

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Quarterly Report: January-March, 2016

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Professor Alexander Hinton from Rutgers University (standing at right) gave a lecture on teaching genocide in a classroom to national trainers of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport and DC-Cam, on March 18, after testifying at the ECCC as an Expert Witness on genocide charges in Case 002/02.

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ACRONYMS

DC-Cam	Documentation Center of Cambodia
DK	Democratic Kampuchea
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
IAGS	International Association of Genocide Scholars
KR	Khmer Rouge
KRT	Khmer Rouge Tribunal
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoCFA	Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
NIE	National Institute for Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCIJ	Office of Co-Investigating Judges
PA	Promoting Accountability
PUC	Pannasastra University of Cambodia
RUFA	Royal University of Fine Arts
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
SRI	Sleuk Rith Institute
TC	Trial Chamber
TSL	Tuol Sleng
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VOA	Voice of America

Summary

This is the second-quarter progress report of the new fiscal year 2016, covering the period of January-March 2016. This report is prepared for our donors but open to the public to access as well. It appears on the Documentation Center of Cambodia's (DC-Cam) website after the final copy is ready.

To support democracy programs in Cambodia, the focus shall be made on research and education associated with the Khmer Rouge (KR) genocide. Therefore, DC-Cam is still implementing three main programs: 1) Augment and maintain publicly-accessible historical records of the Khmer Rouge (KR) period, 2) Support the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (KRT), and 3) Increase Cambodia's public knowledge of the KR period; in order to achieve its goals of memory, justice and healing.

We also include a summary of the Sleuk Rith Institute (SRI) building process in this report in order to provide USAID with details of new developments in advance of the deadline for the next quarterly report required by Agreement number AID-442-00-05-00008.

As always, we thank the American people through USAID for their generous support, and are very grateful for their continuous support of DC-Cam's work, since 2004, to achieve memory, justice, and healing in Cambodia.

(1) AUGMENT AND MAINTAIN A PUBLICALLY-ACCESSIBLE HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE KR PERIOD

We have continued to make progress in our core program – to augment and maintain public access to historical records of the KR period - as demonstrated by the following:

- Gathering new documents: DC-Cam received 40 pages of photocopied documents from the Cambodian National Archives regarding media stories associated with KR's take over of Phnom Penh. Furthermore, DC-Cam produced 347 pages of interview transcripts originating in Promoting Accountability's (PA) interviews and saved in hard copy of 597 pages of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia's (ECCC) public documents posted on its website.
- Interviewing KR members: There are 21 new interviews gathered by the PA team around Phnom Penh city.
- Cataloging remaining KR documents: There are 2,348 records entered into our digital bibliographic database. <http://www.d.dccam.org/Database/Bibliographic/Cbib.php>
- Encouraging public access to DC-Cam's archives: 290 visitors came to DC-Cam to visit, research, read documents, conduct family tracing and meetings.
- Digitizing remaining documents: This involves scanning and photocopying original files. This quarter we digitized 1973 files, equal to 2,848 pages scanned as PDF and 2,666 records of 'D' collection, equal to 4,651 pages scanned as PDF.
- Conducting research on the KR genocide.

(2) SUPPORT THE KRT

The progress in supporting the KRT included the provision of 14,676 pages of documents to ECCC's Office of Co-Investigating Judges (OCIJ) this quarter, plus the conclusion of the memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the ECCC regarding the digitization of all audio interviews conducted by DC-Cam's researchers and PA team members as of today. In concordance with the MoU, we expect to provide the ECCC with 6,678 interview tapes to be

digitized, as well as 898 MP3 files. DC-Cam also responded to OCP emails regarding their inquiry regarding specific documents.

DC-Cam's PA team interviewed 21 former KR cadres, base people and former Lon Nol soldiers who currently live nearby Phnom Penh city. DC-Cam continues to deploy its staff to videotape the hearings of the ECCC, observe the process and update the chronology of the KRT. These services play a pivotal role in keeping the public informed about the KRT and reaching out to audiences in the United States (US) and the world through multimedia, e.g. www.cambodiatribunal.org. In addition, we help to promote transparency and due process through commentary and articles written by the Fair Trial project team, which are published in newspapers.

(3) INCREASE CAMBODIA'S PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE KR PERIOD

This quarter we conducted the first training session for pre-service teachers at the Kandal Provincial Pedagogical Training Center. This is the first of a series of six training sessions that DC-Cam, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS), will host across the country this year. Ninety-six (63 female) pre-service teachers of history, geography, Khmer and English literature, and citizen-morality took part in the training, which was held at the Regional Pedagogical Training Center, Kandal Province, between March 29 and April 2, 2016. These pre-teachers begin their careers this August in secondary schools around the country. The second training will be held in Battambang Province.

DC-Cam launched its KR History Education Classroom Forum in January 2016, aimed at raising the importance of studying the darkest history of the KR regime and providing a forum to discuss the contents and prior knowledge of this history for public school students in Phnom Penh. We conducted the forum at seven high schools, reaching a total of 495 students (227 females) who took part in the forum, and distributed 625 textbooks.

(4) THE SLEUK RITH INSTITUTE

School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights (GCHR)

We undertook many activities for the School of Genocide, including the following:

- Production of six pre-service teacher training plans.
- Development of the funding concept note to support our cost sharing for the preparation of the 13th conference of the International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGS), to be held in Phnom Penh in July 2017.
- Dr. Sok Soth of the Institute for Foreign Languages was appointed the team member in charge of curriculum history reform. This quarter he commented on our existing proposal and discussed in greater detail the timeline to carry out the writing process. The team will meet with H.E Dr. Hang Chuon Naron, Minister of Education, Youth and Sport, before proceeding.
- We constructed an information booth inside Pol Pot's Cremation Site, which is part of our effort to preserve and renovate the historical sites in Anlong Veng community, and also restored and converted Ta Mok's meeting house into an Information and Training Center for the Anlong Veng Peace Center.
- The Anlong Veng Peace tour program brought two groups of students to visit the Anlong Veng community on February 15-18 and March 8-11, 2016, in an attempt to promote reconciliation through the lens of historical understanding and empathy. These students were from various universities and Anlong Veng High School. The

tour aimed at bridging the divide and isolation between the former KR members and younger generation through their reflection of ideologies and mentalities of those members.

Museum of Memory

The team made significant progress this quarter across many activities, including interviewing KR survivors, drafting a proposal for an audio-visual archive, submitting a proposal for an exhibition in provincial museums to the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), re-announcing the exhibition in provincial museum on newspapers, collaborating with partners abroad (legendary Indonesian artist Nyoman Nuarta, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and Memorial Museum in Chicago), and preparing and assisting the speaker series at SRI's temporary hall of art in the compound of the National Institute for Education (NIE).

Research Center

DC-Cam staff assisted external researchers by providing access to KR archives and exchanging comments on research underway. Examples below reflect the progress of the Research Center.

- Ate Hoekstra from the International Justice Tribune conducted an interview on the genocide case with Farina So and Dany Long at DC-Cam. His article entitled *ECCC turns its attention to genocide of ethnic minorities under the KR* appeared on February 10, 2016. <https://www.justicetribune.com/articles/eccc-turns-its-attention-genocide-ethnic-minorities-under-khmer-rouge>.
- Audrey Wilson from the Phnom Penh Post sought DC-Cam's assistance in locating photos and documents on forced marriages for her article. She also conducted an interview with Farina So on this topic. Her article is available at <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/veil-lifting-cadres-unwanted-weddings>.
- David Hutt from Southeast Asia Globe conducted research on emotional resistance under the KR. DC-Cam provided contacts for this article. He also conducted an interview with Youk Chhang and Farina So on this topic. The article appeared in March 2016 at <http://genocidewatch.net/2016/03/21/cambodia-revealing-secret-khmer-rouge-resistance/>.
- Sabah Carrim, a PhD candidate from the University of Malaya, conducted research on the KRT from philosophical and legal perspectives. She wanted to focus on the ownership of the tribunal. In Cambodia the first time, Carrim requested special support from DC-Cam, including contacts, documents related to the topic, and an interview with Youk Chhang and Farina So. We also introduced her to John Ciorciari, co-author of *On Trial*.

Exchange Program and Student Visits

We hosted a group of 14 Thai visitors on January 4. The visit included a presentation by Farina So, film screening of "Don't Think I've Forgotten", and ending speech by Youk Chhang.

On January 20 a group of 28 students from Goshen College visited DC-Cam and met with Sok-Kheang. Besides listening to the speech, the team also requested to watch some films in DC-Cam’s film archive.

On February 2 five Korean visitors listened to a presentation by Sok-Kheang attended “Cambodia’s Lost Rock ‘n’ Roll” film screening.

On February 3 26 Burmese visitors came to the NIE and were interested in the film “A River Changes Course.” Before the screening, Sok-Kheang provided a brief speech to the group.

On February 13 in a visit coordinated by Rustic Pathways, fifteen students from Singapore American School listened to a talk delivered by Sok-Kheang on KR history.

I. AUGMENT AND MAINTAIN A PUBLICALLY-ACCESSIBLE HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE KR PERIOD

A. Gather New Documents

The National Archive of Cambodia recently provided DC-Cam with electronic files of 40 pages of newspaper stories about or related to the KR right before they took power on 17 April 1975.

DC-Cam has made extensive efforts to acquire all public documents on the ECCC so that these documents, combined with documents on Democratic Kampuchea (DK), will serve the purpose of justice, reconciliation, and healing as well as benefit the research and study about genocide and human rights in Cambodia and around the globe. During this quarter, DC-Cam acquired:

ECCC - 8 files (PDF)	30 pages
ECCC - 7 court transcripts (PDF)	567 pages
News documents	40 pages
New interview transcripts	347 pages

Distribution of photos to news agencies:

- The *Phnom Penh Post News* requested eight photos for their articles: So Vanna, alias So Phim, and KR troops visiting a unit of volunteer Vietnamese communist fighter, 1973; KR guerrillas in the Cambodian jungle following the overthrow of the DK regime, 1979; Vietnamese tank at Kbal Thnal, south of Phnom Penh, January 1979; Samdech Hun Sen 1978 in Vietnam; and Samdech Chea Sim speaking to students and teachers at Ampil Commune, Romduol District, Svay Rieng Province in 1980s.
- *International News* requested 5 photos: village musical performance, New Year’s Day, Kratie Province, 1975; celebration after the completion of an irrigation project; KR dance troop at the ancient temple of Banteay Srey.
- Selected 20 photos for *Development Innovation* for their success story report: Men and women working at “1 January” dam near Chinith River, Kampong Thom Province during the KR regime; children and youth working in the field during DK; National Bank of Cambodia; DK leaders and members of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea; children in front of Angkor Wat 1979; evacuation 1975; cooking at Olympic Stadium in 1979; the return home of survivors after the fall of the KR 1979; KR soldiers enter Phnom Penh City

on April 17, 1975; KR Soldiers during 1974-1975; Chroy Changva Bridge in DK regime; Central Market; Tribunal 1979.

- David Grotta requested 11 photos of victims in S-21 for his film.
- The *Phnom Penh Post Daily* requested five photos of Lon Nol soldiers from 1971 – 1975.
- The *International News* requested three photos of the Burma delegation Ne Win visit to DK in late November 1977.
- The *Phnom Penh Post* and *Voice of America (VOA)* requested two photos for news: weddings during the KR period and KR leadership delegation waiting at Pochen Tong international airport.
- On March 1st Soledad, a volunteer from PSE, a non-governmental organization (NGO) from France and Spain, requested several photos to publish in a newspaper. These included three photos of KR in the field; two photos of KR dancing; two photos of students in class during KR time; two photos of KR meetings; and map of the killing fields.
- On March 3, 2016 the *Cambodia Daily News* requested seven photos of mass graves.
- On March 7, 2016 the *Phnom Penh Post* requested three maps, including DK's map, DK map after digital editing and the killing fields map.
- On March 7, 2016 *VOA* requested photos, including: three photos of Im Chaem; KR at Anlong Veng; three maps - DK's map, DK map after digital editing and the killing fields map.
- On March 30, 2016 the *VOA* requested five photos for news: KR performing art; two photos of people visiting the ECCC; and 2 photos of Prak Yut.

B. Interview KR Victims and Perpetrators

Since integration in 2000, DC-Cam staff travelled extensively around the country to record the biographies of former KR members. After the integration into society and significant economic growth, former KR cadres have moved around and some have moved to the city. DC-Cam has recently focused on conducting interviews in Phnom Penh and also travels to conduct interviews in provinces when our financial situation permits.

In January DC-Cam deployed four field investigators -Long Dany, Sok Vannak, Seang Chenda and Ry Lakana- to travel to Sangkat Prek Thmey, Prek Eng, Chba Ampov, Prey Sar in Phnom Penh to conduct interviews. During this trip they interviewed **10** people, including base people, KR cadres and former Lon Nol soldiers, all of whom were the survivors of the KR genocidal regime.

The team travelled again in February to Chba Ampov District of Phnom Penh and Sa-Ang District of Kandal Province. The team interviewed **11** people, including base people, KR cadres and former Lon Nol soldiers.

Based upon these ten interviews, we wrote 17 articles written for publication in DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth* magazine which is available at www.truthcambodia.com to support historical preservation. Furthermore, witnesses at the ECCC's hearing for Case 002/02 this quarter were PA's interviewees, including Sao Van, Meas Vooun, Chann Sok, Net Savat and Chan Toy.

Additional team accomplishments during the quarter included summarizing interview transcripts from Takeo Province, translating the summaries and entering them into the PA database.

Task	Achievement
Summary	111
Translation of summary into English	31 summaries
Transcription	14 (347 pages)
Data entry	24
New interviews	22

C. Catalog Remaining KR Documents and Make Publically Available

In continuing this work, the data-entry staff is still processing the catalog, which includes physically numbering new documents, photocopying to display hard copies for public access, scanning to preserve and secure the documents, listing the documents, uploading the list of documents to DC-Cam’s website, and keying data from worksheets into computer databases.

Currently the public can access **98,609** records online, which is a reduction from our earlier count of 98,853 records due to removal of duplicate files encountered during our duplicate verification process. Each record contains information such as ID number, title of document, date of document, date of collection, source, and notes.

Among other topics, the 98,609 records contain:

- 61,669 records of ‘D’ collection (D00001 – D61669)
- 11,060 records of ‘I’ collection (I00001 – I11060)
- 905 records of ‘J’ collection (J00031 – J00935)
- 9,366 records of ‘K’ collection (K00001 – K09366)
- 8,715 records of ‘L’ collection (L00001 – L08715)
- 3,202 records of ‘R’ collection (R00001 – R03202)
- 3,462 records of ‘S’ collection (S00001 – S03462)
- 230 records of VOT collection (VOT0001 – VOT0230)

Please visit <http://www.d.dccam.org/Database/Lod/index.php> to see the database List of Documents. The picture below shows an example search result. Readers can request documents free of charge anytime, anywhere.

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Document Search

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English | English-Khmer | Khmer

ID Number D00703
 English Title Conversion of deputy prime minister Ieng Sary with camarade Phan Huien Vice minister of Foreign Affairs ministry of Vietnam Democratic Republic on 19/5/76
 Document Date 19/5/76
 Collection Date 13/1/96
 Source Ben Kiernan
 English Note

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Documentation Center of Cambodia
Searching for the Truth

DC-Cam, 66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd., P.O. Box 1110, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
 Tel: (855-23) 211-875, Fax: (855-23) 210-358, Email: dccam@online.com.kh
www.dccam.org, www.cambodiatribunal.org

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

Activities	Numbers of Records	Number of Pages (From)
Data entry	2,348 records	D53753-D56100
Numbering new documents	1,623 records	2,848 pages
Photocopying new documents	1,623 records	2,848 pages
Scanning documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New doc.: 1,973 - D collection: 2,666 - General documents for distribution: 627 	2,848 pages 4,651 pages (for digitization) 29,541 pages
Traslating into Khmer	741 records	
Verification of list of documents		D00001-D61169 The number of documents on website reaches 98,609 records.*

(*) Visit this link: <http://www.d.dccam.org/Database/Lod/index.php>

D. Encourage Public Access to DC-Cam’s Archives

In the quarter of January-March 2016, public access to DC-Cam’s archives was 290 people. They were local students, international researchers and scholars, media agents, and ordinary people who sought DC-Cam’s support for family tracing. More information is provided below.

Number of visitors:	290 visitors
Visitors category:	Public Information Room welcomed 290 visitors, researchers, and students from various countries, whose purposes are to conduct research and learn about KR-related history as well as to search for documents. In addition, PIR hosted group visits by students from Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP), Center for Peace and Conflict Studies (consisting of students from Laos, Burma, Vietnam, Nepal, Srilanka and Indonesia), Royal University of Fine Arts (RUFA), Apple by College, Singapore, United Kingdom, Vietnam, France, Cambodia, Rwanda, Italy, Canada, Thailand, Australia, Switzerland, China.
Institution:	RUFA, University of Queensland, Bophana Center, University of Ottawa, Kerdannel Khmer, CamEd Business School, Royal University of Law and Economics, Michigan State University, Goshen College, Delaware of University, Chiang Mai University, University of Harvard, Vassar College, Smiling Gecko Cambodia, Pannasastra University of Cambodia (PUC), USAID, Radio Free Asia, ECCC, Cambodia Daily, Southeast Asia Globe, Good Morning Beautiful film, Phnom Penh Post News, etc.
Topics of interest:	Army material from China (4 documents.), Chinese support of the KR, legacy of the KR (4 documents), KR propaganda, hard labor during the KR, Toul Sleng and Choeung EK (53 documents), art during the KR.

Material distributed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 140 copies of issue #174 <i>Searching for Truth</i> magazine distributed to PUC and RUPP students. ▪ 35 copies of DK textbook (Khmer version) distributed to RUPP students and villagers in Pailin Province. ▪ 170 copies of DK textbook (Khmer version) distributed to students at Champou Voran High School and Toul Svay Prey High School.
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How to access documents

First, visit <http://www.d.dccam.org/Database/Lod/index.php>

Second, type a key word of interest into the search box, then review documents.

Third, upon finding a document of interest, submit a request with the document ID number to review the documents physically.

Upon receipt of the request, DC-Cam's staff will use the ID number to retrieve the document and allow the researcher to review it at DC-Cam.

Contract: Dara Vanthan @ truthpdara@dccam.org

Media Coverage

Below are select media coverage of DC-Cam's work and KR-related matters.

- “Genocide: a Topic of Grave Importance for our World”
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/analysis-and-op-ed/genocide-topic-grave-importance-our-world>
- “Countrywide Project Commemorates Two Decades of Genocide Research”
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/countrywide-project-commemorates-two-decades-genocide-research>
- “DC-Cam Expanding Genocide Education”
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/dc-cam-expanding-genocide-education>
- “Genocide: A Topic of Grave Importance for our World”
<http://khmer.voanews.com/content/genocide-a-topic-of-grave-importance-for-our-world-by-youk-chhang/3160425.html>
<http://www.rasmeinews.com/analysis/YTk1MjdhNj/133?class=forum>
- “Keoly Thong Huot, a Mapping Group Member in DK”
http://www.rasmeinews.com/research_news/detail?class=khmer&news=ZTJiM2ZhYz&page=63
- “Cambodian Forensic Team Crowdfunds for KR Grave Analysis”
<http://www.nationmultimedia.com/breakingnews/Cambodian-forensic-team-crowdfunds-for-Khmer-Rouge-30278329.html>
- “KRT Witness Denies Plan to ‘Smash’ Vietnamese”
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/khmer-rouge-tribunal-witness-denies-plan-to-smash-vietnamese-107425/>
- “VOA Exclusive: US Ambassador Targets Improved US-Cambodian Trade Ties”
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/voa-exclusive-us-ambassador-targets-improved-us-cambodian-trade-ties/3184879.html>
- “US Seeks to Continue Funding for KRT, Ambassador Says”
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/us-seeks-to-continue-funding-for-khmer-rouge-tribunal-ambassador-says/3188530.html>

- “Tribunal Singles out KR Suspect for Separate Case”
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/tribunal-singles-out-khmer-rouge-suspect-for-separate-case/3196624.html>
- “Homeward Bound – at Whatever the Cost”
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/homeward-bound-whatever-cost>
- “Phnom Penh, Cambodia: A Design Renaissance in Cambodia's Capital”
<http://www.afr.com/lifestyle/top-places-to-visit-in-2016-20160203-gmke1m>
- “Veil Lifting on Cadres’ Unwanted Weddings”
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/veil-lifting-cadres-unwanted-weddings>
- “After Confusion, KRT Witness Tells of Time in Work Unit”
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/after-confusion-krt-witness-tells-time-work-unit>
- “Ex-KR Official Denies Blood on his Hands”
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/archives/kr-official-denies-blood-on-hands-110607>
- “Coming Face to Face with Nuon Chea at the KRT”
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/coming-face-to-face-with-nuon-chea-at-the-khmer-rouge-tribunal/3259793.html>
- “EZECOM to Celebrate Eighth Anniversary”
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/supplements/ezecom-celebrate-eighth-anniversary>
- “KRT Cases Stuck as Deadline Looms”
<http://www.voanews.com/content/khmer-rouge-tribunal-cases-stuck-deadline-looms/3251754.html>
- “Young Performers Bring Up Cambodia's Living Past”
<http://www.voanews.com/content/young-performers-bring-up-cambodia-living-past/3239170.html>
- “KR Leader Put Under Investigation, As Case Progresses”
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/khmer-rouge-leader-put-under-investigation-as-case-progresses/3237266.html>
- “A Memorable Global Citizenship Trip Experience to Cambodia: The Secret of Our Approach”
http://www.huffingtonpost.com/sothy-eng/a-memorable-global-citize_b_9408626.html
- “The Quiet Keeper of Cambodia’s Memories”
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/quiet-keeper-cambodias-memories>
- “Civil Society Leaders to Declare Assets in Nod to Transparency”
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/civil-society-leaders-to-declare-assets-in-nod-to-t/3214422.html>
- “KR Visits Altering Preconceptions”
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/kr-visits-altering-preconceptions>
- “Opposition Dismisses Salacious Audio Clips”
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/opposition-dismisses-salacious-audio-clips-109275/>
- “‘Unwanted’ KRT Cases Remain Stuck”
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/unwanted-khmer-rouge-tribunal-cases-remain-stuck/3251088.html>

In addition to the selected articles mentioned above, we have identified **296** different media stories by different media agencies around the world with at least three stories a day covering the KR and related issues online. The team tracks these media hits via a Google alert set to capture the key word of ‘Cambodia’ and ‘KR’.

Challenge: In order to gauge our quality to serve the researchers at PIR, DC-Cam’s staff requested researchers to write their reflections when spending more than one day at PIR. Below are two writing samples expressing different views based on their research topics.

Although DC-Cam has vast quantities of information and documentation, in my two months of research, I found this information difficult to find and to access. The databases are intimidating and the searches return far more information than is relevant. For example, when a search in the List of Documents is done for “choeung ek,” 5191 results are returned. While some of the results do in fact relate to Choeung Ek (the “Killing Fields”), many of the results simply have the letters “ek” somewhere in the title. This makes searching for specific material very time consuming. After a conversation with Mr. Chhang Youk, I was made aware of why the databases were designed as such, and that due to the ongoing criminal proceedings at the ECCC, the database will remain unchanged for now. This was extremely helpful to know, and perhaps it can be explained to all researchers so it is clear why there are some challenges and the best way to maneuver through the databases.

Although the databases were designed prior to Khmer Unicode, it is challenging that the databases cannot be searched in Khmer given that many of the English transliterations are misspelled. For example, Choeung Ek is spelled both “Choeung ek” and “Cheung ek” and “English” is often spelled “Englist.” If researchers were able to search in Khmer, this would reduce the chance of missing important information due to English transliteration issues.

It would also be helpful if there were searchable categories of documents. For example, if I want to look at all of the one page biographies or the execution lists from TSL, it would be helpful if these were all in one place or numerically ordered so they are easy to locate. I realize that the documents were numbered as they were acquired, so it is difficult today to organize them into more discrete categories than Bibliographic and Biographic.

Finally, it would be a fantastic resource to have all of DC-Cam’s photographs scanned and searchable in the Photographic Database. As instructed, browsing through Searching for the Truth to find photographs is tedious and inefficient for researchers, primarily because there are few captions and dates associated with the published photos. Having scans and categories for DC-Cam’s photographic holdings would be a significant improvement to the databases, for researchers, and for DC-Cam staff. In addition to scanning the photographs, it would be an immense improvement to have the original documents scanned and available online. Often the photocopies of the original documents are difficult to read, and when they are photocopied again for a researcher to take home, the copies are nearly impossible to decipher. I imagine that this is a liability issue, and that scans of the original documents should not be readily available to the public, but perhaps a scan of the first page of each document would be beneficial so researchers can appreciate what the document looks like or what it might contain, and whether this is useful to them.

I am fully aware that the recommendations I am making require extensive amounts of time and funding to achieve, and may therefore never be realized. These recommendations are simply ideas for consideration that may improve researcher’s experiences when searching through DC-Cam’s databases. As a concluding recommendation, I think it would be very beneficial for incoming researchers to receive guidance and a short tutorial on the databases before they begin their projects. Perhaps a 10 to 15 minute computer tutorial—given by a DC-Cam staff member very familiar with the databases—can provide the following: an

overview of the different databases and their structure, an explanation of the different letter coding systems (i.e., the D, I, K, Y etc. collections), and effective searching techniques. I believe this will improve researcher's efficiency/effectiveness and reduce the amount of questions researchers have for DC-Cam staff, which ultimately will improve everyone's productivity.

DC-Cam's databases are a fantastic resource, and I continue to be amazed by what documents and material are available. I felt honored to be able to work with DC-Cam's databases, the documents, and with their wonderful staff and I was able to find much of the material I was searching for. Keep up the impressive, and unprecedented, work that you all do!

*Julie Fleischman, MS
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I am a doctoral candidate and fifth year graduate students in the Department of Gender Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). I currently hold a Master's degree in Social Psychology from the University of California, Santa Cruz and a Master's degree in Gender Studies, with a certificate in Asian American Studies from UCLA. My research focuses on question of memory, mediation, narrative, and the production of history in the afterlife of violence, with an attunement of registers/ registering of historical trauma relating to the Cambodian genocide of 1975-1979.

My dissertation project reflects a deep interest in the study of silences, addressing the proliferation and forms of silence in the historical record. This project- response to dominant framings of the Cambodian genocide of 1975-1979 as discrete event, bounded rather than intimately interconnected with preceding Cold War violence in Southeast Asia- turns to question of archival representation and the construction of historical narratives (and non-narratives) regarding the genocide's condition of emergence, tracing the archival and experiential residues regarding registerings of imperialist violence in Cambodia. Following Stoler's (2009) call for greater attunement to the "archival grain" – to possible historical accounts elided by dominant narratives generated from archival material- this interdisciplinary study examines "official" representations of US intervention in Southeast Asia alongside experiential accounts of this violence recounted in the contemporary moment.

*I have been in Cambodia conducting dissertation research since November 2014. I began by conducting the archival phase of my project in Cambodia's capital city. In Phnom Penh, I have worked with archival materials in various forms; ranging from KR publications regarding US presence in Southeast Asia to transnational news coverage of the bombing campaigns during the 1960s and 1970. At DC-Cam, I have largely requested and worked with documents found via the "Bibliographic" database online; keywords included "United States," "Imperialism", and "bombing". I have also reviewed many issues of DC-Cam's monthly magazine (the English version), *Searching for the Truth*, available online.*

Lina Chhum (USA)

DC-Cam has set up an online library at Rutgers University so that students and scholars in US can access KR documents there without a need to come to Cambodia. Read more at http://www.libraries.rutgers.edu/dana/cambodia_collection

Family Tracing: On 12 February, 2016 Larry Abramowitz who lives in Oregon (USA), came to the Public Information Room to conduct research for his beloved father-in-law who disappeared during Pol Pot’s regime in Pursat Province. Larry wanted to find his father-in-law, whose name is Theng Kheang. Larry remembered that before the KR regime his father-in-law lived in Khsach Kandal District, Kandal Province. He said that “In 1976 when the KR took control in Phnom Penh, his father-in-law was sent to Pursat Province.” After the KR he did not know whether his farther-in-law was killed or is still alive. If someone has information, please let him know at contact his phone number 2087610747 in USA or address email: UCONNFAN@gamil.com.

E. Digitize Remaining Documents

Digitizing KR documents helps to augment and maintain public access to historical records of the genocidal KR period. With the sole support of USAID in the current agreement, DC-Cam has made progress in this field by scanning original documents, including fragile documents, for digitization. From the previous quarter when DC-Cam entered into a deal on data storage in partnership with USAID and EZECOM, a challenge in the capacity to store and share data within and outside DC-Cam was addressed temporarily. In the near future DC-Cam may need more space to store data and resources to maintain the storage with EZECOM.

The accomplishments are listed below:

Scanning	New documents of 1,973 records	2,848 pages
	2,666 ‘D’ collection	4,651 pages
	Total pages	7,499

II. SUPPORT KRT

A. Legal Response Team

DC-Cam and the ECCC concluded a MoU in March this year regarding the digitization of all audio interviews conducted by DC-Cam’s researchers and PA team members as of today. The digitization work will be conducted by the ECCC’s staff at ECCC’s premises. The table below shows the quantity of interviews the ECCC has requested in the MoU. See MoU in Appendix A.

Material intended to seize	Quantity
Cassette tape interviews	6,678
MP3 interviews	898
Video interviews	406

Office of Co-Prosecutor: The Office of Co-Prosecutors contacted DC-Cam to request documents related to interviews conducted by DC-Cam’s Mapping team in 1998, DK revolutionary flag magazine, DK songs and victim photos. This work was done via email communication.

OCIJ: DC-Cam scanned and provided documents requested by the OCIJ investigating team for specific documents related to the Cambodian Ministry of Interior. This is a duplicate provision of such documents (most likely the OCIJ believes that there is new information

contained in the files) that unexpectedly increased DC-Cam's operational expenses. As of this quarter (January-March), DC-Cam provided OCIJ with 372 files equal to 14,676 pages. There will be thousands of pages ready for the OCIJ to will pick up next quarter.

Document of 372 files	Equal to 14,676 pages
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B. Support Additional Investigation by the ECCC

DC-Cam supported additional investigations by interviewing additional KR cadres about their work and life stories. The interviews were associated with charges currently under investigation or trial by the ECCC. During this quarter (January-March) the team traveled to the outskirts of Phnom Penh City and interviewed 21 former KR members, base people and former Lon Nol soldiers.

C. Fair Trial Observation

Generated from in-court observations in trial hearing of Case 002/02, the team wrote four articles in Khmer and published them in the *Reasmey Kampuchea Newspaper*, a local newspaper and *Searching for the Truth*, DC-Cam's monthly online magazine. The articles cover the following topics:

- **"Au Kanseng Security Center"** The five-page article talked generally about Au Kanseng Security Center's location, structure, and personnel, as well as details about the arrest, interrogation, torture, detention and killing of prisoners at the center. The article was published in *Searching for the Truth Magazine* and *Rasmei Kampuchea*, available on: http://www.rasmeinews.com/research_news/NjQwOTk0Ym/63. The article is based on information provided by: Bun Vanntha, Chin Kimthong, Phan Thol and Moeung Chandy.
- **"Conflict between KR and Vietnamese Troops along Ratanakiri Border"** The four-page article covered the story of Mao Pen, a former KR soldier in Division 801, who had experience fighting with Vietnam soldiers in Ratanakiri since early 1976. The article emphasized when and where the fighting took place. The article was published in *Searching for the Truth* magazine.
- **"Story of Daung Aoeun"** The two-page article talks about the arrest of civil party Daung Aoeun's husband, Tep Yon, by KR because he was accused of being Vietnamese.
- **"Phnom Kraol Security Centre"** This article, still in the writing stage, will focus on the functioning of the center and the arrest and killing of prisoners in Region 105. The article will based on information provided by: Sao Saron (chief of Region 105), Bun Loeng Chauy, Net Savat, Veng Son, and Chan Tauy.

D. Update Chronology of the KRT

February 15, 2016

ECCC PRESS RELEASE

The ECCC's Co-Investigating Judges have today ordered the severance of the proceedings against Im Chaem from Case 004 and the creation of a new case file, 004/01, following the conclusion of the judicial investigation on 18 December 2015 and her right to a determination of the charges brought against her without undue delay.

March 14, 2016

ECCC PRESS RELEASE

The ECCC's International Co-Investigating Judge has today charged Ao An, an accused in Case 004, with the following alleged crimes:

- Genocide of the Cham;
- Crimes against Humanity, namely murder; extermination; enslavement; imprisonment; torture; persecution against the “17 April people”, former Lon Nol soldiers, Central (Old North) Zone cadres, their families and subordinates, people from the East Zone, and other “bad elements” and “internal enemies”; persecution against Cham and Vietnamese people; and other inhumane acts including forced marriage, rape, enforced disappearances, physical abuse, forced labor, and inhumane conditions of detention;
- Violations of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code, namely premeditated homicide.

These crimes were allegedly variously committed at Anlong Chrey Dam Forced Labor Site; Kok Pring Execution Site; Met Sop (Kor) Security Centre; Tuol Beng Security Centre and Execution Site and Wat Angkuonh Dei Pagoda; Wat Au Trakuon Security Centre; Wat Batheay Security Centre; Wat Phnom Pros Execution Site; Wat Ta Meak Security Centre; Chamkar Svay Chanty Security Centre; Wat Baray Chan Dek Security Centre; Wat Sreng Security Centre; and at various locations in Kampong Cham Province.

Cambodia Tribunal Monitor:

The Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (CTM), a DC-Cam program in collaboration with Northwestern Law and supported by Robert Bosch Stiftung, provides an invaluable contribution in updating the Cambodian public and audiences around the globe about the KRT. For every ECCC hearing, CTM team members (composed of a daily blog writer and video footage capturer) are present to record proceedings. They post blog articles on the same day of the hearing and also post videos on CTM's website at www.cambodiatribunal.org.

From January to March, 2016 the observation team and a blog writer sat in the courtroom of the ECCC for 45 days. The summary of each hearing is highlighted below.

January 5, 2016: After a two-week break, the TC opened the first hearing of 2016 today, January 5, 2016, in front of the ECCC. Anonymous witness 2-TCW-1000 continued and concluded his testimony of December 16, 2015 and testified on issues such as the chain of command as well as the so-called Mayaguez incident that took place in 1975. The incident was a clash between an American vessel and Cambodian troops. The witness also put forward that the orders to kill Vietnamese combatants and civilians came from the upper echelon, an allegation that Nuon Chea's defense counsel challenged. At the end of the day, witness Theng Phal – also known as Theng Huy – provided information on people who lived in his birth village.

January 6, 2016: The hearing was divided into three parts: First, there were procedural discussions about calling additional witnesses and about the potential testimonies of two civil parties. The Khieu Samphan team objected to calling new witnesses, arguing that this would infringe the rights of the accused. Second, Theng Phal concluded his testimony. He provided further details on the arrest and execution of three Vietnamese people and their children. Third, ethnic Cham Sos Rumly commenced his testimony. He gave evidence with regards to the administrative structure in the area and his tasks.

January 8, 2016: Former commune clerk Sos Romly concluded his testimony. He gave evidence concerning the authority structure of Trea Village and Trea Sub-District and testified on the treatment of the Cham, their evacuation and the arrests of cadres.

January 11, 2016: Mr. Muy Vanny gave his testimony before the TC in Case 002/02. He was a bodyguard and a messenger of Kang Meas District security chief Horn and spent, in this function, sometime at Wat O Trakuon – a Security Center where allegedly 30,000 people were killed. He told the court that the Cham people in his district were killed.

January 12, 2016: Witness Muy Vanny concluded his testimony and gave further evidence on his time in a mobile unit. Next, former Long Sword Unit leader Soy Doeun took his stance. He gave evidence on the arrest of Cham in his commune and stated that there had been instructions “from the upper echelon” to arrest all Cham in his area.

January 13, 2016: Cham witness Ahmad Sofiyah recounted how she and thirty-five other Cham girls were detained in Trea Village, twenty of whom were killed after having said that they were children of Cham or mixed families. She told the court that she witnessed how the KR decapitated the victims. Another Cham – No Satas – had been detained with her and had talked about the same incident, but had not witnessed the executions.

January 20-21, 2016: After three days of closed sessions, the court resumed its public hearing this afternoon. The testimony of civil party Lach Kri, who told the court about the possible arrest and murder of his brother’s wife and children, as well as other Vietnamese families in his village, was heard. Lach Kri was born on 15 March 1947 and is a rice farmer today. He resides in Pochendam Village, Svay Antor Sub-District, Prey Veng District, Prey Veng Province.

The floor was first given to the civil party lead co-lawyers. Marie Guiraud asked how many brothers and sisters he had, to which he answered that he had five: Lach Ny, Lach Nay, another sister, Lach Nang, and himself. Thus, he had two brothers and three sisters. His older brother Lach Ny passed away in 2006. Ms. Guiraud asked what relationship he had with his brother. He replied that they were rather close and sometimes talked about their experiences during the regime. Lach Ny was nine years older than him. When they talked, they did not talk about the court but about how they missed their parents.

January 25, 2016: Civil party Daung Oeun told the court how her ethnically Vietnamese husband Chuy was taken away by the KR in 1977 and never returned. A significant part of both defense teams’ questioning focused on what her husband was doing before the KR arrived. They submitted – based on this witness’s previous testimony and other statements – that he had secretly dealt with opium from Vietnam. Ms. Oeun repeatedly insisted that she did not know anything about such an allegation and that her husband had only sold chickens and ducks.

January 26, 2016: The new witness Prum Sarat began. Prum Sarat was born on 1 March 1949. He had been a combatant for the KR from 1970 onwards and later commanded a military company with 110 members, before taking over the command of a vessel under the navy.

January 27, 2016: Witness In Yoeun, 65, was born in Tradak Cheu Phleung Village, Kampong Trach Commune, Romeas Hek District, Svay Rieng Province, where she also currently resides. The president then informed the witness about her rights and obligations. The floor was then given to the co-prosecutors. In 1975 until 1979, she lived in a mobile unit

and was separated from her parents. Her mobile unit was sent to Roh Prohsot in Chan Trea District.

January 28, 2016: Witness San Lorn (2-TCW-1007) was heard instead. The district messenger and brother-in-law of Ta Mok testified on the transportation of people that might have been Khmer Krom from different communes to Tram Kok. He also talked about orders that stemmed from Ta Mok. Witness San Lorn, 73, was born in Prah Keab Village, Tram Kok District, Takeo Province. He lives Sre Chrey Village in Chhak Roka Commune, Samlaut.

February 1, 2016: A former commune chief, Sao Van, testified on issues regarding the treatment of Lon Nol soldiers and authority structures in Kien Svay Commune. Witness Sao Van, *alias* Pok, was born on April 15, 1941 in Sre Khav Village, Cheang Tang Commune, Tram Kak District, Takeo Province. The witness provided the testimony in February 2015 in front of the Supreme Court chamber. Since the witness had been called by the TC, the president started the examination of the witness.

February 2-3, 2016: Witness Meas Voeun was born in 1944 in Sre Klong Village, Phnom Sruoch District, Kampong Speu Province. The witness was then sworn in since he is Christian. He talked about instructions to spare former Lon Nol officials, orders to let Vietnamese and Thai refugees pass once their status was verified, as well as about fighting with people aboard Thai fishing boats and hatred towards Vietnamese in general. Lastly, he gave evidence on a plan to "smash" all Vietnamese that had not left Cambodia since they wanted to "cause troubles" to the Cambodian people.

February 9-10, 2016: Expert witness Ysa Osman gave his testimony in relation to the treatment of the Cham population. He explained parts of his research process and told the court how, according to his research, the Cham were treated and killed during the KR regime. He also talked about rebellions by Cham people in Krouch Chhmar and the motivations behind these. The expert witness will return to continue his testimony the following month.

February 16-17-18, 2016: The Supreme Court chambers resumed appeal hearings, after they did not take place as scheduled in November last year following the non-appearance of national and international defense counsel for Nuon Chea. The appeal hearings are divided into six segments, two of which were covered today: the fairness of proceedings and the constitutionality of the internal rules and the overall approach of the TC to the evidence. Both national and international Nuon Chea defense counsel declined to actively participate in the hearing, but were present in the court room. The Khieu Samphan defense team submitted that the proceedings in front of the TC had been substantially and procedurally unfair and that consequently Khieu Samphan's right to a fair trial had been denied. The co-prosecutors argued that the flaws the defense team attempted to show were not infringing upon the accused's right to a fair trial.

February 23-24-25, 2016: This marked the first day of the key document hearings, in which the co-prosecutors and the civil party lead co-lawyers presented those documents deemed to be most crucial for assessing the treatment of the Vietnamese and Cham minorities. The key document hearings will continue tomorrow with the remainder of the civil party lead co-lawyers presentation, after which the Khieu Samphan defense team will present the defense's most relevant documents to the chamber.

February 29, 2016: There were three civil parties who gave their testimonies on harm suffered during the DK period in relation to the treatment of the Cham and Vietnamese

people. Civil party Moeu Pov talked about the separation from family and the death of seventeen family members, including his father. Man Sles provided testimony about a rebellion in Svay Khleang that took place, he said, because Cham people were killed and their religion suppressed. Lastly, Sieng Chanthay told the court about the suicide of her father and arrest of her brother. She will continue her statement on harm suffered tomorrow.

Mr. Pov said that the KR took control of the country in 1975. "They mistreated the Cham people; they forced the Cham people to abandon their religion, personal property, belongings, and relatives," he said. Pov was forcibly evacuated from his native village. During the KR regime, he was separated from his relatives. "There were no proper forms of living conditions, schooling and religion," he said.

March 1, 2016: This marked the second day of the civil party's impact statements in relation to harm suffered. Sieng Chanthay described the loss of her family on which she had already started to testify yesterday. Civil party Uch Sunlay then commenced his impact statements by telling the court how he lost a number of family members during the KR regime. Civil party Sieng Chanthay was born on 15 April 1962 and lives in Svay Rieng Commune in Svay Rieng Province. She is divorced and has one son.

March 2, 2016: Civil party Uch Sunlay concluded his civil party impact statement on harm suffered and gave more detail about the arrests and deaths of his family members. Uch Sunlay was born on 2 October 1948, in Kroh Ches Commune, Kroh Ches District. The floor was granted to civil party lawyer Ven Pov.

Next, Phan Thol was the first witness to testify in relation to Au Kanseng Security Center. He had been imprisoned in what he called the Reeducation Center for around 18 months and described the living conditions there. Phan Thol was born on June 16, 1950 in Au Srangam Village, Rongoeun Sub-District, Svay Rieng District, Svay Rieng Province.

March 3-7, 2016: Witness Moeung Chandy concluded her testimony and provided more detail about her time in the Au Kanseng Security Center. She was born in 1954 in Takeo Province. She is a widow and has four children.

March 9, 2016: Cham witness Van Mat gave testimony about the treatment of the Cham and purges of East Zone cadres. He told the court about a meeting between Ke Pauk and communal cadres that he said he overheard, during which Ke Pauk allegedly talked about purges. He then recounted how he and other people escaped when they were loaded on boats and sent to Stung Trang, and then prevented cadres from assembling and evacuating more people by attacking the cadres with weapons found in a well.

March 10, 2016: Former prisoner of Phnom Kraol Security Center Chan Tauy appeared as the first witness in case 002/ 02 in relation to this location, which was also known as K-17. He told the court about living conditions at Phnom Kraol, where he was detained for one month. Witness Chan Tauy, 56 years old, was born in Chi Miet Village, Koh Nhek District, Mondulkiri, where he also currently lives.

March 11, 2016: Witness Net Savat, alias Net Tha, was born in 1942 in Laos. He was born in Koh Ma Bak Village, Namnao Commune, Kengkang District, Sovannakhet Province in Laos and moved to Piem Chi Miet in Mondulkiri when he was ten years old, where he also currently resides. Witness Net Savat gave his testimony in relation to Phnom Kraol Security Center. He told the court about his one-month-period detention and gave evidence in relation to the authority structure of Sector 105.

March 14-15-16, 2016: For three days expert Alexander Hinton (2-TCE-88) gave the chamber insights about the dynamics of mass killings. He asserted that mass killings and violence occur when specific macro-level denominators are fulfilled and adapted to the local context. The macro-level indicator includes socioeconomic upheaval, structural divisions and change, the existence of a target group, an ideology that could attract people and the annihilation of moral restraint.

March 21-22, 2016: A former member of the committee at Au Kanseng Security Center who was responsible for taking notes during interrogations, gave the court insight into living and detention conditions at the center. TC president Nil Nonn announced that witness 2-TCW-900 would be heard in relation to Au Kanseng Security Center via audiovisual link. The witness was in Anlong Veng District, Oddar Meanchey Province in the presence of a duty counsel.

March 23-24, 2016: (Continue) Expert Ysa Osman was questioned by the defense teams for Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea today. He was asked about his methodology of research and how he had tried to ensure that his insights were representative of the Cham population and the accounts accurate. Meanwhile, Mr. Koppe suggested that Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, Ouk Bunchhoeun and Sao Phim were those most responsible for crimes against humanity that allegedly occurred in Sector 21.

March 28, 2016: Witness Bun Loeng Chauy aka Chan Buon Leut, was born on 22 March 1953 in Koh Ma Yoeul Village, Peam Chimiet Commune, Koh Nhek District, Mondulkiri and currently resides in Dah Kramom Village, Sokdom Commune, Sen Monorom District, Mondulkiri Province. Bun Loeng Chauy gave evidence on Phnom Kraol Security Center, the authority structure of the district and Sector 105 and border conflicts with Vietnam. He stated that the KR were the aggressor and that Vietnam did not attack Cambodia first.

March 29, 2016: Witness Sao Sarun was born in Mondulkiri Province, is around 92 years old and has ten children. Sao Sarun, serving as a former Pech Chenda District chief and a Sector 105 secretary, claimed that he did not know of any killings or arrests in Sector 105 whilst performing his duty as the secretary of that sector. He stressed, "I held the position for only two months."

March 30-31, 2016: Civil party Sun Vuth was born in 1957 and lives in Oddar Meanchey Province. Former soldier Sun Vuth told the chamber about his time in Division 920 and his detention in a security center that lasted several months. He stated that he had been tortured and lost his parents and siblings during the KR regime.



III. INCREASE CAMBODIA'S PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE KR PERIOD

A. Conduct Pre-Service Teacher Training

Before conducting pre-service teacher training in Kandal Province, DC-Cam invited Professor Alex Hinton from Rutgers University to provide a talk on what is Genocide to Genocide Education National teachers of

the MoEYS and DC-Cam's trainers at the SRI. In that talk, the professor stressed, among other things, critical thinking, which is one of the ways students can broaden their knowledge about genocide in Cambodia and understand more deeply about the root of this genocide.



The first training for pre-service teachers was held at the Kandal Provincial Pedagogical Training Center, the first of a series of six trainings that DC-Cam, in collaboration with the MoEYS, will host across the country this year. It was specially organized to train 96 pre-service teachers (63 female) of history, geography, Khmer and English literature, and citizenship, at the Regional Pedagogical Training Center, Kandal Province, between March 29, 2016 and April 2, 2016. The training center annually receives and trains pre-service teachers on various topics. The DK history was an extraordinary topic that enabled them to integrate some of this important history into their classroom. Qualified trainers from the MoEYS and DC-Cam were sent to this training center to implement its five-day program. Outstanding speakers such as Him Huy, former guard at TSL prison or infamously known by its code name as S-21, and Christopher Dearing, an author of the teacher guide book and an educator, were cordially invited to share their life experience and expertise respectively at the training.

Photo:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2016/Genocide_Education_Training_for_Pre-Service_Teachers_at_Kandal_Province_March_29-2016/index.html

Report: The daily field report is available at http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Pre-Service_Teacher_Training.htm

B. KR History Classroom at TSL Genocide Museum

Between January and March 2016, there were about 144 visitors to the TSL Genocide Museum history classroom operated by DC-Cam, in collaboration with TSL Genocide Museum. Visitors came from Italy, China, Netherlands, Singapore, India, Norway,

Czechoslovakia, France, Malaysia, Cambodia, Belgium, Canada, US, Ireland, Indonesia, Philippines, Germany, Brazil, Holland, Australia, Morocco and Switzerland.

Questions from the audience:

1. How many people are still missing after the KR collapse?
2. How did the KR recruit people?
3. What was the US role before and during the KR regime?
4. Why did it take so long to set up the KRT?
5. What did people think about the US when they ignored/abandoned Cambodia during the KR?
6. Were the borders closed during the regime?
7. What happened after Vietnam came into Cambodia?
8. Who lived in the city after the evacuation?
9. Did any countries know what happened in Cambodia during the KR regime?
10. What motivated Vietnam to help Cambodia?
11. Where did the KR get weapons?
12. How do people deal with the past?
13. What happened to Pol Pot after his regime collapsed?
14. Who were the KR's enemies?
15. How did the KR come to power?
16. Why does it take so long to have KR education in public schools?

Comments/ Suggestions from the audience:

1. I think everything was very good, very interesting!
2. It was very helpful to get more information and context about the period of 1975-1979 and the effects after. This is a great addition to the museum. It was also nice to hear some personal information/experience from the presenter. Thank you so much.
3. This is interesting and good to hear the KR history.
4. Add more personal stories.
5. Very educational.
6. I learned many things about the KR.
7. Clear, informative, interesting.
8. More visual/audio/ testimony from survivors.

C. Develop Mobile Application for Genocide Education

Together with Deutsche Welle Akademie (Germany), we have made progress toward developing a media-related forum specifically for young people on the country's KR era.

From January to March, DC-Cam and DW Akademie have finalized the last version of profile, timeline and encyclopedia. After this work was complete, we moved on to other necessary work, which is the web design. Kyle, who is responsible for working with the web design firm, communicated and conducted meetings with members of the web design team a few times in February and March. Output of this effort is a draft web design, examples of which follow.



EVERY STORY HAS A BEGINNING.

Some may consider the Khmer Rouge to be a dark moment in the history of Cambodia, but what has transpired has shaped the Kingdom into the thriving capital it is today. With interactive elements and videos, the timeline of this poignant period will bring you through life back then.

[Take me to the start](#)

01 02 03 04 05

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THEIR STORIES.

Sophana Kuong, 13 - Young teenager refugee in Thailand Camp

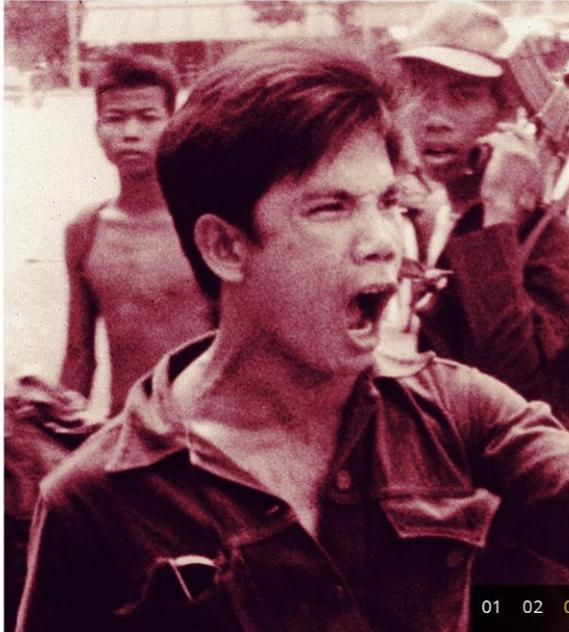
Sophana Koung was one of the many children who were displaced during the Khmer Rouge and lived in refugee camps with their families. It was during this time that Cambodia witnessed a mass exodus of refugees from the stricken country towards the Thai-Cambodian Border. This gallery of faces holds photos and memories of the people who have lived through the Khmer Rouge.

[View their stories here](#)

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ENCYCLOPEDIA

The Khmer Rouge was a dark period of violence, unrest and civil rivalry, but also the birthplace of contemporary Cambodia. This encyclopedia holds a comprehensive bank of information which you can use to learn more about what happened during this period in Cambodia's history and how it has shaped the Kingdom thus far.

Find out more

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01 02 03 04 05

SHARE YOUR STORY

Those who have lived through this period of time have seen and experienced one of Cambodia's most profound eras. What about us, the new generation? We welcome you to share your personal stories with us; be it of your family or yourself, what part of our history were you involved in?

Share with us

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DW Akademie

D. KR History Education: Classroom Forums on the Importance of Studying the History of DK (1975-1979)



Since January 2016, DC-Cam/SRI has established a forum called the KR history education classroom aimed at raising the importance of studying the darkest history of the KR regime and providing space to discuss this history at public school students in Phnom Penh. We conduct the forum in collaboration with MoEYS and supported from USAID. The forum enables students to deepen their understanding by letting them express what they want to learn about the KR regime. The forum's goals include:

- 1) To provide students with an opportunity to share and express their personal knowledge on what happened during the DK regime;

- 2) To let students think critically on the transitional consequences of this legacy to the current Cambodia society;
- 3) To encourage discussion about this legacy in families and communities;
- 4) To distribute DK (1975-1979) textbooks to participating students.

Each forum activity follows these steps:

- 1) Introduce project staff and briefly describe DC-Cam's work in genocide education
- 2) Student pre-forum survey
- 3) K-W chart session with students
- 4) Film screening: *Children of Kampuchea*
- 5) L- Chart session:
 - a. Explaining the W-Chart
 - b. Presentation of *TSL Prison or S-21*
 - c. Presentation of *The Importance of Studying a History of DK (1975-1979)*
- 6) Student post-forum survey
- 7) DK textbook distribution

During the quarter of January-March this year, DC-Cam conducted seven KR history education classroom forums at different high schools in and around the city of Phnom Penh, reaching a total of 495 high twelfth-grade students and distributing 625 DK textbooks to students and school libraries. Below are highlights from each forum including school background, number of students, number of textbooks distributed and trainers' general observations.

1. Boeng Keng Kang High School (January 8, 2016)

Background: Chea Sim Boeng Keng Kang High School lies on 164 by 240 meters of land in Khan Chamkamon, Phnom Penh capital. This high school, formerly with one building of ten rooms, was built in 1965 of Sangkum Reastr Niyum period under the reign of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. After the Pol Pot regime in 1979 this school was known as *Sala Antarak-Pheasa* [International Languages School].

Students: 96 twelfth grade students attended the classroom forum. Among them, 56 (58%) students are female.

Textbook distribution: 120 (100 for students and 20 for school library)

General observation: Most of the students requested that the classroom forum be conducted in around Cambodia. This is because they thought that the classroom forum was very important for students to get to know and learn about the period.

Photo:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2016/Classroom_Forum_at_Boeng_Keng_Kang_High_School_at_January_08_2016/index.html

Full report:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Boeng_Keng_Kang_Report_2016.pdf

2. Tuol Svay Prey High School (January 15, 2016)

Students: 60 twelfth grade students attended the classroom forum. Among them, 28 (47%) students are female.

Textbook distribution: 80 (65 for students and 15 for school library)

General observation: Students want to learn more and want DC-Cam to conduct the same forum at their school again with different classes.

Photo:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2016/Classroom_Forum_at_Tuol_Svey_Prey_High_School_at_January_15_2016/index.html

Full report:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Tuol_Svay_Prey_High_School_Report_2016.pdf

3. Tuol Tumpoung High School (January 28, 2016)

Background: Tuol Tumpoung High School is situated in Phnom Penh, the capital and largest city of Cambodia. It was built in 1954 under the name Preah Keo Morokot. Three years later, this school was moved to the east of Boeng Keng Kang Market because the space of the school was very narrow and student enrollment was increasing rapidly.

Student: 42 twelfth grade students attended the classroom forum. Among them, 19 (45%) students are male.

Textbook distribution: 60 (45 for students and 15 for school library)

General observation: Very good forum that really helped students to understand more about KR history as well as the importance of studying KR history.

Photo:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2016/Classroom_Forum_at_Tuol_Tom_Pong_High_School_at_January_28_2016/index.html

Full report:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Tuol_Tumpoung_High_School_Report_2016.pdf

4. Chea Sim Chhouk Va High School (February 12, 2016)

Background: Tuol Tumpoung High School is situated in Phnom Penh, the capital and largest city of Cambodia. It was built in 1954 under the name Preah Keo Morokot. Three years later, this school was moved to the east of Boeng Keng Kang Market because the space of the school was very narrow and the rate of students was increasing rapidly.

Student: There were 42 grade-12 students attended the classroom forum. Among them, 19 (45%) students are male.

Textbook distribution: 60 (45 for students and 15 for school library)

General observation: Very good forum and really help students to understand more about KR history as well as the importance of studying KR history.

Photo:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2016/Classroom_Forum_at_Chea_Sim_Chouk_Va_High_School_at_February_12_2016/index.html

Full report:

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

5. Hun Sen Chumpou Voan High School (February 19, 2016)

Student: 100 twelfth-grade students attended the classroom forum. Among them, 50 students are female.

Textbook distribution: 120 (100 for students and 20 for school library)

General observation: Need to conduct more classroom forums in this school again for other students, and all high schools in Cambodia should receive this forum.

Photo:

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2016/Classroom_Forum_at_Chumpou_Voan_High_School_at_February_19_2016/index.html

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ifEguEaBACY&feature=youtu.be>

Full report:

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Chumpou_Voan_High_School_Report.pdf

6. Bun Rany Hun Sen Arun Vortey High School (March 4, 2016)

Background: Arun Vortey High School, located in Dang Ko District, a suburb of Phnom Penh.

Student: 54 twelfth-grade students attended the classroom forum. Among them, 34 (63%) students are female.

Textbook distribution: 75 (55 for students and 20 for school library)

Photo:

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2016/Classroom_Forum_at_Arun_Vortey_High_School_at_March_04_2016/index.html

Full report:

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Arun_Vortey_High_School_Report.pdf

7. Tuol Ampil High School (March 18, 2016)

Student: 101 twelfth-grade students attended the classroom forum. Among them, 63 (62%) students are female.

Textbook distribution: 110 (101 for students and 9 for school library)

Photo:

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2016/Classroom_Forum_at_Tuol_Ampil_High_School_at_March_18_2016/index.html

Full report: Available later.

E. Publish *Searching for the Truth* Magazine

DC-Cam continued to publish *Searching for the Truth* online at www.truthcambodia.com. This website is updated daily. The magazine team also produces three volumes of the online publication per quarter, in the expectation that hard copies will be published and distributed free of charge when funding is available. Recent volumes include the following:

DC-Cam's magazine team initiated to place an exhibition at the Hotel Cambodiana: "Revisit Phnom Penh" from the period of February 1 to 29, 2016. The purpose of the exhibit is to

show the public the charm, beauty, loss and renovation of Phnom Penh during the pre, middle and post DK (1975-1979) regime.

Read news at <http://khmer.voanews.com/content/an-interview-with-nhean-socheat-on-photo-exhibition-revisit-phnom-penh-and-its-importance/3193533.html>



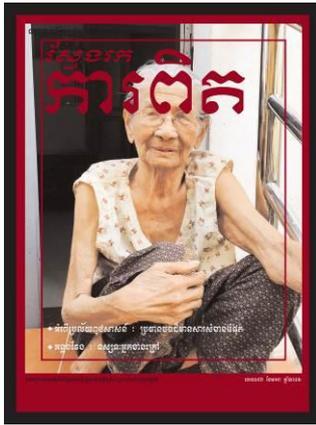
Issue 193, <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue193.pdf>

In January, the magazine team published Khmer Issue 193 with 16 articles identified below:

Sections	Article titles
Editorial/Letter	1) “GENOCIDE –A topic of Grave Importance for our World”
Documentary	2) “The Confession of Sim Sat, Energy Department” 3) “Strengthening Collective Stance of Proletarian Harder for Unity of Building Socialism as Party Planning“
History and Research	4) “Meas Phal’s Life“ 5) “Almost Dead because of Confession” 6) “Being a KR Soldier because of Revengefulness” 7) “Almost Forgotten Killing Site” 8) “KR Exhibition at Wat Thmey, Siem Reap” 9) “The Conflict between KR and Vietnam” 10) “Students get Knowledge on KR History through Public Forum” 11) “KR History is Still Important for Young Generation” 12) “From KR to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age“
Legal	13) “Testimony Hearing and Grief Statement of Civil Party Doung Eoun”
Debate	14) “Anlong Veng: An Outsider’s Perspective” 14) “Response of Samdech Preah Maha Aryavong Soa Chanthol to SRI’s Questionnaires”
Family Tracing	15) “Laying in the Wind”

The most important article highlighted in Issue 193 was “GENOCIDE –A Topic of Grave Importance for our World” by Youk Chhnag, DC-Cam’s Director and SRI Founder. The article reads:

The genocide perpetrated against European Jews and other innocent ethnic groups by the world-class criminals who conceived and implemented the Third Reich introduced the world to a new model of extreme organizational efficiency in the science of systematically destroying human lives. Although the annals of history are littered with horrific examples of genocidal and mass atrocity campaigns by one group of persons against others, the efficiency



models designed and executed by the Nazi regime shocked the collective conscience of human kind.

As has been the case in other genocidal and mass atrocity campaigns, the international community’s track record of recognizing, acknowledging and responding to the evil perpetuated by them remains a dismal one. In almost all instances, particularly in the past 100 years, our scorecard of timely and consequential intervention has been abysmally slow and ineffective. The upshot of this collective paralysis on the part of the international community has resulted in much more significant violence, torture, suffering, and loss of life than should have occurred. Indeed, this

ongoing failure to organize and implement a timely and effective response is being repeated as I speak in the killing streets of Syria. There, the international community, notwithstanding its immense resources, continues by default to enable mass atrocities by human beings against human beings.

Mindful of history’s victims, in Cambodia, we have embarked with the assistance of our government and others on an historic mission not only to acknowledge what they have forfeited through no choice of their own. We recently initiated a project to establish a new SRI in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, a bold and ambitious project to reconcile the destructive legacy of the KR regime’s four-year reign of terror with Cambodia’s centuries-long legacy of exquisite cultural heritage. Focusing on the timeless values of justice, memory and healing, SRI will merge the functions of a museum of memory, a research center and graduate school focused on atrocity crimes and a KR document archive and research library with a media center. Working with experts at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and universities worldwide, we will develop a new graduate school curriculum. It will address, among other topics, strategies the international community might deploy to more promptly recognize the symptomatic indicators of brewing hotbeds of atrocity crimes and interventions that short-circuit both their destructive impact and sustainability. I invite all of you to join us in that effort.

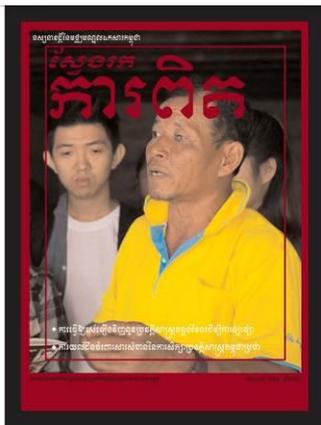
Issue 194, <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue194.pdf>

In February, the magazine team published Khmer Issue 194 with 17 articles as in table below:

Sections	Article titles
Editorial/Letter	1) “Revitalizing the Anlong Veng History for Reconciliation”
Documentary	2) “Dy Leng alias Phon, Former Deputy Company 5, Region 42” 3) “Hem Oeun, Former Chief of Department Battalion 805, Division 801” 4) “Revolutionary Youths Need to Temper and Build Oneself in Movement of Collective Production Line”
History and Research	5) “Chhoa Launh, Former Mobile Worker at Koh Thom District” 6) “I am Lucky to Work as Palm Juice Maker” 7) “Former Lon Nol’s Navy: War Makes Me Calm” 8) “Long Tuon, Former Soldier and Receptionists at Foreign Ministry” 9) “Tit Phal, Former Lon Nol Soldier” 10) “Chan Sarun’s Struggle before and after the KR Regime”

	11) “Former Student of University of Fine Art Survives from KR” 12) “From KR to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age” 13) “Pol Pot’s Secret Life”
Legal	14) “Co-investigating Judge Order the Severance of Im Chaem from Case 004”
Debate	15) “Understanding of Learning DK History (1975-1979)” 16) “Study Tour to the last KR Strong-hold Anlong Veng”
Family Tracing	17) “Laying in the Wind”

The highlighted article was “Revitalizing the Anlong Veng History for Reconciliation” by Dr. Ly Sok Kheang. The article reads:



The mission of the Anlong Veng Peace Center, established in 2014 under DC-Cam’s umbrella, is to promote reconciliation in the former KR stronghold of Anlong Veng and other former KR areas after the civil war (1979-1998) and to utilize Cambodia’s peace process as a critical reflection for any ongoing conflict in societies in the region. The Anlong Veng Peace Center will help to sustain Cambodia’s peace and reflection upon the crimes committed against nearly two million Cambodians from 1975-1979. First, by using the Anlong Veng community as a focal point, the prime focus of the Anlong Veng Peace Center is to create a favorable and transformative channel for comprehensive historical understanding, dialogue, tolerance and reconciliation.

Second, it sets to build itself into a leading institution to wage a sustainable peace at national and regional levels through historical research and education that suit socio-political and cultural contexts of each society.

Final KR stronghold Anlong Veng represents the right place to enunciate peace in Cambodia as a whole. It has served as a historical marker of how the genocide (1975-1979) was orchestrated, civil war (1979-1998) was kindled, and the peace process took shape in this community after reintegration in 1998. It has entailed the lessons learned to safeguard against a future conflict at national and regional levels. To make this work come to fruition requires a concerted effort and long-term commitment by local, national and international partners combined to tackle any perceived risks and challenges to peace. Immediate risks could be perceived of through the issues of land grabbing, illegal logging and other social injustices under which the former KR members might find themselves socially and economically marginalized. In this regard, the Anlong Veng Peace Center is designed to empower local initiatives in an effort to prevent the future recurrence of conflict, to uphold the principle of human rights and democracy, and to endorse its social enterprise program for the sake of socio-economic development in the community and the entire country. The development and preservation of the Anlong Veng community have proven essential for conflict transformation and prevention. Its history can be used to generate inter-generational and inter-cultural dialogue and to promote reflection and reconciliation in this former KR stronghold.

The Anlong Veng community has been left in dearth of proper infrastructure and information for visitors since its reintegration in 1998. The Cambodian government’s plan to preserve and develop the designated fourteen historical sites remains largely at a standstill and begins to move forward with support of DC-Cam, who takes great pride in working on this project. The plan will benefit several areas. First, the history of this community will be properly

remembered, learned and passed from generation to another for the sake of reintegration, healing and reconciliation. Second, a carefully curtailed effort should be made to prevent a violent conflict because of the sensitive land grabbing issue in this former KR stronghold, as it happened in Samlaut in 1960s. Third, opening an information and training center and curating exhibition will provide economic opportunity for the local people to make a better living. Fourth, its geographical location along the Cambodia-Thai border will help reduce the possibility of ostensible reasons for war or conflict between Cambodia and Thailand, given the influx of visitors from different nations.

Tith Phal: A Former Lon Nol Soldier

Socheat Nbean

Although he is living next to the Kandal Province prison where former S-21 security office, Kaing Guek Eav alias Duch is being incarcerated, Tith Phal is not really reminded about the KR all the time. Each day, Phal is leading a busy life and living in joyfulness on his own pace. He looks after volleyball fields next the Kandal Province prison and the Prek Thnot River. After he gets up, he sprays water on the volleyball fields to get ready for the players, who come at around 9 am. He talks to many friends daily, which allows him to forget the past for a while. He was alone when I meet him and he was spraying the water on the field. The volleyball fields are surrounded by the mango trees, whose fruit is for volleyball players to consume. Phal, 66, sat down and talked about his life experience next to the field.



Tith Phal, 66, looks after volleyball fields on a daily basis at Takhmao Town.

Early Age

Born at Prek Touch, Sa-ang District into a low middle class family, Phal was sent by his parents to live at the nearby pagoda to learn about morality and Buddhist concepts. After some years, he attended the pagoda school in his early teens until he quit when he was in seventh grade. "At the time, people of my age knew about Buddhist morality," said Phal. Later, Phal intended to learn more about Buddhism and also to pay homepage to his parents.

Phal became a monk, like other young men at the time. After being a monk for approximately three years, he left the monkhood to live with his parents helping them to farm and taking care of nearly ten cows.

Phal remembered meeting Khieu Samphan several times in the 1960s, when he came to visit his house and other villagers' houses at Sa-Ang. "My house had a small open space in the front and Khieu Samphan often came with his Chinese bicycle to sit and chat," said Phal. "He was favored by villagers at the time; he preferred talking to poor families rather than rich families."

Coup D'état and Life Change

Phal's life changed sharply after the 1970 coup. The Viet-Cong soldiers began to attack his home village. Soon after that his house was destroyed. On seeing this, his parents left home to seek shelter at his father's home village at Siem Reap Commune, Kandal Steung District. They stayed there for a few months before they left that place because it was no longer safe again. Phal's family moved from one place to another until finally they rented a house at Prek Russey, near Takhmao Town.



Present-day Heng Tong Chinese School, which was a former military base of Lon Non's army between 1970 and 1975

There, to follow his older brother, he joined Lon Nol's army in Phnom Penh where he was located at one of the military bases near Kandal Market. After he joined the army, he was trained for about three months on military tactics then he was stationed at the military base at the present-day Heng Tong Chinese School at Takhmao town where he worked directly with General Dien Del of the Khmer Republic army.

Phal married in early 1971 when he was in his early twenties, while his wife was sixteen. He only lived with his wife for a short time, however, before he was sent to fight in the first battle field at Banteay Trav military base. There his unit fought with the KR soldiers, who at the time he called the "Outsider Khmer," to rescue the Lon Nol soldiers whose base was surrounded by the enemy soldiers.

In late 1971 Phal was sent to get further training in Long Hay, which is in present-day Southeast Vietnam. According to Phal, Long Hay at the time was dominantly controlled by Khmer Krom people, some of whom were also trained to be soldiers and help the Lon Nol soldiers. At Long Hay, Phal was trained fighting tactics and about intelligence. Once he returned to Cambodia, he was sent to several other battles.

"I fought at many places, but the most brutal one was a battle at Skun, where my unit was surrounded by the KR soldiers," said Phal. Phal said that his unit was rescued by the soldiers of Cham [minority] who were highly skillful at battle. Phal also fought in the battlefields of "Chenla Operation" at Taing Kok, where the Lon Nol soldiers were badly defeated. "Chenda Operation was very tough; the [Lon Nol] soldiers could get there only by helicopter. I was sent there by helicopter to rescue the soldiers there."

In around late 1973, Phal was assigned to get special intelligence training at Sdok Ach Romeas in Kampong Chhnang. After that, he no longer fought in the battlefield, but worked as 'intelligence' in the "intelligence unit" to be reported to his General Dien Del.

Lon Nol Soldier Defeated

Shortly before the KR soldiers got victory over the country, Phal was asked to leave the country for Thailand, but he was reluctant to leave his wife and parents behind. "I jumped off the helicopter twice. The last one was on the day the KR got victory. I jumped off the helicopter again, taking off my military uniform and went to meet my wife," said Phal.

When meeting his wife and parents and parents-in-law, Phal traveled to Sa-Ang District and lived there. After living there for some months, the KR cadres made an announcement to any villagers who wanted to resettle in the new land of Battambang and Pursat. Phal chose Battambang. As the day arrived, hundreds of people boarded ships travelling along Bassack River and Tonlep Sap towards the Great Lake. Then, when the ships arrived at Kampong Thom, the KR cadres gave options to the passengers whether they wanted to go to Battambang or Preah Vihear. "I told them that I wanted to go to Preah Vihear because I thought to myself that it was next to Thai border," said Phal.

Phal intended to flee to Thailand. Therefore, he, his wife and his parents-in-law decided to go to Preah Vihear, while his siblings and parents went to Battambang.

The family separated. At dusk, about thirty people were loaded in the small truck travelling to Preah Vihear. Upon arriving, he was required to write a biography detailing his work and background before the KR time, but he kept his identity hidden by telling the KR officials that he was just a worker at paper factory. At Preah Vihear, he was assigned to do many tasks, while his wife was assigned to cook rice in the kitchen. A year later, his wife delivered a baby girl, but she died shortly afterward of diseases.

Present Life

Phal is living with his wife. Their children, who were born after the KR regime collapsed, have good jobs. Phal is leading a happy life by meeting with friends who come to play sports daily. He lives next to the place where Duch is incarnated. Phal said that he heard that Duch is being treated well in the prison. "Sometimes I see him [Duch], through the prison gate," Phal added, "I heard that he [Duch] has medical staff to take good care of him and food is carefully prepared for him."

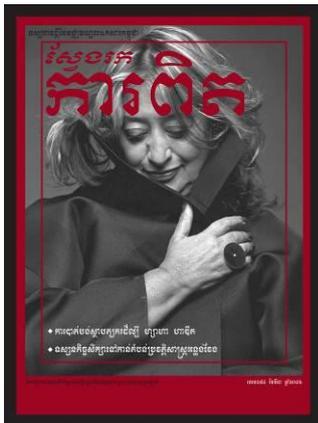
However, Phal continues to have anger towards the KR because he lost several family members to the KR regime, including his daughter, parents and his older brother and sister, who were killed in Battambang. The jailing of Duch makes him happy. "I am glad that Duch was found guilty of crimes," said Phal.

Issue 195, <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue195.pdf>

In March, the Magazine Team published Khmer Issue 195 with 13 articles as in table below:

Sections	Article titles
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Editorial/Letter	1) “Loss of Great Architect Zaha Hadid”
Documentary	2) “Keo Seng alias Saroeun, Member of Division 801 3) Sentiment”
History and Research	4) “If We Were Alive, We Would Be Back to Our Hometown” 5) “Living on the Mountain for 13 Years because of Civil War” 6) “Life of Sakrona during the KR Regime” 7) ”I am not Afraid of the KR” 8) “I am Lucky to Survive” 9) “From KR to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age” 10) “Pol Pot’s Secret Life”
Legal	11) “Au-Kanseng, Security Center”
Debate	12) “Study Tour to Historic Site Anlong Veng”
Family Tracing	17) “Laying in the Wind”



Issue #194 focuses on an article about “Loss of Great Architect Zaha Hadid” compiled by DC-Cam.

This article was written about a biography of Dame Zaha Hadid. She was Iraqi-born English. She was a great architect who won many around-the-world medals and prizes and a Royal British Award. She was also a designer of the SRI, A Permanent DC-Cam.

She died on March 31, 2016, at the age of 65, by heart attack. She left her many achievements and legacy with her great design for young architects to follow. Some architectural students in Cambodia, who have known and worked with her project (Sleuk

Rith design), have written individual impressions of her death and shared their condolences with her family and friends.

IV. The SRI

A. Physical Building

Note on SRI’s Inauguration Ceremony and Ground-Breaking Arrangement Process:

- This launch is in accordance with the advice of the minister of MoEYS. Therefore, we wrote a letter to MoEYS to invite Samdech Techo Hun Sen to preside over the SRI’s construction site opening ceremony at Boeng Trabek High School compound. The minister would like this ceremony to be organized on January 7, which is the historical day of the collapse of Pol Pot’s genocidal regime.
- In response to this, Samdech Techo assigned his deputy prime minister, the Honorable Lok Chumteav Men Sam-an, to be his representative to preside over the ceremony. Unfortunately we received this response just after January 7.
- At the same time, John Kerry, US Secretary of State, planned to visit Cambodia on 25 and 26 of January 2016. We thought that if we could involve John Kerry in our ceremony, it would increase political and financial support for the ceremony. This is the starting point of our relation with Lok Chumteav Men Sam-an’s cabinet.
- This plan was postponed again, as the time to disseminate information about the event was just too short, and the ceremony arrangement was too complicated in terms of security as well as the irregularity of John Kerry’s schedule.

- On January 21 the ceremony was officially rescheduled for February 1, and we started to process the arrangements. Since Lok Chumteav's presence, assigned by Samdech, was inordinate, we had an in-depth discussion in order to successfully organize this event. Everything needed to be precisely and properly arranged in accordance with Lok Chumteav's position.
- Until January 27, our team and the government team, including representatives from MoEYS, Lok Chumteav's cabinet, and the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts (MoCFA), met, discussed, and shared responsibility to prepare for the event. Mr. Ros Salin, representative of MoEYS, briefly presented his team's work about the background of land in Boeng Trabek High School compound, granted to us. He was also in charge of writing the speech for His Excellency Minister and inviting 600 teachers and students. We admitted that we had never organized such a gigantic ceremony before, so we had to depend on the teamwork from the relevant ministries. The joint team decided to let the National Ceremony Committee be fully in charge of this ceremony. MoCFA is responsible for Krong Pealy (a religious ceremony) and the ground-breaking ceremony. Regarding security and guest matters, Phnom Penh Municipality and district officials are responsible for this.
- In cooperation with Lok Chumteav's cabinet, we held a meeting with the National Ceremony Committee on January 28. This committee agreed to assist us in organizing the entire ceremony to in accordance with Lok Chumteav's position, as she represented Samdech Techo. This committee proposed the budget plan and listed all expenses for organizing this ceremony, while we were responsible for the expenditures. We agreed to do so. (Our accounting team has this budget plan).
- Immediately after the meeting on January 27, in cooperation with Lok Chumteav's cabinet, we went to meet with the Phnom Penh Municipality's team. At the same time, they were working on security, public invitations and grounds cleaning. Phnom Penh Municipality has strongly cooperated with us.
- Separately, we worked with the representative of MoCFA on Krong Pealy and the ground-breaking ceremony, as well as location review and other expenses. We agreed to pay for all other expenses occurred.
- We also agreed that on Saturday January 30, all teams would meet and discuss again the actual location where the ceremony would be held.
- On Friday, January 29, MoCFA's representatives, accompanied by monks from Lanka Pagoda, and our team visited the actual site in order to set the location for Krong Pealy and the ground-breaking ceremony. As soon as we arrived and prior to taking any action, a group of three to four teachers appeared, interrogated us and behaved unpleasantly to prevent us from organizing the ceremony. We immediately informed MoEYS about this issue. MoEYS called for a sudden meeting at Boeng Trabek High School, with the presence of the school director and officials from Lok Chumteav's cabinet and Education Municipality. In this meeting, MoEYS ensured that such behavior would not happen again. Lok Chumteav's cabinet expressed security concerns and requested that we install construction machines at the site. At the same time, MoEYS asked Boeng Trabek High School's director to call for a meeting with his teachers to announce the plans and to report to MoEYS about any abnormalities. They insisted that the ceremony would be held as planned, without any adjustments.
- In the morning of January 30, MoCFA's representatives and our team held a meeting. Then we went to the site to organize the location for Krong Pealy and ground-breaking ceremony of SRI. We agreed to organize the event next to the ceremony booth. On the same day the National Ceremony Committee completely installed the ceremony booth for guests and the stage for the delegates. At 3:00 pm all teams,

including MoCFA, Lok Chumteav’s cabinet, Phnom Penh Municipally, district officials, school director, and National Ceremony Committee, gathered at the set location. Th National Ceremony Committee had everything completed, except the decision on the title of the ceremony, whether to name it as ground-breaking or open construction site ceremony because the protocol for each ceremony are varied. According to the tradition, ground-breaking ceremony requires having a Krong Pealy one day prior and putting in the stone representing the foundation of the building. In contrast, open construction site ceremony does not need to have the ground-breaking ceremony. It only requires having the sample picture and plan of the building to be installed, and Lok Chumteav would announce the opening by just pulling out the curtain. We spent quite a long time discussing the options before deciding to name it as an open construction site ceremony. After the meeting, we all walked toward the booth and stage which had been installed. We decided to install the picture of the building. The National Ceremony Committee invited guests, including senior government officials, monks, laymen, and nuns; they were also in charge of hiring the MC, taking 900 chairs to the location, hiring cars equipped with loudspeakers, and other organizing tasks listed in the plan proposed by this committee. When we gathered on the stage, a teacher, riding a 100cc motorbike, stopped his motorbike just in front of the stage and shouted out loud to show that he went against this ceremony arrangement. Officials from Lok Chumteav’s cabinet were very concerned and requested Lok Chumteav to cancel this ceremony. Officials from MoEYS made the same request to the minister of MoEYS. The National Ceremony Committee insisted on a final decision to cancel the ceremony.

- The evening of January 30, there was a meeting among the minister of MoEYS, SRI’s director, and Lok Chumteav, deputy prime minister. The director and Lok Chumteav still bore concerns. As this ceremony is considered a mission representing the prime minister, they did not want any violence to occur, which can be harmful to the dignity of the head of state. On the other hand, both the minister of MoEYS and Lok Chumteav did not want to be blamed of not having the prime minister’s assigned task accomplished. After a long and detailed discussion, all decided to call off the ceremony.
- On the morning of January 31, we wrote an official letter about the cancellation of the ceremony, sending this to the National and International Ceremony Committee. The committee had already incurred almost every expenditure (the accounting team has all the receipts); this committee had to inform to all invited guests about the cancellation of the ceremony. The committee also returned to us some of the money (the accounting team has the receipt). However, the Krong Pealy organizing team suggested that as everything was prepared, we should organize this event at our workplace in order to pray for happiness and make an apology in the religious way. We thought that this was a good idea, and as there was nothing to lose, we decided to organize this ceremony at our office in the afternoon of the same day (The accounting team has the receipt.)

- ❖ Relevant parties at DC-Cam,

Dara	: 012 846 526
Farina	: 012 586 893
Youk	: 012 905 595
Kunthy	: 017 967 635
Chamroeun	: 012 691 613
Socheat	: 070 988 666

- ❖ Relevant parties at MoEYS,
Mr. Salin : 012 513 394
BTB Director : 017 509 998
Mr. Davin
- ❖ Relevant parties at Lok Chumteav’s cabinet,
Chumteav Mom : 092 337 783
H.E. Mr. Tong Vannak : 012 716 423
H.E. Mr. Hong Long : 012 977 733
Chumteav Vong Mayoura
Mrs. Daralen : 012 959 609
- ❖ Relevant parties at National and International Ceremony Committee,
H.E. Mr. Chhin Ketakna
H.E. Mr. Vann Bunlay : 012 855 490
Mr. Krem Setya : 017 288 226
- ❖ Relevant parties at Phnom Penh Municipality,
Mr. Sok Chamroeun : 011 707 777
Mr. Ponakreay : 017 552 003
Mr. Sethy, Khan
Chamkarmon : 012 456 222
- ❖ Relevant parties at MoCFA,
Mrs. Soth Somaly : 012 52 52 96
Mrs. Sothea : 012 250 556

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

❖ Pre-Service Teacher Training

The School has put its main focus on a series of trainings at NIE and six other regional pedagogical teacher training centers. This quarter enabled us to arrange our genocide education program.

First the team approached NIE and engaged in a detailed discussion with the NIE Director. NIE preferred DC-Cam to integrate the history of DK into its curriculum. However, this initiative turned out to be impossible given that all the pre-service teachers would do their practicum for many weeks. A group of teachers suggested that a one-week training could be a substitute. Initially there was not a clear decision on how to proceed with a very close timeframe. However, upon the receipt of our request to teach the history of DK (1975-1979), all directors of Pedagogical Teacher Training Centers have been in close contact with the team to organize a five-day training at each of their centers. Together we scheduled a date for each training, as follows:

Training Centers	Date	National Trainers
Pedagogical Training Center, Kandal	March 29-April 2	Siv Thuon, Mom Met, Ten Kimton,
Pedagogical Training Center, Battambang	April 25-29	Ben Neang, Cheng Hong, Sek Sokha,

Pedagogical Training Center, Kandal	May 9-13	Chhim Dina, Chris Dearing, Dr. Chea Phala, Ly Sok-Kheang, Vanthan Peou Dara, Pheng Pong Rasy, Nhean Socheat, So Farina, and Long Dany
Pedagogical Training Center, Phnom Penh	May 23-28	
Pedagogical Training Center, Prey Veng	July 4-8	
Pedagogical Training Center, Kampong Cham	July 25-29	

At the end of this quarter, a team of trainers conducted the first training on “the teaching of DK (1975-1979)” history at the Pedagogical Training Center, Kandal Province. Approximately 90 pedagogical students participated in this training from March 29 until April 2, 2016.

❖ International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGS)

Throughout the quarter, the team produced a short concept note to seek out funding to support our cost sharing, kept in touch with our partners and looked for new partners to help organize this international conference. The team continues to discuss the process with our advisors. The concept note follows:

From 1975-1979, Cambodia experienced one of the worst mass atrocities in contemporary history. During this time, over 25% of Cambodia’s population (approximately two million people) died under Pol Pot’s leadership and the KR as a result of forced displacement and labor, starvation, illness, religious and political persecution, and mass executions. Cambodians are still trying to recover from these atrocities. With approximately 70% of Cambodia’s population born after 1979, Cambodia is now at a critical point in its development as a post-conflict nation.

In June 2003, the United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia signed an agreement to try the senior leaders of DK and those most responsible for the national and international crimes committed during 1975-1979. In July 2006, the Cambodian judicial system established the ECCC, an organization created to give a voice to numerous victims and survivors and their families through testifying and seeking justice. So far, over 4,000 civil parties and over 6,000 complainants have participated. Yet, there is still work to be done to make these acts tangible for future generations.

As long-time supporters of IAGS, we propose to host the 13th conference of IAGS at SRI in Cambodia in 2017. This also marks the 38th anniversary of the end of the KR reign, and provides a great opportunity to examine Cambodia’s peace-building and reconciliation process with genocide scholars. The conference and participants would benefit from Cambodia hosting this event because they could witness, first-hand, transitional justice and reconciliation in the aftermath of human rights abuses. Participants would also be able to draw lessons from Cambodia’s road to peace alongside other cases of genocide and mass atrocities.

❖ Curriculum History Reform

Dr. Chea Phala has completed her first draft of writing by expanding the objectives of each section of the history curriculum reform proposal. The draft was sent to the Minister of Education for his feedback. Our goal was to write a short version of the entire history for the minister. The expansion of each section shall be made to reach an ultimate goal of having text ready for high school students. The team has extensively discussed the material to finalize our outline and attempted to update the minister, which will enable the team to get started.

Dr. Sok Soth of the Institute for Foreign Languages was appointed the team member in charge of curriculum history reform. This quarter he commented on our existing proposal and discussed in greater detail the timeline to carry out the writing process. The team will meet with H.E Dr. Hang Chuon Naron, Minister of Education, Youth and Sport, before proceeding.

❖ The Anlong Veng Peace Center (AV-PC)

On January 5, 2016, the Anlong Veng Peace Center signed a deal with a contractor to construct an information booth inside Pol Pot's Cremation Site. The construction started and will be completed within a one-month timeframe. That was part of our concerted effort to preserve and renovate historical sites in the Anlong Veng community. This information booth will be handed over and managed by the Anlong Veng Tourism Office. The office was in need of this given the increasing flow of visitors to the community.

Ta Mok's meeting house was properly restored and converted into an "Information and Training Center" for the Anlong Veng Peace Center. Now the Information and Training Center is poised to equip it with office supplies and furniture. This is considered as the first effort of its kind to develop and preserve the historical site in the Anlong Veng Community. The booth is being run by the Office of Anlong Veng Tourism. The Anlong Veng Peace Center continues to look for more funding sources to support its preservation efforts. The center has also started an exhibit inside Ta Mok's lakeside house, which includes three timeline billboards to provide background information on the KR history, civil war and the Anlong Veng community itself, KR leaderships' backgrounds, and selected life stories of people in the community.

The Anlong Veng Peace Center also started producing video footage for a documentary film designed to raise public awareness of the historical sites. Fifty percent of the documentary was produced this quarter and should be complete in the next quarter.

The first group of students to participate in the Anlong Veng Peace Tour Program visited between February 15-18, 2016. The tour program attempts to promote reconciliation through the lens of historical understanding and empathy. The Anlong Veng Peace Tour program, which involved a group of students from various universities and Anlong Veng High School, was designed to bridge the divide and isolation between the former KR members and the younger generation. Participants have embarked upon a long journey from Phnom Penh and Battambang Province to this former stronghold of the KR movement where its ideologies and mentalities could be thoroughly examined, critically reflected and comprehensively analyzed.

Read full report at
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/AVPC/pdf/An_Educational_Visit_to_Anlong_Veng_Historical_Sites--Promoting_Inter-Community_Reconciliation.pdf

The second Anlong Veng Peace Tour Program was held in March 8-11, 2016, representing our consistent effort to involve twelve students in an inter-generational dialogue on the Anlong Veng history. Inter-generational dialogue became a focal point and great interest

among participants in this second peace tour program. Out of various topics of discussion, the participants from RUPP and Anlong Veng High School found themselves absorbed in a slide presentation on how to plan and prepare for a constructive dialog and to write a text out of the dialog. After their respective face-to-face discussions, the participants were more passionate and curious about the life story of those who served in the KR movement. Such an enthusiasm had to override their previous thought that the former KR members might not be cooperative. However, after having spent the entire afternoon engaging in dialog in person with the villagers, they suggested that more time should be provided. They were curious to learn more from these villagers to improve their understanding about the KR history in general. To some extent, they were thrilled with the sense of nationalism in the minds and souls of the former KR members after they had the chance to hear the life stories.

Read [full report](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/AVPC/pdf/Reclaiming_the_Anlong_Veng_History.pdf) at http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/AVPC/pdf/Reclaiming_the_Anlong_Veng_History.pdf

C. Museum of Memory (<http://cambodiasri.org/museum.php>)

This quarter the team made progress on the Museum of Memory across four activities related to the core project: audio-visual archive, exhibition, research and film, and artwork. These are described below.

Audio-Visual Archive

The team conducted interviews with three KR survivors: Cindy Coleman who was responsible for sending Cambodian repatriates from the US to Cambodia in 1976 upon their request; Phorg Sarith, 70 years old, who lives in Beng Melea Village; and Professor Son Soubert about his expertise in culture and art related to war and the KR regime.

During this period, the team also drafted a proposal for the audio-visual archive project which is a core project of the Museum of Memory. The proposal contains two main activities: interview KR survivors and develop an interactive geo-located map of survivors' stories covering the entire country in order to preserve the memory of KR survivors and to facilitate future research. Unlike previous the oral history project, the audio-visual archive will conduct interviews with the survivors utilizing high quality video.

Exhibition

There are two main activities for exhibition work and other developments and achievements

Development plan for 24 Provincial Museums



The Minister of Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts visited Forced Transfer Exhibition. Photo supplied.

This quarter the team revised a proposal for submission to UNOPS for an exhibition installation in 10 provincial museums, including Kampot, Stung Treng, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Takeo (Angkor Borei), Kampong Chhnang, Pursat, Pailin, Kandal and Kampong Speu. The team resubmitted the proposal to UNOPS to address a change in requirements. While waiting for UNOPS' response to the application, the team moved forward with plans for the exhibit. They

researched, collected necessary materials for exhibition and translated information into two languages: English and Khmer.

We have important updates on the Forced Transfer exhibits in two provinces: Battambang and Siem Reap.

At Battambang provincial museum, the Minister of the MoCFA visited the museum as well as the exhibit and developed a plan to renovate the museum. The team contacted Lok Kru Sorphorn, director of the museum, to learn about the minister's plan and the Forced Transfer exhibit. He said that the MoCFA plans to reorganize the museum as well as the exhibit. They will create a space for a restoration room and reorganize all sculptures. But the exact date of the implementation is unclear. The director said that since a duration for the exhibit was not set, he plans to take the exhibit off display or perhaps reinstall it in another building (in a location the team previously considered). Or the team could take the exhibit back (the team will discuss this later and provide a response). He will wait to move the exhibit until the Ministry implements their plan to reorganize the museum.

Separately, at Wat Thmey Buddhist Monastery in Siem Reap, visitors provided positive comments on Forced Transfer exhibit on Tripadvisor.

http://www.tripadvisor.com/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g297390-d2533637-i163282108-Wat_Thmey_Killing_Field-Siem_Reap_Siem_Reap_Province.html

Below is one visitor's comment on general view about the site and exhibition with photo.

Vital part of Cambodian history” Reviewed December 11, 2015

We only had time in Siem Reap whilst in Cambodia and were keen to know more about the war and genocide in the country. We didn't get chance to visit Phnom Penh so we thought we would pay a visit here.

We weren't expecting much, but it is very informative. It is completely free and spend at least one hour, go inside to the exhibition detailing the account of a survivor (hall to the left of the complex, by what seems like living quarters). This is hidden and not publicized, hence very few tourists. We got a tuk tuk from the center and took less than 15 minutes.

A complex of nice, quiet temples and some information boards. Very interesting and would encourage anyone who has some spare time to go and see.

[This photo of Wat Thmey \(Killing Field\) is courtesy of TripAdvisor](#)

In another activity related to the Forced Transfer exhibit, the team conducted follow-up questions with the director of provincial museums about the situation of the exhibit. For the most part, they would like to have more exhibitions to be installed at their museum and requested to move the exhibition to a better location since visitors found it hard to access the existing space. To improve the number of visitors, the team has re-announced the exhibit in the newspaper in order to invite them to visit the exhibit at the provincial museum.



Phnom Penh 1979 Exhibition

January 7 is marked as a victory day over the KR regime. To celebrate the victory day, the team installed an exhibition on Phnom Penh 1979 in three locations: (i) four panels at the NIE; (ii) three panels at DC-Cam's office; and (iii) twelve panels at Wat Thmey in Siem Reap. The installation at these locations has attracted visitors as well as educated them about the situation of Phnom Penh city during the KR by comparing conditions then to the current development of the city. At Wat Thmey Buddhist Monastery in Siem Reap, a location visited by many tourists, the team collaborated with the monastery to develop a space for visitors to read DC-Cam's publications. The team placed 55 items of 16 different publications at the Buddhist Monastery's library and put a plaque of welcoming and DC-Cam's contact information in case visitors have any inquiries.

From February 1 to 29, in collaboration with Cambodiana Hotel Phnom Penh, the Museum of Memory re-displayed the exhibit but adjusted its title to "Revisit Phnom Penh" in order to honor the genocide survivors, who built the city in particular, and the country in general.

Development of TSL Genocide Museum

This quarter the team inspected the exhibits' overall condition. They identified the need to fix two stands, replace four comment books and reprint two leaflets. Following the inspection, the team has worked with a printing company to reprint and has also fixed the broken stands.

Research and Film: Looting Heritage

This quarter film director Ouch Makara produced and revised a 2:13 minute trailer of the film entitled "What if the Stone Could Speak."

Collaboration abroad

Woman Sculpture by Nyoman Nuarta

This quarter the team drafted a plan to exhibit a woman sculpture designed by artist Nyoman on March 8. However, since there is a change in the overall plan of the museum, the date of exhibiting the sculpture has been extended to another day. During this report period, the team contacted Ratih Wiranti, the artist's coordinator, to calculate the estimated cost and paperwork to bring the small sculpture to Phnom Penh.

US Holocaust Memorial Museum

Following the opening of two exhibits at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, DC-Cam and museum personnel envision long-term collaboration across three main areas: an international genocide conference, genocide/holocaust research and education, and a Burma/Cambodia exhibit. We have moved forward on the Burma/Cambodia initiative, focused on proposal development for funding to conduct preliminary research and develop the exhibition. Our

partner in Burma has worked on arranging a field trip for three interns from the Museum of Memory team to conduct research on possible exhibits in Burma.

Cambodian Association of Illinois/National Cambodian Heritage Museum & Killing Fields Memorial

According to several discussions with the National Cambodian Heritage Museum & Killing Fields Memorial, there is a possibility to bring the Forced Transfer exhibition to the museum in Chicago in order to raise awareness among Cambodians in the US as well as other visitors in general about what happened during the KR regime in Cambodia. The installation and exhibit opening will likely occur in May. Two staff, Mr. Men Pechet and Ms. Sopheak Sopheana from the Museum of Memory in Phnom Penh and one staff, Ms. Sirik Savina in the US, will be working with the museum team in Chicago. The MoU between the two institutions has been developed.

Speaker Series

During this quarter, the team has arranged three speakers (6th, 7th and 8th) at SRI/ Building H of NIE.

- 6th Speaker Series entitled “The Tragedy of Two Cold War-Induced Massacres: Cambodia and Indonesia” by Dr. Benny Widyono on January 13, 2016.

During the cold war and hot war in Vietnam, both Indonesia and Cambodia became victims of the struggle for hegemony in Southeast Asia. Both leaders of Indonesia and Cambodia, Sukarno and Sihanouk, adhered to the principle of neutrality by balancing a rightwing military against an increasingly militant communist party. Both were overthrown by a rightwing pro-American general, Suharto in Indonesia and Lon Nol in Cambodia. This was followed in Indonesia by a massacre of 500,000 unarmed suspected communists. In Cambodia an enraged Sihanouk went to Beijing and called for a public uprising against Lon Nol. Consequently, the KR took over the country and massacred 1.7 million noncommunist civilians and Lon Nol soldiers. In Indonesia, because of the cold war, justice was denied the victims until today. In Cambodia, because of the cold war, justice was delayed until 2003 when the ECCC was established.

- 7th Speaker Series entitled “Holocaust Memory & Genocide Education in Poland: History, Memorialization, Reconciliation” by Dara Bramson on January 27, 2016.

Dara Bramson is a journalist, researcher, and educator for the Auschwitz Jewish Center in Poland and its partner, the Museum of Jewish Heritage in New York. She earned a Master’s degree at Columbia University, during which she was a Fulbright grantee in Poland, and was a Rotary Peace Fellow at Chulalongkorn University in 2014. She was recently selected as a 2016 Global Peace Index Ambassador by the Institute for Economics and Peace.

- 8th Speaker Series entitled “From the United States to DK: Returning to the Homeland” by Cindy Coleman on February 17, 2016.

In 1975, there were a large number of Cambodian military men studying at various military installations in the United States. When the Lon Nol government fell to the KR, the Cambodian military men were moved by the US government to a refugee camp in California. 114 Cambodians there asked to be repatriated to Cambodia.

Radio

Due to team's request and negotiation, Radio Air Asia broadcast the spoken drama entitled "Breaking the Silence" for free.

Success story

As part of staff capacity building, the team member, Mr. Chan Pronh (alias Chan Prathna) attended the international CollAsia training course entitled "Conservation and Use of Southeast Asian Collections" organized by ICCROM which was held at in Bandung, Indonesia, from 8 to 26 February 2016. This course is sponsored by CHA – Korean Cultural Heritage Administration and hosted by the Museum Geologi, Bandung.

While Mr. Chan Pronh's trip to Indonesia, he did a short clip "Kingdom of Memory" screening for participants. As the CollAsia course organizer is interested in the short clip, they have requested to show every time they arrange the course training.

D. Research Center

DC-Cam provided research assistance to the following people:

- Ate Hoekstra from *Justice Tribune* conducted interviews with Farina So and Dany Long at DC-Cam on genocide. His article titled "ECCC Turns its Attention to Genocide of Ethnic Minorities under the KR" appeared on February 10, 2016.

<https://www.justicetribune.com/articles/eccc-turns-its-attention-genocide-ethnic-minorities-under-khmer-rouge>.

- In exchange email with Farina So on March 23, Ysa Cosiem, an engineer working for Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center Atlantic at Washington Navy Yard, wrote that he is interested in Cham and the KRT. He has just completed translating an article about Cham in Cambodia written by David Hutt into Vietnamese. He is currently translating other articles/reports related to the KRT into the same language for Cham in Vietnam. He is also interested in getting a copy of the "Hijab of Cambodia," which examines experiences of Cham Muslim women under the KR.

- Audrey Wilson from the *Phnom Penh Post* sought DC-Cam's assistance in locating forced marriages photos and documents for her article. She also conducted an interview with Farina So on this topic. Her article is available at <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/veil-lifting-cadres-unwanted-weddings>

- Alexandra Demetrianova, a freelance reporter, requested special assistance from DC-Cam to conduct research on fisheries in the Cham community along coastal areas, mainly in Kampot Province. In addition to an interview with Farina So on Cham identity and Cham experience under the KR and particular challenges facing Cham people in Kampot Province, she was introduced to Trapeang Sangke fishery community leader Seum Him and his

coordinator Math Tahir on March 1, 2016.

- David Hutt from *Southeast Asia Globe* conducted research on emotional resistance under the KR. He was provided with contacts for this article. Additionally, he conducted an interview with Youk Chhang and Farina So on this topic. The article appeared in March 2016 at <http://genocidewatch.net/2016/03/21/cambodia-revealing-secret-khmer-rouge-resistance/>

- Sabah Carrim, a PhD candidate from the University of Malaya, conducted research on KRT looking from philosophical and legal perspectives. She wanted to focus on the ownership of the tribunal. In Cambodia the first time, Carrim requested special support from DC-Cam, including contacts, documents related to the topic, and an interview with Youk Chhang and Farina So. She was introduced to John Ciorciari, co-author of *On Trial*.

- Sirik Savina, who is pursuing her PhD in Geography at Kent State University, just finished converting her Master's thesis into a monograph titled "Everyday Experiences of Genocide Survivors in the Landscapes of Violence." This research examines the experiences of survivors who live in an unmarked site of mass violence in Cambodia, i.e., the former KR prison site of Chamkar Siv in Kandal Province, during and after the DK regime (1975-79). Based on oral history interviews with survivors, this paper constructs narratives of survivors' experiences in the landscapes of violence. The findings from this study are twofold. First, individual narratives are important in providing a more complete understanding of the production of violence and acts of commemoration at the local level, despite the fact that memories of past violence have been politicized and constructed to fit within the present dominant narrative. Second, although there are variations among individual experiences, survivors' narratives are constructed in a way that corresponds to the larger historical narratives. The editing and design were completed and it is ready to go to print in late April.

Exchange Program and Student Visit

We hosted a group of 14 Thai visitors on January 4. The visit included a presentation by Farina So, film screening of "Don't Think I've Forgotten", and ending speech by Youk Chhang.

On January 20 a group of 28 students from Goshen College visited DC-Cam and met with Sok-Kheang. Besides listening to the speech, the team also requested to watch some films in DC-Cam's film archive.

On February 2, five Korean visitors paid a visit to DC-Cam for the film screening and listen to the speech from experts on KR related topic. Sok-Kheang was in charge of delivering the presentation to this group. "Cambodia's Lost Rock 'n' Roll" was screened after the speech.

On February 3 26 Burmese visitors came to the NIE and were interested in the film "A River Changes Course." Before the screening, Sok-Kheang provided a brief speech to the group.

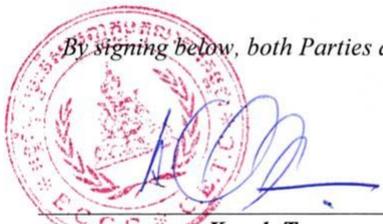
On February 13 in a visit coordinated by Rustic Pathways, fifteen students from Singapore American School listened to a talk delivered by Sok-Kheang on KR history.

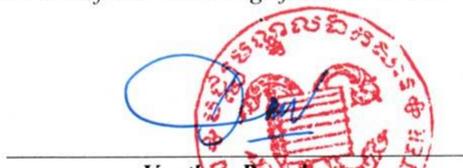
Appendix A

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING REGARDING THE DIGITIZATION OF AUDIO AND VIDEO RECORDINGS

- A. This Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") is entered into between the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia ("ECCC") for the Office of the International Co-Investigating Judge (OICIJ), and the Documentation Center of Cambodia ("DC-Cam"), hereinafter referred to as the Parties, regarding the digitization of audio-and-video recordings in possession of DC-Cam – and sets out the respective tasks of the Parties as follows:
- B. DC-Cam shall:
1. Provide a list of audio and video recordings in its possession;
 2. Arrange for delivery to the OICIJ such tapes in weekly batches;
 3. Additionally, upon specific request provide electronic files from the list of 898 such files dated 15 January 2016 entitled "*Total Interviews Conducted by DC-Cam*".
- C. OICIJ shall:
1. Conduct an initial screening of video recordings listed in the document dated 15 January 2016 entitled "*Total Interviews Conducted by DC-Cam*" for their relevance for its investigative work and request separately any relevant recording;
 2. Upon receipt of tapes listed in Section B2 and B3, notify DC-Cam of any damage to these;
 3. Securely store the tapes throughout the period they are in its possession;
 4. Digitize the tapes by using ECCC's own equipment;
 5. Arrange for expeditious return to DC-Cam of all tapes referred to in Section C2 in good order – and in any event no later than 1 September 2016 unless further agreed in writing by the parties;
 6. Arrange for delivery to DC-Cam of one copy of the digitalized file;
 7. Use the digitized records for official purpose only;
- D. This MOU may be modified or terminated in writing by mutual consent of the Parties. It may also be terminated by either of the Parties through serving a written notice to the other party. Any dispute in how this MOU may be interpreted shall be settled by mutual discussion or by reference to an arbitrator agreeable to both Parties.

By signing below, both Parties agree to this Memorandum of Understanding of 25 March 2016


Kranh Tony
Acting Director of the Office of Administration
on behalf of the ECCC


Vanthan Peouara
Deputy Director
on behalf of the DC-Cam