

កម្មវិធីឯកសារកម្ពុជា

DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Second Quarter Report: April-June 2013

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Kong Vireak (left), director of the National Museum of Cambodia, inspecting the heads of statues of Pandavas during restoration at the museum. The statues arrived in Cambodia on June 12, 2013 from the New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art and then, after two days of restoration, were transferred to Peace Palace of Council of Ministers on June 14, where they are now being temporarily displayed. *Photo by Nhean Socheat*

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ABBREVIATION

AMAN	Asian Muslim Action Network
API	Asian Public Intellectuals
CCHR	Cambodian Center for Human Rights
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CLC	Co-Lead Lawyer
CLPJ	Cambodia Law and Policy Journal
CMOH	Cham Muslim Oral History
CNC	Cambodian News Channel
CTM	Cambodia Tribunal Monitor's
DC-Cam	Documentation Center of Cambodia
DK	Democratic Kampuchea
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICJ	International Court of Justice
KR	Khmer Rouge
KRT	Khmer Rouge Tribunal
LCLs	Lead Co-Lawyers
MAIDS	Master of Arts for International Development Program
MCFA	Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts
ND	Network for Human Rights Documentation
OCIJ	Office of Co-Investigative Judges
OCP	Office of the Co-Prosecutors
PA	Promoting Accountability
PIR	Public Information Room
PVF	Public Village Forum
SC	Supreme Court Chamber
SRI	Sleuk Rith Institute
TC	Trial Chamber
TERRA	Towards Ecological Recovery and Regional Alliance (TERRA)
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USA	United States of America
VPA	Victim Participation Project
VSS	Victim Support Section
NPIC	National Polytechnic Institute of Cambodia
CJCC	Cambodia-Japan Cooperation Center
UNTAC	United Nation Transitional Authority in Cambodia
VOA	Voice of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

1. The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC): Activities and Events

A. Chronological summary about the activities of the ECCC

On April 2, the ECCC issued a press release stating that the Co-Prosecutors have submitted their investigation into the death of Ieng Sary on March 14, 2013 at the Khmer Soviet Friendship Hospital. The report was concluded that Ieng Sary's death was from natural causes.

On April 2, the ECCC Trial Chamber issued its Second Decision on Accused Nuon Chea's Fitness to Stand Trial. According to the decision, Nuon Chea is fit to stand trial. At the same time, the Trial Chamber denied the Defense request "to order additional mental and physical examinations of the Accused and to permit the participation of the Accused in the trial proceedings from the Detention Facility." The Trial Chamber also directed the Medical Unit and Detention Facility to implement the recommendation of the Medical Experts.

In a press statement issued by the OCP on June 6, Kaing Guek Eav alias Duch was transferred from the ECCC detention center to Kandal Provincial Prison to serve the remaining prison term.

On June 14, Sou Met, the former Khmer Rouge air force commander and suspect in the Khmer Rouge Tribunal Case 003, died of diabetes and high blood pressure in Battambang Province.

(<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/khmer-rouge-suspect-sou-met-dead-witnesses-report/1690436.html>)

On June 19, the ECCC's press statement says that the Australian government announced to contribute another AU\$ 3.25 million to the international component of the ECCC in order to deliver justice to the Cambodian people. To date, the Australia's financial assistance reaches AU\$ 23 million.

B. Legal Response

The Response Team received several requests from the ECCC Trial Chamber, Tribunal de Grande Instance de Paris in France, and the Office of Co-prosecution for documents from DC-Cam's archives.

Under the power delegated by the rogatory letters from the OCIJ, which has ordered investigators to conduct investigative action at DC-Cam in regards to Case 003 and 004, the investigators requested to extend the scope of the course of reading DC-Cam's PA interview transcripts to Koh Kong, Kampong Saom and Pursat provinces.

During the quarter, they reviewed a total of 5,975 interview transcripts conducted in Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Oddar Meanchey, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Takeo, Koh Kong, Kampong Saom, Kampot, Kampong Speu, Kandal, Siem Reap, Kratie, and Pursat provinces. Among these transcripts, they found 310 transcripts which were

potentially useful for Case 003 and 004. The Response Team provided 319 scanned files attached with 239 photos which equals to 12,575 pages.

In relation to the request from the TC, the Team provided documents which were used as reference in Philip Short's book. In response to their request the Team provided 45 files which equals to 1,013 pages.

Earlier in April, a group of four French judges, a prosecutor, and a clerk at the Tribunal de Grande Instance de Paris (the court in Paris) approached DC-Cam to conduct documentary investigation in a case concerning a former President of the Assembly during the Lon Nol regime who was allegedly killed by the Khmer Rouge. DC-Cam gave a presentation on how to use DC-Cam's databases (and how to search documents), to the team. The Response Team also assisted in conducting historical documentary research for the court in Paris. As a result, the Response Team was able to provide 41 files that numbered approximately 929 pages.

During this quarter, the team received one request from OCP's Case Manager to double check on one document in DC-Cam's archive. In addition, one researcher abroad asked for a copy of all primary documents relevant to the DK Minutes of the Standing Committee Meeting. In response, the team member allocated, scanned, and sent 56 files equal to 434 pages through emails to them. At the same time, the team member was also able to locate 158 documents for a Professor at Rutgers University. We provided 24 records of the document, which equated to 76 pages for a researcher abroad for her research about the comparison between the bombing in Cambodia and Pakistan.

C. Victim Participation (VPA)

DC-Cam has formalized collaboration with the civil party Lead Co-Lawyers (LCLs) on two judicial reparation projects for victims, which include A permanent exhibition on forced transfer and An additional chapter on forced transfer in the *Teacher's Guidebook: Teaching the History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* and Distribution of DC-Cam textbook *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*. DC-Cam and LCL are the sole designers of the project. DC-Cam is also the sole developer, and implementer of the projects and responsible for fundraising of the projects. LCLs, in consultation with Civil Party Lawyers, are solely responsible for filing the Final Claim for reparations before the ECCC.

VPA continued to work with a remote volunteer editor in the US on editing translated Victim Information Forms and survivor stories. So far, the team has completed editing 700 files of the forms. These edited translations continued to be entered into VPA's database.

This quarter, VPA recruited three part-time volunteers Yann Nikola, Cheng Srey Pich, and Chan Boracheat to assist with translation of Victim Information Forms and survivor stories. They will help count, review, and file the names of survivor interviews captured in digital format.

During the reporting period, two civil parties named Sar Sarin and Nou Hoan, whom VPA had helped filing civil party applications before the ECCC were called to testify before ECCC's

Trial Chamber. In March 2013, the civil party Lead Co-Lawyers had submitted requests for government's approval on a number of projects deemed to be reparation projects and non-judicial measures for victims. The requests were approved by the government on 11 June 2013. Although the government's approval did not include financial contribution, it shows government's keen support for this initiative and that the initiative could be immediately implemented when it has funding support. The approval includes:

1. Designation of May 20th as the National Day of Remembrance,
2. Incorporation of history of Democratic Kampuchea into the national school curriculum from Grade 7 to Grade 12 and into the foundation years of higher education institutions, and
3. The Government shall issue a separate directive to relevant government institutions and local authority with regards to the implementation of a number of reparation projects and non-judicial measures.

It should be noted that these projects and requests were made based on suggestions and requests from victims themselves, their lawyers and organizations in consultation with victims.

D. Fair Trial

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

Trial Observation Booklet

This quarter the project produced 2,000 copies of two monthly booklets (Issues 20 and 21) focusing on Forced Movements of the Population, hearing on the consequences of the Supreme Court's Chamber decision invalidating the severance order in case 002, Case of Noun Chea, hearing on placing document by Co-prosecutor about the role of accused during the Khmer Rouge regime. The team focused their report on witnesses who included: (1) Pin Yathai, an author of the book "Stay alive, My Son"; (2) Aung Ren, former officer responsible for district, sector committee and military; (3) Sor Vi, former Khmer Rouge messenger, soldier and guard; (4) Chhaom Se, a former head of O Kanseng security center; (5) Ros Suy, a former warehouse manager during the DK regime, (6) Chhuk Rin, a former Khmer Rouge commander in South-West zone in Kampot province, (7) Ung Chhat, a former Khmer Rouge soldier in Pursat province, (8) Sor Sarin, (9) Chuon Thy, a former Khmer Rouge soldier.

The booklets are now available in various school and university libraries as well as the national assembly and senate. This quarter, the booklet was distributed to Library of French Cultural Center as well as students and villagers through Genocide Education program. The online version of the booklet is available at:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/ECCC_Trial_Observation_Booklet.htm.

Observe Trial Proceedings

The team continued to observe the trial hearings at the ECCC on a daily basis. The team observed hearings on:

-Witness testimonies: (1) Francios Ponchaud, a catholic priest, living in Cambodia during 1965-1975; (2) Chuon Thy, a former Khmer Rouge soldier (3) Chhuok Rin, a former military commander in Phnom Vor, Kampot province; (4) Ung Chhatt, a former Khmer Rouge soldier in Pursat province; (5) Ros Suy, a former warehouse officer ; (6) Sar Sarin, a former educator for troupe performance and (7) Chhaom Se, a former head of O Kanseng security center Hearing on Trial Chamber Decision on Nuon Chea Fitness and Scope of Case 002, (8) Prom Sou, a former Khmer Rouge official who was based in northern Preah Vihear province; (9) Philippe Max JULLIAN-GAUFRES, requested as a character witness for Khieu Samphan; (10) Ieng Phan; (11) Lim Sat, a former Khmer Rouge soldier in Pursat province; (12) Chau Sohun, a character witness for Kheiu Samphan, (13) Sydney Schanberg, (14) Chhim Sotheara, (15) Leng Chheoung, and (16) Sim Hoa.

-Expert witnesses: Phillip Short, a British author, journalist, historian and photographer.

-Civil Parties: (1) Sou Sotheavy, (2) Aun Phally, (3) Saing Rath, (4) Yos Phal, (5) Chau Ny (he was called to provide the additional testimony about his uncle's death), (6) Sok Rear, (7) Bay Sophany, (8) Soeun Sovandy, (9) Seng Sivutha, (10) Nou Hoan.

-Hearing on Document about "Role of Accused under the Khmer Rouge Regime"

Presentations at Universities

- On April 4, Fair Trial team members participated in a presentation at the Police Academy of Cambodia on legal issues at the ECCC. Christopher Dearing, a legal advisor for the CLPJ which is part of the ongoing Witnessing Justice Project, led the floor attended by 130 police officer students. Chris started with two questions putting to the audiences with regards to the Definition of Justice and the Role of Police Officer. Then he continued with the history of the International Criminal Court and the different types of the international tribunals in post-conflict countries. He also explained to the audience the general structure of international law and its relevance to the Cambodian army, which is under the Law of peace. Following his explanation, one among the police students gave his remark saying that "Whatever mechanism used to bring reconciliation to the country, the most important thing is bring peace to the country". Chris agreed with the student and moved on to the history of the ECCC and the political issues behind the process. At the end of the session, Chris recommended that the police student should learn more about the international law as it is an important subject with regards to the police's role.
- On May 30, a team member Socheata Dy conducted a presentation at Phnom Penh International University (PPIU) along with CTM team. The presentation was about the development of Case 002 and briefly of Ieng Sary's death, Trial Chamber's decision on severance order of case 002, the accused's right to remain silence, and challenges facing the ECCC.
- On June 21, a project team member Cheytoath Lim gave a presentation to 150 students at Cambodian University for Specialties in Kampong Thom province. The

presentation was about the development of the court proceeding and which is focusing on:

1. The charges in Case 002
2. The Severance Order in Case 002
3. The proceedings in Case 002/01
4. The expectation to issue a verdict in Case 002/01
5. The obstacles of prolongation in proceedings

During the International Court of Justice (ICJ) hearing on the Temple of Preah Vihear Case between Cambodia and Thailand on the request of Cambodia to interpretation of the Judgment 1962, DC-Cam has screened the hearings to staff. In addition, the Fair Trial team member, Cheytoat, also gave a brief explanation on the definition of **Motif** and **Dispositif**, **the subjects of contestation at the ICJ**, of Judgment 1962. He also summarized Cambodia's arguments brought before the ICJ both.

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Index.htm

Dissemination of Information

During the reporting period, members of the project wrote six articles in Khmer on a number of topics that included weight and probative value of civil party testimony in support of the prosecution, severance in Case 002, justice process, and Khieu Samphan's seeking for release due to the slow proceedings. Two of the articles have been published in Reaksmei Kampuchea newspaper, which has a nationwide circulation. Please visit the link for the articles:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Khmer_Version.htm

The article published on Reaksmei Kampuchea newspaper is:

Lim Cheytoath, "Khieu Samphan to Remain in Detention Even Found Not Guilty in Case 002/01," Reaksmei Kampuchea, 28 June 2013.

CTM Analysis

The team has also translated CTM's analysis and expert commentary on legal proceedings. They translated legal five articles titled *Impact of Severance on Individual Civil Parties' Legal Status and Right to Reparations*, *The Temple Case: Thailand and Cambodia at the ICJ*, *Trial Chamber Case 002 Severance Decision Uphold Status Quo*, *Edit the translation on Trial Chamber Case 002 Severance Decision Uphold Status Quo*, *Accused Khieu Samphan Denied Bail and a Separate Trial*, *Decision on Case 004: Suspect's Right to Counsel*. The translation had been published on the Cambodia Tribunal Monitor's (www.cambodiatribunal.org) website and in the Reaksmei Kampuchea newspaper.

Meeting with President of Kandal Provincial Court

On June 17, Fair Trial's project members along with 12 summer legal interns attended the meeting with Mr. In Van Vibol, president of Kandal provincial court. During the meeting, the president briefly introduced the court's background and its challenges to the team. Kandal provincial court is considered one of the four model courts in Cambodia by the Cambodian government. However, he continued that the court right now is trying its best to ensure that people would satisfy with its work and have more trust to the court's independence. He then provided an opportunity for Q&A session for the participants who wished to ask him

any question about the court. The participants asked him questions in regards to the court's work, legacy of ECCC and its benefit to the domestic court in the future. The President finally informed that this year both civil and criminal cases in Kandal provincial court are decreasing comparing to previous years.

E. Witnessing Justice: The Cambodia Law and Policy Journal (CLPJ)

As part of its ongoing Witnessing Justice Project, DC-Cam launched activities in preparation for the publication of the CLPJ as well as activities to promote legal scholarship in Cambodia. The mission of the CLPJ is to promote critical legal scholarship on issues pending before the ECCC as well as other urgent legal, social, and development issues facing Cambodia and the Southeast Asian region.

This quarter, CLPJ was modifying its website (www.cambodialpj.org) and continued to work with CLPJ's remote associates. The website was finally up for running in June, although there remained some aspects of the website that needed further developed. The associate worked on writing up articles for the Journal's website and on the layout/interface of the website. The recruited legal associate assisted in managing online journal, legal education program and social media for CLPJ website. The team took photos at the National Library for the CLPJ website.

DC-Cam's legal adviser Christopher Dearing put up three free online courses on: 1) Legal Writing Clinic, 2) Contract, and 3) Genocide Education on the website of Blackboard. He had presented these online courses to staff and had invited a number of students to take them. The target groups of these online courses would be enlarged to include legal practitioners and associates at various law firms in Cambodia in addition to students and teachers at various law schools and universities.

For a period of six weeks, starting from June 29, the CLPJ's Legal Education Program will conduct training sessions on English legal writing (from 10:00-11:30AM) and contract writing (from 12:00-13:30PM) for law students and lawyers. The sessions will be held on Saturdays. There were 16 students accepted to the English legal writing session and 11 students accepted to contract writing program.

2. Documentation

A. Cataloging and Database Management

To assist ECCC, researchers, and the general public in searching for documents relevant to the KR era, DC-Cam's documentation team continued editing the spelling in Khmer and English on hard copies and keying the edited D and L documents. The team arranged six albums of film for *Searching for the Truth* magazine and *Observation* booklets and continued scanning and arranging digital files of the news clips files. (Please refer to the table below for detailed figures).

DC-Cam holds five categories of documents which include 1) paper document, 2) physical document, 3) photograph, 4) interview, and 5) film. This quarter during his visit to Australia, DC-Cam's Director made contact with Monash University's Library to request an access to

materials in the University archival collections. On May 28, DC-Cam made a formal written request to Matheson Library of Monash University for a permission to access and reproduce selected archival collections. The request made to the Library was to specifically access and reproduce:

1. Prince Norodom Sihanouk Archival Collection; and
2. Professor David Chandler's non-S-21 Archival Collection.

In their response to DC-Cam's request in a letter dated June 24, the Library expressed their support for the proposal and offered to facilitate the digitization of selected items from the requested archival collections on the condition that the reproduced parts of collection would be digitized and form part of the Library's repository. DC-Cam's staff will work with the Library staff to identify items to be digitalized and made available to public access.

In early June, DC-Cam received a diary of a Khmer Rouge victim, Poch Yuonly, from his daughter Poch Viseith Neary. Neary decided to donate the diary to DC-Cam to preserve in its archives. The author who was a school inspector of the Ministry of Education living in Kampong Chhnang wrote the diary from 1975 toward his death around mid of 1976. The yellow-paper diary was about 100 pages, covered with a printed image of the author. The diary holds the account of the author and describes a tragic story of his family through the DK regime. It describes the evacuation of Kampong Chhnang and how his family was suffering from the hot weather and the lacks of food. According to Neary, her father wrote the diary before he was taken away to a prison in August 1976 and was executed a few months after that. The story was featured in both The Cambodia Daily and The Phnom Penh Post newspaper (See Appendix for the news articles).

On June 12, Mr. Ung Veng Eang whose father named Ung Pech was one of survivors from former KR detention and interrogation center S-21 donated to DC-Cam a German Rolleiflex camera from 1930s-40s which was used to take photographs of S-21 victims. Mr. Ung Veng Eang was the only child among five children who survived the regime. After his father became the first director of Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, Mr. Ung Pech used the camera to document the crimes committed by the KR at the former prison. The camera was then kept with Veng Eang after his father went abroad to receive heart surgery. He had kept the camera in the box since then. It could no longer be used for taking pictures as there was no film suitable to the camera. The donor decided to donate the camera to DC-Cam after seeing former KR photographer Nhem En was being interviewed on TV. He said he wanted to find out history of the camera. (See Appendix for news articles).

Also in June, DC-Cam published public statement on its website, *Searching for the Truth* magazine, and local Khmer newspaper to appeal for donation of archives relating to the KR and UNTAC periods. The public statement also reached out to all countries with representation at the United Nations. A detail of the appeal letter can be found at:

http://d.dccam.org/Archives/DCCAM_Appeals_for_the_Release_of_Archives.htm (Please see Appendix for the appeal publication in local Khmer newspaper Reaksmei Kampuchea).

Activities	Numbers of Records	From
Keying	588 records	D43532– D43729, D43461–D43615, and D43730 - D43780

Filling worksheet	608 records	D44200 –D44808
Editing English spelling on hard copy	1,752 records	L02441 – L02567, L03573 – L04175, L07289 –L08315
Key the edited Khmer and English documents	2,831 records	D23961–D24632, L00001–L00630, L00957 –L01600, and L05181– L05720
Scanning	2,117 records 109 records 68 records 1 record	I Collection: I01696 – I03912 contained 19,285 pages PA transcripts: 3493 pages D, L, and J collection: 534 pages D61107 (confession of Khim En) from Tuol Sleng Document: 285 pages
Listing documents	194 records	D44184 -D44378
Arranging films	6 albums	Magazine <i>Searching for the Truth</i> (Khmer): Issue 157 – 158 Magazine <i>Searching for the Truth</i> (English): 4 th Quarter 2013 <i>Observation</i> booklet: Issue 16 -18
Arranging digital news clip files	5,913 records	

B. Khmer Rouge History Classroom at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum

DC-Cam has reached out to Cambodians and foreign visitors through the KR History Classroom at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. In the first quarter, DC-Cam engaged with Cambodian and international visitors who visited the museum through discussions on the history of DK. Activities of the classroom usually include the following: the class devotes its first section, which lasts about ten minutes, to introducing and screening video footage. DC-Cam lecturers then lead presentations and discussions on various topics, such as the S-21 Prison, DK security system, S-21 survivors' stories, Duch, his crimes and trial, Cambodia before and during the KR regime, the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia, KR seat at the UN, and the reconciliation process in Cambodia. Participants expressed interest in learning about the history of the regime, the integration of KR in the mainstream society, local perspectives on the reconciliation process in Cambodia, and the integration of KR history into the education system.

During one of the classroom sessions, the lecturer from DC-Cam was approached by an Australian participant, asking if he knew something about Prince Chantaraingsey, a popular Khmer Republic military commander. He said he had made friend with the Prince, who saved his life from the KR soldiers in around 1973 somewhere in Kampong Speu province. The participant was Spencer Dale. Even at that turbulent and difficult period and in the

forest, he said the Prince managed to give him cheese, butter and bread. He told the lecturer that he has worked for many years to find out the information about how and where the Prince was killed. Link to his story: <http://www.daleofcambodia.com/>

This quarter the classroom received several groups of visitors who visited Tuol Sleng museum as a part of their study tour program including groups of high school students from the United States.

Month	Number of Visitors	Origin	Occupation
April	255	Cambodians from different provinces, foreign visitors from Malaysia, Germany, China, Sweden, Australia, UK, France, America, Japan, Belgium, Denmark, Korea, Ireland, Spain, Canada, South Africa, Singapore, Finland, Hong Kong, News Zealand, Australia, and Japan.	Students, villagers, monks, tourist, reporters, professors.
May	203		
June	156		
Total	614		

Selected comments from class participants:

Words cannot express the sadness I feel. My heart goes out to the Cambodian people. May we never forget this place. To a brighter future.
 – Barry Wadden, Ireland

Thank you. The Talk was very educational and made me appreciate what happened here only a short time ago. It is good that the younger generation is being taught about this within the curriculum. The talk was well delivered. Polite and willing to answer questions. Thanks.
 --Steph & Jodie Mane, UK

Firstly I hope the people on trial are prosecuted soon. I've read that some people believe the people who were killed here will not rest as they didn't have a burial. Once justice is achieved I hope it brings some peace/relief for the people affected. It's very educational and truly shows what went on and what it was like here. I found it hard to ask a question. therefore I am very glad the teacher spoke about it in more detail for me to understand. Thank you.
 – Freya, UK

Very informative, despite the fact that there was no electricity, our instructor was interesting and provided a ton of information not available elsewhere as well as personal insight.
 – Jamie, Canada

The work of the DCC[am] should be highly commended their publications and distribution of the curriculum on the history of Democratic Kampuchea is carefully balanced construction of history that will hopefully continue to educate foreigner and Cambodian

alike. Despite being vulnerable to view the documentary I have learned a lot from the documents and presenter with particular interest in the current Cambodian. Cheers.

–Ellen, Australia

What an incredible history lesson. Thank you for educating all the people visiting your country as well as the younger population of Cambodia. May we never forget what we are capable of. May we learn from history.

–Wilma Holgerson, USA.

It is very important that you keep telling about the horrible past to avoid anything like that to happen again. Thank you for your time and valuable information. I like your present country very much.

–Suen, Denmark

I came back for a 2nd day to join the class, and am very glad that I did it. The "teacher" is very well informed and answered all my questions. Very informative to learn how the Cambodians are trying to make sure that this horrible and inhuman period is never forgotten and that we all should learn from the past.

–Chrisna, Netherlands

I found the Q&A session really interesting and informative. It was a great opportunity to find out more about the political background of the country leading up to and during the Khmer Rouge rule, and also to find out what happened to the senior leader of the regime. These sessions, are a great idea as they help to educate foreigner and Cambodians alike about what really happened in Cambodia in this period.

--Laura Piecece, England

Some questions received from the class participants:

- 1) Do we have a tribunal for the crime committed during the DK regime?
- 2) How many KR senior leaders were arrested and put on trials today?
- 3) What is the next step for the ECCC after hearing the second case?
- 4) Did the Khmer Rouge use all buildings at S-21 to torture, investigate, interrogate, and kill people?
- 5) What is happening to the chief of S-21?
- 6) Why did it take so long to establish the KRT?
- 7) Where did the Khmer Rouge come from?
- 8) Were there victims escaped during KR regime?
- 9) How many prisons were there during KR regime?
- 10) Do we still have the Khmer Rouge across the country?
- 11) How many floors were there in each building and how did the KR use them?

High Official Tour at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum

On May 7, Savina Sirik provided a tour to two people from the Security Mission of Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum.

On May 8, DC-Cam's Director Youk Chhang and Savina Sirik provided a tour to Ambassador of Israel, Mr. Simon Roded and his spouse, at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum.

On May 30, DC-Cam's Director Youk Chhang provided a tour to former U.S. President's daughter Chelsea Clinton and her team at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum.

Other Activities

The team has reprinted the photos of exhibition entitled "Senior Khmer Rouge Leaders" as the old photos were damaged and the color was faded away. The team has also reprinted captions for DC-Cam's exhibition at Building D entitled "Justice and Responsibility" for the color and script were no longer viewable.

The museum team is working with Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum to install a memorial about S-21 Child Survivors. The photo shows Cambodian soldiers coming to rescue S-21 child survivors in 1979. The memorial is established through collaboration between DC-Cam and Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum.

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 DK regime. In particular the project aims to shed light on the roles and activities of the lower-level personnel who were charged with implementing the policies and directives of the Communist Party of Kampuchea. The project also serves a crucial truth-telling function. Most Cambodian survivors have never seen or met the senior officials on trial at the ECCC. In the absence of a formal truth commission most 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.

PA Database

This quarter the PA team continued to review, summarize, and analyze interviews transcripts for the Anlong Veng book project. In total the team summarized 14 interview transcripts, entered 160 interview summaries into the database, and translated 55 summaries from Khmer to English.

Transcription

This quarter the PA team transcribed 25 interview records from Koh Ker village, Preah Vihear province and reviewed the spellings of transcripts from Anlong Veng. The team continued to digitize 305 tapes of PA interviews from Kampong Speu and Battambang province into MP3.

Field Research

Four members of PA project conducted phone interviews with nineteen former KR soldiers in Pursat, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Oddar Meanchey provinces. The team interviewed them for their opinions about the Preah Vihear temple dispute during the course of oral submission at the International Court of Justice in the Hague, Netherlands, which took place from April 15 to 20.

The PA team also searched for the KR soldiers who occupied and stationed the area near the French Embassy in Phnom Penh when the KR took over the city on April 17, 1975. As the

result, the team found 7 soldiers from PA's interview transcripts. Those soldiers were from the KR Division 310 and 450 and they talked about high ranking officers in the Khmer Republic's government including Long Boret, Prince Sirik Matak and other people who were stuck in the French Embassy's compound when the KR arrived in Phnom Penh. PA team leader Dany Long has also conducted research on former KR office K-17 at Boeng Trabek.

PA's team leader Dany Long wrote an article in English about Sou Met's recent death. Sou Met was a former Secretary of Air Force during the DK period. He was one of the suspects in Case 003 at the ECCC (See Appendix for his article).

Field Trip

From May 12-18, Dany Long and Vannak Sok conducted a field trip to Koh Ker village, Srayang commune, Koulén district, Preah Vihear province. The team interviewed 26 villagers (5 females) in Koh Ker and Rumchek villages.

Dany Long joined a field trip with Genocide Education Team to Malai district, Banteay Meanchey province to meet with Phy Phuon alias Cheam who was a personal bodyguard of Ieng Sary, Pol Pot; and Nuon Chea, for additional information on a story relating to Prince Sihanouk's monkey. Cheam was a person who was responsible for taking care of Prince Sihanouk's monkey that went missing during the prince's visit to the KR liberated Zone in 1973.

Example of PA Interview Summaries

Prim Chin, male, 68 years old and lives in Koh Ker village, Srayang commune, Koulén district, Preah Vihear province

Chin's wife's name is Chhem Lo. They have three children.

Chin was born in Koh Ker village, Srayang commune, Koulén district, Preah Vihear province. Chin said that Koh Ker village was within Siem Reap province before Prince Sihanouk created a new province called as "Preah Vihear". Chin's father's name is Proem and his mother's is Sa Sim. Chin did not go to school when he was young because there was no school in his village. Chin added that there was a Buddhist pagoda near the temple which was abandoned before the KR regime. Chin did not know when the temple was built but remembers seeing it when he was growing up. He and his father used to work for the French helping clean and put the sculptures in order. The French took pictures of the sculptures and then took them to their country. After that event the villagers pulled some of the sculptures into a pond because they worried that the French would take all of them to their country.

After the KR came to power in 1975, Chin served as a militia in Koh Ker village. Chin's duty was to spy on people and report those who said something bad. He spied particularly on new people who were evacuated to live in Koh Ker village. He knew that the KR forced people to work hard in rice fields and were given insufficient food. Chin confessed that he used to tie new people up but he never killed anyone during the regime. Khom was the chief of the militia unit. Chin said that if anyone refused to obey a KR order, he would be killed. The temple was abandoned during the KR.

After the KR collapsed in 1979, Chin returned and lived with his family. At that time the Vietnamese were in Koh Ker village; they arrested and tortured some villagers, accusing them of being connected to the KR. So, some villagers followed the KR to Dangrek Mountain and lived with Ta Mok. Others fled to live in Svay Leu district, Siem Reap province.

In 1986 the villagers returned to Koh Ker village. However, the villagers fled again when the KR fought against the State of Kampuchea. The villager returned to their homes once again before first general election in 1993. However, they fled from the village again when the Cambodian government, in particular Nhoek Bunchhay's soldiers, operated in the Koh Ker temple area. The villagers returned and lived permanently in Koh Ker village after the KR integrated with the government in 1998.

Dim Doeun, male, 51 years old, lives in Koh Ker village, Srayang commune, Koulén district, Preah Vihear province

Doeun's wife's name is Hiep Phoeu. Doeun has 4 children.

Doeun was born in Koh Ker village and is not sure whether Koh Ker village was in Kampong Thom or Siem Reap province. Some old villagers told him that the village was in Kampong Thom province, but others said the village was in Siem Reap province before the Preah Vihear province was created by Prince Shihanouk.

Doeun's father is Tum Dim and his mother is Pheng Boeng. He has 6 siblings. Three of them died during the civil war between 1979 and 1998. Doeun did not go to school when he was young because there was no school building in his village. However, Doeun studied to grade 3 after the KR collapsed in 1979. Doeun can read and write in basic Khmer Language.

Doeun does not know much about the coup detat in 1970. He does know a little about the civil war and the US bombing near Koh Ker village during 1972-73.

After their victory in 1975, the KR collected all private property from people in Koh Ker village. The villagers had to have meals together in a communal hall. The KR forced Doeun to live separately from his parents. He was in a mobile brigade unit and was forced to work in rice fields and to carry earth. The KR gave thin rice porridge only two times per day (lunch and dinner). Many people died because of overwork and starvation. Than was the chief of Koulén district at that time,

The KR abandoned the temple of Koh Ker, and villagers rarely entered it during the regime because they had to work from early morning to midnight.

Soon after the Vietnamese entered Koh Ker village, Doeun and other villagers returned to live with their families and work in the rice fields. The Vietnamese occupied the temple and the village. The villagers lived in fear because the Vietnamese often accused people of spying for the KR or working with them. Those accused were arrested and imprisoned. Doeun's father was accused as the KR spy, arrested by the Vietnamese, and died in prison. Because of this constant threat by the Vietnamese, many villagers decided to join the KR and followed

the Ta Mok to Dangrek Mountain. Others fled to Svay Leu district, Siem Reap province.

In 1986, the villagers returned to Koh Ker village because the Vietnamese seemed to become less oppressive. However, the Villagers fled from the village again in 1988 because of the fighting between the KR and the state of Kampuchea soldiers. They did not return until the first general election in 1993 but fled again when the Cambodian government, in particular Nhoek Bunchhay's soldiers, operated in the Koh Ker temple area. Many sculptures were looted from the temple by smugglers shortly before and during the time that those government soldiers operated in the area. Finally, the villagers returned and lived permanently in Koh Ker village after the KR integrated with the government in 1999.

Today, the villagers are not happy with Apsara authority which is in charge of the Koh Ker area because they are banned from continuing to clean their farms, cut down forests and build any new houses in the area.

3. Public Education and Outreach

A. Genocide Education

DC-Cam's Genocide Education Project seeks to disseminate the history of DK amongst Cambodian students. The first phase involved the writing of a textbook about the KR titled *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*. The Center has since trained over 3000 history teachers on how to teach material on the KR in an effective and objective manner.

Through a partnership with DC-Cam, the Cambodian Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports has mandated that all Cambodian high schools and institutions of higher learning implement and teach DK history. The mandate also prescribes that all secondary-level history teachers attend one Teacher Training Seminar on DK History and Methodology in order to obtain the required certification to teach DK history. National and provincial teacher trainings were held in 2009, and a commune-level training program began in 2010. The team and the Ministry also launched the first training for university lecturers, police and army officers.

Inauguration of Genocide Education Memorial and Textbook Distribution

On May 10, the Center inaugurated the anti-genocide memorial slogan and distributed *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* textbooks at Malai high school, Banteay Meanchey province. The event was presided over by Her Excellency Ton Sa-Im, Undersecretary of State of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. There were approximately **435** participants including officials from the Ministry, DC-Cam, the local teachers, and students. At the end of the inauguration, there was a question-answer session which allowed students to interact with the textbook author, Khamboly Dy, about the Khmer Rouge history. Some questions from the students are as follow: 1. why did not Cambodian appeal to the United Nations? 2. Why did KR purify people? 3. Why did KR allow women working equally like men? At the end of the program, DC-Cam staffs and teachers distributed of DC-Cam's publications, the KR history textbook, Trial Observation booklet, Case 002 booklet, and Genocide Education Slogan poster, to mark conclusion.

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Report_Inauguration_of_Genocide_Education_Memorial_May_10_2013_Malai_High_School.pdf

Genocide Education Training for Army Officers and Students

On June 6, Genocide Education project held a one-day session on DK history and a discussion of Law of War with 250 army officers and students at the Army Institute, Kampong Speu province. This session marked the third training session at the Army Institute. The teaching of DK history has been an important step in enabling army students to engage in discussion of the events. Despite USAID's mission in supporting only programs relevant to civilians, DC-Cam brought forward this activity to expand its Genocide Education to reach out to the military sector in Cambodia. This program brings in national and international experts with varied expertise to speak about various aspects of the DK regime. Students learn about the roles of security forces in DK ideology, the historical context and impact of the KR regime and practice critical analysis of the history and impact of the KR regime.

The training is an entire day of lectures and activities, including group activities and question and answer sessions. This training represents a significant time commitment by the students and officers. One student described the training as important because it helps him to gain more understanding and insight into crimes committed by the brutal regime and that the training is valuable because the history of DK is limited in school. For details of the event, please visit this link:

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

B. Witnessing Justice: Public Village Forum (PVF)

ECCC's Visits

Under the umbrella of DC-Cam's Witnessing Justice Project, the PVF program invited **49** people, **15** of whom were women, to Phnom Penh to observe the ECCC's court proceedings from April 28-30 and June 3-5. The participants were members of Kuoy and Tumpuon ethnic minority groups from Preah Vihear and Ratanakiri; and former KR members from Oddar Meanchey. Prior to their observations of the trial proceedings at the ECCC, the villagers were interviewed for their experiences during the DK regime and the loss of their family members and relatives to the regime. After attending the trial session, the participants stated that they learned new information from witness testimony as the witness talked about the KR leaders, his involvement with the KR revolution, and his roles as a trainer for security unit during the DK regime. They believed that the witness provided important facts about the senior KR leaders' activities and that the witnesses were truthful in their statements about starvation. The participants also had the opportunity to hear the responses from two KR leaders, Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea, currently on trial to testimonies of civil parties and expressed their personal view on the responses. In these visits, villagers were also taken to visit former KR prison S-21 to reflect their experiences through the KR regime.

DC-Cam team managed to conduct short interviews with about 10 participants on their reactions to the proceedings at the ECCC and KR leaders' responses to the civil parties'

testimonies. Generally participants were unsatisfied that the KR leaders denied their acknowledgement and responsibility for starvation and execution of civilians during the DK regime. The participants deferred to the court judgment and wished to see these leaders punished based on their roles and responsibilities during the DK regime. For details of the visits please go to full reports, available at:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/ECCC_A_Model_to_Help_Ensure_that_the_Rule_of_Law_Prevails.pdf

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Forthcoming_Judgment_Nears_Can_People_Forgive.pdf

Photos are available at:

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

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Forthcoming_Judgment_Nears--Can_People_Forgive/index.html

PVF with Kavet Ethnic Minority and Community Members in Strung Treng and Kampong Speu Provinces

On April 3-5, PVF reached out to the Kavet community in the Santepheap commune to examine how different ethnic minority groups have conveyed the history of DK to their children and whether they are informed of the ongoing legal proceedings of the ECCC. Kavet people mostly live in the commune of Siem Pang district in Stung Treng province. In addition to the forums, subsequent interviews were conducted with Kavet people to trace their origin and background throughout the socio-political turbulence of the past. The interviews covered their partial role in war and the KR revolution, and explored the extent to which Kavet people suffered as individuals or as a community. The team also recorded each respondent's perspectives of how they perceived education and how it contributed to the growth of their ethnic group. For details please go to the field report below:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Kavet_People--The_Struggle_and_Rehabilitation.pdf

On June 24-26, the PVF engaged with discussion on DK history and trial proceedings at the ECCC among local leaders, villagers, and youth, in Trapeang Cho commune, Kampong Speu province. The Forum attempted to engage students and youths in a face-to-face meeting with their villagers as part of its overall goal to promote mutual understanding and peaceful coexistence. The forums were organized in a form of group discussions. Students are divided into four groups with participation of elder villagers to discuss their personal accounts during the KR regime and the ongoing KR tribunal. Their discussion focused on DK period covered Pea Veang dam construction that involved thousands of people, execution in the District 29 (now Oral district, the insufficient food ration, and the total prohibition of religions such as Buddhism and Islam. The team conducted interview with 7 forum attendees including students and villagers for their perspectives toward the forum and how

they think the forum benefit them. Full report and the photos from the event are available at:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in_Sante_pheap_Commune_Siem-Pang_District_Stung-Treng_Province/index.html

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

Note: All reports of these activities were posted on CTM website to expand its dissemination to larger audiences.

C. Cham Muslim Oral History (CMOH)

International Conference

The Cham Oral History team leader attended an expert group meeting on Access to Justice for Muslim Women in Conflict areas in Southeast Asia, in Bali from May 2-3, 2013. This meeting was organized by Asian Muslim Action Network (AMAN) Indonesia in collaboration with United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) under Regional Programme on Improving Women's Human Rights in Southeast Asia with support of Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The purpose of the meeting was to empower women's role in seeking peace and justice and advocate their leadership role in these arenas.

Attended by approximately 30 women from Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Burma, and Cambodia, the meeting was organized into five main sessions. Farina So spoke in two sessions. The first session was about understanding country contexts for Muslim women in conflict areas of Southeast Asia and the second session on Access to Justice for survivors of sexual violence and other forms of violence against women in conflict contexts: success stories and obstacles. Both sessions were followed by discussion and questions.

Farina So also attended the 6th Annual Muslim World Conference on May 22-23. The conference was organized by ASEAN Muslim Research Organization Network (AMRON) and the Centre for Muslim World Policies, Chulalongkorn University's Faculty of Economics and supported by Thailand Research Fund (TRF). Approximately 300 people participated in the conference. Farina So was also included as member of AMRON during the conference.

Research and Documentation

In collaboration with Asian Public Intellectuals (API) fellowship, Farina So conducted 10 more interviews with Cham Muslims in Ban Krua of Bangkok, Klong Khoo Cham of Ayuthaya province, and Ban Nam Chiao of Trat province during this quarter. On June 16 Fadil, member of the Cham community and caretaker of old photos, donated about 120 photos of Cham in Ban Nam Chiao during 1970s to Documentation Center of Cambodia for exhibition and documentation.

D. Public Information Room (PIR)

Activities in Phnom Penh

This quarter the PIR received **300** individual visitors and groups who read documents, requested books and magazines, watched films, interviewed staff members, conducted research for school, toured the center, and provided and sought information about missing family members. We provided 160 magazines (Khmer and English issue), 85 copies of the DK History books, 70 copies of DC-Cam outreach booklet *Genocide: The Importance of Case 002*, and 80 copies of KRT Observation booklets.

Library Services

The PIR received **126** visitors who came to conduct research, read and request books as well as documents about the KR period. A Japanese researcher, Reiko Okawa, conducted research for her PhD thesis about Cham Muslim under the Khmer Rouge. Also, another Japanese visitor from RUPP named Kaizvka Noriko conducted research at the PIR room for her PhD thesis about Education under Khmer Rouge.

A visitor from Northwestern Law School, Christine Evans, comes to do a research about the memorial site construction.

A British visitor from University of Kent named Bennett Caroline spent about 3 weeks doing her PhD research under the topic Mass Grave in Cambodia. She actually requested different types of document both Khmer and English since she has her own translator who often came along with her. The document she has requested including mass grave report from DC-Cam's Mapping project and other documents

On May 6th, 2013 a British visitor from Haknuman Film named Lan Master came to PIR and requested an audio Khmer Rouge song titled "We the youth are committed to follow revolutionary Kampuchea".

A history professor from Texas Tech University came along with his research assistant from RUPP to PIR to read documents relating to Lon Nol regime and to use some other publications for his research under the topic of Lon Nol and American invasion.

Public Information Office

PIR received visitors including students, journalists, interns, tourists, and researchers who wanted to learn about DC-Cam's work and activities, requested assistance and information relevant to the KR period.

In April, PIR received 19 visitors including students, journalists, and researchers who wanted to learn about DC-Cam's work, its twin objectives Memory and Justice, and get information relevant to Khmer Rouge regime.

In May, PIR received two groups of visitors who came to learn about DC-Cam's work and also learn the KR history through the lecture from DC-Cam staff. The first group comprises of 14 members from Trinity College Hartford, U.S.A. Lectured by Khamboly Dy, there was a

long discussion including questions and answer about how the DK history textbook was officially included into the teaching curriculum for Secondary school students by Cambodian government, the reflection of DC-Cam on the long lasting process of ECCC, and many other questions relevant to DC-Cam work. After the long and impressive lecture, we showed them DC-Cam's documentary film titled "A River Changes Course"

The second group consisted of 15 members. After a short welcoming and introduction to the PIR room, the visitors were screened the film *A River Changes Course*. Following the screening, there was a discussion between DC-Cam's director and the group.

On June 24, a professor from the Center for Cold War international History Studies, East China Normal University named Li Danhui came with his two colleagues to request for documents relating to the foreign relation between KR and other countries. The purpose of his request is to collect all documents relating to the cold war in Asian country for a PhD research and to store in the library.

On June 25, two groups of high school students from the University of Hawaii (14 students) and Small World Tourganak Tour (40 students) came to PIR to learn about the KR history and DC-Cam's work. Khamboly Dy, gave lecture to the groups, followed by question and answer session. During the lecture, he briefed about the history of DC-Cam, some key projects such as the Genocide Education project. There was a long discussion about challenges of how to include the textbook into school curriculum in Cambodia as well as how to conducted quality control at local secondary school.

The PIR has revised the regulations for public access to DC-Cam's archives as the following:

Regulations of the Public Information Room (PIR)

All researchers to the PIR of the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) must abide by the regulations set below:

1. On first arrival, researchers must fill out a research application available at reception.
2. We try to respond to your requests as promptly as possible. However it can be up to a few days during busy period.
3. The PIR is open on weekdays from 8-12 pm and 2-5 pm. weekdays. We are close during the weekends and public holidays.
4. The PIR holds no responsibility for lost or damaged belongings.
5. Mobile phones must be turned off.
6. Recording devices are not allowed in the PIR.
7. We appreciate your cooperation in keeping the reading room quiet.
8. Smoking, drinking and eating are strictly prohibited.
9. Researchers should make a list of the catalogue numbers of requested documents and present it to our staff for access. The catalogue is accessible online at: <http://d.dccam.org/Database/Index1.htm>
10. DC-Cam reserves the right to limit the number of documents requested at a given time.
11. Making note on requested documents is not allowed.

12. Researchers are allowed to make photocopy up to 20 pages of documents.
13. Researchers are encouraged to seek most relevant documents and read within the PIR.
14. Upon reading please leave requested documents on the desk for collection by DC-Cam staff.
15. For further information, please contact Dr. Kok-Thay ENG at:
Email: truthkokthay@dccam.org
Tel: 012-955858

Requests to watch DC-Cam films

This quarter, a total of **81** visitors, researchers, and students requested to watch DC-Cam's documentary film at PIR office, most of them requested to watch DC-Cam's new documentary film *A River Changes Course*.

Month	Number of Visitors	Selected Visitors to the PIR in the Fourth Quarter	Occupation
April	118	Schools: Panhasastra University of Cambodia, Royal University of Phnom Penh, Royal University of Law and Economics, National University of Management, Trinity College Hartford, University of Kent, University of Amsterdam, Marquette University. Media: Phnom Penh Post, The Cambodia Daily, Cambodian News Channel (CNC), NGOs: Oxfam, Oikocredit, Thai Volunteer Service Foundation, GIZ, SDC. Government: ECCC, USAID. Others:	Students, villagers, researchers, reporters, professors, business professionals.
May	89		
June	93		
Total	300		

E. Film *A River Changes Course (Kbang Tik Tonle)*

The film with its title in Khmer *Kbang Tik Tonle* refers to the importance of water in Cambodians' lives. It means that if one holds a scoop of water, every single drop of the water has to be protected, because the river and the water mean life to the Cambodian people.

Twice a year in Cambodia, the Tonle Sap River changes course, while the river of life flows in a perpetual cycle of death and rebirth, creation and destruction. Working in an intimate, vérité style, filmmaker Kalyanee Mam (Director of Photography for the Oscar-winning documentary *INSIDE JOB*), spent two years following three young Cambodians as they

struggled to overcome the crushing effects of deforestation, overfishing, and overwhelming debt. A breath taking and unprecedented journey from the remote, mountainous jungles and floating cities of the Cambodian countryside to the bustling garment factories of modern Phnom Penh, *A River Changes Course* traces a remarkable and devastatingly beautiful story of a country torn between the rural present and an ominous industrial future.

Cast and Credits

Director/Cinematographer: Kalyanee Mam

Executive Producer: Youk Chhang

Producers: Kalyanee Mam, Ratanak Leng

Editor: Chris Brown

Composer: David Mendez

Sound: Zach Martin, Angie Yesson

Web: www.ariverchangescourse.com

"A River Changes Course" won 12 awards at international film festivals

So far *A River Changes Course* has been awarded 12 awards at international film festivals. In addition to the three awards from last quarter, the film has won nine more awards from various film festivals in the US, Belgium, and Korea. Also, the film has been selected to screen at different international film festivals and programs in the U.S., Thailand, Germany, Korea, Australia, and Israel.

DC-Cam has received numerous requests to hold special screenings at universities, organizations, conferences, and other venues in Cambodia. This quarter, DC-Cam screened the film to approximately **640** people. The audiences include villagers, students, NGO's members, academics, etc... The following is the list of locations where the film screenings have been held:

12 Awards

Winner of the Grand Jury Prize for World Cinema Documentary at the Sundance Film Festival

Winner of the Filmmaker Award at Full Frame Documentary Film Festival

Winner of the Grand Jury Prize for Best Feature at the Environmental Film Festival at Yale

Winner of the Human Rights Award at River Run Film Festival

Winner of the Grand Jury Prize for Best Documentary Feature

Winner of Documentary Feature Golden Gate Award

Winner of Outstanding Director Award and the Outstanding Cinematography Award

Four Movies to See at the Los Angeles Asian Pacific Film Festival

Winner of the Special Jury Prize for Best Director and Best Cinematography

Conscience Award at Docville Film Festival in Belgium

Top Winner Award for Best Feature Film at the Green Film Festival in Seoul

Five Must-See Documentaries at the Huge San Francisco International Film Festival

Festivals

Environmental Film Festival, DC
Environmental Film Festival at Yale University
Lincoln Film Society - Season of Cambodia, NY, USA
Bermuda Film Festival
Nashville Film Festival
DokFest, Munich, Germany
Sydney Film Festival, Australia
Jerusalem Film Festival, Israel
DocHouse, London, UK
Seattle International Film Festival
Sydney Film Festival
Guth Gafa International Doc Film Festival

Special Screenings International

Paris Youth Club, France
Whitney Humanities Center, Yale University, USA
The Kennedy Center for International Studies, Brigham University, USA
University of Massachusetts Lowell, USA
Global Affairs, Rutgers University, USA
Thammasat University, Thailand
(Human Rights event)
Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Brunei University
Khmer-Canadian Buddhist Cultural Center, Canada
MoMA Film Contemporary Asian Exhibit, New York
The Museum of Modern Art Contemporary Asian Film Program
Bangladesh

Highlight of *A River Changes Course* screening in Thailand

On June 20, 2013, a discussion seminar with a special screening of *A River Changes Course* was co-organized by API Fellowships, the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam), and the Master of Arts for International Development Program (MAIDS), Chulalongkorn University. The seminar was attended by approximately 100 people. The participants came from diverse backgrounds including academics, filmmakers, NGO workers, and embassy officials based in Bangkok.

The seminar was addressed by Mr. Youk Chhang, executive producer of *A River Changes Course* and executive director of DC-Cam. The discussion panel comprised Mr. Nick Deocampo, Director of the Center for New Cinema and API Fellow, 2001-2002 from the Philippines, and Ms. Premrudee Daorueng, Director of Towards Ecological Recovery and Regional Alliance (TERRA). The session was moderated by Dr. Jakkrit Sangkhamanee, Deputy Director of MAIDS, Chulalongkorn University.

Mr. Chhang not only helped the audience understand the content of the film and the problems facing its subjects, but also broadened their knowledge on the context and purpose of the film as well as common issues in people's lives in the region and around the world. He also shared his experiences under the Khmer Rouge regime and highlighted the need to move on from being victims of the Khmer Rouge era. "These forums serve an essential role in affirming truth, memory, and reconciliation, but we cannot and we will not be Khmer Rouge victims for the rest of our lives. Globalization proves that Cambodia cannot dwell on its past. The conversation must move forward," he emphasized.

Members of the audience, some of whom work on the concerns of the Mekong sub-region and other ecological issues found the event beneficial, agreeing that the region has been faced with tremendous challenges amidst rapid changes in political, economic, social and environmental spheres. Finally, the participants of the seminar reaffirmed the need to work together beyond national boundaries to solve these problems. Link to announcement of the event: <http://www.api-fellowships.org/body/apinews/index.php>

And link to information on interview with DC-Cam's Director
<http://english.astroawani.com/news/show/vantage-point-khmer-rouge-16567>

Special Screenings in Cambodia

DC-CAM: every Friday and on request basis with Oxfam, Royal University of Phnom Penh, Coreer School, GIZ, Trinity College Hartford, NPIC, Legal Associate from the US, and University of Hawaii.

CJCC with Cambodia Women Entrepreneur Association in Networking Event and Member expansion

Sunway Hotel with GIZ

Meta House

Siem Reap with Oikocredit International at Oikocredit Annual General Meeting. See the links to news on this event:

<http://www.oikocredit.coop/k/n171/news/view/27946/8951/cambodia-to-host-oikocredit-agm.html>

<https://www.facebook.com/oikocredit>

Following the screening with Oikocredit, Director Youk Chhang was followed up with an interview which seeks for his view on the meaning of past history relating to the current election campaign.

Mag. Dr. Helmut Berg
Coordination & Public Affairs
Oikocredit Austria

Question: Elections on July 28. A demonstration was organized in Phnom Penh with a survivor of the Khmer Rouge Regime. It seems that the ruling People's Party shows interest to remind Cambodians of their past. Is this content (only) an election campaign theme? And what is your opinion to this issue?

Answer: The past is not just an election theme; it is an ongoing national theme that is often inappropriately politicized by all political parties. While it is important for Cambodians to remember the past, and we carry a solemn oath to educate the younger generation about what happened and why, we must not allow the past to frame our present. Survivors lived genocide already, and it is not right to remind them of it year after year to validate a vision or legitimize a political order. It is also unfair for anyone to assume that one party, government, or group can save a country. Countries are saved by the sacrifice, hope, and resilience of many actors and one should recognize the danger of identifying a single party, government, or group as the sole basis for a society's post-conflict prosperity and peace. Cambodians are a gentle people that are accustomed to paying respect, homage, and gratitude to people who help them. For this reason alone, we should devote our energy to supporting policies not people, and institutional processes, not parties—because it is policies and processes that guarantee a society's future. Leaders cannot lead forever and all political parties carry the seeds of ideological solipsism. The search for the truth should never be politicized and victims deserve to have a sense of closure. This is why I support the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC or known as the Khmer Rouge Tribunal) —because it may be one of the most important instruments for achieving this sense of closure for victims.

Youk Chhang
DC-Cam Director

This documentary adds to the conversation on Cambodia's post-conflict identity. We must not allow our struggle to reconcile with our past to cloud our awareness and commitment to confronting the challenges of the present and future. Cambodia experienced horrors that continue to haunt us today. But remembering, questioning, and teaching the past does not mean we have to be defined by it. We have already lived genocide and we continue to live it in our history books, stories, and classrooms. These forums serve an essential role in affirming truth, memory, and reconciliation, but we cannot and we will not be Khmer Rouge victims for the rest of our lives. Globalization proves that Cambodia cannot dwell on its past. The conversation must move forward.

Youk Chhang, Executive Producer

Launching "Changing the Course" Campaign

In June, *A River Changes Course* launched its campaign called "Changing the Course." The goal is to bring *A River Changes Course* to 60 universities and villages across Cambodia in the next 12 months, and facilitate substantive dialogue in the most remote corners of the country. Through these screenings, Cambodians will be encouraged to analyze their current situation, and within their respective communities, determine how to respond to this rapid change. Link to rally for *A River Changes Course*: <https://rally.org/ariverchangescourse>

And link to *A River Changes Course* on Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/ARiverChangesCourse>

<http://www.ariverchangescourse.com/#/about-the-film>

Selected News Featured on the Film

"'American Promise' top full frame award"

<http://www.newsobserver.com/2013/04/07/2809379/american-promise-tops-full-frame.html>

"Filmmaker returns home to modern, decimated Cambodia"

<http://bostonglobe.com/arts/movies/2013/04/01/interview-with-award-winning-filmmaker-kalyanee-mam/gwMXCICH5Bjqc50YsUt3IN/story.html>

"A River Changes Course," "The Kill Team" Win Top Documentary Film Awards at San Francisco International Film Festival

<http://www.vimeo.com/san-francisco-international-film-festival/a-river-changes-course-the-kill-team-win-top-documentary-film-awards-at-san-francisco-international-film-festival>

Assisting Researchers

This quarter the film team assisted a Japanese researcher Reiko Kuromiya Okawa from Meiji Gakuin University to conduct research about Khmer Islam in Cambodia. The team assisted in making contacts and taking the researcher to meet with Islamic leaders and villagers. The team also collected data from the villages and did some translation of documentaries for the researcher.

Documentary Film Requests

This quarter, the team made copies of four DC-Cam's documentary films for Mr. Travis Thompson, executive Director of The Ponheary Foundation, Siem Reap to keep in his archives. He works with public schools and education about Cambodia's history. The films are:

1. The Khmer Rouge Rice Field (The story of Rape Survivor Tang Kim)
2. Behind the walls of S-21 (Oral Histories from Tuol Sleng Prison)
3. Mass grave Near Pagoda
4. Preparing for Justice

Dânia Rodrigues, a Master student in Anthropology from the University of Torino, Italy, requested to watch documentary films for her research project.

1. Children of Cambodia (1980)
2. VN and Lao visit DK 1975
3. Toul Sleng and Baset mountain Prisons
4. Prey Veng Prison 1979
5. Empty Phnom Penh
6. Gunna Bergstrom (Visit DK 1978)

F. Book of Memory

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 up to a million names of those who may have died under the KR.

The book of records will include basic information relating to KR history, its security apparatus, its rise, and its demise. It will also discuss concepts relating to disappearance and its impact on the psychological well-being of survivors today. These names will help in family tracing efforts. The book will be distributed free of charge to commune offices in Cambodia, so that people can see the names of their lost relatives and search for names that DC-Cam has on record. The book will then receive comments from villagers about the accuracy of the information and as well as family tracing requests.

In this quarter, team members continued inputting worksheets into database for better cross-referencing. These names are being processed for consistency and usefulness. There are several reports via phone calls from survivors who listed 50 names of those who died under the Khmer Rouge regime.

Sek Say, a daughter of S-21 victims Chan Kim Srun and Sek Sat, found out about her parents only much later through DC-Cam's publication. She was the oldest daughter in her family. In May 1978, her father Sek Sat, her mother and their new born son were arrested and sent to S-21. They were all later executed. Say, her sister, and all of her relatives who maintained relations with her parents were sent for re-education at the office in Kandal province. Through the publication of her photos and story in *Cambodia's Hidden Scars*, Sek Say has widely received attention and generous support from some individuals abroad to support her family.

G. Website Development

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

1. *Sleuk Rith Institute www.cambodiasri.org*

- <http://www.cambodiasri.org/museum.php>
- <http://www.cambodiasri.org/school.php>
- <http://cambodiasri.org/research.php>
- <http://cambodiasri.org/projects/project.php>

2. *DC-Cam www.dccam.org*

This quarter the DC-Cam website was visited by **13,695** visitors of which **51.83%** were new visitors. They come from Cambodia, the United States of America, Germany, Vietnam, France, Australia, Canada, Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Vietnam, Switzerland, Sweden, and other countries.

Selected New Postings

- **Updated ECCC Chronology**
<http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Chronology.htm>
http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Second_Decision_on_Accused_Nuon_Chea_is_Fitness_to_Stand_Trial_KH.PDF
http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Second_Decision_on_Accused_Nuon_Chea_is_Fitness_to_Stand_Trial_EN.PDF
- **Updated News Clips**
http://www.d.dccam.org/Archives/News_Clips/News_Clips.htm
- **Updated Film List**
http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/pdf/KR_Film_List_Updated_by_DC-Cam_November_2012.pdf
- **Update on Radio Program**
http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_3.htm
http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_4.htm
- **Update on Magazine *Searching for the Truth***
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazine_Searching.htm
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Super_Monk.htm
- **Report for the Pubic Village Forum in Stung Treng province**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Kavet_People--The_Struggle_and_Rehabilitation.pdf

- **Report on ECCC Trip**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/ECCC_A_Model_to_Help_Ensure_that_the_Rule_of_Law_Prevaills.pdf

- **Articles from Trial Observation Team**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Observation_8.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Observation_19.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Tribunal/pdf/The_Temple_Case--Thailand_and_Cambodia_at_the_ICJ.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Tribunal/pdf/The_Temple_Case--Thailand_and_Cambodia_at_the_ICJ_Khmer.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Trial_Chamber_is_Experie_nce_to_Cross-Examine_witness_Chhouk_Rin.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Probative_Value_and_We_ight_of_Civil_Party_Testimony_In_Supporting_the_Prosecution.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Probative_Value_and_We_ight_of_Civil_Party_Testimony_In_Supporting_the_Prosecution_Eng.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Genocide_Education_in_Cambodia_May_10_2013.pdf
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Genocide_Education.htm

- **Report on Genocide Education Training at Army Institute**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Cambodian_Army_Grass-root_Approach_in_International_Crimes_Prevention.pdf
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Report_on_Army_Institute_17_Jan_2012.pdf

- **Trial Observation Booklet Issue 20 and 21**
http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Observation_20.pdf

- **Publication**
<http://d.dccam.org/Publication/Research/Research.htm>
- **Photos**

Public Forum at Santepheap commune, Stung Treng Province
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in_Santepheap_Commune_Siem-Pang_District_Stung-Treng_Province/index.html

ECCC Visit on April 28-30

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

CTM Presentations at Police Academy of Cambodia and Phnom Penh International University

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_Website_at_Police_Academy_of_Cambodia_April_04_2013/index.html

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_Website_at_PPIU_May_30_2013/index.html

Day of Remembrance May 20, 2013

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Day_of_Remembrance_May_20_2013/index.html

Anti-Genocide Slogan Memorial Inauguration

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The_Anti-Genocide_Memorial_Inauguration_at_Malai_High_School_May_10_2013/index.html

H. Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (www.cambodiatribunal.org)

DC-Cam, in collaboration with the Center for International Human Rights, funded by the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, is to undertake certain responsibilities associated with the CTM website, www.cambodiatribunal.org. This website serves to facilitate public access to the ECCC and open discussion throughout the judicial process.

Trial Blogs

Trial bloggers, Mary Kozlovski, Doreen Chen, Simon Crowther, consultants from Destination Justice and a law student from Northwestern University School of Law, attended hearing sessions in Case 002 and wrote reports in English for 34 hearing sessions to be posted on the website blog. The blogs are available on the CTM website.

Hosting Video of ECCC Proceedings

The CTM team captured all trial footage to be posted on the website. The team attended a total of 34 hearing sessions. They produced 220 footages of the ECCC trial proceedings (Khmer and English). Please go to the website for more details www.cambodiatribunal.org. Also, CNC requested a copy of the trial footage in Khmer on April 8-11, March 25 and March 30 for their TV news.

Backing up ECCC Documents

This quarter the team has backed up 102 files and printed 1276 pages of documents in Khmer and English from the ECCC's websites. The documents consist of transcripts of the ECCC's trial proceedings, documents from the Legal Documents Section, News, Press Releases, and the Court Reports. The team also reviewed to see if there are missing files in the back-up.

Translation and Posting of CTM Articles

The team translated five articles and ECCC's Chronology from English into Khmer:

1. Expert Commentary on Legal Filings: Impact of Severance on Individual Civil Parties' Legal Status and Right to Reparations, February 19, 2013, By Anne Heindel
2. Supreme Court Chamber Rejects Defense Request for Investigation of Government Interference in Case 002, April 3, 2013, By Anne Heindel
3. Trial Chamber Finds Accused Nuon Chea Fit for Trial, April 12, 2013, By Anne Heindel
4. Civil Party Lawyers Granted Access to Case Files 003 & 004, By Anne Heindel, April 23, 2013
5. Trial Chamber Case 002 Severance Decision Upholds Status Quo, Anne Heindel, Apr 30, 2013
6. Translated ECCC's Chronology

CTM Website Screenings

Recognizing the importance of working with youth, DC-Cam, in cooperation with Northwestern University School of Law's Center for International Human Rights, is making an effort to increase their understanding of the importance of ECCC proceedings by introducing the CTM website to schools and universities in Cambodian universities. The CTM website—on which reports of ECCC hearings, video of the first trial's entire proceedings, news and discussion on the proceedings and the tribunal generally are posted—can play a prominent role in educating students about the tribunal.

Student groups, who have access to the internet, will benefit greatly from the information provided. In addition to promoting these students' discussion about the tribunal process, the information will provide them legal education. At each presentation, the CTM team presented an overview of the CTM, ECCC, and DC-Cam websites. The team showed a short film, answered questions about the history of DK, and provided a short presentation on the establishment of the ECCC, including an overview of the cases and key legal concepts. This quarter, the project conducted workshops with approximately **680** university students and police officers. Schools visited this quarter include:

- On April 4, the team conducted workshop at Police Academy of Cambodia with participation of **130** students. The topics discussed at the workshop include: A History of the Democratic Kampuchea, specifically how Khmer Rouge came to power and ideology of the Khmer Rouge. Law of War and the ECCC's proceedings was also discussed during the workshop.
http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Announcement--Presentation_CTMT_Website_at_Police_Academy_of_Cambodia.pdf
- On May 30, the team conducted a workshop at Phnom Penh International University (PPIU) with participation of **400** foundation-year students. With the university request, this is the second time that the CTM team has held the event. With the

same objective, the presentation focuses on the history of Democratic Kampuchea, and on-going development at the ECCC.

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_Website_at_PPIU_May_30_2013/index.html

- On June 22, 2013, the team conducted a workshop at Cambodia University for Specialties in Kampong Thom province, with participation of **150** students.
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Cambodian_Tribunal_Monitor_is_Traveling_Education_Program_Sparks_Curiosity_and_Reflection_in_Kampong_Thom_Province.pdf

Below are reactions and questions from the students during the workshops:

A student from PPIU said, “I have heard the history of KR from my parents and other elderly. Now is different, I have an opportunity to learn from the speakers about the DK and also trial of the senior Khmer Rouge with supporting documents. I will share it with my friends in order to avoid the same mistake.”

A foundation year student from PPIU commented, “We are Cambodian, so we must learn about history. This story is a lesson for students to learn and to prevent it not to happen again.”

Muo Chanthet, a monk student majoring in marketing, asked whether the multitude of cases before the ECCC would finish before 2014

Heng Sovann, another monk student majoring in marketing, asked what else the ECCC has done to provide justice to Cambodians, other than sentence “Duch” to life in prison

Another student, unidentified, asked why the United States broke diplomatic relations and stopped financially supporting Cambodia in 1965. He also asked how many prisons there were during the Khmer Rouge period

Another student asked why Noun Chea takes only moral, not legal responsibilities for his crimes

Another student asked why the Cambodian government does not have sufficient funding to pay for the Court itself.

Other questions from the students are as the following:

- Why did China and North Vietnam help the Khmer Rouge?
- Where is Marquis Forest?
- Why relationship between KR and China was best during the Khmer Rouge era?
- Why did USA bomb Cambodia?
- Why did the KR kill people and abolish religion?
- Since the KR was not popular in 1970-1973, why did the Khmer Rouge kill people who had supported them and King Sihanouk during that time?
- Why did the KR create classes—new and old people?
- Did the international community know what happen during the Khmer Rouge? Did they intend to keep blind eyes on that?
- During that regime, people were set to eat cooperatively. But could they look for other food?
- Why did the ECCC separate the cases as 001 and 002?

4. Research, Translation, and Publication

A. New Publications

VPA project team finished re-editing the book on Duch and his criminality, entitled *When Duch Laughs*. The file was forwarded to Professor Alexander Hinton at the University of Rutgers, Newark, for review and final proof reading. The book will be published together with survivor stories, rare photographs from S-21, Duch's recent photographs, and the transcripts of Duch recent interview conducted by Savina Sirik and Dr. Kok-Thay Eng in 2012

John D. Ciorciari's article on China and Pol Pot regime has been published online on June 24, 2013.

Anne Heindel and John Ciorciari have worked on an article "Experiments in International Criminal Justice: Lessons from the Khmer Rouge Tribunal," which will be published on Michigan Journal of International Law in fall 2013 (<http://ssrn.com/abstract=2269925>). The article is a snapshot of the upcoming publication *Hybrid Justice: The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia*, to be published by the University of Michigan Press at the end of 2013.

B. Historical Research and Writing

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

Farina So has finished her research on Cham Muslims in Malaysia and Thailand: Now and Then, on an Asian Public Intellectuals (API) Fellowship funded by the Nippon Foundation. This research is looking at identity and citizenship issues and transnational network within Southeast Asia.

C. Translation and Publication of Books

Phuong Chan Pranith, DC-Cam's volunteer has translated articles which have been published on local newspaper Reaksmei Kampuchea. Selected translated article include:

- Khmer Rouge pedagogy: Indoctrinating Khmer children for violence, by Gregory Procknow
- Trial Chamber Finds Accused Nuon Chea fit for Trial, by Anne Heindel
- Ownership of History: The Kneeling Pandavas, by Youk Chhang
- Financial Support Guarantees Justice, written by Sökkheang Ly
- Dealing with the Past, Moving into the Future, written by Youk Chhang
- Wealth of former Khmer Rouge leaders to pay for treatment of mental suffering?, by Daryn Reicherter and Gerald Gray
- I lost a husband and two children, by a survivor Lim Kimleng

5. Magazine, Radio, and Television

A. *The Searching for the Truth*

For more than 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. DC-Cam produced and published 9,000 copies of three monthly Khmer issues and 7,000 copies of one English issue. The Khmer and English copies of the magazine were distributed widely to all 23 provincial halls and Phnom Penh City Hall, 176 district offices, 1,537 commune offices, 33 government offices, 28 embassies, the National Assembly, the Senate, 3 political parties, 18 universities and libraries, the ECCC, researchers, villagers, and students.

This quarter, the magazine published editor letter about DC-Cam's effort to deal with the past and concepts to build a better future. This article highlights DC-Cam's effort in responding to the past in order to prevent the same tragedy from happening again and to build a better Cambodia. In the Documentation Section, the magazine highlights a confession of Historian Treung Ngea at S-21. Also, article about Kraol ethnic group was published in April issue in order for the readers to hear the voices of the minority groups. In Family Tracing page, we published a story of Lim Kimleng, a Cambodian-American. Through this article, DC-Cam receives good impacts from Cambodian community after online news was distributed among Cambodian community in the United States.

In May issue (Issue 161) the magazine published letter from editor about the metropolitan museum in New York returned two statues that were illegally removed from Koh Ker to Cambodia. The statues were stolen from Prasat Chen temple in Koh Ker area during the civil war in Cambodia (1975-1979). Youk Chhang highlights the return of this cultural property as a great example and he encourages all museums abroad which held Khmer statues to return to Cambodia. In the Documentation Section, it published the confession of Hay Sam Ol who was a good friend of Prince Daradepo, a son of former King Sihanouk. In the history section, some articles from interviewing with survivors were published. One article about educating children during the Khmer Rouge regime was written by a research Gregory Procknow from Canada. One article is about Malai, a former Khmer Rouge stronghold, where a genocide memorial was inaugurated on May 10. In legal section, episode 3 of radio program on famine and starvation during Democratic Kampuchea was published. In Debate Section, there are some articles such as about the Preah Vihear case at ICJ written by John Ciorari, violence in Bangladesh by Prof. Suzzana Linton and others. In Family Tracing page, we published a story of a survivor who said he learned about the death of her brother Hay Sam Ol through Rasmey Kampuchea newspaper.

In June, the magazine published several articles including letter from editor about an appeal to the public to donate documents about the Khmer Rouge and UNTAC period. A letter came after a camera, which was used to take pictures of prisoners at S-21, was donated to DC-Cam by a son of Ung Pech, a survivor from S-21. In early June, a Khmer Rouge survivor donated a diary of her father to DC-Cam. In the Documentation Section, a confession of Men Chun, a secretary of Region 5 of Northwestern Zone was published. In the History and Research Section, two articles were published. One of them was about a former militant

during the Khmer Rouge period and now became a man who preserves and guards the temple of Koh Ker. In legal section, Episode 4 of radio program on famine and starvation during Democratic Kampuchea was published. In Debate Section, there are some articles such as about S-21 by David Chandler, genocide denial and the reflection of mental health in Case 002.

Electronic copies of the magazine can be found at:

- http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh_magazine.htm
- http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/English_version.htm

Selected contents for April, May, and June issues are:

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	<p>3. <i>Dealing with the Past, Moving into the Future.</i></p> <p>4. <i>The Death of Ieng Sary</i></p> <p>5. <i>Ownership of History: The Kneeling Pandavas</i></p> <p>6. <i>Appeal for Donation of Archive Related to the KR and UNTAC periods</i></p>
Documentation	<p>7. <i>Author Treung Ngea at S-21</i></p> <p>8. <i>Female and Male Youths vow to produce 3 tons of rice per hectare.</i></p> <p>9. <i>Hay Sam Ol detailed his treacherous activities with Prince Dara Depo against the revolution</i></p> <p>10. <i>Confession of Men Chun alias Heung, secretary of Region 5 of Northwestern Zone.</i></p>
History and Research	<p>11. <i>Kraol Ethnic Minority</i></p> <p>12. <i>Shocking Hill</i></p> <p>13. <i>A child works for revolution</i></p> <p>14. <i>Tired of War, a Former Khmer Rouge cadre Needs Peace</i></p> <p>15. <i>Malai: From conflict to reconciliation zone</i></p> <p>16. <i>Former Militant Became Preserver of Koh Ker Temple</i></p>
Legal	<p>17. <i>Community Radio: Famine and Excess Mortality in Democratic Kampuchea</i></p> <p>18. <i>Community Radio: How Famine Evolves and what the leaders knew</i></p> <p>19. <i>Proposed Genocide Denial Law</i></p>
Debate	<p>20. <i>Impact of Severance on Individual Civil Parties' legal status and right to reparations.</i></p> <p>21. <i>Pre-trial chamber judges again split down national/international lines in case 003.</i></p> <p>22. <i>The Temple Case: Thailand and Cambodia at the ICJ.</i></p> <p>23. <i>Bloodlust in Bangladesh: A Search for Justice Gone Wrong.</i></p> <p>24. <i>Wealth of former Khmer Rouge leaders to pay for treatment of mental suffering?</i></p> <p>25. <i>Truth can Overcome Denial in Cambodia without Restricting the Freedom of Expression</i></p>

Family Tracing	<p>26. <i>I lost a husband and two children</i></p> <p>27. <i>My pace of life</i></p> <p>28. <i>My Brother Hay Sam Ol</i></p> <p>29. <i>Pumpkin Prisoner</i></p>
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Some other activities of the Magazine team consist of interviewing people who were invited by DC-Cam to Phnom Penh to observe the ECCC's trials, researching confessions of prisoners, writing articles and others. The Magazine Team proposed some activities to be implemented between June and December 2013. Some activities to be implemented in the second semester of 2013 are: organizing student workshop at university Lowell in Phnom Penh, designing a survey to be attached to the magazine for readers to fill out and others activities.

Below are highlights of comments and requests from magazine readers.

Ao Chhun Hy, from Pursat province, met with the magazine team to search for his older brother.

1. Socheat Nhean sent photos of Cham Military General Les Kossem of the Lon Nol period for Phnom Penh Post. The photograph was published in the Post.
2. Phann Sithan of Phnom Penh emailed Socheat and said he found the magazine useful to read.
3. Northbridge International School requests that magazine be sent to them monthly as students like to research about the Khmer Rouge.
4. Mondulkiri Museum Director asks DC-Cam to send magazine to his office monthly.
5. Kroch Kimsan living in Phnom Penh received news about the death of his brother, Hay Sam Ol, through DC-Cam' article published on Rasmei Kampuchea. Kimsan came to DC-Cam to meet with the Magazine team member. Kimsan was separated from Sam Ol for more than 30 years.
6. Professor Tan Phong requested to DC-Cam to assist in establish contacts for people who were forced to marry during the Khmer Rouge period.
7. Mr. Ponlork came to DC-Cam to look for full confession of his father who was killed at S-21. Ponlork learned from the Magazine Issue 60 that his father was killed during the KR regime.
8. Professor Ashley Thompson of University of Leeds requested some photos of Tuol Sleng for her upcoming publication relating to Tuol Sleng function.

A Son of S-21 Prisoner learned about his Father from Searching for the Truth

In late June 2013, Mr. Ponlork, a resident of Phnom Penh, found the confession of his father named Poul Toeun in Issue 60 of *Searching for the Truth* Magazine. Upon learning this, Ponlork came to the DC-Cam to ask for more details about the destiny of his father. At DC-Cam, Ponlork met with Socheat Nhean. He was later given a full version of copy of his father's confession. Ponlork also learned that the interrogator of his father was Korn, which was presumably Prak Khorn.

Socheat Nhean gave contact of Prak Korn to Ponlork. Ponlork said that he does not want to take revenge, but want to learn more about why his father was killed while he was a teacher before the Khmer Rouge period. Ponlork wholeheartedly thanked the team for the search.

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

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

This quarter, the team recorded Episode 3 and 4 at VOA studio and broadcasted them on four different radio stations in Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kampot, and Preah Vihear. The team also contacted village chief in Kampot province to inform of the upcoming student trip which is scheduled to take place in July. In preparation for the trip, the team met with seven university students to debrief purposes of the trip as to engage younger generation with the Khmer Rouge survivors on history dialogue

On April 5, Voices of Genocide's Episode 1 was published in Reaksmei Kampuchea local newspaper; and on April 13, 18 and 19, Episode 2 was published in the same newspaper as a series. This publication has expanded our coverage to Cambodian readers. We believed that although those who missed the chance to follow the broadcast on radio, they still can read it from the newspaper. The language used in the Episodes has been simplified to help local villagers understand. The records of the Episodes posted to DC-Cam's website to enable Cambodian people who live outside of the country to get access to the program. Here is the link to the Episode online:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_broadcast.htm

In addition, Voices of Genocide program generates dialogue among Cambodian Diasporas who left the country after the Khmer Rouge collapse. Since the first broadcast of the Voices of Genocide radio program particularly dedicated to the Khmer Rouge famine, the team received several emails from Cambodian Diasporas who have settled their new life in the third country after the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime. They have shared their views on the episodes' content. This means that they have followed our program closely through Internet. We believe that the broadcast of our episode has grabbed many people's attention and this generates dialogue among the Cambodian community no matter which country they live.

On June 25, 2013, Voices of Genocide received a letter from its faithful listener, Mr. Kim Leng, who is university student from Phnom Penh. Voices of Genocide have encouraged younger Cambodians to learn more about the Khmer Rouge history. In addition, the program has generated debates on different perspectives among its audience about the Khmer Rouge history.

May 5, 2013

Dear Mr Men Pechet,

First of all I would like to introduce myself : my name is Denise Affonço and I am a khmer rouge victim and survivor ; 7 members of my family were killed or died of starvation during that hellish period and today I continue to search for truth. I continue reading all the useful

and interesting studies written by lots of academics, journalists and students, but I am not convinced that those brilliant writers, who did not experience the real situation, can today find out the truth or understand the real situation of the country at that time.

With reference to your study focused on “Famine and Excess Mortality in Democratic Kampuchea”, I have several remarks concerning what you try to explain to the young generation today.

« It is true that in the sixties until the seventies Cambodia was exporting its rice, but when King Norodom Sihanouk was overthrown, the country fell into civil war. When the khmers rouges seized power in 1975, all the population was thrown into the forest and rice-fields, they were obliged to do 2 to 3 harvests a year which normally is enough to feed everybody. But it was not the case because the Democratic Kampuchea exported the surplus of rice to China. Proofs were found on the arrival of Vietnamese troops in January 1979, the warehouses in Phnom-Penh were full of rice bags ready to be sent to China. But no one will confirm this truth today.

According to me, the starvation was voluntarily programmed by the Khmers rouges in order to kill the city dwellers or new people without less costs and by having clean hands . Of course, when you are hungry you become weak and you eat all whatever you find in the countryside which lead to stomach problems (as you describe in your study). Can you also explain to the young today why the new people did not received any medicaments when they were sick ? why in a country where there are so many fruits the new people did not see during 4 years the color of those fruits (no bananas, no oranges, no mangoes, no papayas etc...) BUT THE KHMERS ROUGES SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES HAD ENOUGH TO EAT AND ENOUGH MEDECINES TO CURE THEIR SICKNESS. Why was there such a difference of treatment between the NEW PEOPLE AND THE ANCIENT PEOPLE? WHY? WHY? WHY ? Therefore, if you try to demonstrate today the reasons of « How starvation kills » please precise that most of people who died were city dwellers condemned to death in advance by those monsters. It was easier for them to kill us like that, they can today say « Oh, we did not know ! we were not aware at all of the situation !! » . This is my personal point of view from my own experience in the camps.

Thank you for your attention.

*Best regards
Denise Affonço*

**Letter from Kim Leng to Voices of Genocide
June 25, 2013**

Dear Community Radio of Documentation Center of Cambodia:

Having listened to four of your episodes on the Khmer Rouge famine, I feel shock and sorrow for the Cambodian people who died during the Khmer Rouge regime. From your program, I have learned that about 800,000 or even more people died particularly of starvation, lack of food or bad living conditions during the Khmer Rouge period. The most unbelievable thing is

that some survivors have said that starvation led to the eating of human flesh. Some people had killed their own relatives or other members in the cooperative for their flesh. Moreover, I learned how the lack of sanitation also caused the death of many people and how stealing food was a reason for potential execution. I believe now that the causes of death of people during the Khmer Rouge regime were mostly due to lack of food and overwork.

All the stories above are the true history which Cambodian people faced during the Khmer Rouge regime. Therefore, as the younger generation, I believe we should read and learn more about this history in order to prevent this regime from happening again. At the same time, I would like to see the Khmer Rouge famine or starvation be discussed or charged in Case 002 by the Khmer Rouge Tribunal in order to give justice for the Cambodian people who had endured so much suffering during the Khmer Rouge Regime.¹

Kim Leng

Student

Norton University, Phnom Penh

6. National and International Cooperation

A. Selected Research Assistance

DC-Cam provides assistance to academics, researchers, and students upon request. This quarter the center received a number of requests from researchers who conducted research on different topics relating to the KR regime and its impact on Cambodian society today. The research included:

Dania Rodrigues: She is currently doing her master in Anthropology at the University of Torino, Italy. Since she was a child, she has always been quite fascinated by Cambodian ancient history; but learning about Cambodian recent history left her so intrigued that she decided to make her Master's thesis about the genocide perpetrated by the Khmer Rouge in this country during 1975-79.

Dania will be focusing particularly on the topic of ideology, studied from an anthropological point of view: why did this society give birth to an ideology that, when put into practice, annihilated almost 1/4 of its population? What were the means this ideology used to gather its followers, and then to create the utopia it envisioned? And what effects did it cause to the generations who were indoctrinated according to these principles?

She was in Phnom Penh in June gathering some material for her research. She came to DC-Cam to request documents and advice on conducting her research.

Theresa de Langis: She is an independent researcher in Phnom Penh. She requested access to research archives held at DC-Cam specifically related to sexual violence and “immoral offenses” during the Khmer Rouge Period. She worked on an oral history project on the same subject in Cambodia, and would be very interested to share with DC-Cam the results

¹ Translated by Lorn Dalin, staff member of DC-Cam's Radio Project

of this work and to discuss the possibility of depositing the original archives from this project in the DC-Cam files.

Lindsay Gasik: She came to Cambodia in June to conduct her research on Durian fruits and how it was used during the Khmer Rouge period. She went to Kep and visited the Phnom Voar pepper and durian plantations. She was interested to learn that this mountain was a stronghold of the Khmer Rouge until 1997. With advice from DC-Cam, she spoke to a few of the durian farmers and asked about whether or not the Khmer Rouge cut down durian trees. They told her that in Kampot many durian trees were cut down, but they were preserved in Kep to serve to officers on holiday.

During her research she realized that the situation under the Khmer Rouge varied from region to region. She requested from DC-Cam more information under the Khmer Rouge regime in provinces such as Kep, Kampot, Kampong Cham, and Pailin/Battambang.

Prach Ly is a film maker from California. He is a Cambodian American. He and his associate Caylee So worked on putting together the first ever Cambodian film festival in Long Beach California, which has the largest Cambodians outside of South East Asia. Their festival is to take place in the heart of Cambodia Town, so it is only right that they name it 'Cambodia Town Film Festival' (www.cambodiatownfilmfestival.com). It will be the largest Cambodian film festival in the United States and Kalyanee Mam, DC-Cam's filmmaker, is one of our Committee member and not just that, A River Changes Course will premiere there. It's in September 14th-15th. Prach Ly requested for film footages from DC-Cam for his preparation for the film festival.

Caroline Bennett: She studies Cambodian mass graves for her research at School of Anthropology and Conservation, University of Kent. She was looking for information about Chamcar Bei, (Phnom Voar) in Kampot province. She used your database to search for it, but cannot find any information. She was examining the resettlement of perpetrators after political violence, and as Chamcar bei is a resettlement area.

Erna Anjarwati: In the preparation of my departure to Cambodia this coming October for conducting primary data collection with theatre groups, she is also planning to conduct archive research with DC-Cam in order to collect further information regarding the historical context of genocide and the role of theatre before and after the genocide. This archival research is conducted to complete the primary data collection she is going to carry out with the Amrita Performing Arts, the Cambodian Living Arts and the PPS Theatre group. In achieving this plan, she asked if there was any possibility for her to cooperate with DC-Cam to collect archive data regarding the historical context of Cambodian genocide and the role of theatre before and after genocide. DC-Cam agreed with her request.

Kevin Janssen: He was a Dutch writer, about to go on a trip to Anlong Veng. He was interested in the history of the town and its people over the last four decades and its current state. He was wondering if DC-Cam could help with the following:

- What is a good place to find info about Anlong Veng? For instance a website, book or a person to speak to.

- A guide in Anlong Veng? Someone who can show him all there is to see there and speaks proper English so he or she can translate Khmer for him in order to communicate with the locals.

DC-Cam provided advices to Kevin Janssen before his trip to Anlong Veng.

Liv Weisberg: She is from Living History Forum in Stockholm. She requested photos from DC-Cam for producing educational handouts for students in Sweden.

John E Langeland: John is from Sweden. He came to DC-Cam to request assistance on conducting research on genocide education in Cambodia.

Jane Arnfield completed work with DC-Cam on the Museum of Memory project under the direction of Mr. Youk Chhang.

Elana Haviv, a fellow from Columbia University's Oral History Project, sought for assistance from DC-Cam to develop Human Right Box for high school teachers that focuses on genocide and global citizenry. In addition to stories from other countries, the project will be using personal narratives of both victims and former KR cadres to include in the lesson plans. Most of the resources used for this project would come from oral history interviews of KR survivors and former KR cadres by DC-Cam.

B. Participation in Conferences

From April 9 to 19, Genocide Education Project Leader, Dy Khamboly, travelled to the U.S. to give a speech on the "Challenges of Genocide Education in Cambodia" at the symposium, *Policy and Practice: Pedagogy about the Holocaust and Genocide*, which was held at the Strassler Center of Holocaust and Genocide Studies at Clark University, Massachusetts, US.

VPA Project team leader Terith Chy was invited to join a panel of experts on victims' participation in the Hague from April 24 to 27. The expert meetings were jointly organized by Amnesty International and Redress. The purpose of the meetings was to offer suggestions and recommendations to the International Criminal Court (ICC) which is struggling to deal with accommodating of large number of victims. Terith Chy observed that the ICC has faced similar challenges that the ECCC in Cambodia has, dealing with victims in criminal trials. This has made experience from Cambodia very important for the purpose of discussion. One of the suggestions made by Terith Chy was to properly manage the application form, instead of making it freely available, and to carefully select and work with intermediaries. In his view, with proper established relationship and trainings to intermediary organizations, time and resource could be significantly saved for the reason that incomplete applications can be largely avoided.

DC-Cam's Director Youk Chhang participated as a guest speaker in a Conference organized by Asia-Pacific College of Diplomacy of Australian National University (ANU) and the University of New South Wales to mark the 20th Anniversary of the 1993 Cambodian election. The conference, taken place on May 23-24, was supported the Australian Civil Military Centre, and was designed not simply to look back at the UNTAC experience, but rather to see how that experience shaped subsequent developments in Cambodia and beyond, and what implications for the future of complex peace operations might be. Mr.

Youk Chhang spoke for about 30 minutes on the topic of 'Cambodia after UNTAC'. (Please see Appendix for Mr. Chhang's speech).

Links to the event can be found at:

<http://apcd.anu.edu.au/events/20th-anniversary-elections-cambodia>

<http://cambodiaconference.eventbrite.com.au/>

Following the Conference, Mr. Chhang received a follow-up email from an attendee, who is a doctoral student at the ANU. He said, "It was wonderful meeting you during the two day conference on UNTAC last week. Your presentation was thought provoking and indeed the entire conference was a truly enriching experience. Although it was probably difficult to talk about, as one of the attendees at the conference, I would like to thank you for sharing your personal experiences and that of your families of the atrocities that occurred during the Khmer Rouge. The importance of remembering and reminding the international community of what happened in Cambodia cannot be underscored enough. The lessons learnt from UNTAC have in fact implications for ongoing and future peacekeeping and peace enforcement operations. My own doctoral research into the conflict in Afghanistan has benefited from the papers presented at the conference, including yours. As per our conversation at dinner on Friday evening, I am thankful to you for offering to introduce me to a friend of yours in the U.S. State Department who works in the area of Afghanistan. I look forward to being introduced to her and keeping in touch with you."

From June 7-12, CTM project team leader Phalla Chea travelled to Singapore to present her paper "Intra-Asean Migration and Human Security: A Case of Cambodia and Thailand" at Korean-ASEAN Migration and Human Security at Singapore Management University.

From June 10-11, DC-Cam's Director gave a speech on the topic "From Killing Fields to Economy in Transition: How Social Entrepreneurship is bringing Cambodia out of the Past and into the Future," at Sunway University, co-organized by the University and AirAsia Foundation. Link to information on the event and to featured story of the director:

<https://www.facebook.com/events/450270958397132/>

<http://www.themalaysianinsider.com/litee/features/article/from-revenge-to-healing-a-genocide-survivors-story/>

Below is the letter from the audience who attended the Director's talk.

June 12, 2013

Dear Mr Chhang,

Thank you so much for what you sent me. I couldn't help but just weep bitterly after what I had seen during my visits to Phnom Penh and hearing about what happened to the Cambodians. I love your country and its people very much.

It was a great treasure to have learnt more about Cambodia in your recent talk last week. Further to what we had discussed, please contact me if there is any assistance needed. Please come to our university again. Thank you and God Bless!

Yours in Christ,

Daniel Bhagad

On June 16-17, Savina Sirik, Pechet Men, and Soheat Nhean attended 37th Session of the World Heritage Committee Meeting organized by UNESCO and the National Commission of Cambodia with support from the Office of Council of Ministers. The whole event, lasted for twelve days from June 16 to 27, was held at the Peace Palace of Phnom Penh and Siem Reap and attended by 1300 participants from 120 state parties.

On June 25, Terith Chy and three legal associates attended a public forum organized by the Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR). The forum was on freedom of expression in Cambodia. It was interesting when representatives of all political parties were invited to present their opinions on their parties' policies in relation to freedom of expression in the forum. Representatives from the ruling party, the Cambodian People's Party was not present. The rest of the representatives were, instead of discussing their policies in relation to the freedom of expression, simply propagandizing their political parties, with the exception of a few who clearly touched on freedom of expression. The general views of the forum were critical of the current practice of freedom of expression in Cambodia.

On June 28, Phalla Chea presented CTM's and Trial Observation's work at the ECCC Legacy Update Meeting organized by Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, at Sunway Hotel, Phnom Penh.

On June 29-30, Director Youk Chhang participated in 8th regional workshop of the Asian Region of the Site of Conscience organized by Liberation War Museum, Dhaka, Bangladesh in collaboration with International Coalition of Sites of Conscience, New York. He presented the topic "Memorialization, Museum and Justice" as part of the plenary/public session at the National Museum.

C. International Cooperation

This quarter, DC-Cam assisted Han Gyi, Network for Human Rights Documentation (ND)-Burma program coordinator, with preparation to bring DC-Cam's team to Burma to share experiences on documentation of the KR regime with the organization. From July 21-32 Director Youk Chhang, Farina So, and Pechet Men will join the trip to Rangoon. The Exchange Program between DC-Cam and ND-Burma aims to share Cambodian memories and the justice seeking process, especially linkage between DC-Cam and the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and to study the institutional transformation under the transitional period. Both organizations have agreed on a joint internship program which will bring two interns from ND-Burma program and outside of organization to do an internship with DC-Cam for one month.

To celebrate 10th Anniversary of the Living History Forum of Sweden and cooperation and relationship with DC-Cam, Director Youk Chhang wrote a short greeting to the Living History Forum:

On this 10th anniversary of The Living History Forum, DC-Cam commends the organization for its work but it also wants to remind the world community of the solemn role of the individual in preventing violence. The individual can be the agent for stasis as much as

change and it is imperative that every individual on the planet realizes his/her own responsibility in the global struggle to end mass violence.

On a collaborative exhibition project with the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, DC-Cam worked with the museum's representatives to identify the best ideas, illustration, and sources to convey complex topics of genocide and mass atrocities in Cambodia to visitors. The representatives conducted their research trip to Cambodia from May 27 to June 7, to discuss with DC-Cam on suggested potential materials for display and cultural activities. The purpose of the trip is to collect ideas and information for the upcoming on-line and museum displays-- divided into two parts -- one on the genocide and mass atrocities from 1975-1979 and the other featuring Cambodia and the ECCC in the context of the international pursuit of justice for genocide and crimes against humanity in the post-Holocaust era.

7. Staff Development

A. Advanced Degree Training

Nine DC-Cam's staff members are pursuing their advanced studies in the US, the Philippines, Thailand, and the UK. One has recently graduated LLM in human rights from Hong Kong University and two others are going to pursue their studies in the US in the coming months. These two staff members are:

Farina So has been admitted into a PhD degree in Global Studies at University of Massachusetts Lowell (UMASS Lowell), USA, which will be started in September 2013.

Savina Sirik has been admitted into MA degree program in Geography at Kent State University, USA, which will begin in August 2013.

B. International Training

Sothida Sin and **Sovanndany Kim** participate in a teaching internship at Lowell High School, U.S., where they will learn about American methods of social studies education and genocide education. Their tasks will be primarily observing teachings in classrooms, participate in staff meetings and professional development, and act as guest speakers in the schools and community. The internship was held in between April 25 and May 31.

Bunthorn Som and **Sarakmonin Teav** participated in Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma, a project of Columbia University, held in Bangkok, Thailand from May 12-19, 2013. In this fellowship, they learned how to cover stories on tragic events, violence, conflict and emotional trauma with other journalists and editors from the Asia Pacific Region.

Fatily Sa and **Penhsamnang Kan** will screen DC-Cam's documentary *A River Changes Course* at the 5th International NGO Conference on History and Peace to be conducted at Kyung Hee University from July 21 to 25, 2013.

8. Media Coverage

A. Selected Articles

DC-Cam's Director Trip to France to participate in a meeting with an organization documenting the conflict in Syria, formally known as Syria Justice and Accountability, was featured in The Cambodia Daily newspaper, Dene Hern Chen, "Cambodian NGO to Help Document Syrian War", *The Cambodia Daily*, April 5, 2013.

Sothida Sin, "Police Academy of Cambodia hosted DC-Cam's outreach program on the KR tribunal," *Reaksmei Kampuchea*, April 6, 2013.

Youk Chhang was interviewed and featured in an article by Taraktran, "Catching Up, No. 1: The Gardener," April 14, 2013. Accessed online at <http://kbachuntitled.com/2013/04/14/catching-up-no-1-the-gardener/>
Reactions from the article reader: "Youk, Thanks for sharing this - made me reflect on how much memory in our family was lost due to the Holocaust," said Brad on an email dated April 15, 2013.

Youk Chhang was quoted in an article relating to the tragic event on April 17, 1975, by Justine Drennan, "On April 17, fear before the fall," *The Phnom Penh Post*, April 18, 2013.

Youk Chhang commented about using the wealth from former deputy prime minister Ieng Sary to build mental health center for the victims in an article published on The Cambodia Daily, written by Daryn Reicherter and Gerald Gray, "KR Leaders' Wealth Should Be Used to Treat Mental Suffering," *The Cambodia Daily*, April 18, 2013.

DC-Cam, "Perspectives of former KR cadres on Preah Vihear's surrounding land issue," *Reaksmei Kampuchea*, April 19, 2013.

John D. Ciorciari, "ICJ Ruling Can Help Resolve Dispute over Preah Vihear," *The Cambodia Daily*, April 23, 2013.

John D. Ciorciari, "Thai-Cambodia Territorial Spat Offers a Role for the World Court," *Asia Society*, April 24, 2013. Accessed online at <http://asiasociety.org/blog/asia/thai-cambodia-territorial-spat-offers-role-world-court>

Sok-Kheang Ly, "An Appeal to the ICJ," *The Phnom Penh Post*, April 29, 2013.

Director Youk Chhang, "Met's Decision to Repatriate Statues to Cambodia Sets Example," *The Cambodia Daily*, May 14, 2013.

Kok-Thay Eng, "Genocide Against the Cham?" *The Phnom Penh Post*, May 15, 2013.

Davin Chhay, "Hai Sam-Ol, My Brother," *Reaksmei Kampuchea*, May 19-20, 2013.

Director Youk Chhang was quoted in an article relating to May 20 the Day of Anger. Vong Sokheng, "Grief vented at Day of Anger," The Phnom Penh Post, May 21, 2013.

Chankosal Chea, "Malai high school and anti-genocide slogan memorial," Reaksmei Kampuchea, May 24, 2013.

Farina So was featured in an online newsletter article of Asia Society's Asia 21 Young Leaders about her research on migration of Cambodian's Cham Muslim to Thailand and Malaysia. The link to the article is here:
<http://sites.asiasociety.org/asia21summit/asia-21/farina-studies-cham-muslim-immigrant-families/2013/05/24/>

Youk Chhang, "Full Hope with UNTAC," The Phnom Penh Post, May 29, 2013.

Youk Chhang, "The Truth Does Not Need Cambodian Law for Protection," The Cambodia Daily, June 3, 2013.

A diary authored by Poch Yuonly, a victim of the KR regime, was donated to DC-Cam to preserve in its archives. The news was featured in local English newspapers, The Cambodia Daily and The Phnom Penh Post.

Chhorn Chansy and Dene Hern Chen, "Diary Illuminates Hardships Under the Khmer Rouge Regime," The Cambodia Daily, June 3, 2013.

Joe Freeman and Phak Seangly, "Diary Gives a Glimpse of Horrors," The Phnom Penh Post, June 3, 2013.

A legal adviser to DC-Cam Christopher Dearing was quoted in a Cambodia Daily's article about the law on the denial of Khmer Rouge crimes recently passed in Cambodia. The quote which says, "It represents some serious risk to the freedom of speech in Cambodia. It not only prohibits the denial of genocide, but almost any form of expression that 'diminishes' the existence of 'a crime' under ECCC law," was published in Zsombor Peter and Phorn Bopha, "Officials Drop 'Genocide' to refer to KR crimes," The Cambodia Daily, on June 6, 2013.

Mr. Ing Veng Eang whose father was one of survivors of S-21 donated to DC-Cam a German Rolleiflex camera which was used to take photos of S-21 victims during the DK regime. The story was featured in a local newspaper article:

Kevin Ponniah, "Camera keeps S-21 victims' legacy alive," The Cambodia Daily, June 13, 2013.

Savina Sirik, "Closure to a tragic time period," The Phnom Penh Post, June 18, 2013.

B. Radio

On January 21, Kalyanee Mam was interviewed on KPCW radio regarding *A River Changes Course*, which had been selected to compete in the World Cinema Documentary Competition at the Sundance Film Festival. The interview is available at <http://kpcw.org/2013/01/sundance-on-the-weekend-a-river-changes-course/>

C. TV

On April 20, Khamboly Dy was interviewed on CNC TV on a topic "Challenges of Genocide Education in Cambodia."

On June 8 and 15, Khamboly Dy was invited to speak on CNC TV on topics "Why do we always look up to foreigners" and "Roles of youth in national development."

D. Listserv

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

9. Permanent Center: The Sleuk Rith Institute

School

DC-Cam had requested for a license in offering Bachelor courses on genocide, human rights and conflict studies. On June 7, the Ministry of Education went down to DC-Cam to inspect the site. DC-Cam director presented up-to-date information of the Sleuk Rith Institute to the people from the Ministry of Education. Terith Chy, then, took them to visit the Sleuk Rith Institute's site at Boeng Trabek High School, a place where the permanent Sleuk Rith Institute would be built.

The school team has discussed ideas, objectives, and planning for the Certificate Program in Genocide, Conflict and Human Right. Specifically, the team discussed the preparation stage and planning for the next step which include the organization of the institute, developing work plan for moving forward, identifying skills/strengths that the core staff can contribute to the institute, and identify prospective advisory board members. The team has also discussed to identify target audiences for the certificate program and developed a brochure for the school.

Museum of Memory

During the reporting period, the team updated the information on inspirational ideas for the design of the Museum of Memory, developed the scope of works for the architectural design of the Museum, discussed with the National Museum on cooperation between DC-Cam and provincial museums and DC-Cam and the National Museum on the 100th anniversary of the National Museum. The team planned on conducting a trip Battambang and Banteay Meanchey to conduct research for upcoming KR exhibitions at the provincial museums. The team has also worked with an intern to develop a database system which specifically serves to record and manage Museum of Memory's collections. The team conducted research into database management system in other museums and produced a drafted report. The report presents some examples from the other museum database system and proposes some recommendations for the Museum of Memory to establish its own database and inventory management system.

Savina Sirik wrote an article about the recent return of the two Koh Ker's statues to Cambodia by Metropolitan Museum of Arts in the US. The article highlighted the importance of the return which marked a meaningful action in bringing Cambodia to the closure of the tragic past. It is available on Phnom Penh Post newspaper and SRI's website:

<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/2013061866315/Analysis/closure-to-a-tragic-time-period.html>
http://www.cambodiasri.org/museum/koh_ker_temple_development.php

An international student from Columbia University, U.S. has developed a business plan for the Museum of Memory of Sleuk Rith Institute. During his eight-week stay, the student has met with director and key staff members to identify needs and locate materials and information to assist in developing the project. The student will travel to Siem Reap with the team to study the site, visit different museums, and meet with museum potential partners to obtain further information and data to finalize the project.

As part of the Museum's collaboration with archaeological research organization Ker Damnel Khmer Foundation, DC-Cam contributed to the making of a documentary about Koh Ker temple entitled "the Lost Wonder" produced by Chen Chanratana, the founder of Ker Damnel Khmer. The documentary will address some critical issues on heritage protection in Cambodia today through an awareness of Koh Ker complex and its history.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q9ZgV6526AE>
<http://www.pasthorizons.tv/koh-ker-the-lost-wonder/>

Diary Illuminates Hardships Under the Khmer Rouge Regime

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 2013

The CAMBODIA DAILY

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NATIONAL

Diary Illuminates Hardships Under Khmer Rouge Regime

BY CHHORN CHANSY
AND DENE-HERN CHEN
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

The printed image on the cover of a tattered diary with yellowed pages displays an idyllic scene: three women bathing in an aqua-colored river shaded by trees.

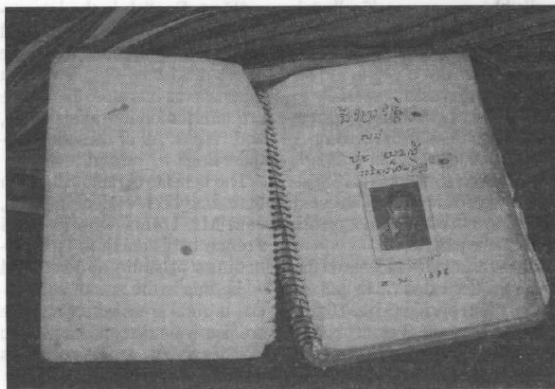
But don't judge a book by its cover. The diary holds the harrowing, and at times heartbreaking, account of its author, Poch Yuonly, a victim of the Khmer Rouge, and describes the ordeal his family faced during the regime that sent 1.7 million Cambodians to their graves.

His daughter, Poch Viseth Neary—referenced throughout the diary—donated the book to the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam), a research institute dedicated to the study of the regime, on Friday.

Poch Yuonly's "extremely rare" written account remains one of only four diaries in DC-Cam's possession that were kept by Khmer Rouge victims, said Youk Chhang, the organization's director.

"This is something that every survivor wishes to have left behind by their parents," Mr. Chhang said. "This diary shows a picture of what daily life was like during the Khmer Rouge."

Formerly a primary school inspector for the Ministry of Education living in Kompong Chhnang City during Lon Nol's regime, Poch Yuonly, who was about 50 in 1975, his wife and nine children were evacuated to a collective in Kom-



DC-Cam

The first page of the diary of Poch Yuonly, who died under the Khmer Rouge, is displayed. Donated to the Documentation Center of Cambodia, it describes the hardships suffered by his family under the regime.

pong Tralach district on April 19, 1975.

The diary was written toward the end of his life, sometime in mid-1976, and the prose reads like a father speaking out loud to his children—beseeching them to make sure his grandchildren remember him and his life. He regularly refers to himself in the third person simply as "father."

"This is father's history. When you receive this diary, you must organize to publish it and distribute it to all your relatives, and to your children and grandchildren so that they will know father," the diary says at its close.

The diary describes the arduous evacuation of Kompong Chhnang and how the family suf-

fered from lung disease and bad stomachaches—and continually pestered him to talk when he was unable to speak or move.

"[Vibol] opened father's mouth for talking because he did not want me to be silent. He shook my hands and legs when I could not move. Father has great pity for your brother."

In one excerpt, his wife's jewelry is exchanged for more medicine for Poch Yuonly, and he pleads with his daughters in his diary to take care of his wife as she is "incomparable to anyone in father's life."

"Your mother cries in her heart, in her mind; she cries inside and no one ever sees her cry."

He begs for death at the end, assuring his daughters that he is unafraid and would like to meet his dead parents and relatives in the afterlife. "Let me die—I cannot live in a world of darkness without news, in a world of ignorance," Poch Yuonly wrote. "Father saw a lot of the new world and there was enough life lived during my lifetime."

Ms. Viseth Neary, 50, said yesterday she remembers that period vividly. Her father wrote the diary before he was taken away to a prison in August 1976. The family learned he had died a few months later.

The diary only survived, she explained, because her mother had hidden it. "He wrote to talk about the difficulties in the Pol Pot regime. To let the young generation know," Ms. Viseth Neary said.

ferred from the hot weather and lack of food for about 11 days.

Once they arrived at the collective, Poch Yuonly's wife was sent to work in the rice fields, while the children were put to work as part of the mobile children unit.

"On July 1975, Viseth [my daughter] was sick for about one month. So Nimeth [my son] stole chicken and cassava. His actions brought shame to the family," Poch Yuonly wrote, adding later that the family ate only porridge for five months at one point. "Everyone was sad and there is always a shortage of everything."

There were tender moments too.

Vibol, the youngest of the nine children, often worried that his father was going to pass away—

Diary Gives a Glimpse of Horrors



MONDAY, JUNE 3, 2013 Successful People Read The Post 4000 RIEL

REGIONAL INSIDER Myanmar president's star is on the rise PAGE 18

Diary gives a glimpse of horrors

Joe Freeman and Phak Seangly

POCH Yuonly seemed to know he would die soon; so he wrote and wrote until he ran out of pages.

In a cheap spiral journal filled with graph paper, the former schoolteacher meticulously listed the names of acquaintances as they died off. He catalogued the horrors occurring around him in Kampong Chhnang province, where the Khmer Rouge took most of his family after the fall of Phnom Penh. He also composed a short personal history, using words to construct a family tree.

On the cover of the journal, there's an image of a happy family swimming in a lake, an incongruent opening to a diary of despair and struggle.

"Everyone works like an animal, like a machine, and there is no hope for the future," he wrote in one of the later entries leading up to his arrest in early August 1976. The Khmer Rouge had exposed his supposedly imperialist background by discovering photos of him on a trip to the United States.

When he was carted off to prison, after living for more than a year under the watchful eyes of soldiers, he passed the book off to his children. They kept it concealed inside their clothing, tied together with a piece of string. While in detention, Yuonly starved to death. The diary stayed in family hands for the next 35 years.

"It is about our own family record, events and what happened to us, and whatever else he knew. He was a teacher, so I think he would have written more if he had more books and time," Poch Viseth Neary, his 50-year-old daughter, said.

The family donated the rare text to the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-CAM) on Friday so that it might be better preserved among the centre's historical archives.

"He did not tell us the reason he wrote it, but we know that his words were meant to help us to take care of each other if he did not survive," she said. "He wrote it for our family, other relatives, or his next grandchildren."

It was a bold and dissident thing to do. The Khmer Rouge ranked expository writing in the condemned realm of bourgeoisie life. Teachers and members of the educated class were targeted

Continues on page 2



Calm after protests in Turkey

SHOPKEEPERS and municipal workers began cleaning the streets of Istanbul and Ankara yesterday after the fiercest anti-government demonstrations in years. Pockets of die-hard demonstrators scuffled with police overnight, but the streets were much quieter after two days of clashes in which almost a thousand people were arrested and hundreds were injured.

The unrest was triggered by protests against government plans to build a replica Ottoman-era barracks to house shops or apartments in Taksim, long a venue for political demonstrations.

But it has widened into a broader show of defiance against Prime Minister Tavin Erdogan and his

Continued from page 1

for the same associations, and many went to incredible lengths to hide telltale signs of loftier origins. Yuonly, however, put down his profession and wrote about the fates of other schoolteachers.

Not all writing was wiped out. Cadres did keep notebooks for appointments and schedules, and sometimes, in the margins, they succumbed to the urge to scribble secret love notes and private thoughts.

Youk Chhang, the executive director of DC-CAM, said he's collected more than 500 notebooks from cadres, but he knows of only four or five diaries from victims that survived the era. Chhang's own sister hid a diary under her bed in Banteay Mancheay province, until their mother convinced her to destroy it.

The amount of extant diaries is so small that the donation startled Chhang. Neary's husband, Poch Sophorn, handed it to him at a screening of a documentary film on May 31, and asked if the centre might like to keep it.

"When I saw this, my heart was thumping," he said in a recent interview in his office, gingerly turning the pages.

In an email to Sophorn a few

hours after the donation, he called the diary "a memory of a nation shared by all Cambodians", and said he would "treasure it in our archives for many others, including Cambodian children, to learn from this important part of our history."

The plan is to translate the book from Khmer into English and present it in a readable format, Chhang said, though he didn't provide an estimated date.

Chhang was still reading through the diary himself, describing it as a mix of autobiography and a journal of events with small scenes. The entries date near the fall of Phnom Penh in April of 1975 to the summer of 1976. There are about 160 numbered pages.

"He talked about how his wife missed the kids. He talked about food," Chhang said.

His eyes landed on a passage about sickness in which Yuonly seems to be addressing one of his children.

"Your mother took two of these [pieces of jewellery] to exchange 18 pills of medicine for them," he wrote. "The medicine was not enough for me."

In another sentence, he said to everyone and no one in particular, "Our family has to con-

tinue to maintain and help each other."

Neary was one of nine siblings, three of whom died under the Khmer Rouge. One brother was beaten to death and thrown into the forest after he stole a pig to eat. Her mother survived the regime and is alive today.

Her father's troubles started when he grew sick and was denied his portion of watery porridge. There was no medicine, and he fainted while trying to work. Neary had to catch fish for him to eat.

After the Khmer Rouge discovered his personal photos, he was imprisoned in Kampong Tralach Leu district in Kampong Chhnang province, where he died.

In recent years, Neary has revisited the place to pray for her father's soul.

A few of the old leaders who mistreated her family in Kampong Chhnang are still around today, but she wants to leave the score-settling to a higher power.

"I still recognise them. They deserve the same as what they did to my family and other Cambodians," she said. "I adhere to Buddha, who advises that to do good is to receive good; do evil, and receive evil." ■

Camera Keeps S-21 Victims' Legacy Alive

THE PHNOM PENH POST JUNE 13, 2013

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National

Camera keeps S-21 victims' legacy alive

Kevin Ponniah

THOUSANDS of haunting portraits documenting the callous, systematic nature of life in Tuol Sleng prison were taken by a camera, the lens of which would later be turned back on the regime itself.

The relic—a German Rolleiflex model from the 1930s or 1940s—was handed in yesterday to the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam).

Ing Veng Eang, whose father Ung Pech was one of the few prisoners to make it out of S-21 alive, gave it to the Khmer Rouge research centre after years in his family's possession.

He told the *Post* that he approached DC-Cam after seeing former S-21 photographer Nhem En being interviewed on TV last week.

"I then wanted to find out the history of this camera," he said.

Pech was an engineer whose life was spared at S-21 thanks to his skills as a mechanic.

His wife and five children, who were moved from Phnom Penh to Battambang, however, died from starvation under the regime, with Veng Eang the only child to survive.

Pech became the first director of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum in 1980, and subsequently used the camera to document Khmer Rouge crimes, including mass graves in the countryside, after reuniting with his son.

"This camera was kept by my father until 1996 when he had to travel to the US for heart surgery. I just kept it in a



The Rolleiflex camera that was used to photograph victims of the Tuol Sleng detention centre displayed at the Documentation Center of Cambodia in Phnom Penh yesterday. HENG CHHOAN

box and never used it because there was no longer any suitable film. I never thought of the camera's importance [until now]," Veng Eang said.

He added that after recent alleged comments by acting opposition leader Kem Sokha saying that Tuol Sleng was fabricated, he wanted to add "more evidence" that the torture prison existed.

A trove of documents, photos and even video footage shot by the pair were also handed in yesterday.

After the war, it was "very rare" to get a camera, DC-Cam, Youk Chhang said, and, so, despite its dark provenance, the pair used the Rolleiflex extensively.

"This is called karma. Things come back to you. [The Khmer Rouge] used the camera to take away [their] life . . . and the camera was used to document the crimes committed against [them]."

The significance of the object, which likely bore witness to scenes of brutal torture and suffering, lies in its role as a link between prisoner and oppressor, Chhang said.

"I think of it as having been in between the mind of the photographer and the victim . . . I imagine the sound [the camera made] and I wonder how it would have felt." ADDITIONAL REPORTING BY CHEANG SOKHA ■

Hit-and-run driver to be out in weeks

Continued from page 1

has found that Keam Piseth Narita has committed the offence as accused," Vandy said. "But because she had meningitis and was on medication that made her drowsy—according to the official letter from the doctors—the court decided to sentence her to three years in prison, but the real implementation of her punishment will only be three months and 15 days. The rest of the sentence was suspended, and a fine of six million riel will be put into the state's budget."

He added: "Keam Piseth Narita is prohibited from driving any kind of vehicle from now on."

Piseth Narita declined to comment at yesterday's hearing but expressed her regret during her June 6 trial, and promised to use her medical degree to improve the lives of others if released.

"I know about my mistake now. I am really very regretful about it," she said at the time. "I would like to promise that if I am allowed to stay out of detention, I will study hard in order to complete my medical doctorate, and when I start my career, I will try my best to rescue or help the poor in my country."

According to Judge Vandy, Narita's father—Keam Piseth, the deputy director of Kandal Provincial Hospital—had paid compensation to all the families of the victims, all of whom had since withdrawn their complaints.

To some, however, the act of compensation is part of the problem.



Medical student Keam Piseth Narita, 23, exits the municipal court yesterday. HONG MENEA

"I think financial compensation has been used in criminal cases in a completely wrong way," Cambodian Center for Human Rights president Ou Virak said, who noted that Piseth Narita was serving just one month for each life she took.

"I think the sentence is very, very light, although I feel she had no intention to kill," he added.

However, according to Community Legal Education Center executive director Yeng Virak, the fact that the driver was tried and sentenced marked a major improvement on how such cases were typically handled.

And, though her sentence was suspended, he added, she had been awarded the maximum possible sentence for the crime.

"To me, it's quite, quite fair," Yeng Virak said. "If she commits the same thing in the future, she should be severely sentenced." ADDITIONAL REPORTING BY SEAN TEEHAN ■

POLICE BLOTTER

Driver's advances force him into a hasty retreat

FLIRTY tuk-tuk drivers beware. Ten machete-wielding men chased a 26-year-old in Poipet town on Tuesday and hacked his passenger in the head after the three-wheeled Casanova tried his charms on a taken woman. The driver fled into a casino following the attack, leaving his tuk-tuk to be destroyed. Police arrested three of the group, who confessed. They were sent to court while several of their mates managed to escape. NOKORWAT

Cleaver-wielding crooks caught cattle-catching

POLICE in Kratie's Samba district arrested two men on Monday for allegedly stealing 10 cows belonging to the commune chief. The chief's son-in-law spotted six men trying to catch and kill the cattle and called the cops. Only two men were caught, and cleavers, a phone and motorbikes seized from the suspects. The group was known for stealing cattle from other villagers in the past but appear to have gone a step too far by targeting the commune chief. NOKORWAT

Duo let the dogs out, can't deal with results

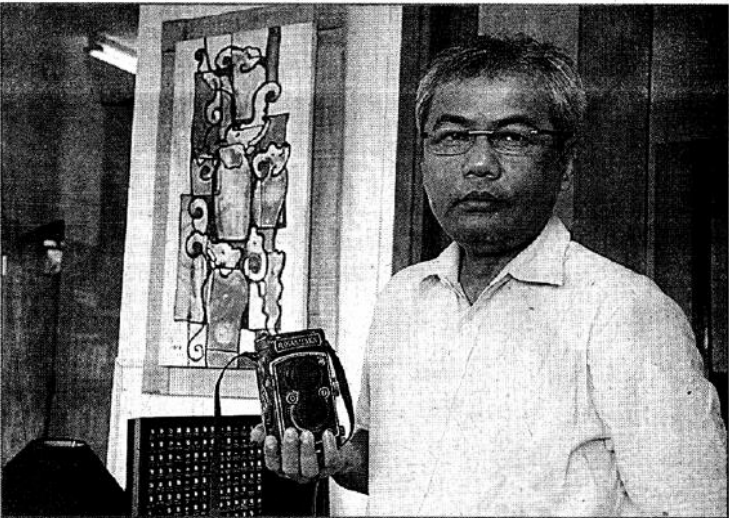
THE Baha Men may finally have an answer to their rhetorical question if Chamkarmon district police successfully located two men accused of stealing village dogs on Tuesday. The nefarious pair stuffed a few dogs into a sack and then tried to escape via motorbike. The dogs, however, had a different agenda, and tried to escape, causing the driver to lose

ស្វែងរកការពិតដើម្បីការចងចាំរបស់ជាតិ

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា សូមអំពាវនាវដោយក្តីគោរពឱ្យធ្វើអំណោយឯកសារទាក់ទងនឹងខ្មែរក្រហម និងអំឡុងពេលសម័យបណ្តោះអាសន្ន របស់អង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ ប្រចាំនៅកម្ពុជា (អ៊ិនតាក់)។

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា គឺជាអង្គការក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាឯករាជ្យដែលបង្កើតឡើងដំបូងដោយអ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវជាន់ខ្ពស់របស់សាកលវិទ្យាល័យយែល ដោយអនុលោមតាមច្បាប់យុត្តិធម៌លើអំពើប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍នៅកម្ពុជា ដែលបានតាក់តែងឡើងក្នុងឆ្នាំ ១៩៩៤។ អង្គការនេះ ប្តេជ្ញាធានាឱ្យមានការចងចាំនិងយុត្តិធម៌នៅកម្ពុជាដែលទាក់ទងនឹងការរំលោភបំពានផ្សេងៗនៅក្នុងរបបកម្ពុជាប្រជាធិបតេយ្យដ៏អសោច។ មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា គឺជាអ្នកផ្តល់ភស្តុតាងដ៏ច្រើនលើសលប់ដល់អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា និងជាអង្គជំនុំជម្រះក្នុងការផ្សះផ្សាយជម្លោះ នៅកម្ពុជា និងកិច្ចខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងស្តារឡើងវិញ។ ជាផ្នែកមួយនៃកិច្ចខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងទាំងនេះមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជាគាំទ្រគម្រោងខុសគ្នាជាច្រើនដែលរួមចំណែកដល់ការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវការអប់រំ និងការលើកកម្ពស់សិល្បៈ។ តាមរយៈកិច្ចខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងនេះមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជាត្រូវបានទទួលស្គាល់ថា ជាភ្នាក់ងារដ៏ចម្បងសម្រាប់កម្មវិធីអប់រំអំពីប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍នៅក្នុងប្រព័ន្ធសិក្សាសាធារណៈ នៅកម្ពុជា។

ក៏ប៉ុន្តែការអប់រំ គឺគ្រាន់តែជាផ្នែកមួយនៃការពុះពាររបស់កម្ពុជាតែប៉ុណ្ណោះ។ សេវាបណ្ណាល័យខ្សោយ និងការយល់ដឹង និងការប្រើប្រាស់របស់



លោកឆាំង យូ នាយកមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

សាធារណជនចំពោះឯកសារ និងបណ្ណសារឯកសារនៅបន្តជាឧបសគ្គក្នុងការពុះពាររបស់ប្រទេស ដើម្បីធ្វើមរតកវប្បធម៌ និងប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្ររស់ឡើងវិញ។ តាមពិតកម្ពុជាបានទទួលរងគ្រោះ ដោយសង្គ្រាមអំពើឃោរឃៅ និងចលាចលក្នុងសង្គមរាបវស្សាដែលព្យាប្បដល់ការសិក្សាជាន់ខ្ពស់, ការស្រាវជ្រាវ និងមរតកវប្បធម៌របស់ប្រទេសមួយនេះ។ សូម្បីតែរហូតមកដល់សព្វថ្ងៃនេះ ហើយឯកសារចំនួនដ៏ច្រើន, រូបថត, កូដឯកសារ និងខ្សែអាត់សំឡេងកំពុងនៅរាយពាយនិងស្ថិតក្នុងដៃបុគ្គល និងស្ថាប័នផ្សេងៗជុំវិញពិភពលោកនៅឡើយ។ ក្នុងគោលបំណងស្តារឡើងវិញនូវការប្រើប្រាស់ឯកសារទាំងនេះ មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជាសូមអំពាវនាវឱ្យមានការធ្វើអំណោយពីសំណាក់បុគ្គល និងស្ថាប័នទាំងអស់។ ជាការពិតណាស់ បុគ្គល និងស្ថាប័នអាចមានការព្រួយបារម្ភអំពីការការពារការសម្ងាត់នៃប្រភពមួយចំនួន។ មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជាយល់ច្បាស់

ពីកិច្ចការនេះ ហើយជឿជាក់ថា ដំណោះស្រាយដែលអាចសម្រេចទៅបាននឹងអាចមានសម្រាប់កិច្ចខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងក្នុងការប្រមូល ចងក្រង និងផ្សព្វផ្សាយឯកសារទាំងអស់ ដែលទាក់ទងនឹងសម័យខ្មែរក្រហម និងជាអ្នកឈានមុខគេ ដែលមានការទទួលស្គាល់ក្នុងការពុះពារដើម្បីធានានូវការពិត ការទទួលខុសត្រូវ និងយុត្តិធម៌នៅក្នុងបញ្ហាការរំលោភបំពានទ្រង់ទ្រាយធំ។ មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា សូមអំពាវនាវឱ្យមានការធ្វើអំណោយឯកសារដែលជាផ្នែកមួយនៃបេសកកម្មរបស់ខ្លួនក្នុងការផ្តល់ជូនកម្ពុជានូវការប្រើប្រាស់យ៉ាងទូលំទូលាយនូវប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្ររបស់ខ្លួនតាមរយៈការទុកដាក់ឯកសារដែលប្រមូលបាននៅក្នុងអគាររបស់ខ្លួន។

ដោយសេចក្តីគោរព
ឆាំង យូ
នាយកមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

APPENDIX E

Former Khmer Rouge Air Force Commander Dies

By Dany Long

Sou Met, a former Secretary of Air Force Division 502 and a Deputy Chief of the Army of Democratic Kampuchea between 1975 and 1979, died of diabetes and liver disease on June 14, 2013. Some former Khmer Rouge cadres living in Samlot district, Battambang province, where Sou Met lived before his death, confirmed the death, although the location of his death was not disclosed. After the death was confirmed, the body of Sou Met was kept at the headquarters of Region 5 of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces in Battambang province, where the traditional Buddhist funeral was conducted.

Sou Met was in his 70s. He is survived by his wife, Vorn, and four daughters. Born in Kraing Daung Village, Peam sub-district, Samaky Meanchey district (former Kampong Tralach Leu district), Kampong Chhnang province, Sou Met was the son of Ma Mang, who was a former Khmer Rouge veteran (Khmer Issarak leader) and secretary of the Southwest Zone until 1968, when he was succeeded by Ta Mok.

Sou Met joined the Khmer Rouge Movement in the 1960s. In 1973, he was appointed commander of Division 1 of the Southwest Zone.

After the Khmer Rouge captured Phnom Penh on April 17, 1975, Sou Met was promoted to Secretary of the Air Force Division 502. The Division's location was inside Pochentong Airport (presently Phnom Penh International Airport) and the surrounding area. Soldiers in this division were recruited and selected from Division 1 and Division 11 of the Special Zone. Some soldiers from the Eastern Zone and Northern Zone were also chosen for newly established Division 502 under the leadership of Sou Met after some cadres in both zones were purged.

In 1977, the government of Democratic Kampuchea decided to establish an airport in Kampong Chhnang province with financial and technical support from the government of China. During the construction process, the Ministry of Defense and Headquarters of General Army empowered and authorized Division 502 to supervise the construction of the new airport. Some soldiers from this division were charged with treason and were sent to S-21 for confession, torture and execution.



Runway at Kampong Chhnang airport

After Democratic Kampuchea staged war with Vietnam at the end of 1977, Sou Met was promoted to the Deputy General Commander of the Khmer Rouge Army in addition to his role as Chief of Division 502.

After Democratic Kampuchea collapsed in 1979, Sou Met was assigned as a member of a military committee stationed along the Cambodian-Thai border from Koh Kong to Battambang province. During the negotiation with the Cambodian government concerning



Control tower at incomplete Kampong Chhnang airport

integration and defection into the government in the 1990s, Sou Met defected to the government and then was given a position as advisor to the Ministry of National Defense of the Cambodian Government with the rank of two-star general.

In September 2009, international prosecutors filed introductory submissions which requested investigating judges to investigate five suspected individuals. It was called Case File 003 and 004. Sou Met is one of the potential suspects. However, the investigating judges informed the prosecutors on April 29, 2011 that the investigation of Case 003 was closed. Later, international prosecutors resumed investigation for case 003.

Although co-prosecutors and co-investigating judges of the ECCC did not officially and publicly identify the five suspected persons, journalists and the public likely knew that Sou Met was one of the suspected persons in Case 003. In this case, the investigation focused on crimes committed between April 17, 1975 and January 6, 1979 which covered such locations as: S-21 Security Center in Phnom Penh; Stung Tauch execution site in Kampong Cham province; Kampong Chhnang Airport Construction Site; Division 801 Security Center in Rattanakiri province; Stung Hav Rock Quarry worksite in Preah Sihanouk province; Wat Enta Nhien Security Centre and execution site (also known as Wat Kroam) in Preah Sihanouk province; S-22 Security Centre in Phnom Penh; Durian Plantation in Preah Sihanouk province; Bet Trang worksite in Preah Sihanouk province.

APPENDIX F

8th. Regional Workshop of the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience, Asian Region Liberation War Museum, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Dhaka Declaration

The participants of the 8th. Regional Workshop of the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience, Asian Region, who represent various sites from China, Cambodia, Nepal, Pakistan and six sites of Bangladesh and which was held in Dhaka on June 29 and 30, 2013 have noted with satisfaction that their deliberations of the last two days had revealed the grave threat which is currently posed by the culture of intolerance which had swept the various countries of the Asian region, making it difficult for the growth and sustenance of a healthy society. The workshop has also evaluated the role which the museumization and memorialisation processes can play in confronting these threats. These deliberations have demonstrated amply the strength that a site can muster through creative and committed work so that the right atmosphere is created for the development of living relations within that society.

The participants emphasized that the basic goals of a museum or a site of conscience is to make people aware about past human rights violations, serve as a centre of research and to re-orient the dominant theme of the museum to be a healing instrument to encourage reflection rather than create anguish and resentment. The meeting provided the participants with a deeper understanding of how museums and sites are able to contribute to the establishment of justice in their societies. In this regard, the meeting noted with satisfaction how the recent conviction of a War Criminal in Cambodia and the ongoing Trials of War Criminals in Bangladesh had given a moral boost to the establishment of a pluralistic and just society. The participants have noted with satisfaction that this will be a watershed trial, not only for Bangladesh but for other countries as well, because this was the first major domestic Tribunal without any direct international involvement. The participants stressed upon the need for the world community to continue their support for the trials and in establishing the rights of the victims and survivors.

The participants also expressed appreciation for the emerging sites which had participated in the workshop for the bold initiative they had taken for establishing a site of conscience. The workshop noted with satisfaction that the participation of the emerging sites in particular, had been a thought provoking experience for them as well, because these sites demonstrated the manner in which conscientious young people respond to history. They also expressed their satisfaction that the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience had facilitated the participants to come together and share their experiences and ideas. The participants also explored the possibility of undertaking bilateral and collective exchange programmes amongst their respective sites.

Finally, the Regional Workshop has noted with satisfaction that these deliberations had unravelled many exciting and achievable ideas which the different sites would try to implement.

Full of Hope with UNTAC

Opinion



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A US soldier serving under the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) watches a Royal Cambodian armed forces soldier as he examines a vehicle during an unexploded ordnance clearance course. REUTERS

Full of hope with UNTAC

Comment
 Youk Chhang

At the invitation from Professor William Maley, Director, Asia-Pacific College of Diplomacy of Australian Nation University, College of Asia and the Pacific, I went to both Melbourne and Canberra last week for the UNTAC 20th anniversary of elections in Cambodia, and in preparation for this meeting, I fell upon some old photographs, one of which I include here. Looking at this photo, you see that I was a brash young Cambodian-American with half-military, half-civilian personalities. Based on my posture and the way I wore my flak vest, you would think that I was cool and comfortable in my surroundings. I even cracked a grin for the camera. But appearances can be deceiving. I was assigned to Phnom Srouch district in Kampong Speu province as UNTAC international staff in support of the election (1992-1993). During the UNTAC election, there were 101 polling stations and my area covered a population of approximately 250,000 voters. Half of Kampong Speu province was still under the control of the Khmer Rouge at that time, and as a Cambodian with native fluency in Khmer, I was a threat to the Khmer Rouge, who were seeking to block the election. I could communicate to the voters and listen to the Khmer Rouge radio communications on my walkie-talkie. I was comfortable and adept with navigating the local culture, and the ordinary people knew me as

one of them. (my code was Echo15 throat fish). But Phnom Srouch district was a tough place in 1993 – the district at that time was totally within Khmer Rouge territory, and the area was saturated with land mines. It was truly a scary place to be. I had many threats against my life. The Khmer Rouge planted a landmine, just before my arrival, outside the bathroom to the pre-fabricated building that was my work area. To my surprise, one of my team-mates triggered the mine and lost his leg. My car broke down one day in the jungle and I didn't know how to fix it. In truth, it was my fault. I did not understand I had to change the oil in my vehicle back then. I just drove the car endlessly until one day the engine just blew up.



Youk Chhang in Kampong Speu province in 1993. BRIGITTE

With smoke pouring out of the engine, I radioed the UN for assistance. Assistance came, but not until the next morning. My car broke down just shortly after a Khmer Rouge patrol had passed. If it had broken down just a bit earlier, I would have been captured and killed. The UN security forces had pity on many of us and I received the flak vest shown in the photo. It was old issue from the Bulgarian Army. It was so hot in those days that I couldn't bear to wear it properly. It's a wonder as to whether it really would have saved me anyway, but it looked cool and so I wore it for the appearance. In my area, under UN control, the Bulgarian Army provided security while the Australian Army managed the military communication networks (call sign: FCU Kampong Speu, SPOE Emergency). I look back on how crazy, adventurous and dangerous those days were, and how crucial our efforts were to the future of Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge were real menaces back then. They terrorized the population and murdered people in cold blood. But look at where we are today. Over time, nearly all of them defected and now their leaders are being tried for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes by the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC). It was a long, difficult struggle, and I was young, brash and crazy back then; but sometimes the world needs a little bit of youthful craziness. ■

Youk Chhang is the Director of The Documentation Center of Cambodia.

Closure to a Tragic Time Period

Letter to editor

The Phnom Penh Post
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Emily Rafferty, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, places a jasmine garland over one of the repatriated Koh Ker statues during the opening session of the 37th World Heritage Committee at the Peace Palace in Phnom Penh on Monday. HENG CHHOAN

Closure to a tragic time period

Dear Editor,
 On June 11, 2013, after more than 40 years away from home, two 10th-century Pandava statues – also known as the Kneeling Attendants – were returned to Cambodia from the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the US.
 The statues were brought to the Peace Palace of the Council of Ministers where they are on display for the World Heritage Committee Conference.
 The act of returning these statues is clearly significant and Cambodia should take advantage by showcasing their return.
 But while it is important that Cambodia showcases the successful return of these statues, it is equally important that we complete their journey home.
 Returning these statues to their original location will serve as a pow-

erful symbol of Cambodia's success in restoring its past.
 Indeed, the long journey of these statues, and their restoration to their historic home, will carry great symbolic meaning for the long struggle that Cambodians have waged in coming to grips with their past.
 Cambodian history has come to be defined by two events: the illustrious Angkor period and the traumatic years of genocide.
 In stark contrast to its beautiful Angkorian past, Cambodia has suffered decades of war and mass atrocities.
 Beyond causing the tragic loss of life, these events have devastated Cambodia's social fabric.
 While partly a consequence of these events, illegal looting and trafficking of cultural property threatens Cambodia's rich cultural identity.
 Cambodia's treasured artifacts even today continue to face the risk of being stolen and sold on illicit markets.
 Cambodia today is striving to move from the horrors of its past through a variety of efforts and mechanisms.
 The prosecution of Khmer Rouge crimes is underway at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), and genocide education programs blanket the countryside.

Under the umbrella of international and Cambodian law, the ECCC is seeking to bring a sense of justice and closure for victims of the Khmer Rouge.
 In addition, the genocide education program teaches the younger generation about the history of this tragic time period.
 With an eye toward dialogue, reconciliation and public awareness, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport and DC-Cam are seeking to build a lasting foundation of truth and memory.
 Likewise, the restoration of Cambodia's cultural heritage plays an important role in helping Cambodians heal and achieve reconciliation.
 Reconciliation is about bringing people together, restoring relationships and building a better society.
 The protection and restoration of Cambodia's cultural heritage contributes to this process by rooting Cambodians in their shared glorious past.
 In this vein, the return of the Pandava statues is significant to the people of Cambodia.
 The statues' return symbolizes the restoration of the kingdom's spiritual and cultural identity.
 In addition, with the public display

and discussion of their return, Cambodians will develop a greater awareness of their shared cultural heritage.
 It is the combination of these effects that makes the public repatriation display an important piece of the statues' return.
 In addition, the repatriation of the statues comes on the occasion when Cambodia takes a role as a host country for the 37th World Heritage Committee Conference.
 This event is important both for Cambodia and the world, and the statues will form an important piece of this event by encouraging the world community to take greater responsibility in protecting and restoring the cultural heritage of looted nations.
 But after they are restored and their symbolic message is achieved, we should complete the statues' journey home.
 Returning the statues to their original location will bring a sense of closure to this tragic time period, and it will symbolise another milestone in Cambodia's renewal of its past.

Sirik Savina,
 Director,
 Museum of Memory

APPENDIX I

Genocide as pre-poll politics in Cambodia

By Joe Freeman

http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Southeast_Asia/SEA-01-180613.html

PHNOM PENH - On a muggy day last September, outside an unassuming three-story villa on a residential corner, photographers from local news outlets trotted out chairs to make the wait easier. They took shelter in the limited shade, stealing hopeful glimpses up at the balconies to watch for movement.

However, there would be no sightings that day of Ieng Thirith, 81, the one-time minister of social affairs under the Khmer Rouge regime. A war crimes court in Phnom Penh had just released her on mental health grounds, ruling that the old, frail woman was unfit to stand trial because she was losing her mind. Her husband, ex-minister of foreign affairs Ieng Sary, also on trial at the time, would make an exit six months later, in March, when the 87-year-old died of heart failure.

Except for disagreements over the conditions of her release, the decision to send Thirith home met little resistance at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, the United Nations-backed tribunal established to try senior leaders of a regime that, by some estimates, killed about a quarter of the country's population. Despite that murderous record, there were no protests or demonstrations after Thirith's release. A neighbor told reporters he had no problem with Thirith or her husband, and that what they stood accused of all happened a long time ago.

The scene in front of Thirith's house stood in stark contrast to the mass demonstration held on June 9 against one of Cambodia's main opposition figures, Kem Sokha, in response to comments he allegedly made portraying the Khmer Rouge's notorious S-21 prison, also known as Tuol Sleng, as a "staged" creation by Vietnamese occupiers. Chum Mey, an 83-year-old survivor of the prison where nearly 13,000 Cambodians were tortured to death or driven to an execution site via trucks, led the protest.

But it appeared that local authorities loyal to the ruling Cambodian People's Party (CPP) helped with organization. Clearly printed signs were unfurled, a stark contrast to the marked-up banners seen at makeshift opposition rallies. Transportation was available to take protesters to and from the site. There were even, according to one observer, temporary mobile public toilets, not seen in widespread use on the streets of Phnom Penh since the lavish funeral ceremonies for Cambodia's King Father Norodom Sihanouk in February.

A national election season is underway in Cambodia, and government opponents say the CPP is pulling out all the stops to ensure its continued dominance. On July 28, Cambodians will head to the polls to elect lawmakers for five-year terms to the 123-member National Assembly, of which the CPP currently holds 90 seats. Yet some here are predicting a strong showing for the opposition Cambodia National Rescue Party (CNRP), of which Sokha, a former human rights activist, is the acting president.

Prime Minister Hun Sen has warned in public speeches of dire scenarios should the CNRP make significant electoral gains. Development will grind to a halt, he warned in one speech. Chaos will ensue, he predicted in another. After a member of the opposition proposed a plan to reduce interest rates for farmers, Hun Sen characterized the idea as a yearning for a return to the Khmer Rouge era, when the radical Maoist regime eliminated private property and blew up the national bank.

The claims, slammed by critics as unlikely and outlandish, generated no more than shrugs from the opposition. The recording of Sokha's alleged claim that S-21 was a Vietnamese creation, however, was different. Sokha has said the government spliced his words to create what he has called a faux-recording. To date, however, he has not fought back with sufficient recordings of his own or apologized in person to S-21 victims, sowing doubts in the minds of skeptics.

Real or not, the recording provided the impetus for proposed new legislation that would make it a crime punishable by prison terms and a sliding scale of fines for denial of Khmer Rouge era atrocities. The draft law sailed through the National Assembly earlier this month and was forwarded to the senate, which passed the law on June 14.

Any pretense that the legislation would be debated on its merits was dropped when a CPP-led committee stripped 27 members of the opposition of their seats and government salaries after they merged to form one party to contest the upcoming polls. The lawmakers and election monitors have argued that the switch is legally allowed as long as it is done within six months of the election.

Torturous debate

Behind the tussle is a conspiracy theory about S-21 that hews closely to the controversial "staged" line in the alleged recording of Sokha's comments. After battling with the Khmer Rouge in the preceding weeks, Vietnamese forces took over Phnom Penh on January 7, 1979, and discovered S-21, or Tuol Sleng, a high school turned torture center.

A Vietnamese army colonel helped preserve the site and the mass graves better known as the Killing Fields. Some have suggested that the prison and mass graves were manufactured to justify Vietnam's long occupation of Cambodia, which lasted from 1979 to 1989.

"In neither case did the Vietnamese invent an institution," wrote renowned Cambodia historian David Chandler in a widely cited article. "Instead, the documents from the S-21 archive, the photographs of prisoners, and the interviews that have been conducted with survivors and former workers at the prison all convince me that S-21 was a Cambodian institution, serving the purposes of the terrified and leaders of a terrified and terrifying Cambodian regime."

The prison's warden, Kaing Guek Eav, alias Duch, was convicted to life in prison by the Khmer Rouge tribunal last year. Nevertheless, Chandler writes, "on several occasions, Cambodians have suggested to me that S-21 was invented out of whole cloth by the Vietnamese, so as to blacken the reputation of the Cambodian people and to indict them en

masse for genocidal crimes. None of the Cambodians who spoke to me could be considered a 'Khmer Rouge'."

The conspiracy theory, historical tensions between Cambodia and Vietnam, and anti-Vietnamese statements frequently made by opposition members playing on Hun Sen's historical ties to the country's former occupiers stand to reason that what Sokha allegedly said was, in the end, not entirely out of the ordinary. Those questions were set aside when Hun Sen, less than a week after the supposed recording was posted, proposed the new law in a public speech.

Under the legislation, anyone who challenges the existence of crimes or glorifies crimes that took place during the Khmer Rouge era will be prosecuted, just like in Germany, where, it should be noted, the sweeping ban on Nazi ideology and insignia has not prevented a resurgence of Neo-Nazi groups and activities.

An early working translation of the law used the word "genocide", a subject that was broader than the specific allegations contained in Sokha's recording. If he did indeed make such a statement, it would not be new. Researchers have argued for years about whether the strict definition of "genocide", the effort to exterminate another nation, race, religion, or ethnic group, is the best way to describe what happened in Cambodia.

The two remaining defendants in the tribunal's current case have been charged with genocide, but only for alleged crimes committed against the Vietnamese and minority Cham Muslims. The larger and more immediate parts of the trial focus on the period around 1975, when, as hundreds have testified in court and others have documented in books and articles, the Khmer Rouge forced Cambodians from the capital city into the countryside.

None of these distinctions made a difference when the statute's translation in English was released as "The Law on the Denial of Crimes Committed during the Period of Democratic Kampuchea"; it has been unofficially translated as "The Law on the Denial of the Khmer Rouge Crimes" - Democratic Kampuchea was the name of the Khmer Rouge government. The law provides for up to two years in prison and a maximum of US\$1,000 in fines for violators. For legal entities, political parties included, accused of breaking the law, fines can reach as high as \$150,000 and the entity could face dissolution.

An unofficial translation of the text said the law was intended to "punish individuals who refuse to acknowledge, diminish, deny, or challenge the existence of crimes or glorify crimes committed" during the Khmer Rouge period usually defined as lasting from April 17, 1975, to January 7, 1979.

Human rights groups have already warned about the legislation's potential chilling effect on free speech - though, to be fair, the same could be said in Germany, Israel and Rwanda, where similar laws are in place.

Christopher Dearing, a legal advisor for the Documentation Center of Cambodia, the country's pre-eminent archive of Khmer Rouge era documents, points in particular to the legislation's Article 2, which applies to statements made in audio-visual and electronic

media. In his view "the question must be asked about how far one can go with interpreting such restrictions", noting that it's unclear whether Facebook, Twitter and other social media constitute a "public" forum under the proposed law.

Dearing suggests that Cambodian history may prove too complicated and nuanced for this five-article law to encompass. "In the post-World War II period in Europe, there was a movement to revise, trivialize, or deny the Holocaust, and these attempts were clearly associated with an intent to sow hatred and discrimination. These circumstances do not exist in Cambodia. Is there a level of distortion about this historical period? Absolutely," he said.

"But I think the problem is not one of public denial at all; it is an education problem. The disbelief and distortion about the history is an indication of the glaring need for more discussion, access to information, and education - all processes that this law carries the risk of hindering."

Joe Freeman is a reporter and editor at the Phnom Penh Post in Cambodia. (Copyright 2013 Asia Times Online (Holdings) Ltd. All rights reserved. Please contact us about sales, syndication and republishing.)

APPENDIX J

Appeal for Donation of Archives Related to the KR and UNTAC Periods

Cambodia, June 12, 2013

Appeal for Donation of Archives Related to the KR and UNTAC Periods

To Whom It May Concern:

The Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) respectfully appeals for the donation of archival material related to the Khmer Rouge (KR) and United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) periods.

DC-Cam is an independent Cambodian NGO originally created by Yale University scholars pursuant to the Cambodian Genocide Justice Act of 1994. It is dedicated to ensuring memory and justice in Cambodia with respect to the abuses of the infamous Democratic Kampuchea (DK) regime. The Center is the largest provider of evidence to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), and it has been a pivotal stakeholder in Cambodia's post-conflict reconciliation and reconstruction efforts. As part of these efforts, DC-Cam supports a wide variety of different projects that contribute to scholarship, education, and promotion of the arts. It is through these efforts that DC-Cam has been recognized as the principal agent for all genocide education curricula in Cambodia's public school system.

But education is only one part of Cambodia's struggle. Poor library services and the public's awareness and access to documents and archival material continue to be an ongoing hurdle in the country's struggle to reclaim its cultural and historical heritage. Indeed, Cambodia has suffered decades of war, atrocity, and social upheaval that ravaged the country's academic, scholarship, and cultural heritage systems. Even today, vast quantities of documents, photographs, film, and audio recordings remain scattered to individuals and institutions around the world. With an aim toward restoring the country's access to these materials, DC-Cam appeals for their donation. Of course, individuals and institutions may have legitimate concerns about protecting the confidentiality of certain sources. DC-Cam is cognizant of this concern, and we believe viable solutions can always be found to such problems.

DC-Cam has been at the forefront of the effort to collect, catalogue, and publicize records related to the Khmer Rouge period, and it is a recognized leader in the overarching struggle to ensure truth, accountability, and justice in the wake of mass violence. DC-Cam appeals for the donation of archival material as part of its mission to provide Cambodians with greater access to their history by housing these archival collections within its facilities.

Sincerely,

Youk Chhang Director,
The Documentation Center of Cambodia