration at Beoung Trabek High School](#)

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The\\_Anti-Genocide\\_Memorial\\_Inauguration\\_at\\_Beoung\\_Trabek\\_High\\_School\\_February\\_19\\_2011/index.html](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The_Anti-Genocide_Memorial_Inauguration_at_Beoung_Trabek_High_School_February_19_2011/index.html)

- [Genocide Education in Cambodia: Public Education Forum in Kampong Thom](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Kampong_Thom_February_20_2011/index.html)

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Kampong\\_Thom\\_February\\_20\\_2011/index.html](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Kampong_Thom_February_20_2011/index.html)

- [Quality Control on the Teaching of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea \(1975-1979\)" in Battambang Province](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Quality_Control_Battambang--Feb_2011/index.html)

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Quality\\_Control\\_Battambang--Feb\\_2011/index.html](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Quality_Control_Battambang--Feb_2011/index.html)

- [Students from Russey Keo High School Visit Toul Sleng Museum](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2011/Students_from_Russey_Key_High_School_Visit_Toul_Sleng/index.html)

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos/2011/Students\\_from\\_Russey\\_Key\\_High\\_School\\_Visit\\_Toul\\_Sleng/index.html](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2011/Students_from_Russey_Key_High_School_Visit_Toul_Sleng/index.html)

- [Breaking The Silence on March 30, 2011](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2011/Breaking_The_Silence_March_30_2011/index.html)

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos/2011/Breaking\\_The\\_Silence\\_March\\_30\\_2011/index.html](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2011/Breaking_The_Silence_March_30_2011/index.html)

- [Duch Appeal at the ECCC on March 28, 2011](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2011/Duch_Appeal_at_the_ECCC_March_28_2011/index.html)

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos/2011/Duch\\_Appeal\\_at\\_the\\_ECCC\\_March\\_28\\_2011/index.html](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2011/Duch_Appeal_at_the_ECCC_March_28_2011/index.html)

- [Anti-Genocide Memorial Inauguration Ceremony at Chba Ampov High School](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The_Anti-Genocide_Memorial_Inauguration_at_Chba_Ampov_March_2018_2011/index.html)

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The\\_Anti-Genocide\\_Memorial\\_Inauguration\\_at\\_Chba\\_Ampov\\_March\\_2018\\_2011/index.html](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The_Anti-Genocide_Memorial_Inauguration_at_Chba_Ampov_March_2018_2011/index.html)

- [Updated list of Former Khmer Rouge Cadres interviews](http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Former_Kh_Rouge.htm)

[http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Former_Kh_Rouge.htm)

- [Magazine—\*Searching for the Truth\*](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue134.pdf)

- Issue 134 in Khmer

<http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue134.pdf>

- Issue 135 in Khmer

<http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue135.pdf>

- [Permission Letter from MoEYS to Conduct Quality Control](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Permission_Letter_from_the_Ministry_of_Education_to_Conduct_Quality_Control.pdf)

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Permission\\_Letter\\_from\\_the\\_Ministry\\_of\\_Education\\_to\\_Conduct\\_Quality\\_Control.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Permission_Letter_from_the_Ministry_of_Education_to_Conduct_Quality_Control.pdf)

- [Letter from MoEYS](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Letter_Endorsing_the_Use_of_Genocide-Prevention_Slogans.pdf)

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Letter\\_Endorsing\\_the\\_Use\\_of\\_Genocide-Prevention\\_Slogans.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Letter_Endorsing_the_Use_of_Genocide-Prevention_Slogans.pdf)

- [Permission Letter from Pailin Education Office to Put Memorial](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Permission_Letter_from_Pailin_Education_Office_to_Put_Memorial.pdf)

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Permission\\_Letter\\_from\\_Pailin\\_Education\\_Office\\_to\\_Put\\_Memorial.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Permission_Letter_from_Pailin_Education_Office_to_Put_Memorial.pdf)

- [An Interview with Ek Pring](http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Ek_Pring.pdf)

[http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/Ek\\_Pring.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Ek_Pring.pdf)

- [History of Democratic Kampuchea \(1975-1975\) in Khmer](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/DK_History--KH.pdf)

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/DK\\_History--KH.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/DK_History--KH.pdf)

- [Youk Chhang Brief Biography](http://www.dccam.org/Abouts/Staff/pdf/Youk_Brief_Biography.pdf)

[http://www.dccam.org/Abouts/Staff/pdf/Youk\\_Brief\\_Biography.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Abouts/Staff/pdf/Youk_Brief_Biography.pdf)

- [Preah Vihear Times Newspaper conception paper](http://www.dccam.org/Abouts/Staff/pdf/Youk_Brief_Biography.pdf)

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Preah\\_Vihear\\_Times/pdf/The\\_Preah\\_Vihear\\_Times.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Preah_Vihear_Times/pdf/The_Preah_Vihear_Times.pdf)

- [Report on Public Education Forum in Kampong Speu](#)

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Report\\_on\\_Public\\_Education\\_Forum--Kampong\\_Speu\\_KH.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Report_on_Public_Education_Forum--Kampong_Speu_KH.pdf)

- [Teacher's Guide Book](#)

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Teacher\\_Guidebook\\_2009.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Teacher_Guidebook_2009.htm)

- [ECCC Chronology](#)

<http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Chronology.htm>

- [News Clips](#)

[http://www.dccam.org/Archives/News\\_Clips/Newclip20110328.xls](http://www.dccam.org/Archives/News_Clips/Newclip20110328.xls)

- [Analysis of the ECCC detention Rules](#)

[http://www.dccam.org/Abouts/Intern/Wang\\_analysis\\_of\\_Rules\\_of\\_Detention.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Abouts/Intern/Wang_analysis_of_Rules_of_Detention.pdf)

- [Quality Control Report from Kampong Thom](#)

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Quality\\_Control--Report\\_from\\_Kampong\\_Thom.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Quality_Control--Report_from_Kampong_Thom.pdf)

- [Film: Mass Grave Near Pagoda](#)

<http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Films/Films.htm>

## **I) Cambodia Tribunal Monitor Website**

The CTM website allows Cambodian people to voice their views on the trials of the Khmer Rouge leaders. The CTM team interviews hundreds of Cambodian people to understand how the public reacts to the trials of the KR leaders. The reactions of the Cambodian people play essential part in promoting justice and offer victims and survivors are offered invaluable opportunity to voice their position for or against decisions made at the tribunal.

The CTM team went to the ECCC on January 31 to attend a Trial Chamber hearing for Noun Chea, Khieu Samphan, and Ieng Thirith to capture video and upload it to the website. Upload reaction and trial footage is available in Khmer, English and French. We also upload 13min of reaction by attendees on the proceeding. From March 28-31, the team attended the Supreme Court Chamber Appeal of Duch and captured the video footage. The Film team interviewed villagers who attended and made a short clip that has been posted to the CTM site.

### **Translation to Khmer**

Documents translated for CTM this quarter include: "International Sentencing Guidelines applicable to the trial of Kaing Guek Eav, of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia" (37 pages), new updated chronology, the report of Preah Vihear Conference (40 pages) a press release for Living Documents project, 6 articles, the reactions to "The Provisional Detention of the Senior KR leaders" with English subtitles.

### **CTM Website Screenings**

Recognizing the importance of working with youth, DC-Cam, in cooperation with Northwestern University School of Law's Center for International Human Rights, is making an effort to increase their understanding of the importance of ECCC proceedings by introducing the Cambodia Tribunal Monitor website to schools and universities in Cambodian

universities. The CTM website—on which reports of ECCC hearings, video of the first trial’s entire proceedings, news and discussion on the proceedings and the tribunal generally are posted—can play a prominent role in educating students about the tribunal. Student groups, who have access to the internet, will benefit greatly from the information provided. In addition to promoting these students’ discussion about the tribunal process, the information will provide them legal education. Schools visited this quarter include:



- On February 21, the team went to Cambodian University for Specialties to demonstrate how to use the CTM website. Over 160 students attended. About 10 students asked questions about trial proceedings, ECCC funding, and Khmer Rouge history.
- On March 05, DC-Cam organized a meeting with over 200 students from Royal University of Phnom Penh.
- On March 12, DC-Cam organized a meeting with over 200 students from Preah Kosamak National Institute.
- On March 18, DC-Cam organized a meeting with over 200 students from Prek Liep University of Agriculture.
- On March 23, DC-Cam organized a meeting with over 500 students from Chamkar Dong University of Agriculture.
- On March 25, DC-Cam organized a meeting with over 300 students from University of Health.

At each location, the students were able to share their views and ask questions about the tribunal and the history on the Khmer Rouge regime to Deputy Director Dara Vanthan. Afterward some students were interviewed for the CTM website.

## 5. research, translation, and publication

### A) New Publications

**This quarter DC-Cam published “We Need the Truth: Enforced Disappearances in Asia,”** one of the fruits the *First Asia Conference on Psychosocial Support in the Search Enforce*

*Disappeared, in the struggle for Truth and Justice and in Exhumation Process* that took place in November 2009 in Manila, Philippines, organized by Asia Federation Against Involuntary Disappearances (AFAD), Equipo de Estudio Comunitarios y Accion Psicossocial (ECAP) and Geimeinnützige Entwicklungszusammenarbeit GmbH (GEZA). Kok-Thay Eng contributed to the publication. In this conference nearly forty Asia experts, representatives of family organizations, psychologists, social workers, human rights activists, lawyers, anthropologists and forensic scientist assisted and discussed International Minimum Standard for the psychosocial support of victims, their relatives, affected groups as a whole and the entire societies that suffer or had suffered from the crime of *enforced disappearance*.

Director Youk Chhang wrote the preface for Raoul Marc Jennar, *Un Negationnism Cambogien*, to be published next quarter.

## **B) Historical Research and Writing**

Nean Yin continued researching documents for a forthcoming Tuol Sleng 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).

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 subsequent informal and formal efforts, including DC-Cam's work and collaboration with the Ministry of Education to conduct teacher training nationwide.

## **C) Translation and Publication of Books**

Terith Chy and Charya Chum are translating Getting Away with Genocide by Tom Fawthrop and Helen Jarvis. Meng Khean is translating David Chandler's Brother Number One from French to Khmer. The translation of Winds from the West: Region 105 Khmer Rouge Purges in the Highlands of Mondulhiri by Sara Com & Sorya Sim, completed in August by Socheat Nean, is now being edited by Kok-Thay Eng for publication in the near future.

## **D) Print Shop**

This quarter the Print Shop team, consisting of 4 staff, published *Searching for the Truth* magazine – 21,000 copies of Khmer Edition (Issues 133, 134, 135) and 700 copies of the English edition, 1st quarter. Team members distribute Khmer copies to 23 provincial halls and Phnom Penh City hall, 1537 sub-districts, 176 districts, 33 government ministries, 28 embassies, the National Assembly, the Senate, 16 NGOs, three political parties, 18 universities & libraries, the ECCC, researchers, and donors. They distribute the English edition

to the 28 embassies in Phnom Penh, five foreign embassies in Bangkok, and professors and legal advisors overseas. Widespread distribution of the magazine allows large numbers of people who have few other sources of information and often low levels of education to learn about the Khmer Rouge and the ECCC each month.

However, the delivery of magazines went slowly because the provincial offices have no more effective way to deliver the magazines. Therefore, low-ranking officials at commune level do not get updated magazines. To solve this problem, the team visits each provincial town every time they take a fieldtrip to a province in order to encourage or push provincial officials to deliver the magazine. Sometime, it takes up to a few months for the magazine to reach the commune offices. Delivery to overseas was also slow, because we needed to send them via DC-Cam staffs or professors who go abroad to save costs.

## 6. magazine, radio, and television

### A) The Magazine Project

For a decade, *Searching for the Truth* has been a leading magazine aimed at disseminating DC-Cam’s work on document collection and sharing up-to-date information about the Khmer Rouge tribunal with the public, including those who have little education.

Online, the magazine can be found at:

- Khmer language: [http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh\\_magazine.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh_magazine.htm)
- English language: [http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/English\\_version.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/English_version.htm)

Highlights from this quarter include:

Section	Article
Editorials/Letters	Complementary Justice: Designing a mechanism for memory and reconciliation in Cambodia; The Preah Vihear Times: The Newspaper of the Documentation Center of Cambodia
Features	Chhuk Phonn: A veteran of Eastern Zone
History and Research	Minority conference on genocide; Revolutionary life of Combatant Lai Sim
Legal	Prosecuting Khmer Rouge medical practices as crimes against humanity; What is Genocide?
Public Debate	Genocide Indictments Recall Victims of O Trakuon killings; What if Ta Mok were alive?; Devil of Humanity: Can the Khmer Rouge Leaders Be Forgiven?
Family Tracing	Looking for family member in the photo

## **B) Radio Broadcasts**

This year Radio FM 93.25 in Kampot province broadcast DC-Cam publications seven days a week, two times a day, from 7 to 7:30 am and 7 to 7:30 pm, including selections from *Searching for the Truth* magazine and Brother Enemy. The Center continues to receive requests for the rebroadcast of readings of A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979).

Sayana Ser and former Fulbright Fellow Randle DeFalco worked on a new radio program called "Khmer Rouge Victims' Radio Program: Accounting for famine under the Khmer Rouge at the ECCC". We hope to secure financial support for the program in May or June from interested institutes. Randle and Sayana have visited several radio stations (South East Asia, Bayon, and Women Media Center) to decide what station to use. Meanwhile, the team also contacted Voice of America (VOA) and Radio Free Asia to arrange for weekly broadcasting of the program. The format and information of the program will include three main segments each week: a legal discussion, a survivor story with a guest speaker, and a question and answer session. There will be a new show each month with weekly replays.

## **7. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

### **A) Selected Research Assistance**

Don Schwartz, a professor at California State University Long Beach, spent a month conducting research at the Center researching in preparation for the establishment of a Khmer Genocide Study and Resource Center at the University.

Dr. Michael S. Falser, is a postdoctoral research fellow of the Cluster of Excellence "Asia and Europe in a Global Context" at Karl-Jaspers-Center for Advanced Transcultural Studies at the University of Heidelberg/Germany, came to research "Cultural Politics and Political History of Modern Cambodia." For this research, he went through 54 documents related to Angkor and Siem Reap region and 25 KR revolutionary flag magazines. Beside this material, he also wanted to request some pictures of Angkor for his publication. We provided 39 pages of Revolutionary Flag magazines and some pictures.

Don Schwartz, a professor at California State University, Long Beach, is setting up an online museum about the Khmer Rouge. DC-Cam assisted him in providing photographs, documents and other materials.

Riane Letschert, a professor in international law and victimology at the International Victimology Institute in the Netherlands (affiliated with the School of Law and the School of Social Sciences at Tilburg University), requested DC-Cam assistance for his Institute's work in Cambodia.

Natasha Mano, a 4th year History Honors student at the National University of Singapore (NUS), is researching memory and representation in the post-Khmer Rouge era, and the implications it has for reconciliation and the tribunals.

Susanna Salonen, a freelance filmmaker from Germany, came to DC-Cam in January to request film footage and photographs for her documentary.

Dr. Michael S. Falser, a postdoctoral Research Fellow of the Cluster of Excellence "Asia and Europe in a Global Context" at Karl-Jaspers-Centre for Advanced Transcultural Studies at the University of Heidelberg/Germany, conducted archival and field research in Cambodia for his project "Heritage as a Transcultural Concept - Angkor Vat from an Object of Colonial Archaeology to a Con-temporary Global Icon." He consulted the DC-Cam archive as regards propaganda material and documents/interviews/reports related to the Khmer Rouge history in the Siem Reap/Angkor area.

Belén Anguita Arjona, Associate Protection Officer, UNHCR Cambodia, came to DC-Cam to discuss research for her PhD in the program Peace and International Security of the 'Instituto Universitario General Gutiérrez Mellado' (University Institute General Gutiérrez Mellado) UNED, of Madrid, Spain on the contribution of the ECCC to the Cambodia Peace Building process.

Lukas Welz, a student at the University of Heidelberg, Germany in Modern History and Political Science, requested assistance for his thesis on "second history" of the genocide in Cambodia, which means, how the history is "managed" in a local (national) and international framework.

Laura Turquet, a report manager of Progress of the World's Women from the UN Women in New York, requested materials relating to women under the Khmer Rouge regime.

Nhem Boraden, a Cambodian student currently writing a book on the history of the Khmer Rouge especially the Khmer Rouge military, contacted DC-Cam for photographs of Khmer Rouge military.

Alicia Langendijk, an MA student in Conflict Studies and Human Rights at Utrecht University, the Netherlands, is interested in the link between Tuol Sleng Museum and the DC-Cam, and Center's work relating to the development of the genocide memorial sites, in particular in the development of the memorial museum Tuol Sleng.

## **B) Participation in Conferences/Exhibitions**

Farina So co-authored a conference paper presentation entitled "History of Islam in Cambodia, Oral History and Gender Program" with Dr. Johannah Segarich, History and Music project at Middlesex community in Boston. As Farina was not able to attend the conference, Professor Segarich gave the presentation on their behalf on March 25.



On March 23-24, Mr. Khamboly Dy participated in a meeting held by the International Center on Transitional Justice in New York City. The meeting was a gathering of experts in the field of genocide education from over 15 post-conflict countries including Peru, Sierra Leone, Germany and Italy. The purpose of the meeting was to see how children and youth contribute to the activities of transitional justice and to develop modules and programming that can reach out to children and youth.

In March three staff members participated in the first session of Asia Society Group in Siem Reap. Farina So spoke on the DK treatment on Cham Muslims, the Oral History Project and outreach activities in the Cham Muslim community. She brought Cham Muslim survivor Kup Aishah to attend and share her experiences. Khamboly Dy gave a brief presentation on the work of the Genocide Education Project on approaches that DC-Cam undertakes in order to introduce genocide education in Cambodian classrooms. One member of the group from Pakistan said that she has looked closely at the progress of our project and has used our model to convince the Pakistani government to include the history of the atrocities in Pakistan in the official curriculum. Terith Chy discussed KR history and the impact of the tribunal on survivors and victims, as well as society at large.

From January 29-February 3, Director Youk Chhang visited the UK. Among his activities, on January 30, Director Youk Chhang visited Newcastle upon Tyne as part of a Holocaust Memorial Day event marking the liberation of Auschwitz, which he attended as a keynote speaker. Afterward Mr. Chhang was interviewed for Tyne Tees television and the regional news. The following day he gave a presentation to a seminar at the London School of Economics, followed by a screening of "Facing Genocide." On February 2 he gave two presentations for 13-year-olds at the Dame Allens private boys and girls secondary school in Newcastle and a third presentation for PhD students from the Northumbria Geography, Politics, and History Departments. During his visit, among other people he met with Graeme Rigby, director and writer of the Amber Film collective in Newcastle and a specialist in documentary evidence and an archive of the Northeast. He also met with Dr. Heather Robson, Head of the School of Arts and Social Sciences for Northumbria University and discussed the possibility of collaborating on an exhibition in 2014.

In response to an invitation of Harpswell Foundation, an American NGO providing dormitory and leadership skills to young outstanding women from rural areas, Cham Muslim Oral History Project leader Farina So gave a keynote address entitled "Education is Key to Success" to an audience comprising the Foundation's current students and alumni; and representatives from Womens' NGOs, the Peace Corps, and governments. The purpose of the conference was to provide a chance for all the speakers to share their experiences and inspire the young women to learn. Distinguished guests included US Ambassador H.E. Carol Rodley and the Australian Ambassador.

### **C) Selected Requests for Materials**

In January, Youth for Peace (YFP) requested publications to distribute at the conference, "Youth Participation for Justice and Reconciliation" at Wat Phnom Sampeou, a former killing site during the Khmer Rouge era. In response, DC-Cam provided 200 copies of *Searching for*

*the Truth* magazine, and 100 copies of Case 002 booklets for the 200 participants who attended the forum.

Mr. Tin Tina, the deputy director of Preah Norodom Sihanouk-Angkor Museum in Siem Reap, requested books for his museum. Socheat Nhean sent him some copies of *Searching for the Truth* magazine and *History of Democratic Kampuchea 1975-1979* textbooks.

#### **D) Cross-Organizational Support**

In February, Director Youk Chhang traveled to Nairobi sponsored by the Dutch Embassy in Kenya to meet with Professor Ron Slye of Seattle University, DC-Cam legal advisor and co-commissioner of the Kenyan Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, as well as the other commissioners.

### **8. staff development**

#### **A) Advanced Degree Training**

**Sampoas Huy** began studying for an MA in global affairs at Rutgers University (US).

**Pechet Men** is studying in the Master of Arts program in International Development Studies (MAIDS) at Chulalongkorn University, Thailand.

**Kok-Thay Eng** is preparing to defend his PhD dissertation in global affairs at Rutgers University (US).

**Khamboly Dy** is writing his PhD dissertation proposal in global affairs at Rutgers University (US).

**Dacil Keo**, DC-Cam's Public Affairs Officer and a PhD candidate of Political Science at UW-Madison (US), is in Cambodia for one year to conduct field research with funding provided by a dissertation research fellowship from the United States Institute of Peace (USIP).

**Farina So** was accepted into the PhD History program at the University of Hull and will begin her studies in September on "Cham Women in Cambodia after 1979."

**Pong-Rasy Pheng** was admitted to the Master degree program in Educational Leadership and Management at De La Salle University-Manila, The Philippines for the 2011 academic year.

**Terith Chy** was admitted to the Master degree program in Criminology at Hull University, UK for the 2011 academic year.

**Rattanak Leng** was admitted to the Master degree program in Peace and Reconciliation Study at Coventry University, UK for the 2011 academic year.

**Savina Sirik** was selected to participate in the 2011-2012 Community Solutions Program of the US Department of State and received a fellowship to work with a yet-to-be-named host organization in the US for four months beginning in August 2011.

**Phalla Chea, Kunthy Seng,** and **Sotheany Hin** were admitted to the Master of Arts in European Studies and Thai Study program at Chulalongkorn University for the 2011 academic year.

## **B) Trainings**

In March DC-Cam sent magazine team member **Leakhena Tat** to serve as an intern for ten weeks at Lowell High School in Lowell, Massachusetts, USA.

**Chhunly Chhay** and **Sotheany Hin** were accepted into the giz Cambodian Khmer Rouge Tribunal Fellowship Program (2011), a measure supported by the German government to strengthen the ECCC and promote its legacy through the provision of trainings on topics including the Khmer Rouge, the ECCC and international criminal law generally. They participated in a three-week training course in Phnom Penh this quarter and will be joining a study tour to Germany and The Hague in June. This will be followed up by work placement in Phnom Penh in October.

## **C) Awards**

Land/Water/Rain Director Kalyanee Mam's previous film "Inside Job," for which she was both assistant producer and director of photography, received the 2011 Academy Award for best documentary film.

## **9. media coverage**

### **A) Selected Articles Featuring or by DC-Cam**

Kok-Thay ENG was featured in an article and radio broadcast of Radio Free Asia discussing DC-Cam's project on collecting names of people who died under the Khmer Rouge. The article can be at: [http://www.rfa.org/khmer/indepth/kr\\_victim\\_book-03312011045239.html](http://www.rfa.org/khmer/indepth/kr_victim_book-03312011045239.html).

Vichet, *An inauguration of Anti-Genocide Slogans at Chba Ampov High School*, Reaksmei Kampuchea News, March 18, 2011

Michael Ungar, *Why Apologies Are Overrated: "I am so sorry for the harm I have caused"*, Psychology Today, March 8, 2011, available at <http://www.psychologytoday.com/blog/nurturing-resilience/201103/why-apologies-are-overrated-i-am-so-sorry-the-harm-i-have-caused>

Kim Yuthana, *DC-Cam to Assess KR History Teaching*, Phnom Penh Post, March 7, 2011

A Discussion with Farina So, February 15, 2011, [berkeleycenter.georgetown.edu](http://berkeleycenter.georgetown.edu)

Justine Hubbard, *Genocide Education in Cambodia*, Duke Today, February 11, 2011

May Tithara, *DC-Cam to Launch New Newspaper*, Phnom Penh Post, February 7, 2011

David Whetstone, *Musicians and poets join together for Untold Stories*, The Journal, Jan. 29, 2011, available at <http://www.journallive.co.uk/culture-newcastle/arts-news/2011/01/29/musicians-and-poets-join-together-for-untold-stories-61634-28074825/>.

May Tithara, *History a work in progress in one-time KR stronghold*, Phnom Penh Post, January 25, 2011

Thomas Miller, *New DC-Cam Research Institute Approved*, Phnom Penh Post, January 20, 2011, <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/2011012046223/National-news/new-dc-cam-research-institute-approved.html>

Douglas Gillison, *Institute Named in Honor of "Sleuk Rith" Codices*, The Cambodia Daily, January 20, 2011

Julie Masis, *Cambodia Remembers Its Fallen Muslims*, Online Asia Time, January 6, 2011, available at [http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Southeast\\_Asia/MA06Ae01.html](http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Southeast_Asia/MA06Ae01.html)

### B) TV

Deputy Director Dara Vanthan was interviewed by Cambodia Television Network (CTN) during the first day of the *Duch* appeals hearing on March 28, and asked to comment live on all three days of the hearing on May 31.

Farina So was invited to speak about women's role in Cambodia after 1979 on CTN on March 15.

### C) Listserv

Every day DC-Cam sends out information about the Khmer Rouge and the ECCC to 4000 listserv members.

### D) Lift Magazine and Reasmei Kampuchea



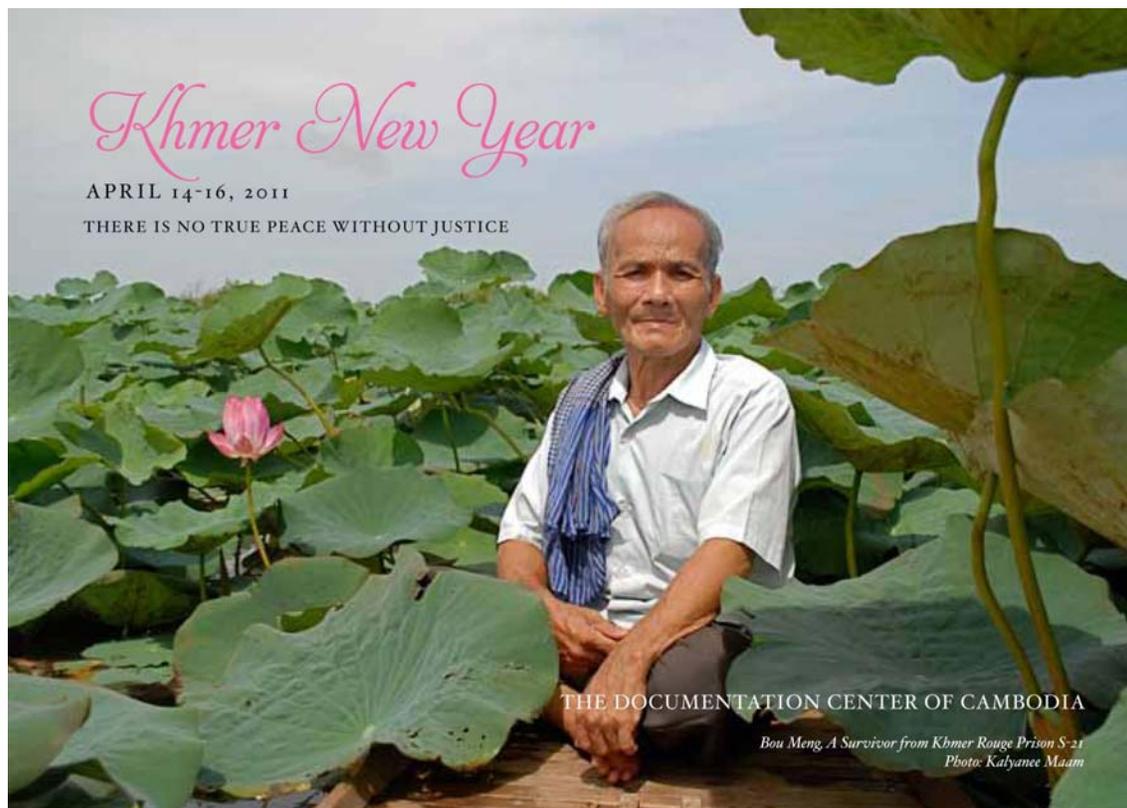
Starting in February, every week, DC-Cam publishes an article written by its staff in the youth-oriented Lift Magazine supplement to the Phnom Penh Post in both English and Khmer. Topics "look back and look forward" from the Khmer Rouge to information about

studying abroad. They are selected by Magazine Team leader Socheat Nhean and drafted by rotating DC-Cam staff. This quarter articles were written about the Cambodian Tribunal Monitor, genocide education and genocide memorials. The last article, entitled *Improved Technology for Genocide Studies* written by Socheat Nhean described the technology that students needed to know to study about the DK period.

## 10. Permanent Center: The Sleuk Rith Institute

DC-Cam is preparing to establish a permanent center called the **Sleuk Rith Institute**. The Institute name reflects the Center's core objectives, as well as its Cambodian heritage. *Sleuk rith* are dried leaves that Cambodian religious leaders and scholars have used for centuries to document history, disseminate knowledge, and even preserve culture during periods of harsh rule. They represent both the beauty of knowledge and the power of human perseverance during times of peril. The Sleuk Rith Institute will embody and represent a permanent stand against genocide, in Cambodia and throughout the world. It will include three departments: a research and training institute, library, and museum. This quarter the team hired two Cambodian Fulbright scholars as consultants to help develop a business plan.

**Report by DC-Cam Project Team Leaders** (see appendix)  
**March 31, 2011**



## **APPENDIX: THE TEAM LEADERS**

### **1) Dy Khamboly**

(PhD expected 2012, USA)

Dy Khamboly has worked for DC-Cam since 2003. He currently heads its Genocide Education Project and is the author of the textbook entitled "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)," published in 2007, which has been endorsed by Cambodian Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport as mandatory reading for secondary school students nationwide.

Mr. Dy holds a B.A. degree in English from the Royal University of Phnom Penh and a B.A. degree in Business Administration from the National University of Management. He has audited courses on genocide studies at Concordia University (Canada) and has served as an intern at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and Voice of America. He graduated with an M.S. degree in Global Affairs from Rutgers University in 2009 and is currently pursuing a Ph.D. there.

### **1) So Farina**

(PhD candidate, UK)

So Farina has been with DC-Cam for seven years. She is currently team leader of DC-Cam's Cham Oral History, which records experience and preserves memory of the Cham Muslim community under the Khmer Rouge regime (1975-79), with three main objectives: memory, justice, and education.

Ms. So holds a BA in Accounting and Finance from National Institute of Management (NIM), and an MA in International Affairs with a concentration in Southeast Asian Studies from Ohio University (USA). In 2005, she received training in Indonesia on women and Islam. In 2007, she attended a Columbia University (USA) oral history summer institute, which focused on documenting human rights abuse through oral history.

Ms. So's research monograph, drawn from her master's thesis, focuses on Cham Muslim women's experiences under Democratic Kampuchea. It will be published in 2010. Her research in progress focuses on the roles of women in community and nation building.

Ms. So has joined international conferences related to genocide, oral history, Islam in Southeast Asia, memorialization, information and technology, and truth commissions in Bangladesh, Thailand, Germany, Malaysia, and South Korea. She was awarded a grant of \$45,000 from the Open Society Institute (OSI) to conduct research on Cham Muslim women under Democratic Kampuchea. Besides Khmer, her native language, and English, she is familiar with Bahasa Indo-Malay and Cham.

### **2) Ly Sok-Kheag**

(PhD expected 2011, UK)

Sok-Kheang Ly is currently a doctoral candidate at Coventry University, United Kingdom, researching the reconciliation process in Cambodia after the collapse of Democratic Kampuchea (DK) in January 1979. In September 2006, he obtained an MA in Peace and Reconciliation Studies at Coventry University. His MA dissertation focused on the "Genocide and Cultural Genocide in Tibet." In August 2003, he obtained a Bachelor Degree in Computer Sciences and Engineering at Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP). While studying for that degree, he became a volunteer at DC-Cam, eventually becoming head of the Living Document's team before devoting full time to the completion of his thesis.

Mr. Ly's degree-oriented programs have been supplemented by both international and national training on scores of topics. He was admitted to attend DC-Cam-organized Legal Training Project concentrating on "The Khmer Rouge Law and International Law" in August 2004 and "Criminal Defense on the Khmer Rouge Trial" in July 2005. In November 2007, he attended an international investigator course organized by Institute for International Criminal Investigations (IICI). He also participated in a training on how to cope with primary and secondary trauma and self-care strategy organized by Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO).

Mr. Ly is the co-author of *The ECCC's Role in Reconciliation*, in "On Trial: The Khmer Rouge Accountability Process" (2007). In an effort to contribute to public debate, he has also written a number of articles for DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth* magazine and newspapers.

### **3) Pheng Pong-Rasy**

Pheng Pong-Rasy was born in 1972 in Kandal Province, about 15 kilometers outside the capital. On April 17, 1975, Khmer Rouge soldiers entered Phnom Penh and forced the people who lived there to evacuate to work camps throughout the countryside. Mr. Pheng lost one brother during the Khmer Rouge reign of terror. Only he, his mother, and father survived.

In October 1997, he began volunteering at DC-Cam. In 1998, he was placed in charge of the Mapping and Forensics Project. From his findings, he wrote a 275-page report describing the Khmer Rouge security centers (prisons) and produced a Cambodian Killing Map revealing 390 execution sites, 196 security offices and 81 memorials. Since 2008, Mr. Pheng has been Senior Team Leader for the Genocide Education Project, which aims to provide training to Cambodian teachers on the history of the Khmer Rouge regime and the methodologies for teaching this history. Within the project, Mr. Pheng leads the Public Education Forum, which focuses on people who live in remote areas and have little access to textbooks and publications related to the Khmer Rouge history.

In 2008, Mr. Pheng received an undergraduate degree from Build Bright University in teaching English as a foreign language. In July 2009, he received a fellowship to study in Australia for one month and share his work and experience in transitional justice, peace building and reconciliation in Cambodia. In the same year, he also traveled to the United Kingdom to participate in a course by Facing History and Ourselves focusing on the Holocaust and human rights. From January to March 2010, he worked as an intern at Lowell High School in Lowell, Massachusetts, USA. Mr. Pheng is currently pursuing his Master's degree in Educational Leadership and Management at De La Salle University-Manila, The Philippines.

### **4) Eng Kok-Thay**

(PhD expected 2012, USA)

Eng Kok-Thay was born in 1980 in a remote village in Siem Reap Province. In April 2001, he began working as a volunteer translator for DC-Cam. In 2002 he became co-editor-in-chief of *Searching for the Truth* Magazine. He is currently deputy/research director of DC-Cam with responsibilities include general management, grant management; and oversight of several projects, research and public relations.

Mr. Eng holds a Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) degree from IFL and a Bachelor of Business Administration (B.A.) from Norton University. He has a Master's Degree from the Center for the Studies of Forgiveness and Reconciliation, Coventry University, UK, and a Master's degree in Global Affairs from Rutgers University, USA, attending as a Fulbright Scholar. He is now finishing his Ph.D. dissertation on how Cambodian Muslims have reconstructed their society since 1979.

## 5) Chy Terith

Chy Terith joined the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) in 2004. He is currently the Team Leader of the Victim Participation Project. Since the Project's inception in early 2008, Mr. Chy has met with thousands of survivors of the Democratic Kampuchea regime all across Cambodia to update them on developments at the Extraordinary Chambers and to inform them of their right to participate in the proceedings. As of 2010, he and his staff have assisted over 1500 survivors of the Democratic Kampuchea regime to submit accounts of their suffering under the regime to the ECCC Victims Unit.

Mr. Chy was born in Kampong Thom province in 1981. He holds a Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) degree from the Royal University of Law and Economics, a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) degree from Norton University, and a Master of Laws (LL.M.) degree from the University of Hong Kong. He is a former Sohm Human Rights Scholar and Fellow and has worked for the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights in Bangkok. He is currently pursuing another master degree in Criminology at Hull University, UK.

## 6) Long Dany

Long Dany was born in 1974, a year before the Khmer Rouge came to power, in Kampong Cham province. In November 1999 he began working as a volunteer at DC-Cam and was assigned to research the Vietnamese under Khmer Rouge regime. In 2001 became a field investigator and Team Leader of the Promoting Accountability Project.

In 1999 Mr. Long received a Bachelor's Degree in economics (specialization in tourism and hospitality) from Hanoi National Economics University, Vietnam and in 2010 he was awarded an MA degree in Peace and Reconciliation Studies by the University of Coventry, UK. He has also participated in numerous short courses, such as the Cambodian Khmer Rouge Tribunal fellowship Program-Study Tour to Germany and The Hague in 2008.

Mr. Long received an Asia Fellows Awards to conduct research on "Transcending Citizenship: The making of nation through the experience of Vietnamese-Cambodian and Cambodian-Vietnamese living in the two countries in 1970s." He completed his research and submitted a paper to the Asian Scholarship Foundation (ASF) in early 2010. He also participated in a collaborative research project on the "School as a Site of Contested Subjectivities-A Comparative Research of Critical Ethnography of Education in Multi-Ethnic Highlands of Cambodia and Vietnam" in collaboration with Dr. Truong Huyen Chi, an independent Vietnamese researcher, and funded by the Southeast Asian Studied Regional Exchange Program 2007-2009. A book project is underway that is scheduled to be completed in 2013.

## 7) Ser Sayana

Ms. Ser has worked at DC-Cam since her senior year of high school, starting as a volunteer. Her accomplishments have included translating *Anne Frank*, the *Diary of a Young Girl*, from English into Khmer, and the organization of a Peace Walk by 600 nuns, monks, Cham Muslims and Students on December 25, 2007. In 2007 she interned at the Department of Conscience of United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) and at Voice of America (VoA) Radio in Washington D.C., USA. Today she is Team Leader of the DC-Cam Student Outreach Project, and the co-leader of the Museum Exhibition Project. She also works on the Genocide Memorial and Cham Community Cultural Preservation and Development Projects, and assists the editing, rehearsal, production and organization of local and provincial tours of plays such as *Searching for the Truth*, *Breaking the Silence*, *Unspoken Words* and *Lost Loves*.

Ms. Ser holds a BA in Accounting and Finance from the National Institute of Management (NIM), and—pursuant to a scholarship from Church Development Service (Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst-EED)—an MSc in Leisure, Tourism and Environment from Wageningen University, the Netherlands. She has also participated in numerous trainings including "Human-Induced Primary Trauma in Clients and Secondary Trauma in Staff: Self-Care for Staff" with Mr. Gerald Gray, LCSW, MPH, Co-Director, Institute for Redress & Recovery, Santa Clara University (2007); and "Secondary Trauma and Self Care Strategy" with the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO), Community Mental Health Programme Cambodia (2006).

Ms. Ser has spoken at international conferences and seminars including on "Responsible Genocide Tourism" at the opening of an exhibition called "Night of the Khmer Rouge," Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey, USA; "Conservation and Preservation of Museum Objects" held by Museum of Southeast Asia (MuSEA) and Museums of World Culture, Hanoi, Vietnam; "Museum's Social Role and Responsibility," MuSEA and Museums of World Culture, Gothenburg, Sweden; and "Global Civil Society and Transitional Justice," at the Humanitarian Law Center, Belgrade, Serbia.

## **8) Sirik Savina**

Sirik Savina leads the Living Documents Project at DC-Cam, where she is responsible for planning activities, facilitating logistics, leading villagers' tours to Phnom Penh to observe the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia's trials, conducting forums and film screening in villages, and reporting on these activities. From 2004 to 2006 she was involved in several projects at DC-Cam, including the Victims of Torture Project and the Photo Archive Project, during which time she conducted interviews with survivors to both assess their psychological trauma and to document their life under Democratic Kampuchea.

Ms. Sirik holds a bachelor degree in Archaeology from the Royal University of Fine Arts in Phnom Penh. In 2007, she received a Master's degree in Peace and Reconciliation Studies from Coventry University, United Kingdom. In 2008, Ms. Sirik was an International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victim (IRCT) fellow and received training on Psychological Trauma in The Intercultural Psychiatric Program at Oregon Health and Science University, U.S. She then provided training to community leaders and assist traumatized victims of the Khmer Rouge atrocities seeking psychological practitioners.

## **9) Men Pechet**

Mr. Men has been a staff member of the Victim Participation Project at Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam), for almost three years, during which time he assisted Khmer Rouge survivors in exercising their participation rights as complainants or civil parties in the ongoing Khmer Rouge Tribunal proceedings. He also conducted interviews with villagers to record their live stories during the Khmer Rouge Regime.

Mr. Men holds a Bachelor's Degree in Tourism from the National University of Management, Phnom Penh and is currently pursuing his Master's Degree in International Development Studies, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand.

## **10) Keo Dacil**

(PhD expected 2012, USA)

Keo Dacil was born in Cambodia shortly after the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime and grew up in America after several years of living in a refugee camp in Thailand and the Philippines. She first

volunteered at the Center, and then joined the staff full-time in 2006, working variously as a project consultant, Assistant to the Director, Public Affairs Officer, junior editor, and translator.

In 2004 Ms. Keo graduated *magna cum laude* from George Mason University (USA) in Government and International Politics with a minor in Chinese. She was in the Honors Program in General Education and received the Dean's Scholarship for four years. Also in 2004, she received a full scholarship from the Chinese Embassy to study Chinese for one academic year at Beijing Language University. In 2006, she received an MA in Political Science from UW-Madison and is now a doctoral candidate. She has been a teaching assistant for five semesters and an associate lecturer for one semester. She is currently in Cambodia conducting dissertation field work on the local dynamics of genocide during the period of Democratic Kampuchea through a fellowship from the United States Institute of Peace (Jennings Randolph Peace Scholarship Dissertation Program).

### **11) Nhean Socheat**

Nhean Socheat was born in 1980 in Kampong Speu province. He joined DC-Cam in 2004, working as a volunteer and then for the Center's Victims of Torture Project. In 2008 he became editor-and-chief of DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth* magazine.

Mr. Nhean holds a bachelor's degree from the Department of Archaeology of the Royal University of Fine Arts, and a Master's Degree in Anthropology from Northern Illinois University (USA), where he wrote a thesis on the chain of command and patron-clients relations in the Khmer Rouge's southwest zone under Ta Mok. At Northern Illinois, he also worked as a teaching assistant. In 2007 he spent two months visiting mental health clinics, institutions and universities that are working with members of the Cambodian community and other post-conflict societies. He has also participated in short courses in leadership and international cooperation (San Diego State University, USA) and the "Role of Media in the Democratic Process" (Danida Fellowship Programme, Copenhagen, Denmark).

### **12) Leng Ratanak**

Leng Ratanak has been Team Leader of the Film Project at DC-Cam since 2006. Today he is working as a producer, cinematographer and researcher for a DC-Cam's new film "Land/Water/Rain," which reveals the social and environmental impact from rapid development in Cambodia. (Visit the film blog: <http://land-water-rain.blogspot.com>.) He has also produced two documentary films: "Victim Participation" and "Living Documents." Ratanak has served as Assistant Producer for the documentary film, "Behind the Wall of S-21: Oral History from Toul Sleng Prison," about two former prisoners and a former guard of the notorious political prison S-21 during the Khmer Rouge regime. Ratanak also acted as Research Assistant for "The Conscience of Nhem En," by Academy Award-winning filmmaker Steven Okazaki ("Days of Waiting," 1990). Ratanak has also served as Research Assistant to Christiane Amanpour's series on CNN, "Scream Bloody Murder" on genocide in Cambodia, Iraq, and Rwanda.

Mr. Leng holds a Bachelor Degree of Arts in Media Management from the Royal University of Phnom Penh, where he produced "Food Is God," a documentary film describing the mass starvation of Cambodians during the Khmer Rouge regime. He also has a Bachelor of Education in English from Norton University in Phnom Penh. He is currently working on his master degree in Peace and Reconciliation Study at Coventry University, UK.

### **13) Huy Sophorn**

Huy Sophorn has worked at DC-Cam since 2000, initially as a volunteer. Ms. Huy is now Director of Finance and a member of the Management Team. She is responsible for managing cash flow for DC-Cam, whose annual expenditure is over one-million US dollars under a grant of nearly three million US

dollars. She is also responsible for preparing cost proposals for grants worth several million dollars each year, serving as the liaison with auditors at PriceWaterhouseCoopers, ensuring the transparency of DC-Cam's accounting procedures, monitoring expenditures versus budget for international donors, managing cost for the Center's endowment of four million US dollars with Merrill Lynch and preparing financial reports to donors. DC-Cam is one of only a few local non-government organizations to be recognized by the US Government for its transparent and effective accounting standards.

Ms. Huy holds a bachelor of Economic Science and also obtained a Masters of Business Administration of Financial Management from Paññasatra University of Cambodia in 2008. Currently, Ms. Huy is pursuing her Master's degree in the field of Auditing at Vanda Institute.

#### **14) Meas Bunthann**

Meas Bunthann was born in 1981 in Phnom Penh. He has worked for DC-Cam since 2001, first as a volunteer. He is currently chief accountant and works with the financial chief on grant auditing. Mr. Meas' work has contributed to the Center's accredited financial system being found "fair and transparent" in a letter of appreciation from the US. Embassy in August 2006 and the \$4 million endowment fund.

Mr. Meas holds a Bachelor of Business Administration from the University of Norton, Phnom Penh, in business accounting and is currently pursuing a master's of auditing and taxes at Vanda Accounting Institute. He recently attended a workshop on USAID's Financial Audit Program performed by Office of Inspector General (RIG).

#### **15) Vanthan Peou Dara**

Vanthan Peou Dara was born in 1973 in Stung Treng Province, located in the northeast of Cambodia where a majority of the population comprises indigenous groups. In early 1996, Mr. Vanthan joined DC-Cam as a volunteer, later becoming office manager and team leader for various projects including Promoting Accountability, Outreach, Legal Training, and the Legal Response Team. In 2005 he was appointed Deputy Director in charge of general and legal affairs.

Mr. Vanthan has a Bachelor Degree in law from the Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences (currently known as the Royal University of Law and Economics) and an LL.M (Master of Laws) *cum laude* from the Center for Civil and Human Rights at Notre Dame University Law School, where he studied international human rights and humanitarian law.

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