

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Third Quarter Report: July - September 2011

Report by Team Leaders of DC-Cam

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Glossary of Abbreviations

CDP – Cambodian Defenders Project
CMCD – Cambodian Muslim Community Development
CMOHP – Cham Muslim Oral History Project
CTM – Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (website)
DK – Democratic Kampuchea
ECCC – Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Aid Agency)
KR – Khmer Rouge
LDP – Living Documents Project
MoEYS – Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
PA – Promoting Accountability Project
PIR – Public Information Room
PPS – Phare Ponleu Selpak
PRK – People’s Republic of Kampuchea
PTSD – Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
UN – United Nations
UNAKRT – United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal
UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VPA – Victim Participation Project

1. The ECCC: Activities and Events

A. General News about the ECCC

Co-Investigative Judges Threaten Journalists with Contempt

On August 31, the Co-Investigating judges announced that they “have instituted proceedings for Interference with the Administration of Justice (Contempt of Court) pursuant to ECCC Internal Rule 35” in response to a Voice of America Khmer 10 August 2011 video and report quoting verbatim from a confidential document of the ECCC that has been published on a New Zealand website. They also warned “anyone intending further disclosure of confidential court documents ... that his case could be transferred to the National Prosecutor[.]”

Case 004 Crime Sites Made Public

On August 8, after public urging by the International Co-Prosecutor to comply with its obligations to keep victims informed, the Office of Co-Investigating Judges released information about crimes sites and criminal episodes in Case 004. At the same time they expressed “serious doubts whether the suspects are “most responsible” according to the jurisdictional requirement of Article 2 ECCC Law.”

Internal Rules Amended

On August 3rd, the Court’s Tenth Plenary Session concluded, after amending the Internal Rules relating to immediate appeals to the Supreme Court Chamber, autopsies of persons in custody in the case of death, and meetings of the Judicial Administration Committee.

New Judge Appointed to Pre-Trial Chamber

Effective August 1, Mr. CHUNG Chang-ho (Korea) will serve as an international judge on the Pre-Trial Chamber, replacing Catherine Marchi-Uhel (France).

Trial Chamber Hearing on Fitness to Stand Trial of Ieng Thirith and Nuon Chea

From August 29-31, the Trial Chamber held a preliminary hearing on issues of fitness to stand trial related to accused Ieng Thirith and Nuon Chea, who have both raised challenges to their fitness to stand trial. The hearing afforded all parties the opportunity to question expert geriatrician consultant Dr. John Campbell. During the hearing Dr. Campbell opined that Nuon Chea is currently fit to stand trial, but expressed serious doubts regarding Ieng Thirith’s fitness. Dr. Campbell revealed that he has diagnosed Ieng Thirith with Alzheimer’s disease, a chronic progressive disease which causes dementia. The Trial Chamber ordered additional testing of Ieng Thirith although currently Ms. Ieng appears presumptively unfit to proceed to trial.

Trial Chamber Divides Case 002 into a Series of Trials

On September 22, the Trial Chamber issued an order severing Case 002 into a series of smaller trials focusing on specific issues and time frames. In its order, the Chamber noted the lengthy trials at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), some of which took over ten years to complete. The Chamber also stated that the first trial will concern the forced evacuation of urban Cambodians immediately following the KR victory in April of 1975 and continuing into 1976. The order was issued pursuant to ECCC Internal Rule 89ter.

B. Legal Response Team

Summer Legal Associates

Dara Vanthan arranged for meetings for the Summer Legal Associates, including for one Associate to interview a National Assembly member. In July, the 11 Legal Associates visited the ECCC to meet with representatives of Public Affairs, the Office of the Co-Prosecutors, the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges, the Defense Support Section, and Victim Support Section. They met in town with a representative of the Office of the Co-Lawyers for the Civil Parties and with Judge Silvia Cartwright of the Trial Chamber. They also observed a criminal proceeding at the Kandal provincial court. Several members of the Nuon Chea defense team visited the Center to speak to them about their work and concerns about the partiality of the proceedings. The LA's continued to work on their legal memoranda, which when completed are posted at http://www.d.dccam.org/Abouts/Intern/Interns_2004-Present.htm.

Other

Legal Advisor Anne Heindel met with Gustav Mas of the French Embassy to discuss recent tribunal activities.

C. Victim Participation Project (VPA)

Hearings:

Case 002 Fitness Hearing

From 29-31 August 2011, a hearing on fitness to stand trial of the accused Ieng Thirith and Nuon Chea was held at the KR tribunal. The Victim Participation Project in conjunction with the Center's Living Document Project invited 14 civil parties and 20 non-civil party villagers to attend the hearing as part of their regular and ongoing activities. Invitees first participated in an update meeting, which informed them of recent developments in both Case 001 and Case 002. This meeting was led by the Terith Chy and Living Document Project team leader Sokheang Ly on the afternoon of 28 August 2011. During the meeting participants were also given an opportunity to share their expectations for the fitness hearing, and ECCC proceedings generally. Participants attended the entire first day and part of the second day of the three-day hearing.

The Victim Participation Project had earlier planned to invite all 28 civil parties assisted by the project who had been recently been admitted by the Pre-Trial Chamber on 24 June. Most of these newly admitted civil parties could not attend however, for such reasons such as observing the final day of Ramadan and being busy with the planting season. The Project



Terith Chy and Sokheang Ly meet with civil parties and non-civil party victims at DC-Cam to discuss the updates of Case 001 and Case 002.

subsequently invited other Case 002 civil parties to observe the hearing instead. A detailed report on the hearing and reactions from civil parties and victims in general can be found at [http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Tribunal_Response_Team/Victim_Participation/PDF/Are the Accused in Case 002 Legally Fit to Stand Trial.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Tribunal_Response_Team/Victim_Participation/PDF/Are_the_Accused_in_Case_002_Legally_Fit_to_Stand_Trial.pdf).

Assistance to Civil Parties

On 28 July 2011, VPA attended a regional forum organized by the VSS for 450 newly admitted civil parties out of a total of 1728 newly admitted civil parties. Terith Chy, Sokvisal Kimsroy and Pronh Chan attended the meeting and facilitated meeting between lawyers and the newly admitted civil parties, 5 of whom were civil parties assisted by DC-Cam's Victim Participation Project. In the morning of the meeting, officials Office of the Co-Prosecutors, VSS and Witness Support Section spoke about their work. In the afternoon lawyers briefed them on basic legal procedures, rights of civil parties and the right to reparations.

In mid-July, civil party Seng Chon kindly sent a bag of mangoes from his farm to DC-Cam. Seng Chon has been very close to DC-Cam staff and expressed his appreciation for the hospitality he has received.

On 15 September 2011, VPA attended another regional forum organized by the VSS in Kampong Cham province. 500 civil parties, including numerous civil parties the VPA project had previously assisted to file civil party applications, attended. The VPA team member Sokvisal Kimsroy attended the hearing along with Observation Project team members Randle DeFalco, Pronh Chan, Cheytoath Lim, Socheata Dy and Maryan Kim. 500 copies of the Observation Project's second legal outreach booklet were distributed to the attendees.

Transcribing and Database

In July 2011, 54 applications were translated by VPA staff members, edited by Elaine McKinnon and keyed into the database.

VPA continued to work on a Case 001 Book, summarizing the stories of civil parties in Case 001. In August, VPA finished summarizing 3 stories of Men Lay, Heng Ngech Hong, and Try Ngech Leang and contacted them for additional information, including their reactions to participating in the case. VPA took the opportunity of the hearing on fitness to stand trial to interview Case 001 civil parties invited to attend the hearing for the information to be included in the summary of Case 001 book.

30 The CAMBODIA DAILY NATIONAL FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 2011

Tribunal's Cayley Tries to Remedy a Wrong Against Khmer Krom

BY ALICE FOSTER AND CHEVY SOKHONG
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

WOLFFER COUSINE, Phnom Penh province. On his first visit here last year, the Khmer Rouge tribunal's British co-prosecutor Andrew Cayley promised Khmer Krom victims of the Pol Pot regime that he would do everything in his power to have their voices heard in court.

Yesterday, Mr. Cayley returned to Banlech commune—where hundreds of Khmer Krom were executed due to their ethnicity—having kept his promise. In June, he formally asked co-investigating judges to investigate crimes committed against the Khmer Krom in areas like this one.

"It's fair to say I've done as much as I can," Mr. Cayley said in an interview prior to the outreach event.

The chance of any Khmer Rouge figures ever being charged with genocide against the ethnic group now hangs on his request for further investigation in the court's fourth and final case, which is strongly opposed by the government.

"The Case 004 scenario addresses very much the gap that was in the second case that they [the Khmer Krom] see as angry about," said Mr. Cayley.

Yet hope of the court finally investigating the crimes committed against the Khmer Krom in Pursat and Takov provinces will be lost if, as is likely, cases 003 and 004 are dropped by investigating judges in the face of government opposition.

The four senior leaders currently on trial in Case 002 do not face the charge of genocide against the Khmer Krom due to a technicality. Prosecutors did not correctly name a document they filed to expand the scope of investigation in that case.

"For the Khmer Krom, it is crucial that these cases be heard, as unlike Case 002, they promise the prospect of evidence in the context of their identities as Khmer who were victims, controlled and eliminated for having 'Vietnamese minds,'" said a statement released on Wednesday by Access to Justice, an organization headed by civil party lawyer Mahlev Mochan, who represents Khmer Krom victims.

During yesterday's event, organized by the Documentation Center of Cambodia, victims put questions to Mr. Cayley about all four cases at the tribunal. In addition, DC-Cam showed a documentary, "Mass Grave Near Pigeons" by Rattanak Teang, and distributed booklets.

Prou Simon, 35, who was accepted by the court as a civil party on grounds unrelated to her persecution as a Khmer Krom, said after the event that she remained disappointed that her seven surviving set of her fellow villagers had not yet been made clear in the court and in history books. She says she lost about 100 members of her extended family during the regime.

"Last year, the court agreed that the Khmer Krom suffered and were killed, but it has not yet been put in the historical record," she said.

Chin Sokhoun, 45, said that about 20 of his Khmer Krom relatives were taken to be killed in July 1978, but he escaped by staying with his Khmer Chinese mother. "The Pol Pot regime killed the Khmer Krom because they stepped the Khmer Krom were a Vietnamese group. In fact, Khmer Krom is still Khmer," he said, noting that the court was bringing justice. "Even if they drop Case 004, it's fair enough because they have done enough already."

The Access to Justice statement said that more than 100 Khmer Krom civil parties in Case 002 have made written requests to resubmit their applications for the next two cases.

"Our clients have been kept in the dark about their status in these cases," it said.

Mr. Cayley has pressed the co-investigating judges to release more information about cases 003 and 004 to the public.

"I believe the population has a right to know, but also how can you participate as civil parties if you don't know what the case is about?" he said. "I am certainly doing everything I can to keep these cases alive."

Voluntary Justice: Qualitative Data Collection Consultant

Room is a need in a meaningful organization where people will go to in a readily available, accessible opportunity for members of the community (including members of the police and "Third Sector" groups such as Khmer/Cham) and for assistance in the building the quality of the qualitative data collection of the Pol Pot Tribunal in Cambodia.

Room is a need in a meaningful organization where people will go to in a readily available, accessible opportunity for members of the community (including members of the police and "Third Sector" groups such as Khmer/Cham) and for assistance in the building the quality of the qualitative data collection of the Pol Pot Tribunal in Cambodia.

Key responsibilities:

1. Review and evaluate the current state of the qualitative data collection process.
2. Develop a data collection plan for the project, including the design of the data collection activities and identify how data will be collected at each stage.
3. Collaborate with the research team to develop a data collection plan for the project, including the design of the data collection activities and identify how data will be collected at each stage.
4. Develop and maintain the data collection plan and ensure it is up to date.
5. Review and comment on the quality of qualitative data collection on January 2011.

Qualifications:

- A master's degree or PhD in a related field of study.
- Experience conducting qualitative research related to human rights.
- Experience conducting and leading qualitative research activities in a rural area.
- Ability to work independently.
- Fluency in Khmer and English, with excellent written and oral communication skills in both languages.

Interested candidates, please forward detailed terms of Reference (TOR) from www.hengsamrith.com or received from Room to Room Cambodia Office. To apply, please email your updated CV and cover letter to roomtor@roomtor.com or roomtor@roomtor.com by August 12, 2011 at 12:00pm and all other relevant information should be included in the email.

Admin Manager, Room to Room Cambodia,
111 Street 566, Sangkat Boeung Kamb, 2, Khan Tonl, Phnom Penh,
Tel: +855-93-983322, Fax: +855-93-983322, Email: roomtor@roomtor.com

Field Trips

Svay Rieng

During a field trip to Svay Rieng from 13 – 19 June 2011, VPA collected 80 interviews from survivors and petitioners. VPA has since been summarizing the 80 interviews conducted.

Pursat

On 11 August 2011, VPA and the Public Education Forum jointly organized a public forum discussing the issues of the Khmer Krom (lowland Khmer people living near Vietnam) and the ECCC in Rumlech commune, Bakan District, Pursat province. During the forum, there was a film screening of *Mass Grave Near Pagoda*, a documentary film produced as a result of VPA field trip activity to assist the survivors in Kampong Thom province. International Co-Prosecutor Andrew Cayley attended the forum. With translation assistance from Terith Chy, he discussed Case 001, Case 002, Case 003 and 004 and answered many participant questions, including on reparations. In particular, Mr. Cayley also informed the Khmer Krom that his office had filed requests for additional investigations of crimes against their community. Many of the Khmer Krom participating in the forum were ECCC complainants assisted by VPA over the past four years. An article about the forum also appeared on the Cambodia Daily on 12 August 2011.

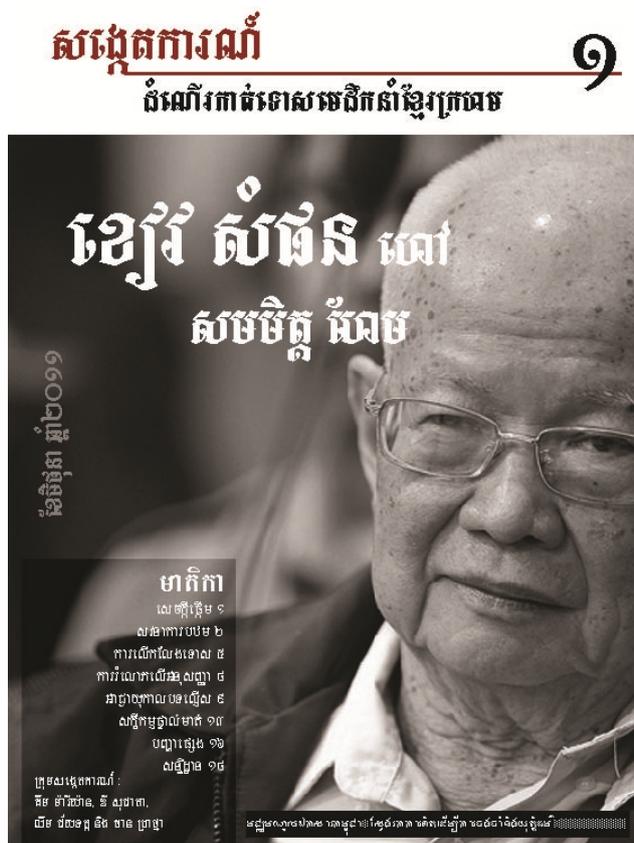
D. ECCC Observation Project

The ECCC Observation Project provides legal outreach materials to help ordinary Cambodians better understand the legal processes at the ECCC. The Project also seeks to foster scholarly debate among Cambodian university students regarding the ECCC experience.

From July through September, 2011, the Observation Project produced three monthly booklets of legal outreach concerning ECCC proceedings. The Project also conducted on-the-job training for its national staff members, created a presentation on fitness to stand trial and authored various other documents of legal commentary and outreach.

In July, the ECCC Observation Project produced a report on the Case 002 initial hearing held from 27 to 30 June 2011. The team wrote a 26-page observation report in Khmer, of which 1000 copies were distributed among KR victims. Portions have also been published in the national *Raksmei Kampuchea* newspaper.

In mid-July 2011, Randle DeFalco, a US lawyer, 2008 legal associate, and 2009-



Trial Observation Report on Initial Hearing Booklet

2010 Fulbright Fellow at DC-Cam, joined the ECCC Observation Project as a legal advisor. He is directing the work of the team's four staff members, Maryan Kim, Socheata Dy, Pronh Chan and Cheytoath Lim, including on-the-job training and reading assignments in international law to enable them to write legal analysis of the upcoming proceedings themselves. They visited the ECCC and had the chance to listen and question representatives from various offices within the ECCC such as Public Affairs Section, Office of the Co-Prosecutors, Office of the Co-Investigating Judges, Victims Support Section (VSS) and finally Defense Support Section.

The four staff members researched how the local media reports on the Tribunal and assessing outreach by the Court for a project by two of the Center's Legal Advisors.

In August, the Project Legal Advisor Randle DeFalco authored a report on the Project team's trip to the civil party forum in Kampong Thom, edited all team publications and authored two articles of legal analysis on fitness issues at the ECCC. The team focused on two main objectives: (1) training team staff members in anticipation of the start of trial proceedings of ECCC Case 002; and (2) legal outreach and analysis of the concept of fitness to stand trial and the hearing on the issue at the ECCC from August 29-31. In order to train the Observation Team, team legal advisor Randle DeFalco assigned team members weekly reading assignments on topics of international law relevant to the ECCC. These reading assignments were followed by training sessions during which Mr. DeFalco led a discussion of the reading assignments.

The Project also endeavored to provide Cambodians with materials explaining the concept of fitness to stand trial and other issues relevant to the ECCC Trial Chamber's fitness hearing. To do so, the Observation Team created a presentation on fitness to stand trial, which the team delivered in front of the entire DC-Cam staff. The presentation was accompanied by a handout on the topic. The Team also authored various article on ECCC legal issues published in the Khmer-language *Raksmei Kampuchea* newspaper. Team Legal Advisor Randle DeFalco also published two articles discussing fitness to stand trial developments at the ECCC on the *Cambodia Tribunal Monitor* (CTM) website (www.cambodiatribunal.org).

The Project team also created its second booklet, which focused on issues related to fitness to stand trial at the ECCC of Ieng Thirith and Nuon Chea.

In September, the Project team studied the Case 001 appeals submissions of all parties, while continuing to undergo training. The project drafted its third booklet which explains the legal positions adopted by each party in their submissions. The goal of this booklet is to help Cambodians understand the appeals process at the ECCC and the appeals judgment that will soon be issued by the ECCC Supreme Court Chamber.

From July through September the Project created the following outputs:

- 1,000 copies of booklet #1, Topic – Case 002 Initial Hearing (Booklet, Khmer)
- 1,000 copies of booklet #2, Topic – Fitness to Stand Trial of Ieng Thirith and Nuon Chea (Booklet, Khmer)
- *“Report on Trip to Kampong Thom Regional Civil Party Meeting”* (Report, English)

- “What Happens if an Accused at the ECCC is Found Not Fit to Stand Trial?” (Article, English/Khmer)
- Fitness to Stand Trial at the ECCC and the Upcoming Hearing (Presentation to DC-Cam staff)
- “Why Nuon Chea Made a Declaration in Court” (Article, Khmer)
- “Fitness to Stand Trial in Case 002” (Article, Khmer)
- “Will a New Expert be Appointed for Nuon Chea?” (Article, Khmer)
- “Was Nuon Chea’s Behavior During the Fitness Hearing Part of a Strategy?” (Article, Khmer)
- “ECCC Trial Chamber Fitness Hearing: Ieng Thirith and Nuon Chea” (Article, English)

From July through September 2011, Observation Project team members participated in the following activities:

- Completing and editing a booklet #1, Topic – ECCC Case 002 Initial Hearing
- Completing and editing booklet #2, Topic – Fitness to Stand Trial of Ieng Thirith and Ieng Sary
- Drafted booklet #3, Topic – Case 001 Appeals Judgment Issues (published, October 2011)
- DC-Cam general staff genocide education training and testing
- Attending a regional ECCC civil party forum in Kampong Thom
- Attending a speech by ECCC National Co-Prosecutor Chea Leang at Paññāsāstra University in Phnom Penh
- Completing assigned research and reading assignments
- Contributing to a presentation on fitness to stand trial for all DC-Cam staff
- Co-authoring an article entitled “Fitness to Stand Trial in Case 002” published in the *Raksmei Kampuchea* newspaper
- Attending the ECCC Trial Chamber fitness hearing of August 29-31
- Attending ECCC civil party forum in Kampong Cham

2. Documentation

A. Cataloging and Database Management

Database Management Activities, Quarter 3			
Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
July	Editing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	3006 records
	Editing Khmer Title	Swedish documents (D Collection)	3200 records
	Verifying	Swedish documents (D Collection)	3100 records
August	Editing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	2638 records
	Editing Khmer Title	Swedish documents (D Collection)	3600 records
	Verifying	Swedish documents (D Collection)	3900 records

September	Editing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	2500 records
	Verifying	Swedish documents (D Collection)	2200 records
	Editing Khmer Title	Swedish documents (D Collection)	2000 documents

The team provided assistance to the Cheung Ek Genocidal Center in their development of the "Audio Tour of the Killing Fields" in the forms of documents and expert advice. Please see file attached of the audio tour map and guideline.

B. Museum and Exhibition Project

At the request of Phare Ponleu Selpak (PPS), Museum staff and director Youk Chhang travelled to Battambang province to offer a workshop on DK history to seven young artists and 20 students at PPS. The team brought Him Huy and Norng Chan Phal to meet and talk to the students. For a detailed report on the trip, please visit: http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Report_on_Training_Workshop_at_Phare_Ponleu_Selpak_%28PPS%29--Battambang_July_29-31_2011.pdf.

Sayana Ser was invited to participate in an opening ceremony and workshop of an exhibition titled "The Stories of Mekong" that launched in Luong Prabang National Museum in Lao. The exhibition and workshop organize by MuSEA (Museums of South East Asia), the museum director of LPNM in cooperate with staff from National Museum in Phnom Penh. This is a traveling exhibition touring in three countries and the final destination being Sweden. There are nine stories featuring stories of people and their dreams in living and of the future. The three Cambodian stories are: Staying in touch (communication in Stung Treng province of Cambodia), Learning Opportunity (Imam Sann community in Kampong Chhnang province of Cambodia), Leung Neak Ta (Spirit protector in Khmer tradition ceremony).

Legal Advisor Randle DeFalco revised an eight page script of a play called "Searching for the Truth," which Sayana Ser translated from English into Khmer. The play focuses on two co-investigating judges looking for a witness named Savary and consists of three scenes. The play helps explain the work of the ECCC and the amorphous nature of the KR regime, with an *Angkar* ("organization" – name used by the KR) character, along with witnesses at the court, and a trial judge.

The team began preparing for an exhibit to be hosted by the Munk School of Global Affairs at the University of Toronto on "Genocide: The Importance of Case 002" and "The Duch Verdict" from October 14 to November 11. In conjunction with the faculty of law, they will be also hold a symposium about the ECCC featuring former international Co-Prosecutor Robert Petit as the keynote speaker.

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, **437** people expressed their comments in the photo exhibition book.

Selected comments:

An evil that has occurred in a country of such beauty. The event that has taken place here truly horrifying and disgusting. We will never forget this tragedy and we will remember all those who lost their lives, husbands, wives, and children and terrify and may this never happen ever again.

- Cahert, Australia

Nothing to say... I'm so sad! May god bless who died! May this never- never happen again!

- Hoa, Vietnam

Thank you for your courage and dedication in documenting this unspeakable horror so carefully and with such sensitivity. Even after learning so much about cruelty happened here, it is difficult to understand the causes of so much cruelty, or how best to try to help prevent such atrocities in the future. This exhibition reminds me that trying to find people to blame is never enough of a response to massive crimes.

- Marz, UK

I can only pray that humanity learns a lesson from this. No good can come of it. There is no way to express sorrow for a loss of this magnitude. Be blessed and carry on.

- Marina, USA

I am very thankful that I was never given such dire options, and I pray will never have to. There's a thin red line between the victims and aggressor (in this exhibition at least)

- Fizz, Malaysia

C. Promoting Accountability (PA)

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.

In July the team met three times with Dr. John Ciorciari (DC-Cam's Senior Legal Advisor), about the future of the PA project in 2012 and 2013. They plan to write a PA book focusing on lower-level KR offenses and discussed how they will create a new PA database for the book, how they will organize team members with relevant skills to review the Khmer transcripts and prepare summaries in Khmer and English identifying key information relevant to the crimes and institutional features of the KR regime.

Field Trips

In September, the PA team took two trips to Preah Neth Preah district, Banteay Meanchey province, to conduct interviews of survivors of the KR regime. For a detailed account of the first trip, from September 10-11, during which the PA interviewed five survivors, please see the report, available at:

[http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample Interviews/Former Kh Rouge/PA field trip note in Banteay Meanchey.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample%20Interviews/Former%20Kh%20Rouge/PA%20field%20trip%20note%20in%20Banteay%20Meanchey.pdf).

On September 24, PA team leader Dany Long returned to Preah Neth Preah district to follow up on information he had been provided about a surviving former KR guard at Phnom Tra Young Prison, located in Preah Neth Preah. During this trip, Dany interviewed a man named "Sal" who had worked as a guard at the prison during the final year of the KR regime. Sal provided important insights into the prison's organizational structure and chain of command.

Transcription

In July, the PA team focused on typing up 14 interview transcripts in Veal Veng district, Pursat province and 18 in Preah Neth Preah district, Banteay Meanchey province. In total the team typed 32 interview transcripts equaling 973 pages.

In August the team typed 26 interview transcripts in Preah Neth Preah district, Banteay Meanchey province amounting to 596 pages. Other DC-Cam staff also assisted to type other 32 interview transcripts in Preah Neth Preah, and Chumkiri and Kirivong districts, amounting to 853 pages. In total, the team transcribed 58 interview transcripts amounting to 1451 pages.

The team filed 251 files from Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampot and Takeo provinces by [editing transcripts in Khmer, formatting transcripts, printing transcripts, cataloguing transcripts, inserting pictures in the transcripts and putting the transcripts into cabinets].

In September, the PA team also continued editing former interview transcripts and entering information from the interviews into DC-Cam's database.

Public Education and Outreach

A. Genocide Education

The Genocide Education project seeks to disseminate the history of DK to Cambodian students. Its first phase involved the writing of "A History of DK (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 (MoYES) 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:

Commune Teacher Training

Training activities

On 20-26 August 2011, the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) in collaboration with MoYES conducted the sixth commune teacher training in Kampong Chhnang province. The training was conducted in the compound of Kampong Chhnang Teacher Training School. There were 72 participants all of whom are history teachers from all lower and upper secondary schools in Kampong Chhnang.

Additional trainings took place from September 1-7 in Kampong Speu province and from September 17-23 in Battambang province. In total, at the two September trainings there were 144 participants, most of whom are history teachers from various lower and upper secondary schools across the Kampong Speu and Battambang provinces. Participating trainers included twelve national trainers and eighteen provincial trainers.

The trainings were conducted with the existing format used at previous trainings with minor modifications. Materials used in the trainings included the textbook *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*, the Teacher's Guidebook to the textbook and Student Workbooks. DC-Cam also distributed other supplementary materials such as its magazine, *Searching for the Truth*, Observation Project booklets on case 002, the DK prison book, KR Tribunal chronology book, KR terminology glossary and DVDs of the play *Breaking the Silence* and the documentary *Behind the Wall of S-21*. Each training was conducted over a seven-day period. Participants were divided into large groups consisting of 24 participants per group. In each large group, two national trainers and three provincial trainers assisted and coordinated training activities. Participants in each large group were divided into three small groups with eight members to conduct teaching practices. On day 1, trainers devoted both morning and afternoon sessions on the presentation and model teaching on both the DK history textbook and Teacher's Guidebook. From day 2 to day 6, trainers conducted the presentation on the history textbook and the guidebook in the morning while in the afternoon participants conducted teaching practices. Each participant conducted mock lessons three times during each training. On day 7, participants met together for history and methodology forums. On day 7, participants also were given an opportunity to ask any questions they still had following the teaching sessions.

The sixth commune teacher training included a presentation by ECCC International Co-Prosecutor Andrew Cayley, who presented a paper entitled "Why Education Matters in the Legal Process," on Tuesday, August 23rd. Mr. Cayley also led a question and answer session with the participants. He discussed issues involving around the prosecution of the senior KR leaders. In addition, DC-Cam showed a documentary film "The Khmer Rouge Rice Fields: Story of Rape Survivor Taing Kim." Ms. Taing Kim was bravely present during the film screening. She and Mr. Cayley answered questions from the participants following the screening.

The objectives of the training were to ensure that history teachers are equipped with enough capacity and knowledge in both KR history and methodologies to teach students. Teachers should be able to convey the message objectively and pedagogically and guide students away from anger, hatred and a sense of revenge. Achieving these goals, the training would contribute greatly to the national reconciliation, peace building and genocide prevention.

Outcomes and impacts

Research skill: Ms. Khim Sothea, a provincial trainer from Kampong Thom, asked participants to refer to footnote for the details of some points, for example, the word "Angkar". Usually, participants concentrated only on the text and forgot that footnotes contain additional messages and point out to the sources. She explained that if participants wanted to learn more on any important points, they could refer to footnotes with the sources and do research on those sources to enhance their knowledge.

Enhancing history teachers' capacity and integrity: The majority of history teachers have limited knowledge on KR history. The materials and the substance of the training allow history teachers to see a bigger picture of the KR history, which can be traced back to the 1940s during which a number of activists organized social movements to struggle against the French colony. Some of these activists later became KR leaders. On the other hand, teachers feel that history subject is less important, comparing to other scientific subjects such as Math. However, the training emphasized the importance of history. People of each country have to know their own history clearly before they can move on to develop their country sustainably. It would be illogical to talk about respecting human rights, democracy and rule of law when Cambodian generations know little about what happened during the KR period.

Ms. Khim Sothea, a provincial teacher, has been contracted to be a foundation year lecture at CUS University in Kampong Thom to teach KR history as it is a requirement from the government. Another participant said that he received a lot of knowledge from the training, and he was eager to use the K-W-L chart in the classroom. He believed that the K-W-L chart is easy and effective in generating students' critical thinking and gauging their prior knowledge.

Improving methodologies: Participants felt that they have learned new teaching methodologies. Traditionally, teachers employ only reading comprehension in the classroom. The training provides teachers with over twenty methods including writing, oral presentation, guest speakers, film screening, interview, K-W-L, jigsaw comparative study, survival box, making brochures, analyzing KR ideology, brainstorming, etc. Teachers can choose one or more of these methods to teach subjects. Most participants can share the methods upon returning back to the school.

Contributing to the healing process: Mr. Siv Phen said that he did not want to finish the training too soon as he believed the training was the educational platform for improving their knowledge on KR history. He, like several other participants, felt that he has received a lot of knowledge from the training that will contribute a lot to their classroom teaching.

Capacity building: Surprisingly, one of the participants was former DC-Cam's volunteer in 2009. Graduating from the pedagogical school, Ms. Thida Chea, whose home village is in Prey Veng, began teaching in Hun Sen Kampong Tralach High School in Kampong Chhnang. Having worked at DC-Cam, Ms. Chea greatly understood the training's content and shared this knowledge with her colleagues at school. She met DC-Cam's Director Youk Chhang, who told Ms. Chea that she could request more documents and textbooks for her school and students.

The provincial office of education considered this training a big training and suggested that DC-Cam allow staff members of the office to participate in the training. The office staff needs to know the content of the training in order to follow up on integration. The office will continue to work with DC-Cam to strengthen this teaching of DK history. The office totally supports the training as it has been authorized by the Ministry of Education.

Challenges

Explanation of terms and names: In the teacher's guidebook, there a lot of difficult terms and names of prominent Cambodian leaders. The information in the textbook explaining to those terms and names are limited. Participants wanted DC-Cam to publish a book with explanations of all difficult terms and names. The textbook provides a considerable amount of the explanations, though not enough. However, teachers should not expect that one book will explain everything they need. They have to understand that the textbook is a foundation for further research for both teachers and students. They are required to fill in the gap on their own in order to enhance self-learning and research skills. Teachers should not expect to get the whole picture of the KR within this seven-day training.

Teaching time: The afternoon teaching practices are strong concerns of the participants. Most of their questions in day 1 are about how they manage time to do the teaching practices in the afternoon. They are concerned on how to teach within thirty minutes while each lesson requires more than one hour. In the morning, they already discussed the chapters on the KR history. Therefore, during the afternoon teaching practices, they did not have to ask the other members to read section in the textbook since they already read in the morning. This would save them time.

Methodological conflict: Cambodian teachers nationwide are obsessed with the three-column-and-five-step approach (hereafter the Ministry approach). Any methods that are different from the Ministry approach seem to be strange for them, for example, teaching based on pictures and films, jigsaw exercises, the K-W-L chart and guest speakers. In fact, the Ministry approach and the methods in the teacher's guidebook are not different. To break this challenge, Mr. Ten Kimton, a national trainer, prepared a lesson plan by using two different standards. The first one is based on the guidebook, and the other one is based on the Ministry's approach. Mr. Kimton explained that the two are the same, just different formats. Teachers can prepare lesson plans literally based on the guidebook or integrate the instructions into the three columns-five steps. Therefore, the difference is pretty much a matter of format. Teachers can even use other formats other than the two mentioned above to prepare lesson plan.

Strengthening disciplines: Trainers have to discipline the participants in a respectful way, rather than using coercions. Trainers have to explain to the participants from the beginning that they should not worry about the teaching practices and that they should focus their questions on the topics. Most often, in the morning of day 1, which was the presentation on chapter 1 and chapter 2 of the DK history textbook, participants began to discuss among themselves and asked trainers about how they were going to conduct teaching practices in the afternoon of day 2 while they had not read and learned the lessons yet. Trainers have to politely ask them to put the assignment for teaching practices aside and fully concentrate on the agendas of the day. Participants are supposed to come to class on time and are expected to turn off their phone during the study session. In addition, trainers should take the opportunity in the morning of day one to inform participants that they are expected to grasp the lessons and methods in the books provided. They should not compare the methods in the guidebook to the three columns and five steps of the Ministry of Education yet. Participants should be informed from the beginning that the methodological comparisons will be conducted in day seven to conclude the training. More importantly, participants should frame their questions and discussions around the topic in order to achieve the objectives of each day. Participants should frame their questions within the subject areas. They should not ask questions outside the lessons. Otherwise, the training will not be able to achieve the objectives of each day. Being able to discipline participants on these challenging issues from the beginning, the training achieves good results and effectiveness as evidenced in the training in Kampong Chhnang.

In addition, the participants, being teachers themselves, found it hard to pretend to be students to the real role play in the teaching practices. However, they were able to overcome this challenge after two days.

Emotional sensitivity: The KR history is still sensitive material among participants. Nguon Sophal, a provincial teacher, was emotionally sensitive. Her husband and two children were killed during the KR. She cried after the class. Another participant from the group could not talk about his experiences during the KR period. He was invited to do a role play as an interviewee. He abandoned the interview in the middle as he could not stand recalling the suffering he encountered during that period. Another participant Em Chamroeun in group three was traumatized during the performance as a guest speaker in the afternoon teaching practices. Recalling his story, he kept crying and could not go forward. During the KR regime, he was evacuated to Battambang province with his family. His brother died of malnutrition. His mother was accused of stealing rice and was imprisoned. Chamroeun, who was about eleven years old at that time, saw the imprisonment with his own eyes and was chased back home. Recalling how his mother was treated in the prison and how his brother died, Chamroeun sobbed and became stiff. The team comforted him by allowing him time to relax and chatting with him.

Methodological struggle: Some participants still struggled with methods in the guidebook. Some of them have difficulties explaining the objectives of some particular lessons. On the other hand, teachers never introduce the objectives in the classroom, so they find the new approach a bit unfamiliar. A few participants missed some steps in the afternoon teaching practices. Both national and provincial trainers corrected the mistakes and re-explained the critical points.

Challenging questions from participants: Some participants wanted to challenge the trainers by asking political questions repeatedly in the classroom although the trainers told them to ask questions in the framework of the DK textbook. If participants continued to ask questions outside the agenda of the training, there would be an endless session and we would not be able to achieve the training goals and objectives. In spite of this fact, they continued to ask such kind of questions with hidden agendas.

On the other hand, participants felt that they did not have chance to learn directly from Prof. Sombo Manara and Mr. Khamboly Dy, the textbook author. They requested that the national teachers be shifted within the three groups so that participants have a chance to talk to history experts.

University Lecturer Training

Training activities

In collaboration with MoYES, and the Accreditation Committee of Cambodia (ACC), DC-Cam hosted for the first time a national teacher training event for university lecturers and administrators from July 25, 2011 to July 27, 2011. The organization had requested the presence of two representatives from fifty-seven MoEYS-affiliated universities, of which fifteen are based in the provinces and forty-two are in Phnom Penh. To ensure that the teacher training program was implemented across the country as widely as possible, DC-Cam also sought the presence of a representative from thirty-seven non-MoEYS institutes. Of those invited, ninety-six were in attendance, representing institutes in Phnom Penh, Svay Rieng, Battambang, Pursat, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, and Sihanoukville, among others.

Hosted at the Institute of Technology of Cambodia, the teacher training program aimed to provide attendees with information about relevant research on the period before and during the KR era, different teaching methodologies and learning theories, and ways to incorporate the history of DK into the existing curriculum.

During the course of the program, professors like David Chandler, Ros Chantrabot, and Iv Chan talked at length about historical events that had led to the genocide, and what exactly occurred during the DK period. Dy Khamboly spent some time explaining the content of his history textbook *A History of DK (1975 to 1979)*, while Dr. Phala Chea and Christopher Dearing introduced teaching methodologies that would serve as effective tools for teachers within their respective classrooms. Attendees also had the chance to ask questions and express concerns during the Q&A sessions, which were facilitated by various DC-Cam staff members.

Impacts

All in all, the training did a great job of getting professors, lecturers, and administrators from across the country and from a wide variety of universities and institutes to attend. As a result of this training, a teacher from the Ministry of Interior has requested assistance from DC-Cam in incorporating the study of the DK history into the existing curriculum at the Royal Academy of Cambodia Police. In this collaboration, DC-Cam will provide the teacher with the means necessary to effectively teach the police about the military armed forces under the rule of the KR. Through such studies, it is hoped that the students will learn that such

atrocities must never be committed again and that ruling the country does not necessitate the use of violence and human exploitation. Another institute will also collaborate with DC-Cam to create a library on campus dedicated to student research on the history of DK.

The training provided participants with a multitude of different means by which they could share information about the DK with their students. At least two participants, in interviews, expressed a desire to present tangible 'facts' or history to their students, instead of relying on their own stories or oral information. And indeed, this is what they received by way of relevant book references, full article texts, teacher guidebooks, ECCC handouts, *Breaking the Silence* CD, among others. Participants were actively following along with the materials, for example, the syllabus and guidebook during the presentation, which seemed to help people stay on track and connect to the material in the presentations. Throughout the day, activities such as discussing the Bloom's Taxonomy pyramid and group presentation work relied on the materials and encouraged students to utilize and familiarize themselves with these new materials. Facilitators made frequent reference to how these materials could be used in the future. For example, the participants could share the *Breaking the Silence* CD with their students to teach about reconciliation. These materials seemed like a successful strategy for keeping participants engaged in the presentations and activities, and provided tangible take-home resources with which participants would already be somewhat familiar.

In addition to providing participants with books and CDs that they could share with their students, the training also provided participants with information about the documents available at DC-Cam (including pictures, films, interviews, primary and secondary documents) and how to access them, and opportunities to take their students to the ECCC to learn about the Court and perhaps observe proceedings. In fact, participants interviewed prior to the third day expressed their desire to learn about how they could access the resources available at DC-Cam. On the third day, the training addressed these desires, providing resources about DC-Cam through an oral presentation and an informational hand-out. Participants could ask follow-up questions directly to Youk Chhang, who was more than happy to provide as much information as possible.

Furthermore, utilizing DC-Cam staff to facilitate group activities seemed to ensure the success of the group projects. For example, on the third day, when the participants broke up into smaller groups to create their poems and pictures related to reconciliation, some groups hesitated to get started. DC-Cam facilitators were able to recognize the groups that needed additional encouragement, and guide the participants in the completion of the project. One observer noted that after a DC-Cam facilitator spoke with one group of participants--a group that had previously been sitting quietly--the group immediately began to collaborate on a poem together, and completed both a poem and a picture. Indeed, some attendees mentioned in their evaluations that they appreciated the "hands-on approach to teaching and learning" as well as "good group engagement and participation."

Ultimately, the teachers were provided with a near endless list of sources they could refer to when designing their own lessons on the KR regime. And indeed, it may have been because of such materials that the attendees expressed their excitement for being at the training, including positive reactions to the exercises and activities outlined in the agenda. The training provided frequent reminders about how the techniques used throughout the three

days -group work, guest speakers, participant presentations, songs, and film could be incorporated into the participants' own courses and classrooms.

Challenges

Conflict between ACC syllabus and DC-Cam's template: It had been mentioned that DC-Cam had already talked with ACC and received approval from the Committee for Teachers to use the organization's syllabus template. If this is not the case, it is crucial for DC-Cam to initiate the dialogue. If this discussion has already been in process, it is imperative for DC-Cam to inform the teachers that the organization has, in fact, received permission from the ACC in using the syllabus template as provided. The many concerns that had been expressed on the first day could have been avoided and answered, had there been more communication on the part of DC-Cam.

Separate course or course within: This was an issue that arose along with the conversation regarding the ACC. The syllabus template provided was rather extensive, designed for a 1 semester course on the history of DK. However, most of the history teachers in attendance could only teach about this particular period within a curriculum of Khmer history ranging from 500 BC until present day; in other words, they would not have enough time to cover all the material suggested in the template.

Public Education Forums

From July to August 2011, four public education forums were conducted in Pursat, Kep, Preah Sihanouk and Pailin provinces. Participants in each forum varied from 100 to 200. The forums were conducted in the pagoda or school buildings. Its content stays the same; the forums discuss one chapter from the DK history textbook and link the discussions to the events taking place at the communities. The forum in Pursat was bolded by the presentation of International Co-Prosecutor Andrew Cayley while the forum in Pailin was emphasized by the participation of both victims and former KR cadres and their children.

Challenges

Pre-planning and community outreach are crucial to an effective public education forum, particularly given the sensitive nature of the topic. At a minimum, the staff should contact the commune chief and the pagoda committee leader, and ideally, other community members and teachers, earlier in advance of the forum, instead of conducting these initial meetings upon arrival in the province the day before the event.

Although geographical distances and practical considerations, including limited modes of communication, may serve as major barriers to the implementation, the advantages of having a better advertised event and stronger working relationships with village leaders likely outweigh these concerns. We suggest establishing an exploratory team that could head out to the provinces a week or two before the public education forum in order to provide community leaders with a more thorough introduction to DC-Cam as well as to raise awareness about the upcoming event, and build relationships with the local villagers.

This exploratory team would be beneficial for numerous reasons. First, it would help to build trust between DC-Cam staff and the local communities. In contrast, a one or two-day stay in

the area is not sufficient to develop this trust, or to start meaningful conversations about sensitive issues like the genocide. The exploratory team would be the means a means to foster trust and establish bonds, which would be the necessary foundation for the forums, as well as any future DC-Cam programs and activities.

Second, by spending more time in the preparation stages, the public education forum could allocate more time to meaningful discussion, beyond the history lesson and Q & A session format. If the groundwork is laid by an exploratory committee, DC-Cam could focus more time on personal interactions with villagers and encourage villagers and students to express themselves through drawing, writing, or reenacting scenes from their personal experiences.

B. Living Documents Project (LDP)

ECCC Tours/Hearing Attendees	Dates	Number of Participants
	2011	162
	2010	133
	2009	1300
	2008	308
	2007	1,209
	2006	5,169
Total to Date		8,244

Case 002 Fitness hearing

On August 28-30, 2011, the Living Documents Project (LDP) organized a visit of 20 villagers and 17 civil parties invited by the VPA from 10 provinces to attend the ECCC Trial Chamber's hearing regarding the fitness to stand trial of Case 002 co-accused Ieng Thirith and Nuon Chea.

The fitness hearing elicited grave concern from the general public. Attendees tended to be unconvinced by Nuon Chea's argument that he has a problem with "concentration." Tit Chantha of Takeo province questioned Nuon Chea's in-court statement, noting that he looked energetic both mentally and physically. Net Phally of Kampong Cham province said "honestly, despite some mental impairment, they should remain subject to mandatory appearance before the court."

In September, the LDP was dormant, as project team leader Savina Sirik is currently pursuing a fellowship with the League of Women Voters in San Francisco, California, USA.

C. Cham Muslim Oral History Project (CMOHP)

The objectives of the CMOHP are to (1) promote memory and preservation of Cham Muslim history, especially under the KR, particularly through inter-generational dialogue between parents and children; and (2) promote justice for Cham Muslim victims of the KR. To achieve these objectives, the team documents the experiences of Cham Muslims under the KR,

provides information at 400 Cambodian mosques and facilitates Cham community members in attending ECCC proceedings. Interviews and stories collected by the CMOHP have been published in the book *Hijab of Cambodia: Memories of Cham Muslim Women after the Khmer Rouge*.

Book Project

In July, CMOHP team leader Farina So worked with DC-Cam staff member Sopheak Sim to complete the layout and design of the Khmer version of *Hijab of Cambodia*. The manuscript was sent to print in early July and printing took two weeks to complete. In mid July the print shop delivered about 100 copies of the book for the launch.

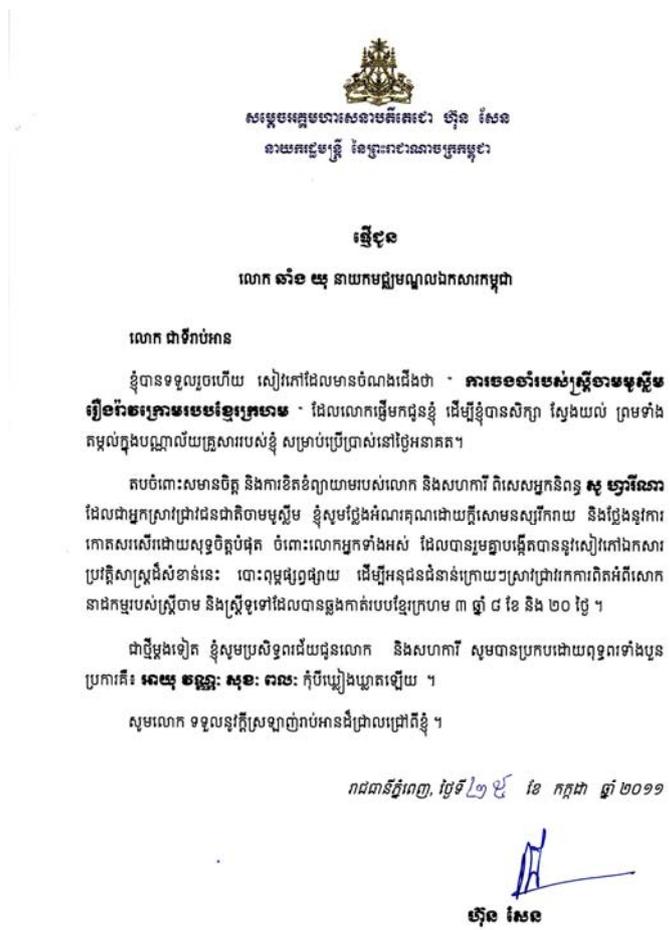
To date, DC-Cam has published a total of 1,000 copies in Khmer and 2,000 copies in English of *Hijab of Cambodia*. The CMOHP distributed the book, especially the Khmer version, to both individuals and organizations throughout Cambodia. The project also distributed a few copies of the English version to a number of Ambassadors in Cambodia, including the Malaysian, Swedish, Brunei and United States Ambassadors, while the rest of the English copies are on sale at Monument Books in Phnom Penh and at DC-Cam. To date, 500 copies of the Khmer version and 200 copies of the English version have been distributed. The CMOHP will continue to distribute the remaining Khmer copies throughout 2011. The project plans to hold several more distribution events to increase awareness of the book, rather than simply sending out copies to mosques and select individuals.

To date, the CMOHP has held seven distribution events. Several copies of the book was sent to office of the Prime Minister who responded with gratitude and encouragement for the studies of the Chams under the Khmer Rouge and promotion of minority group. The letter is as below:

A summary of five book distribution events follows:

1) Book Distribution during the forum, "The Hijab of Cambodia and Bridging Ethnic Minority Differences," Phnom Penh, July 15

Invited guests included women featured in *Hijab of Cambodia*, along with community leaders and Cham youth. The book



launch was held at Monument Books. Forty-five women, youth, and men from varied ethnic groups were invited. Each attendee received a package that included a copy of *Hijab of Cambodia*, a copy of DC-Cam's magazine *Searching for the Truth*, a notebook, and a pen. Local press and a U.S. Embassy representative also attended the event.

In the afternoon, a forum was held at DC-Cam to reflect on the morning session and allow for group work. Participants were divided into 4 groups of 11 people and discussed four questions:

1. What were the main important points in the book?
2. How were the participants going to convey the main points of the book to other community members?
3. What are some ways to peacefully resolve conflicts?
4. How can genocide be prevented?

Each group was encouraged to choose a presenter and the rest of the members were assigned roles: time keeper, motivator, note taker, facilitator, etc. The groups worked together closely in order to achieve this task. The book launch and forum successfully raised awareness of *Hijab of Cambodia* and allowed women featured therein to engage with fellow women of different ethnic backgrounds and youth.

2) Book Distribution at Cambodian Muslim Community Development/Voice of Cham (Sap Cham) Office, July 18

Approximately fifty university students and three religious teachers gathered in a meeting hall at the Cambodian Muslim Community Development (CMCD)/Sap Cham office to learn about *Hijab of Cambodia*. Before the presentation, Sles Nazy, the executive director of CMCD and Sap Cham welcomed the participants and introduced DC-Cam officers to the audience. Kok-Thay Eng, DC-Cam's deputy director, briefed the audience about the CMOHP project and the book. He stressed that *Hijab of Cambodia* is not the only publication on Cham experiences during the DK period, but merely a first volume with a gendered perspective. The floor was then given to Farina So, who presented the main concepts and the purposes of the book. Many reactions and comments were collected during a Q and A session following Ms. So's presentation.

Both male and female students posed questions and expressed their opinions. They focused on the facts, content, and larger history of the DK period. Below are some of their questions and comments:

- 1) Are Pol Pot and the KR the same?
- 2) Who were the KR?
- 3) How did Cham Muslim women cope under the KR regime?
- 4) I am very pleased to see the experiences of women recorded by a member of the younger generation from our community. I want to know more about your research methods and would appreciate if you could elaborate on the credibility of oral sources.
- 5) What is the present situation of Cham Muslim women?
- 6) What are you going to do next? What are your future projects?

CMCD's deputy director Tan Ibrahim also joined the discussion. He commented on the book and responded to the fourth question, noting that the CMOHP made the right decision to use an oral history method focusing on interviews with Cham women who survived the DK period. He used the analogy of a person whose teeth had been broken: "If you want to know how much pain they are in, you go to that person directly." He also believes that the stories collected in *Hijab of Cambodia* are true because they reflect personal experiences. He added that his wife and mother also experienced similar suffering under the KR.

3) Book Distribution in Trea 2 Village, Kampong Cham Province, July 20

Women and men in traditional dress gathered at an Islamic classroom to welcome DC-Cam staff members. As is customary, women sat on one side of the room and men sat on the other. Haroun, a member of the Trea Commune council and facilitator of the program, gave a short welcoming speech before giving the floor to the CMOHP. DC-Cam Deputy Director Kok-Thay Eng spoke briefly about DC-Cam's oral history project and the publication of *The Hijab of Cambodia*. Then Farina So presented the book. She stressed the importance of narrative and dialogue and encouraged all women to share their stories with each other and their children. She said that story sharing creates a socialized environment and can help women to educate the younger generation and others about the DK period. Through this process, the women themselves may also feel a sense of relief. Questions from the audience dealt with the failure of the United Nations (UN) to stop the commission of mass atrocities by the KR, Cold War history, and reasons why the KR killed people. Ka Sary, deputy principal of the Trea 2 Primary School, asked if the UN knew about the killings in Cambodia between 1975 and 1979 and, if so, why the UN did not intervene.

Mr. Sary encouraged the author to translate Cold War histories and other relevant histories into the Khmer language so ordinary people like him can broaden their knowledge of the influences of the Cold War on Cambodia and other countries. He also requested a visit to Choeung Ek, Tuol Sleng and the ECCC for his villagers, so that they can learn from the historical sites and participate in the ECCC's truth-seeking process.

Younger members of the audience said that they believe the KR existed and killed many people. They also commented on the legacy of the KR and how it affects their parents' lives, contributing to mental problems and poor education. The female participants mostly thanked the author and DC-Cam for researching, writing, and publishing this book. They did not have any questions, but commented that the information contained in the book is true, according to their own experiences and those of their friends and family. A few Dakwah Tablighi members (orthodox Muslims) did not get involved in the discussion. They said that they agreed with previous comments and questions raised by others. In conclusion, Haroun encouraged all participants to read the book and pass it on to their children so that the Cham experience under the KR regime is remembered and commemorated.

After the event, Sary gave DC-Cam staff a tour of the council's library. It contained about 500 books on various subjects, mostly intended for children and young adults. He requested four more copies of *Hijab of Cambodia* for his library. Sary said, "I will talk to all the teachers here so that students can come to the library and do research."

Many women in the village unfortunately drop out of public school. Instead, they focus on religious knowledge. Based on the CMOHP team's observations, although many women in this village focus on religious education, some of them are still interested in reading news and want to know more about social issues. Several commented that they had read and enjoyed the newspaper article circulated about the *Hijab of Cambodia* book launch in Phnom Penh. The lack of internet access and publications limit their understanding of the outside world.

During the event, Sa Rumly of Kokor Village, Kampong Cham Province, identified his village and mosque through an old picture published in the book. The unexpected discovery made him quite happy and he talked at length about his village.

4) Book Distribution in Trapeang Sangke Village, Kampot Province, July 28

Trapeang Sangke is home to Chvea Muslims (orthodox Muslims). Given this fact, DC-Cam purposely chose this village to discuss the importance of oral history and women's experiences. Approximately forty-five people, including women from two other villages nearby, gathered at a mosque for the event. Guests of honor included a hakim, tuon, and a deputy hakim (Cham religious leaders). Tuon Omar, our facilitator, welcomed the participants and introduced the CMOHP team to the audience. As in previous events, Kok-Thay Eng first briefed the audience about the Oral History project and *Hijab of Cambodia*. Farina So then spoke about DC-Cam and gave a presentation on the book. During Ms. So's presentation, she passed out the book to participants for them to review during her talk. She encouraged them to discuss the images, title, content, and any other aspects of the book that appealed to them.

Interestingly, more women talked than men when asked to share their opinions on the book. They said that the book contains factually accurate information about women's lives under the KR. They also discussed issues of justice. Ha Vae, a Trapeang Sangke villager and survivor, commented, "We were separated from our family members and forbidden to practice Islam or our culture during the era. Justice is important for me to heal my wounds." Ha Vae wants to see former KR leaders prosecuted by the ECCC soon. Other women discussed how women's roles changed after the KR regime. They noted that women now go out to earn a living and work like men. Sarah, a participant, emphasized, "We need to help our husbands earn a living."

Tuon Omar closed the program with an important message: "My brothers and sisters in Islam, DC-Cam staff spent time to research and publish the book, and traveled all the way from Phnom Penh to distribute it to us. We do appreciate it. Please read it and send your comments to me and I will send it to the author."

5) At the Embassy of the United States

Farina So was invited to speak on behalf of young Cham Muslims at the US embassy during this year's Iftar on August 26, 2011. As per the Embassy request, DC-Cam provided 100 copies of *Hijab of Cambodia* in Khmer and 17 copies of the English version for attendees. Farina So also presented her book to Madame Ambassador Carol Rodley, Chief of Mission Jeff Daigle, and Datuk Pengiran Haj. Mohd Hussein, the Malaysian Ambassador, in front of the podium. The event was attended by approximately 120 people.

September Activities

During September, the CMOHP developed a new proposed work project focusing on Cham identities within the KR experience in Cambodia. The main product of this project will be to collect the names and biographies of Cham Muslims and other ethnic minorities who died during the KR period for inclusion in DC-Cam's book of memories. After completing the concept note and a short booklet explaining the proposed project, the CMOHP team focused on fundraising and following up the results of previous book distributions. The initial stage of fundraising for new initiatives runs from September through December of 2011 and the second phase will begin in June, 2012.

During September team leader Farina So also attended a number of meetings and workshops, including:

- Meeting with Anette Dahlstrom, first secretary at the Swedish Embassy to Cambodia on October 4 to seek advice on project reporting issues to Sida.
- Attending a workshop on Documentary Heritage at the Cambodian Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts. This workshop was divided into two parts: towards the establishment of a national committee and identifying objects or inscriptions considered eligible for "memory of the world" status to be registered with UNESCO.
- Forum on women's issues organized by Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP) at the German GIZ office on October 6. The main objective of the forum was to facilitate discussion between various groups working on women's issues in Cambodia. The forum focused on discussions related to the empowerment of women who suffered gender-based violence during the KR period and how to best provide platforms for these women to speak out and raise awareness of women's issues among young Cambodians. Rape and other forms of sexual violence will be discussed at future public forums.
- Ms. So also participated in the 19-24 September Genocide Education Forum, discussed above, in Kampong Chhnang province.

◆ Outcomes and Impacts

As a special project of DC-Cam, the *Hijab of Cambodia* has impacted Cham Muslim women, their communities, and Cambodian society in multiple ways:

(1) Fostering Participation of Women in Leadership Roles

The Cham Muslim community, along with Cambodian society in general, is patriarchal. Most political and societal leadership positions are held by men. Moreover, in the Muslim religion, women are not allowed to hold certain religious leadership roles. For example, *tuons* (religious teachers) and *hakims* (community religious leaders/judges) are all men. Men are responsible for teaching the next generation about Islam and for ensuring the well-being of the community. Yet, it is women, as mothers, who spend more time with their children and provide informal education. Women also play an important role in the transmission of culture; however this tends to go unrecognized. The importance of female leadership roles is deemphasized in Cham culture.

The CMOHP, which is comprised of an all-female staff, has shown that minority women can be successful leaders responsible for organizing national meetings and conferences, engaging in important social issues, carrying out significant research, and working effectively

with Cham Muslim leaders and Cambodian politicians (who are both predominantly men). The staff members of the project are: Sayana Ser, Tina Sem, Romas Ly, Sarath Keu, Sanas Min, and Fately Sa. This is unheard of in the present Cham community, where often young girls are discouraged from attending school and end up quitting before completing high school. This occurs because parents believe that young girls have more value if they are married off, thereby reducing financial burdens.

During meetings and conferences with Cham leaders and women, the project leader and staff stress the importance of education for all Cham children, in particular Cham girls. The CMOHP staff have seen this approach work, as participants and parents have voiced their support for more women leaders and for equal education for girls and have stated that project team members have inspired them. In particular, project staff member Sayana Ser has inspired many young girls. Ms. Ser began as a volunteer at DC-Cam when she was in high school. She is now the leader of the Student Outreach project and in charge of curating museum exhibitions. One of her noted accomplishments at DC-Cam was translating the acclaimed novel *The Diary of Anne Frank* into Khmer. The translated book was distributed to high schools and libraries across Cambodia. Some parents and young women themselves have asked us to help their daughters find more educational opportunities such as internships at DC-Cam. Four young Cham women are currently interning at DC-Cam and the Center financially supports the university education of three of them. In many ways, this project has helped to change the conception of women in the Cham community.

Lastly, the CMOHP inspires Cham Muslim youth to learn about their community and methods to document, research, honor, and advance it. Several Cham youth became volunteers for this project, seeing firsthand the impact their involvement can have on the community. Other youth have become eager to collect stories from their villages about the DK period. Asirah, 20, said that she is interested in the project because it serves the community's interest. At a book distribution in Kampot Province, she expressed her interest in becoming a volunteer for the Cham Oral History project.

(2) Providing Circumstantial Evidence of Genocide at the ECCC

In 2009, the ECCC's Co-Investigating Judges indicted four former senior KR leaders with various charges, including genocide against the Cham and the Vietnamese in Cambodia. In regard to the crime of genocide, strong evidence is needed to prove the special genocidal intent to destroy, in whole or in part, the Cambodian Cham Muslims as a group. However, existing primary KR documents do not unequivocally establish this special intent. As such, circumstantial evidence, such as the KR treatment of Chams, will be an important source of evidence that genocide was committed by the KR against the Cham population of Cambodia. ECCC National Co-Investigating Judge You Bunleng requested a copy of *Hijab of Cambodia* to inform his investigation for ECCC Case 002.

The publication of survivors' stories and the larger Cham Oral History project thus contribute to the important mission of seeking justice for the Cham community. In 2010, Oliver Bahougne, a civil party lawyer representing Cham Muslims, requested permission to include the Ms. So's thesis in the ECCC record. In 2011, copies of *Hijab of Cambodia* were sent to the ECCC Office of Co-Prosecutors as background evidentiary information for the upcoming

Case 002 trial. ECCC International Co-Prosecutor Andrew Cayley strongly supports work of the CMOHP and offered to write the foreword for *Hijab of Cambodia*.

(3) Promoting Cham Women's Empowerment and Healing

The CMOHP project has helped empower women by allowing them the opportunity to speak out about the atrocities they suffered during the DK period. During interviews, Cham women revealed their personal stories that many of them had kept buried inside for decades. During follow-up interviews, many women told us that they had become more open to sharing their stories with their children and their community through participating in project activities. Overall, these women were more enthusiastic about documenting their experiences than before and also interested in learning about related information such as the ECCC process and issues of justice, reconciliation and genocide education.

(4) Promoting Awareness of and Interest in Women's Issues within Cham Communities

During the course of the CMOHP, Cham men became more interested in women's stories and gained a better understanding of women's experiences under the KR regime. They began to think about the suffering that their female relatives and friends endured. For example, Ker Math, whose mother was killed during the KR time, said that he was excited to learn about the broader picture of women's experiences under the KR at the book launch in Phnom Penh. Also, Mao Cheang, an advisor to Cambodian Minister of the Interior, Sar Keng, requested a copy of the book and expressed his strong interest in the topic. He encouraged DC-Cam to write more about Chams in order to broaden the public's understanding of them and to help integrate them into the larger society.

This project has also improved the reading habits of some Cham Muslims. During the book distributions, Cham participants both young and old expressed their eagerness to read *Hijab of Cambodia* once they got back home.

(5) Contributing to Cham Muslim Women's Scholarship and a Fuller History of DK

The CMOHP greatly contributes to the currently limited scholarship focusing on Cham issues, especially research conducted by Cham Muslims themselves. Not only is scholarship lacking, but the general Cambodian public also has limited knowledge of the Cham community. This is due in part to the limited research and discourses regarding Cham Muslims. It is hoped that the information presented in *Hijab of Cambodia* will advance knowledge of the Cham Muslim community and help correct public misconceptions Chams in Cambodia.

(6) Promoting Memory, Education, and Genocide Prevention

The CMOHP preserves the oral history of Cham Muslim women and the larger Cham community under the KR. The project has sought to promote wider understanding of the DK period among all Cambodians. The act of remembrance and genocide education can also contribute to genocide prevention. The passing of stories from parent to child and increased inter-generational dialogues regarding the DK period will ensure that this important history is never forgotten. Knowing about this history will ensure that future generations never repeat the brutal policies that led to genocide in Cambodia. No Halimah, a Cham Muslim woman from Kandal Province, declared, "We do not want our children to suffer, so we have to prevent it." During a book distribution in Kampot Province, Sarah, a participant, said that

the book represents the history of Cham women under the KR regime very well and serves as their collective memory.

Just as it is important for Cham survivors to tell their stories, it is also important for Cham Muslim youth to learn about the experiences of their parents. The participation of Cham youth in the activities of the CMOHP promotes the transmission of oral history from one generation to the next.

(7) Promoting Understanding of Cham Muslims

DC-Cam distributed *Hijab of Cambodia* to government offices, embassies (Malaysia, Switzerland, and U.S.), and respected individuals, including Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen, his advisors, and the Minister of Women's Affairs. The Prime Minister and several government officials reacted positively to the publication. In a letter addressed to DC-Cam and Farina So, Prime Minister Hun Sen expressed his gratitude for the author's work and his belief that it will help to seek justice for Cham Muslim women and women in general.

This publication also increased awareness on the Cham community at several embassies. Jamal Jafari, a Political Officer at the U.S. Embassy, attended the book launch at Monument Books despite his tight schedule. He is very supportive of the project, and stated "I want to thank you and DC-Cam for the invitation to attend the book launch. It was an excellent event, and judging by the reaction of the audience, it clearly will have a positive effect on the Cham community and Cambodia as a whole. I look forward to reading it myself."

D. Public Information Room (PIR)

Activities in Phnom Penh

This quarter the Public Information Room received **369** 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. Among other materials, the team provided to visitors **254** magazines (Khmer and English issue), **789** copies of DK history books (Khmer and English version), **725** Case 002 Genocide booklets (Khmer and English issue), **38** DK history teacher guidebooks, **154** copies of DC-Cam's new publication *Hijab of Cambodia*, **3** copies of DC-Cam's new publication *Hidden Scars*, **270** copies of ECCC Observation Project booklets, **600** KR slogan posters, **7** DVDs, and **871** pages of documents.

Selected Visitors to the PIR in the Third Quarter

Schools: National Institute of Education, Royal University of Phnom Penh, Pannhasastra University of Cambodia, Royal University of Law and Economics, Royal University of Fine Arts, Yale University, London School of Economics, El ledge de Mexico, Theatre work, Australian National University, Liverpool Jonh Moores University, Vientiane college, France, University of Hawaii and Chulalongkon University, Sophia University, Newcastle University, Melbourne University, Chulalongkon University, Coventry University, Patrical High School, Waseda University, Hitotsabashi University, Phnom Penh International University, Norton University, National University of Management, Vanda Accounting, Cambridge, Russie Keo High School, Stanford University, University of Balearic Island and Amsterdam University.

NGOs: OSJI

Media: The Cambodia Daily, The Phnom Penh Post and VOA Khmer, Sabay Website, Freelance Journalist, Royal Peace Fellow, Alert Press Paris, CTN and Property Magazine.

Government: Ministry of Culture, US Embassy, USAID, French Embassy

Library Services

The PIR received **136** visitors who came to do research, read, and request documents about the KR period. For example, in August a Japanese researcher read some books for her Master's Degree thesis. Also, in September, another Master's student, Sandra Korstjens visited the PIR to conduct research for her thesis project.

Information Office

PIR received **140** visitors including journalists, students, tourists, and interns who wanted to learn about DC-Cam's work and activities. For example, in August, 20 students came from Chulalongkon University learn about DC-Cam. Also, in September, GIZ sponsored a trip to DC-Cam's PIR for members of Legal Aid of Cambodia, Youth for Peace and the ECCC Victim Support Section.

E. Film Project

DC-Cam retains its own video team, who document DC-Cam activities and produce various documentary films on issues of KR history and Cambodia related to DC-Cam's work.

In September, the Film Project recorded a speech by Professor Ka. Sunbaunat, who is a DK period survivor and psychiatrist. The speech was entitled *The Impact: How History Teachers Who were Victims of the Khmer Rouge are Teaching Khmer Rouge History to Students Who are Children of Khmer Rouge Perpetrators*.

The video is available at: <http://vimeo.com/28794904>.

During the third Quarter of 2011, the Film team worked on the following ongoing projects:

Film Projects:

"Water-Land-Rain"

At the end of August the team hired a translator from Ratanakkiri province to translate a 7 hour clip from the Jarai language into English for editing. In September, the team filmed Phnom Penh municipal authorities violently razing the houses of residents of the Beoung Kak lake neighborhood. This footage included a violent confrontation between residents and police officers and will be included in the film, due to be released in early 2012.

Film screenings

The *Mass Grave near Pagoda* film was screened for 200 villagers and students in Pursat province followed by a discussion with ECCC International Co-Prosecutor Andrew Cayley about the Court's work and mandate.

DVD requests

- Hy Meng-Roy, a high school teacher from Russey Keo high school, requested one DVD copy of *Behind the Walls of S-21* to air for his class.
- Dr. Theresa de Langis, a senior specialist on Woman's Human Rights in Conflict Settings, requested a DVD copy of *Khmer Rouge Rice Fields* for museum purposes only and not for public viewing.

- The Genocide Education Project requested **230** DVDs of *Behind the Walls of S-21* and **310** DVDs of *Breaking the Silence* for a University Lecturer Training.

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Research Assistance

The film *Brother Number One*, to which the film team provided assistance, was finished and held its premier at the New Zealand Film Festival on July 24th. The documentary focuses on the torture and murder of New Zealand yachter Kerry Hamill by the KR in 1978. It follows the journey of Kerry's younger brother, Rob Hamill, an Olympic and Trans-Atlantic champion rower, who travels to Cambodia to retrace the steps taken by his brother and John Dewhirst, speaking to eyewitnesses, perpetrators and survivors along the way. A Cambodian dance troop opened the screening and a Q & A session followed the film. The trailer can be viewed here: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UnAQH02GHoA>.

F. Family Tracing

The Book of Memory of Those Who Died under the KR

DC-Cam is writing and compiling a book of records of names of those who died under the KR regime from 1975 to 1979 and those who disappeared during that period. It will also include a section for family tracing purposes. DC-Cam already has in its database nearly one million names of victims who most likely died during the DK period.

The book of memory will include basic information on the KR, covering the regime's rise, ideology, security apparatus and decline and fall in 1979. It will also discuss concepts relating to enforced disappearances during the DK period and their impact on the psychological well-being of survivors today. The book will assist Cambodians to search for information related to family members who went missing during the DK period. The book will be distributed free of charge to all commune offices throughout Cambodia so that people can see the names of their lost relatives and search for names of victims that DC-Cam has information on. The book will also receive comments from villagers regarding its accuracy, along with family tracing requests.

G. Website Development (www.dccam.org)

During the third quarter of 2011, DC-Cam worked with TENDER Creative, a design company based in New York City, to create a new look for the DC-Cam website (www.dccam.org).

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

Selected New Postings

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

- [Memorandum of Understanding Between DC-Cam and Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts](#)
- [Letter of Gratitude from Civil Party Hav Sophear](#)

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Tribunal_Response_Team/Victim_Participation/PDF/Letter_of_GratITUDE_from_Civil_Party_Hav_Sophea.pdf
- Resolution on the Establishment of an Inter-Ministry committee to oversea and Develop the Historic Tourist site of Anglong Veng
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Resolution_on_the%20Establishment_of_a_n_Inter-Ministry_Committee_to_Oversea_and_Develop_the_Historic_Tourist_Site_of_Anglong_Veng--MINISTRY_OF_TOURISM.pdf
 - Updated News Clips
http://d.dccam.org/Archives/News_Clips/News_Clips.xls
 - Magazine Issue 139
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh_magazine.htm
 - Letter from the RGC on DC-Cam of VOT to Minister of Health
 - http://d.dccam.org/Projects/VOT/Letter_from_the_RGC_on%20DC-Cam_of_VOT_to_Minister_of_Health--August_18_2011.pdf
 - http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/Memorandum_of_Understanding_Between_Ministry_of_Culture_and_Fine_Arts_and_DC-Cam.pdf
 - Cambodia's Hidden Scars
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/VOT/Cambodia'S_Hidden_Scars.pdf
 - Updated Genocide Education in Cambodia Syllabus
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA--Syllabus_May_25_2011_EN.pdf
 - Fifth Commune Teacher Training in Kampong Cham Report
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA--Report_for_Fifth_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kampong_Cham.pdf
 - Second Quarter 2011 Report
http://www.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/DC-Cam_2011_Quarter_2nd_Report.pdf
 - Former KR Interviews
 - http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Chhit_Yoeuk.pdf
 - http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Mun_Mut.pdf
 - http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Chhum_Seng.pdf
 - http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Lat_Suoy.pdf
 - http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Phan_Chhuong.pdf
 - http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Chhum_Seng_EN.pdf
 - http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Lat_Suoy_EN.pdf
 - http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Svay_Chek-Thma_Puok-Banteay_Meanchey.htm
 - http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Preah_Netr_Preah-Banteay_Meanchey.htm
 - http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Malai-Banteay_Meanchey.htm

- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Veal_Veng-Pursat.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Kamrieng_Phnom_Proek_Sampov_Loun-Battambang.htm
- DC-Cam Calendar of Events August- October 2011
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/DC-CAM_Calendar_of_Events_August-October_2011.pdf
- Legal Associate Memoranda
http://www.d.dccam.org/Abouts/Intern/Interns_2004-Present.htm
- Aom An says about ECCC
http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Aom_An_Says_About_ECCC_EN.pdf
- Developing the genocide education project in Cambodia
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Developing_the_Genocide_Education_Project_in_Cambodia.pdf
- PA field trip report in Preah Netr Preah
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Promoting/pdf/PA_Field_Trip_Report_in_Preah_Netr_Preah.pdf
- Report on Initial Hearing of Case 002 in English
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Case_002_Initial_Hearing_EN.pdf
- Report on Initial Hearing in Case 002 in Khmer
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Report_on_Initial_Hearing_in_Case_002_KH.pdf
- Report on Initial Hearing of Case 002 Community Participation
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Initial_Hearing_of_Case_002_Community_Participation.pdf
- Report on Public Education Forum in Pailin
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA--Public_Education_Forum_in_Pailin_July_10_2011.pdf
- Report on Public Education Forum in Pursat
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA--Public_Education_Forum_in_Pursat_August_11_2011.pdf
- Photos
 - Book Launching: The Hijab of Cambodia
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/Photo/Book_Launching--The_Hijab_of_Cambodia/index.html
 - Public Forum in Pailin
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Pailin_July_10_2011/index.html
 - Fifth Commune Teacher Training
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Fifth_Commune_Teacher_Training/index.html
 - Initial Hearing of Case 002 from June 27-30, 2011
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2011/Initial_Hearing_of_Case_002_30_June_2011/index.html
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2011/Initial_Hearing_of_Case_002_29_June_2011/index.html

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2011/Initial_Hearing_of_Case_002_28_June_2011/index.html

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2011/Initial_Hearing_of_Case_002_27_June_2011/index.html

➤ [Sixth Commune Training in Kampong Chhnang](#)

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Sixth_Commune_Teacher_Training/index.html

➤ [Public Forum in Kep](#)

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Kep_August_07_2011/index.html

H. Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (CTM) Website

The CTM website allows Cambodian people to voice their views related to the proceedings of the ECCC. The CTM team interviews hundreds of Cambodian people to gauge public perception of the ECCC's work. The reactions of Cambodians play an essential part in promoting justice and offer victims and survivors an invaluable opportunity to voice their position for or against decisions of the ECCC.

ECCC Proceedings

Hosting Video of ECCC Proceedings

The CTM team attended the ECCC Trial Chamber hearing on the fitness of Ieng Thirith and Nuon Chea from August 29 to 31, 2011. The team collected 36 segments of hearing footage (English 12, Khmer 12 and French 12), which it subsequently posted to the CTM website.

The team also posted trial footage of previously damaged video files of 10 days of the ECCC *Duch Case 001* trial (April 9, 20 and 21, May 19, June 9, July 8 and 20-22). The team has also worked to separate clips that are in Khmer and French languages. These files had previously been lost due to a technical error. Finally, the team also sent three video clips of reactions to the upcoming trial phase of ECCC Case 002 with English subtitles. These interviews focus on public perceptions of Case 002 accused Noun Chea, Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary.

Translation and Posting of CTM Articles

In July, the CTM team translated five articles from the CTM blog from English into Khmer and posted them on the website. The team also sent nine previously missing articles to be reposted to the CTM site. In September, the CTM team posted two articles by DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang and DC-Cam Legal Advisor Randle DeFalco respectively, to the CTM site.

Backing Up ECCC Documents

The team backed up hundreds of ECCC documents in both Khmer and English in both hard and soft copy formats.

CTM Website Screenings

The team prepared letters for 10 private universities to offer website screenings.

Khemarak University August 8, 2011

On Saturday, August 6, CTM conducted a morning workshop at Khemarak University. The purposes of the workshop were to broaden the awareness of students regarding the CTM site, raise more recognition of the importance of learning the DK period history and to disseminate information about developments at the ECCC. The audience at this event included 30 high school teachers who were taking classes at the Khemarak University. The workshop was presided over by Dr. Ka Mathul, Vice Rector of Khemarak University, and two DC-Cam guest speakers, Ly Sok-Kheang and Dy Khamboly. The workshop was led by CTM team leader Kim Sovannandy. Mr. Ly discussed the importance of teaching and studying KR history and emphasized that Cambodian students' understanding of the KR history will play an important role in preserving the history in the future after direct survivors of the DK period pass away. Most importantly, studying history helps younger generations to understand the importance of forgiveness and reconciliation within post-conflict countries, including Cambodia. Additionally, Mr. Dy briefly discussed KR policies and ideology and explained his thesis that KR policies and ideologies were the product of young, inexperienced revolutionaries and therefore far too extreme and idealistic.

After the guest speakers' remarks, attendees had a chance to ask questions. Many questions concerned the execution policies of the KR and the proceedings of the ECCC. Nhoem Chandy expressed his concern that Case 002 may not be concluded before the four aging and fragile accused all die. Prak Sopheap stated that ECCC Cases 003 and 004 were involved sensitive issues of Cambodian politics because it is widely believed that current government officials are involved in the cases. He asked whether case 003 and 004 will ever reach trial after a long and controversial investigation process.

The workshop was concluded with a brief presentation by Ms. Kim on the CTM website. She encouraged teachers and students to utilize all types of information available on the website. Ms. Kim also noted that the website will be a legacy of the ECCC because after the Court completes its work the site will continue to operate. The team also distributed DK history books, copies of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, and Case 002 Genocide booklets to teachers in attendance.

3. Research, Translation, and Publication

A. New Publications

The book *Cambodia's Hidden Scars: Trauma Psychology in the Wake of the Khmer Rouge*, edited by Beth Van Schaack, Daryn Reicherter, and Youk Chhang, was published this quarter by DC-Cam. DC-Cam also wrote a letter to the Cabinet of Prime Minister Hun Sen requesting the creation of a national mental health treatment facility dedicated to victims of the Khmer Rouge and enclosed a copy of *Cambodia's Hidden Scars*. DC-Cam received a favorable response letter in reply and is optimistic that the project will be realized. Below is a letter from the Council of Ministers instructing Ministry of Health to consider DC-Cam's proposal:



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កម្ពុជា ។

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មណ្ឌលឯកសារបានស្នើដល់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលឲ្យធ្វើការសាងសង់មន្ទីរពេទ្យសុខភាពផ្លូវចិត្តមួយ ដើម្បី
លើកស្ទួយការផ្តល់សេវាកម្មសុខភាពផ្លូវចិត្តនៅកម្ពុជា។

អាស្រ័យហេតុនេះ សូមឯកឧត្តមរដ្ឋមន្ត្រីមេត្តាធ្វើការសិក្សា និងផ្តល់យោបល់លើឯកសាររបស់
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ជ. ឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
រដ្ឋលេខាធិការ



សេង លីម នៅ

ចម្លងជូន

- ឧទ្ទកាល័យសម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- ឧទ្ទកាល័យឯកឧត្តម ឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា ✓
- ឯកសារ-កាលប្បវត្តិ



B. Research and Writing

Anne Heindel continued writing her forthcoming book on the ECCC experience to date in Cambodia along with co-author John Ciorciari for publication by the University of Michigan Press.

Nean Yin continued researching documents for a forthcoming Tuol Sleng history monograph.

Sok Kheang Ly continued 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 continued working on a monograph on the development of genocide education in Cambodia since the 1980s in three parts: the initial efforts of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) regime; the challenges of genocide education from 1993 to 2002 when genocide studies were wholly absent from the Cambodian school curriculum; and subsequent informal and formal efforts, including DC-Cam's work and collaboration with the MoYES to conduct teacher training nationwide.

Krista Nelson (2010 Legal Associate) published a new version of her summer research paper, *Protecting Confidential Investigations or Gagging the Press? Freedom of Expression and Interference with the Administration of Justice at the ECCC*, in the Seattle University Law Review, available at <http://lawpublications.seattleu.edu/sulr/>.

C. Translation and Publication of Books

Terith Chy and Charya Chum finished translating *Getting Away with Genocide* by Tom Fawthrop and Helen Jarvis from English to Khmer. Meng Khean is currently translating *Brother Number One* by David Chandler from French to Khmer. The translation of *Winds from the West: Region 105 KR Purges in the Highlands of Mondul Kiri* by Sara Com and Sorya Sim was completed in August by Socheat Nean and is now being edited by Kok-Thay Eng for publication in the near future.

D. Print Shop

This quarter the Print Shop team published *Searching for the Truth* magazine – **21,000** copies of Khmer Edition (issues **139** and **140**) and **700** copies of the 2011 3rd Quarter English edition. Team members distributed Khmer language copies to **23** provincial halls and Phnom Penh City hall, **1,537** sub-districts, **176** districts, **33** government ministries, **28** embassies, the National Assembly, the Senate, **16** NGOs, **3** political parties, **18** universities and libraries, the ECCC, researchers, and donors. They distributed the English edition to all **28** embassies in Phnom Penh, **5** 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 KR and the ECCC each month.

4. 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 KR 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
- English language: http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/English_version.htm

This quarter one reader wrote: *“I really enjoy reading your organization magazines. I really appreciate your dedication and commitment to help and brighten the mysteries of the devil murderer group, which is I am one of the victims that parents and five others siblings had lost their lives in that terrible time period. Once again, thank you and May DCCAM will continue to honorable serve the people of Cambodia.”*

Highlights from this quarter include:

Section	Article
Editorials/Letters	Khieu Samphan deserves prosecution Vann Nath: Witness of History
Documentation	Pailin: land of beauty and past atrocity
History and Research	Svay Chek in time of war; A Former Revolutionary of Kavet Ethnicity
Legal	Can the Royal Pardon and Amnesty Save Ieng Sary?; Analysis of the Rules of Detention at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Court of Cambodia Why Education Matters in the Legal Process
Public Debate	Nuon Chea Must Not Walk Away from the Hearing; Reaction of Cambodian Youth to Case 002 Hearing
Family Tracing	My Experience under the KR

B. Radio Broadcasts

This year Radio FM 93.25 in Kampot province has broadcasted DC-Cam publications twice every day, from 7:00 to 7:30 am and 7:00 to 7:30 pm, including selections from *Searching for the Truth* magazine and Nayan Chanda’s translated book, *Brother Enemy*. The Center continues to receive requests for the rebroadcast of readings of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea: (1975-1979)*.

5. National and International Cooperation

A. Selected Research Assistance

The Documentation team found 171 documents for Patricia Furphy for her thesis on women in DK.

Dr. Theresa de Langis, Senior specialist of Women's Human Rights in Conflict Settings approached Farina So and sought information about gender based violence during the KR regime. Farina guided Dr. de Langis to some research materials, including the *Hijab of Cambodia* and related articles in the *Searching for the Truth* magazine.

Sandra Korstjens, pursuing her MA in Holocaust and Genocide Studies at the University of Amsterdam, requested permission to conduct archival research on the degree of centralization of the KR regime.

Helen Jarvis requested the biography information of 15 S-21 prisoners to be featured in an exhibition in Brazil.

U.S. university student Sharon Kim worked at the Center for nearly three months researching and writing about memorialization at S-21.

Sin Sidan, a Cambodian researcher and social worker, requested documents for her research project entitled "The Impact of Conflict 'war or genocide' on Human Capital: A Cambodian Case Study".

Lukas Welz, a student at the University of Heidelberg in Germany in Modern History and Political Sciences, requested assistance for his thesis on the "second history" of the genocide in Cambodia, which means, how the history narrative of the DK period is "managed" in both national and international frameworks. He requested to view more than 30 documents in the D Collection relating to the war between with Vietnam.

Mung Ching Yap, a researcher of the Asia Society, brought a group of students to DC-Cam who were briefed on the history of DK, as well as the work of DC-Cam. Mung Ching Yap returned to Malaysia and wrote a full-page feature on the KR. She requested a few documents for this purpose.

Stephanie Scawen, a producer from Al Jazeera news, Asia Pacific division, made a film on forced marriages. She came to DC-Cam to request photographs of the KR's mass forced marriages.

Students from Northbridge International School of Cambodia, grade 10, visited DC-Cam and requested documents to complete their classroom papers on the KR.

Prak Sokhayouk, program manager of the Humanity program, "It is not a dream" project (a joint venture between Bayon Radio and TV and Metfone Cambodia to provide free service for Cambodians searching for their relatives who went missing during the DK period) requested documents and videos of Cambodian border refugee camps during the DK period for the production of a short documentary about the situation of a Cambodian family living in a refugee camp for a reunion program featuring Mr. Hang Seyha, who was separated from his father at the camp.

Alexander Davis, a writer and editor from the Melon Rouge Creative Agency which specializes in photography and graphic design, is currently working on a book with the CDP about sexual violence during the KR years. Mr. Davis and the CDO came to DC-Cam searching for photographs taken during or directly after the KR period to include in the book and to guide their illustrator. Mr. Davis was creating illustrations for the book to accompany interviews and portraits of the victims. The illustrations are intended to add an artistic angle to the project, and they will be slightly abstracted to avoid being too explicit about such a sensitive subject matter. The visitors were principally looking for images that relate to sexual or gender based violence, forced marriages, labor camps, and torture.

A group of Indonesian researchers led by Yekti Maunati requested a letter of cooperation between DC-Cam and the Indonesia Institute of Sciences. The team came to Cambodia to conduct research on Cham Muslims.

Daniel Bultmann, a researcher from Germany, arrived in Cambodia in May to conduct research on the PRK and the KR militaries.

Marianne Bulger, a research student from the University of York Center for Applied Human Rights, conducted research on "Collective Violence, Individual Responsibility and Transitional Justice in Cambodia." Ms. Bulger is attempting to answer the following question: "Is the individualization of responsibility at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia an appropriate tool for addressing collective violence?"

Eleanor Rowley is an MA candidate in Peace and Reconciliation Studies at Coventry University. She visited DC-Cam in August to conduct her dissertation research entitled "How can memory initiatives contribute to healing and reconciliation in Cambodia? An examination of the texture of memory in post-atrocity Cambodia." Her primary objective was to examine existing and proposed commemorations of the atrocities of the DK era, and to explore the role of memorialization in processes of reconciliation.

B. Participation in Conferences/Exhibitions

In September, Legal Advisor Anne Heindel spoke on a panel at the Foreign Correspondent's Club in Bangkok, entitled "Justice at Last? The Next Round of Khmer Rouge Trials," with Judge Milart of the ECCC Supreme Court Chamber; Lars Olson, ECCC Legal Communications Officer; and Neth Pheaktra, ECCC Press Officer.

C. Cross-Organizational/Governmental Support

In August, DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang travelled to South Korea to work on a common history textbook for China/Korea/Japan, utilizing the DC-Cam book *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* as a model.

James Milne is organizing an exhibition of photographs taken during the 2010 and 2011 Holocaust Memorial Days. This exhibition of 20 photographs, which will take place at the Library of Newcastle and open in January of 2012, will include one photograph of Youk Chhang, with the quote, "I am a survivor of Cambodia's genocide. All of us who lived through

genocide know that nobody and nothing can compensate for what has happened, and that genocide devastates a country in many many ways. I want people to know this. And we need to make sense of our history before we can heal and move on.”

DC-Cam assisted Narrowcasters and the Choeung Ek Genocidal Center in creating an audio tour accompaniment for visitors to the Tuol Sleng Museum and Choeung Ek Memorial site. The tour is now available in Khmer, English, Chinese, Vietnamese, Japanese, German, French, Thai, and Korean.

The tour explains the history and role of Choeung Ek – the largest and most well known of more than 300 killing fields in Cambodia – where prisoners were savagely executed by the Khmer Rouge from 1975 to 1979.

6. Staff Development

A. Advanced Degree Training

In August, Chamroeun Ly began a Master’s program in Peace and Conflict Studies at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell.

Terith Chy departed for the University of Hull, United Kingdom, in September 2011. Mr. Chy is pursuing his second master’s degree in Criminology at Hull’s department of Social Science. The degree is a one year program, focusing on criminal justice, victims of crimes, crimes and punishment, policing and, *inter alia*, social control. Mr. Chy is expected to build upon his existing knowledge of human rights and mass atrocities so he can better serve the interest of victims of the KR and other victims generally. Mr. Chy is expected to graduate in September of 2012.

Sampoas Huy continued her studies in pursuit of masters in global affairs at Rutgers University (US).

Pechet Men completed his studies 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 Q. 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.

Kunthy Seng is pursuing a Master of Arts in Southeast Asian Studies program at Chulalongkorn University.

Phalla Chea is studying for a Master of Arts in European Studies program at Chulalongkorn University.

Farina So was accepted into the PhD History program at the University of Hull and will begin her studies in September of 2012 on "Cham Women in Cambodia after 1979."

B. Trainings

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 the League of Women Voters in the US for four months. Ms. Sirik began her fellowship work in August.

Terith Chy, upon request, gave a presentation on interviewing techniques to approximately twenty writing staff members of the web-based Cambodian news service Sabay. He drew on his existing knowledge and shared experience with participants in the conduct of interviews with survivors of the KR regime.

From August 15-26, Farina So organized a genocide education training for staff and volunteers at DC-Cam. The trainees were divided into 3 groups and taught by DC-Cam senior staff members.

- 1) Group I: 22 trainees with Farina So, Sayana Ser, Nean Yin, and Dara Peou Vanthan, held in DC-Cam's Public Information Room
- 2) Group II: 17 trainees with Kokthay Eng, Terith Chy, and Socheat Nhean, held in DC-Cam's Accounting room
- 3) Group III: 17 trainees with Khamboly Dy, Sockkheang Ly, and Dany Long, held in DC-Cam's Justice Hall

Each trainee received the textbook *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* and a student workbook for their training. The students were required to attend all the 10 sessions and pass a final exam on August 26.

Theany Hin and Chhunly Chhay attended a reflection meeting, a requirement of their participation in the UNAKRT Fellowship Program.

7. Media Coverage

A. Selected Articles by or Featuring DC-Cam

Alice Foster and Cheng Sokhorng, *Tribunal's Cayley Tries to Remedy a Wrong Against Khmer Krom*, Cambodia Daily, 12 Aug. 2011

Men Kimseng, *History Hard to Teach in Former Strongholds: Researcher*, VOA Khmer, 6 July 2011, <http://www.voanews.com/khmer-english/news/History-Hard-to-Teach-in-Former-Strongholds-Researcher-125102989.html>

Thomas Miller, *Looking Back to Look Forward*, The Phnom Penh Post, 4 Aug 2011

Kate Bartlett, *DC-Cam Looks Forward with New Institute*, The Cambodia Daily, 8 July 2011

In *Daem Ampil* newspaper (Khmer language), *The Memories of Cham Muslim Women after the Khmer Rouge Is Released*, <http://dap-news.com/typography/the-news/25154-2011-07-15-10-39-30.html>

New Publication by SEAS Grad Farina So, <http://www.seas.ohio.edu/>

John Anthony, *Tuol Sleng daughters reconcile the past*, The Phnom Penh Post, 14 September 2011. The article is attached in the appendix.

Randle DeFalco, *What Happens if an Accused at the ECCC is Found Not Fit to Stand Trial?* CTM Blog, August, 2011.

In local daily newspaper Reaksmei Kampuchea, DC-Cam completed publishing Khmer version of the *Hijab of Cambodia*.

In July, an opposition cartoonist named Sacrava depicted Youk Chhang as a pro-Hun Sen and pro-Vietnamese researcher as seen below:



B. Video

Cambodian Muslims Seek Justice for Genocide (interview with Farina So), 17 July 2011, available at <http://www.youtube.com/user/AFP#p/search/0/u-YyjVOICR0>; <http://www.mysinthew.com/node/60694> (text)

Speech by Professor Ka. Sunbaunat, who is a DK period survivor and psychiatrist: *The Impact: How History Teachers Who were Victims of the Khmer Rouge are Teaching Khmer Rouge History to Students Who are Children of Khmer Rouge Perpetrators*. available at: <http://vimeo.com/28794904>.

C. TV

In August, Observation Project Legal Advisor Randle DeFalco was interviewed on Cambodia Television News (CTN) regarding fitness to stand trial.

D. Listserv

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

E. Lift Magazine

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 KR to information about studying abroad. They are selected by Magazine Team leader Socheat Nhean and drafted by rotating DC-Cam staff.

8. 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.

In July, the Center hosted architectural presentations by two teams, Group 4 and Hok Kang architects, each of whom presented their vision for the design of the permanent center.

The Center has submitted a project proposal to the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy and is now receiving research assistance through an applied policy seminar. The proposal was as follows:

Objectives & Expected Deliverables

We are in the relatively early stages of planning, giving Ford School students an excellent opportunity to make real substantive contributions to our educational and advocacy efforts. We are eager for students to undertake research and offer recommendations on any of the following topics and can determine a suitable work plan after assessing student interests in September:

- Museum – We plan to build a genocide museum that will educate the public about KR history and promote human rights norms. We would welcome a comparative study that analyzes how similar museums operate in other countries and draws lessons for us. For example, what types of exhibits have been particularly successful in highlighting human rights themes? What media have been effective in communicating content beyond the museum walls? How have similar museums funded their operations?
- Research Center–We intend for the Institute to contribute to human rights advocacy and the rule of law in Southeast Asia, both through policy-relevant research and public education. We would welcome a comparative study that addressed one or more of the following themes:
 - *Local Advocacy*: How have other local organizations operating in difficult domestic political conditions pursued rule of law programs successfully? We hope researchers would apply their findings to critique and build upon its plans for a new rule of law center.
 - *Policy-Relevant Research*: What types of policy-relevant human rights research programs have been effective for organizations operating under domestic constraints similar to those that exist in Cambodia? We would be grateful for comments that help develop our research plans and policies.
 - *Regional Advocacy*: How have nationally-based organizations in the Global South successfully expanded their activities to address regional concerns? Based on that analysis, what would be productive areas for the Sleuk Rith Institute to explore elsewhere in Asia?
- School – We plan to open a school that provides university-level courses on genocide studies, human rights, and related topics for students enrolled at Cambodian universities. We would welcome one or both of the following studies:
 - *Genocide Studies Curriculum*: What types of curricula have other genocide studies programs adopted, and what elements appear to have been most successful? A comparative study of this kind would help us develop an enhanced genocide studies curriculum.
 - *Public Education*: We also lead a nationwide program on genocide education for secondary school and university students. We would welcome a comparative study that helps us identify ways to strengthen our use of information technology and other media in our educational outreach programs.

We expect that students would be able to address at least one of these topics in a 12-week period and provide a written report and oral briefing. John Ciorciari will attend the oral

briefing in person, and representatives from the center will join by Skype in the likely event that they are unable to attend in person.

Specific Activities & Skills Required

This project would be suitable for a team of Ford School students with interest and expertise in NGO management. A background in human rights advocacy, non-profit management, education policy, or media could be useful depending on which of the options above the students select. DC-Cam staff members are conversant in English, so no foreign language skills are required.

Resources Provided by the Organization

To ensure success of the project, DC-Cam will provide information to students that provide a detailed picture of the Center's current organizational structure, projects, funding, and vision for the future. These include quarterly and annual reports, project reports, planning documents, and other materials that students may request from the Center. Students may request these from designated staff members at the Center.

John Ciorciari, who advises the Center, will serve as the Center's local representative and will be available for periodic meetings to discuss the project with the team.

FROM CHOR-TEAN SALA TO GLOBALIZATION

DESIGNING A PERMANENT
DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA:
THE SLEUK RITH INSTITUTE



OPEN TO PUBLIC EVERYDAY

October – December 2011
8 am – 7 pm
66 Sihanouk Blvd, Phnom Penh

Concept: Youk Chhang
Architect: Asasax

Sleuk Rith, dried leaves that Cambodian religious leaders and scholars have used for centuries, represents the beauty of knowledge and the power of human perseverance during periods of harsh rule.

Chor-Tea Sala Clergymen describe Chor-Tea Sala as the holy hall where villagers come to learn and celebrate the traditional ceremonies with the six holiness. The word "Chor" in Khmer means "six". Thus, "Chor" here represents the six holiness: holy body, holy sound, holy smell, holy taste, holy atmosphere and holy mind.

<p>Youk Chhang (b. 1946) Chairman of the Sleuk Rith Institute, Director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam), and a survivor of the Khmer Rouge's "killing fields." DC-Cam grew out of Yale University's Cambodian Genocide Program and became an independent Cambodian NGO in 1998 under the Chhang's leadership. Mr. Chhang trained the "Khmer Rouge" Tribunal based from the Institute of Comparative International Jurisprudence in Washington, DC in 2001. He was named one of Time magazine's "100 Asian Heroes" in 2002 and one of the "100 Most Influential People in the World" in 2007 for his steadfast support to Cambodia and democracy.</p> <p>STATEMENT: The Khmer Rouge killed many artists and intellectuals who introduced Cambodian culture, arts and way of life. But they failed to eliminate the activity of the Cambodian people because it is in our blood. We continue to sing today, including songs written by the Khmer Rouge.</p> <p>Exhibitions & Designs The Restoration to the Khmer Rouge Genocide: Arms and Structures and all the publications at DC-Cam.</p>	<p>Asasax (b. 1964) Graduate of School of Fine Arts, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Painter, Sculptor, Designer, Architect and Commissioner.</p> <p>STATEMENT: Color comes from light and feelings. People live in a world of natural and man-made colors. All surfaces of color are parts of building up from the world with pictures, sounds, and forms that enter into our feelings and affect us, leaving a historical sediment that remains with us. Angkor Color Studio are meant to be archives or openings in the wall which dissolve the confusion of the present and open the door to distant scenes of the past of Khmer culture. The Angkor Color Studio are based on the idea which shows the many faces of the faces of Cambodia, producing a sparkling surface of mixed colors which adds and enriches the heritage of Angkor. The act of building the wall of a temple is a metaphor for the continuous building of society. The spaces of my father, respect this process, and so each individual square stands as a single frame within the large prism. My best color works in blue based on the foundations of color necessary for human life. Without color, people "die".</p> <p>Exhibitions & Commissions King Borey Veth, Cambodia, Hotel Sofitel Cambodia, Grand Hotel, Elephant Bar, Hotel de Ville, Restaurant, Hotel de Ville, Sunway Hotel, Hanoi, Kampung Som, HI Ambassador of Malaysia, HI Ambassador of Japan, HI Ambassador of Indonesia, HI Ambassador of Germany, HI Ambassador of Russia.</p>
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APPENDIX

One Man's Mission to Open the History of the Khmer Rouge

PBS Newshour, June 22, 2011

http://www.pbs.org/newshour/updates/world/jan-june11/cambodia_06-22.html

Journalism student Jake Schoneker reported from Cambodia ahead of the trial.

BY JAKE SCHONEKER

When my co-producer Mark Oltmanns and I set off to Phnom Penh to shoot our story on ECCC Case 002, we planned to focus on victims of the KR time, on those civil parties and witnesses who would be brought to testify against the four leaders during the upcoming trial. But though listening to their stories was harrowing — a woman left without family and forced to marry a soldier, a man still imprisoned by the KR in hellish nightmares — it was the story of the students, and the impact of education, that made the deepest impression on us.

A central figure in the incorporation of that KR education to classrooms was Youk Chhang, the director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia, or DC-Cam. For over a decade, he's compiled hundreds of thousands of documents, photographs, and testimony about the KR — evidence that now is playing a key role in the trials of the KR cadre.

But what gets Chhang most excited is when he talks about Cambodian students and the textbook that he's helped incorporate into Cambodian classrooms.

Sitting in his cluttered office in Phnom Penh this past March, he told me a story that helps put the whole trial into perspective. It goes something like this:

Chhang had gone to a high school classroom in Phnom Penh, and brought along two survivors of the KR period to meet the students. First was Norng Chan Phal, a former child prisoner of the infamous Tuol Sleng prison, where thousands were tortured and killed. And second was Him Huy, a KR prison guard at Tuol Sleng who admitted to killing five people during his employ there.

Chhang began leading a lesson to the class, without telling them who the two men were. When the students started asking questions, he told them to ask the survivor or the prison guard in front of them.

"I said, 'Why don't you ask Him Huy? He's said he killed people, he's said he arrested people, and he admits he was head of the prison guards at Tuol Sleng,' Chhang told me. 'The whole class fell silent. Their eyes got big.'"

No one would make eye contact with Him Huy — they directed all their questions to Norng Chan Phal. They pretended like the former prison guard wasn't there. In Phnom Penh, most children come from families who were victims of the genocide — part of the KR doctrine was to eliminate educated city people and create a pure, agrarian society.

Finally, a boy with a backpack rose from his seat to ask a question -- about Him Huy, directed at Youk Chhang. He still couldn't bear to look at the prison guard. He slowly spoke.

"Him Huy joined the KR because he wanted power, right?"

As the boy sat down, all his classmates clapped and cheered him -- all except one girl in the back of the class. Sometime later, that girl had a question of her own for Chhang.

"Teacher, are all KR bad people?"

Chhang could sense that she was a child of the KR herself. Later, she told him that her father was a KR soldier. That night, the girl went home to her father and asked him another question, which she repeated back to Chhang the next school day.

"Daddy, did you kill people?"

Chhang asked the girl what the answer was.

"My father said, 'you can never understand.' That was it."

You can never understand. That seems to have been the mantra of survivors of that time, as a cold silence has clouded the country's discourse. Only a few years ago, that silence was helping to create a young demographic who had little knowledge or understanding of their own history and no confidence to question their elders. But the ECCC (which is prosecuting former members of the regime) has helped spark an education campaign that has brought light to those long shadowed corners of the Cambodian psyche, and armed a new generation of students with the confidence that they can create a better country than the one in which their parents lived.

"It took us nine years to convince the government to write a text book of 78 pages -- and finally, in 2007, they approved," Chhang told me. He said that DC-Cam has helped train 3,500 teachers across the country on the KR curriculum. From grade 9-12, students are required to study about the KR, and questions about those lessons are on the high school final exam.

After years of silence, there is now a platform for discussion.

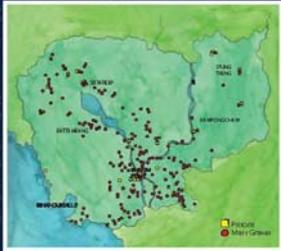
There still appear to be problems -- many of the 3,500 teachers who have been trained were themselves part of the KR, with their own prejudices and opinions about that history. And many students come to school with their own attitudes toward the past.

"If you go to Battambang or Banteay Meanchey (western provinces that were considered the KR stronghold for decades) you can assume that half of the students were children of the perpetrators," said Chhang. "Then you have students who were the children of the victims, who start to divide from their own friends who were children of perpetrators."

Cambodian schools — like Cambodian courts — have a long way to go. But where the Tribunal is having one of its biggest impacts is in providing an opportunity to create a

teaching moment for an entire generation by offering them a model of what the rule of law looks like. And giving them the ability to ask hard questions: to themselves, to their parents and elders, and eventually, to the civil society in which they live.

The Cheung Ek Genocidal Center: The Audio Tour of the Killing Fields



Location of Khmer Rouge prisons and killing fields in Democratic Kampuchea (now Cambodia)



Main routes of forced evacuation of cities and towns by Democratic Kampuchea

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The Cheung Ek Genocidal Center and Narrowcasters thank the following for their help in preparing this audio tour:

Madame Tith Kim, Mr Neang Say, Mr Suon Sovann
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Cambodian Living Arts (www.cambodianlivingarts.org)
Bophana Audiovisual Resource Center (www.bophana.org)
Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation (www.tpecambodia.org)
Documentation Center of Cambodia (www.dccam.org)

Cheung Ek is the most well known of over 300 killing fields throughout Cambodia. For further information about the Democratic Kampuchea regime, headed by Pol Pot, we encourage you to visit both our Museum here and the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum in Phnom Penh.

You may also want to visit the following websites:
Khmer Rouge Tribunal www.eccc.gov.kh/en/;
Yale University's Cambodian Genocide Program www.yale.edu/cgp/; and Cambodia Tribunal Monitor www.cambodiatribunal.org.

Cheung Ek Genocidal Center is located approx 15km southeast of the city, in Cheung Ek Commune Khan Dangkor, Phnom Penh www.cekillingfield.com

THE CHOUEUNG EK GENOCIDAL CENTER

AUDIO TOUR OF THE KILLING FIELDS



The audio tour ends at the Memorial Stupa where the remains of Cheung Ek's victims are reverently preserved.

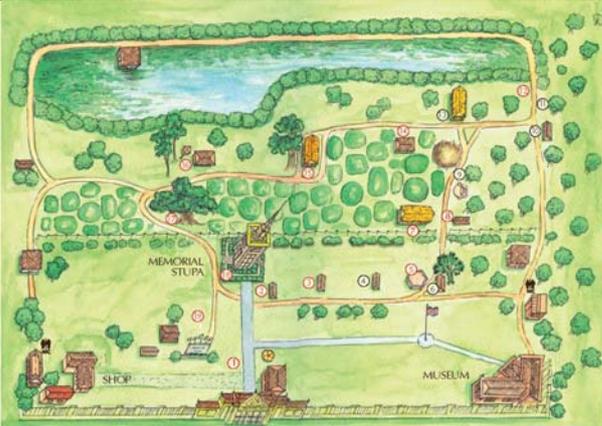
Audio Tour by Narrowcasters

AUDIO TOUR STOP LIST

For more information, please listen to the layers – 101, 201, etc. Red numbers are suggested stops for visitors with limited time.

- 1 Introduction and walk to Stop 2
- 101 Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge march into Phnom Penh, 17th April 1975
- 2 Sign: Truck Stop
- 201 Him Hap, Khmer Rouge Guard and Executioner
- 3 Sign: Dark and Gloomy Detention
- 301 Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge
- 4 Sign: The Executioners' Working Office
- 5 Former Chinese Ceremonial Kiosk
- 6 Sign: Chemical Substances Storage Room
- 7 Mats Crave: 450 Victims
- 8 Sign: Killing Tools Storage Room. How people were killed
- 9 Chinese Crave. Bones and Teeth Fragments
- 10 Longan Orchard. People worked to death by Angkar
- 11 Walk on path by lake: Music and Memories
- 111 'A Memory from Dukkers' by Him Sophy
- 12 Survivor Stories - may be heard anywhere at any time
- 121 Loss of an infant
- 122 Witness to a killing
- 123 Rape leads to shame
- 124 One man's story (125 - 129)
- 125 The first day, forced to leave home
- 126 In the village, his cousin killed in front of him
- 127 Anger, isolation, his mother's dream, hope
- 128 Arrested and beaten; saved by a stranger's sacrifice
- 129 Escapes to America, returns for revenge, healing
- 13 Mats Crave: 166 Victims Without Heads
- 14 Glass Box Victims' Clothing
- 141 The Khmer Rouge at the UN: Pol Pot's last years
- 15 The Killing Tree
- 151 Former Prison Director Duch at Cheung Ek: A Killer Confesses
- 16 Glass Box Victims' Bones and Teeth, Spirit House
- 17 The Magic Tree
- 18 Memorial Stupa
- 181 Design and Meaning of the Stupa
- 19 Farewell
- 191 'Oh Phnom Penh' instrumental
- 192 'Oh Phnom Penh' vocal

Please return your audio player to the tour desk near Stop 1.
Map by Graphic Roots, Phnom Penh



This is a memorial site. Please dress modestly, speak quietly, and do not smoke during your visit.

Player instructions: Please enter the stop number in your audio player. You may pause it and also rewind it to hear something over.

Visitors may wish to pay their respects at the Memorial Stupa at the beginning of their visit.

Audio Tour by Narrowcasters

Tuol Sleng daughters reconcile the past

Written by John Anthony

Wednesday, 14 September 2011 15:01



Photo by: John Anthony Huy Senghul (left) and Norng Chen Kinty stand in front of a photo of Norng Chen Kinty's father Norng Chanphal, seen on the left in the background photo.

Huy Senghul and Norng Chen Kinty's fathers were tormentor and victim, respectively, at the Khmer Rouge's infamous Tuol Sleng interrogation facility, but the two now work together, at times sharing a desk, to document the crimes of the genocidal regime.

Their fathers, former Tuol Sleng executioner Him Huy and child survivor Norng Chanphal, have since quite remarkably reconciled, and the children now work as researchers at the Documentation Centre of Cambodia, a key source of written evidence for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal.

Both daughters share a common goal: to search for the truth about those slain during the three years, eight months and 20 days that the Khmer Rouge ruled Cambodia.

Huy Senghul, 20, said yesterday when the girls first became friends she felt guilty for her father's involvement in the Khmer Rouge but then realised there was nothing to be ashamed of. "We don't care about the past; we care about the future," she said. "This is a sign of reconciliation, so we can both heal together."

Norng Chanphal's parents were both killed at Tuol Sleng. He was rescued from the facility by the Vietnamese days before Phnom Penh was liberated on January 7, 1979.

Him Huy, who was responsible for transporting prisoners at Tuol Sleng to the Choeung Ek killing fields and also lost a family member incarcerated at the interrogation facility, is now a farmer. Norng Kinty, 15, said she felt she had come about half way to achieving her aim of

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discovering the truth about the regime, since joining the centre in 2009. "So far I have found 50 percent of the truth through the documentation and the people who work here, and talking about it with my father," Norng Kimty said.

She and Norng Chanphal are both conducting research to verify deaths during the Khmer Rouge before adding them to DC Cam's Book of Memories.

One million of those names have so far been recorded and the pair expect to encounter at least another million.

