

# មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

## DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

### Fourth Quarter Report: October - December 2011

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*Reactions:*

"I like your quote on your New Year wish. Please accept my best wishes for 2012. May this coming New Year bring you health, happiness, and inner peace."

"Thank you so much for the New Year greeting -- I really like your theme of education this year. Best wishes to you and to everyone at DC-Cam. You are all in my thoughts and prayers as we enter a new year."

**1. The ECCC: Activities and Events**

*General News about the ECCC*

**Supreme Court Rules Ieng Thirith Must Remain in Custody**

On December 13, the Supreme Court over-ruled the Trial Chamber, finding a legal basis under Cambodian law for judicial supervision of Ieng Thirith while she receives additional medical treatment in an appropriate Cambodian medical facility to determine if there is a prospect of her regaining fitness to stand trial. Her medical condition will be reviewed in six months.

**Reserve International Judge Not Recognized by Cambodian Counterpart**

On December 6, reserve international Co-Investigating Judge Laurent Kasper-Ansermet (Switzerland) distributed a press release announcing that he had assumed office, replacing Judge Blunk (Germany), who resigned citing the appearance of political interference by the Cambodian government in his office. He also highlighted his intention to keep the public informed about Cases 003 and 004. An hour later, national Co-Investigating Judge You Bunleng denied Judge Kasper-Ansermet had been officially appointed or had authority to act.

### **Case 002 Trial Begins**

On November 21, opening statements were given in Case 002 against senior leaders Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan. All three accused offered prepared statements, though Ieng Sary said he would not testify.

### **Trial Chamber Finds Ieng Thirith Unfit for Trial and Releases her Unconditionally**

Finding Ieng Thirith unfit for trial due to dementia caused by the onset of Alzheimer's disease, the Trial Chamber determined that it had no legal basis for her judicial supervision and decided to release her unconditionally. The national and international judges split regarding her release, with the national judges deciding she should stay in the custody of the court under medical observation for six months to see if her condition improves. Because the chamber could not reach a super majority, they ordered her release, citing international human rights standards. The Prosecution appealed the decision to release—but not the finding that she is unfit—to the Supreme Court Chamber.

### **SC Judgment Date Announced**

The Tribunal announced that the Supreme Court will pronounce its judgment in the Duch case on February 3, 2012.

### **Pre-Trial Chamber Issues Four Split Decisions in Case 003**

In four decisions released this quarter, the Pre-Trial Chamber Judges split along national/international lines. As a consequence, the four impugned orders by the Co-Investigating Judges, which prevent further investigation and victim participation in Case 003, remain in effect.

### **International Co-Investigating Judge Resigns**

On October 10, international CIJ Blunk (Germany) resigned, citing Government statements creating the appearance of interference in the work of his office. Reserve Judge Laurent Kasper-Ansermet (Switzerland) is expected to take up the post.

### ***Legal Response Team***

This quarter, the Legal Response Team responded to two requests from the ECCC: one from the Office of the Co-Prosecutors and one from a defense team. The team provided 188 photocopies pages to the OCP and one transcript of a KR cadre consisting of 51 pages to the defense.

## *Victim Participation Project (VPA)*

### **Hearings**

#### ***Case 002 Evidentiary Hearing December 12-15***

VPA, together with the Living Documents and Promoting Accountability Projects, invited 19 people who have never been to the ECCC before to attend the second week of evidentiary hearings. Among the invitees, 3 were complainants and 3 were civil parties in Case 002. The invitees, most who are farmers, joined the hearing at the ECCC and left their rice fields even though December is the start of the harvest.

#### ***Case 002 Evidentiary Hearing December 4-7***

Twenty villagers were invited by the Center's Victim Participation, Living Document, and Promoting Accountability Projects to attend four days of trial hearings. The invitees came from various backgrounds: complainants, civil parties, and former KR.

#### ***Case 002 Opening Statements November 21-22***

In collaboration with the Living Document Project and Promoting Accountability Project, the Victim Participation Project invited 4 civil parties and 4 complainants to attend the hearings at the ECCC on 21 and 22 November. In total there were 28 people invited by the three projects. The civil parties and complainants came from Kandal, Takeo, Kampong Chhnang, and Kampong Thom provinces. Former KR from Banteay Meanchey Province also attended.

All the invited participants arrived at Documentation Center of Cambodia on 20 November 2011, a day before the hearings, receiving a briefing of the upcoming hearing and of DC-Cam's Living Document and Victim Participation Project. 30 copies of *Searching for the Truth* Magazine and 30 copies of KRT Observation Team's publication on "Prehearing of Case 002" were distributed to the participants for further resource.

#### ***Ieng Thirith Fitness Hearing October 19-20***

The Living Document Project and the Victim Participation Projects invited 5 civil parties, 10 complainants, and 15 villagers to join the hearings at the ECCC on 19 and 20 October. The civil parties and complainants came from Kandal and Takeo Province. The other villagers came from Kampong Speu Province. The hearings were about 1) Specification of Civil Party Reparation Awards and 2) Accused Ieng Thirith's Fitness to Stand Trial.

All the invited participants arrived at DC-Cam a day before the hearings. The participants joined an introductory meeting with the Living Document Project and Victim Participation Projects briefing them on their activities and goals. Update information about the ECCC and the upcoming hearings were also summarized by DC-Cam's Khmer Rouge Tribunal (KRT) Observation Team to the participants. 30

copied of *Searching for the Truth* Magazine and 30 copied of KRT Observation Team's publication on "Prehearing of Case 002" were distributed.

One villager, Chhe An, from Kampong Speu felt happy to learn about the reparations requested by the civil party lawyers, though he did not file any application to the ECCC. The reparations were not for any particular individual's benefit, but for all the Cambodian people. He agreed with the requests. He said "... for instance, a stupa or memorial would help the Cambodian people to remember the atrocity of Khmer Rouge regime, especially for the young generations who were not born during that period to learn and to understand. The Khmer Rouge regime was not good that they should not follow their path." Mr. Chhe added that he would share what he had learned during this trip with others in his village.

### **Assistance to Civil Parties**

VPA joined a Regional Civil Party Forum in Pursat Province held by ECCC's Victim Support Section. 330 newly admitted Civil Parties in Case 002 including 3 VPA assisted Civil Parties were invited to participate in the Forum. VPA brought along with 150 copies of DC-Cam's Observation Team's first publication on "Prehearing of Case 002" and 150 copies of *Searching for the Truth* Magazine to be distributed to the participants. During the Forum, newly admitted civil parties learned about their rights, the procedures of the court, and received updated information about the Court, most importantly regarding reparations. The Forum provided a chance for civil parties to meet each other and their experience and concerns regarding their participation.

Hav Sophea, VPA assisted civil party in Case 001 and also in Case 002, was invited to present her experience to the other civil parties participating in the Forum. Hav Sophea's father was killed at S-21 prison. Hav Sophea was one of VPA assisted civil parties in Case 001 to testify to her loss and grief during Duch's trial. Sophea recalled that before participating she was too shy to share her painful experience of loss. However, after joining the proceedings, she began to be stronger and more confident to tell not only Cambodian people, but also the world about her experience of being part of the ECCC. She told the audience, "I participate in the Court's proceedings not because I want to take revenge, but I want to see justice to be given by the Court."

### **Case 001 Book**

This month, VPA team members wrote a biography of Duch for a new book about Case 001 using information extracted from S-21 prisoners' confessions and Duch's testimony during his 77-day trial. The biography reflects Duch's characteristics and position during the Khmer Rouge regime when he was the commandant of S-21 prison. The team also summarized the stories of Civil Parties in Case 001.

### **Transcribing and Database**

This quarter 56 victim information forms were translated for the database.

### ***ECCC Observation Project***

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



*ECCC Observation Project's bulletins*

From October through December, the Observation Project produced three monthly booklets of legal outreach concerning ECCC proceedings. The Project also attended all ECCC proceedings, completed on-the-job training for its national staff members, presented its work to local university students and authored various other documents of legal updates and analysis.

The Project also continued to publish a monthly booklet summarizing events at the ECCC and providing simplified explanations of legal issues arising at the Court to assist ordinary Cambodians to better understand the Court's work. Approximately 1,000 copies of each booklet were produced for October, November and December. These booklets were distributed throughout Cambodia in collaboration with DC-Cam's other activities.

### **October 2011**



*ECCC Observation Project's bulletins*

In October, the Observation Project authored a booklet providing updates related to ECCC Case 002 accused Ieng Thirith's fitness to stand trial. The booklet explained the concept of fitness to stand trial under international law and the associated possible ramification of Ieng Thirith's recent diagnosis of suffering dementia brought on by Alzheimer's disease by ECCC-appointed expert geriatrician

physician John Campbell.

During October, Project team members also continued to conduct research for DC-Cam legal advisor Anne Heindel. Staff members Socheata Dy and Maryan Kim investigated the tone of Khmer-language news articles discussing controversial previous events at the ECCC. Staff members Pronh Chan and Cheytoath Lim researched outreach efforts by the ECCC to date and provided their research to Ms. Heindel.

From October 3 to 6, Project staff member Socheata Dy traveled to Prey Veng and Svay Rieng provinces with DC-Cam's Genocide Education Project. The purpose of the trip was to hold forums where villagers were updated on the work of the ECCC and provided with educational materials, including copies of the Project's booklets. Ms. Dy assisted with organizing the forum, distributed the Project's booklets and answered questions related thereto.

On October 13, Project staff member Cheytoath Lim attended a DC-Cam sponsored ECCC civil party forum in Pursat province. Mr. Lim assisted with conducting the forum and answered legal questions from participants.

From October 19-20, the Project attended a hearing held by the ECCC Trial Chamber on the topics of initial Civil Party reparations claims and further expert commentary on Ieng Thirith's fitness to stand trial. Project Legal Advisor Randle DeFalco was quoted in the Cambodian Daily newspaper and the Agence France-Presse news service regarding the hearing. Prior to the hearing Project staff members Pronh Chan and Cheytoath Lim explained the concepts of reparations at the ECCC and fitness to stand trial to villagers invited to attend the hearing by DC-Cam's Living Documents Project. They also provided the participants with copies of the Project's booklets.

On October 21, Mr. DeFalco, along with DC-Cam Deputy Director Peoudara Vanthan, attended a meeting with United Nations (UN) Under-Secretary for Legal Affairs Patricia O'Brien. At the meeting, Ms. O'Brien provided the UN's perspective on recent allegations of political interference at the ECCC and the unexpected resignation of International Co-Investigating Judge Siegfried Blunk.

On October 28, the Project presented its work to the students at Phnom Penh International University (PPIU). The title of the presentation was *Updates from the ECCC* and covered the Trial Chamber's decision to divide Case 002 into a series of mini-trials, the resignation of Judge Blunk and Ieng Thirith's fitness to stand trial. The Project staff delivered the presentation and answered questions from attendees afterwards. 150 copies of the Project's monthly booklets were also distributed. Following the presentation the Project staff authored a brief report on the presentation.

The Project also drafted a monthly booklet for October discussing the October 19-20 hearing issues, including reparations claims, Ieng Thirith's fitness along with recent developments at the ECCC, such as the meaning of "non-judicial measures versus reparations", the impact of the Trial Chamber's Case 002 severance order and Judge Blunk's resignation.

#### October Outputs: Observation Project

- Article: *What are Non-Judicial Measures versus Reparations?*
- Article: *Why Does the ECCC Have No Jurisdiction Over the State of Cambodia?*

- Article: *The Division of ECCC Case 002*

## **November 2011**

In November, the Observation Project prepared for the beginning of the trial portion of ECCC Case 002, which commenced November 21. The Project did so by completing staff training, finalizing its previous monthly booklet and brushing up on the Case 002 closing order and associated legal issues. During this period, Project staff worked on individual pieces of original scholarship providing in-depth legal analysis of important issues at the ECCC. In the future, the Project hopes to find an appropriate platform for these papers to be published.

On November 4, the entire Project staff attended a meeting a Sunway Hotel hosted by the Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI). The meeting was a private forum for local NGOs and court monitoring projects to discuss recent ECCC events and share their work.

On November 17, the Trial Chamber found Ieng Thirith unfit to stand trial and severed the proceedings against her from those against the other three Case 002 accused. The Project staff immediately authored a short article explaining this decision. The article was published in the national *Raksmei Kampuchea* newspaper.

From November 21-23, the Project staff attended the opening statements for ECCC Case 002. Each staff member was assigned to write a summary and analysis of the arguments of the Prosecution and each of the defense teams.

Following the historic official beginning of the Case 002 trial, the Project staff drafted their articles for the monthly booklet exploring the issues raised by each party. The booklet also includes articles discussing the Trial Chamber's finding that Ieng Thirith is unfit to stand trial and Ieng Sary's decision not to testify at trial.

From November 28 to December 2, Project staff member Cheytoath Lim attended a training hosted by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

November Articles:

- *Decision on Ieng Thirith's Fitness to Stand Trial*
- *The Urgent Application for Disqualification of Judge Cartwright*
- *Ieng Sary Refuses to Testify*

## **December 2011**

In December, the ECCC continued to hear witness testimony in Case 002. The Project team attended all trial proceedings until the Court concluded for its Christmas recess on December 16.

On December 23, the Project staff attended an anti-genocide slogan inauguration at Wat Koh high school in Phnom Penh where copies of the Project's booklet were distributed.

From December 25-27 the Project staff attended DC-Cam's annual meeting in Monduliri province. The team took this opportunity to distribute 600 booklets to students at a Monduliri high school.

December Articles:

- *The Decision of the Supreme Court Chamber on Ieng Thirith's Fitness and Detention*
- *Nuon Chea as a Writer of Revolutionary Flag Magazine*
- *Policies of a Democratic Nation*
- *Nuon Chea's Testimony at the ECCC*

## 2. Documentation

### *Cataloging and Database Management*

Database Management Activities, Quarter 4			
Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
October	Editing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	2028 records
	Editing Khmer Title	Swedish documents (D Collection)	750 records
November	Editing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	4022 records
	Editing Khmer Title	Swedish documents (D Collection)	1000 records
	Verifying	Swedish documents (D Collection)	253 records
December	Editing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	5334 records
	Editing Khmer Title	Swedish documents (D Collection)	22,252 documents

### *Museum and Exhibition Project*

## Anlong Veng Historical Tourism Project

On March 23, 2010, the Cambodian government issued a sub-decree to preserve and develop historical sites in Anlong Veng. Recognizing DC-Cam for its expertise in the research and documentation of Khmer Rouge history, the Cambodian government tasked DC-Cam with conducting an extensive study of the Anlong Veng district. This authorization follows a December 14, 2001 Circular from Prime Minister Hun Sen, which mandates the DC-Cam to work with the Ministry of Tourism and related agencies for the establishment of a museum, memorials, and a historical preservation process for the Anlong Veng district. With this mandate and with the support of the Ministry of Tourism, DC-Cam is working on a study of the history of the Anlong Veng district, particularly as it relates to the history of Democratic Kampuchea, and to preserve remains as evidence of crimes. This study, to be conducted jointly by DC-Cam (Kosal Phat and Christopher Dearing) and the Ministry of Tourism, will produce a guidebook and related materials for tour guides as well as teachers in the district. This work will help establish the area as a prominent resource for remembering the past as well as bring greater attention to the natural beauty of the region. In October, Deputy Directors Dara Vanthan and Kok-Thay Eng were appointed members of the committee pursuant to a sub-decree signed by the Prime Minister. This quarter Dara attended a meeting at the Ministry of Tourism on the project.

## Choeung Ek Audio Tour

Antonia Bryan of Narrowcasters created an audio tour of Choeung Ek in July using DC-Cam digital voice interviews, Khmer Rouge songs, photographs and video clips. Read the transcript at <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/sites/default/files/reports/7Sept11%20CECG%20NC%20Audio%20Tour%20Script%20English%20As%20Recorded%20Media%20Version.pdf>.

Comments about the tour on Tripadvisor.com this quarter include:

### **"A moving and memorable step into the recent history of a troubled country."**

This was my second visit to Choeung Ek (the killing fields). I know, it sounds excessive to visit twice but it was somewhere I decided was worth a second visit when I made my third trip to Cambodia. And I was right! Since my first visit in 2008, they have added an audio guide walking tour into the price of the ticket which was simply fantastic. It was concise and to the point, sharing key information about the history of the site and of the Khmer Rouge. More importantly it had personal testimonies...from both prison guards and survivors, which were well balanced and incredibly moving. .... I would urge everyone to take this opportunity to learn about this troubled

ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL & IMPROVISED EXPERIENCES IN CAMBODIA.  
THAT WILL BE FOUND IN THE HEARTS, MINDS & SOULS OF PEOPLE AS THEY  
TRAVEL FOR MANY YEARS TO COME. ONLY THROUGH OPPORTUNITY & APPLICATION  
SOMEWHAT FINANCING  
-Justin Kirsner  
"value of these experiences"

DEAR DC CAM,  
I WAS BLOWN AWAY BY HOW MUCH OF AN EFFORT YOU  
GUYS ARE MAKING TO WORK TOWARDS A BETTER UNDERSTANDING  
COMING FROM A NATION WHICH HAS ENDURED A SIMILAR  
NOT IDENTICAL, CIRCUMSTANCES ~~TO~~ (GERMANY) I KNOW  
HOW IMPORTANT IT IS TO UNDERSTAND RATHER THAN  
SUOCIVE.  
IT IS VERY NICE TO SEE WHAT IS HAPPENING IN CAMBODIA  
NOWADAYS.

MANY THANKS  
P. RUTHE

13/09/2011  
Thank you for helping me to understand a little  
more about what the Cambodian people  
have been through. Projects like this  
are crucial for helping future generations  
to try to understand what happened &  
hopefully prevent it happening again.  
Good luck with the project.

Sarah UK.

period in Cambodia's history.

### **"Beautifully put together"**

The Killing Fields at Choeung Ek aren't a very impressive sight, so don't expect big sights. However the care that has been taken to preserve the past coupled with the best audio guide I've ever used makes this place something to behold.

### **"Excellent audio tour"**

Great idea to start history classes. You can cover more aspects of the Khmer Rouge period and it has increased my understanding. Please Continue!  
Sarah, the Netherlands

Great idea to have the doc. The year with Steve was in spite of the living on a just west side  
Nick, Sydney

This is such a good idea - it adds a lot to the experience, and Sygne was very open to answering questions and discussion. Thank you!  
Ilana, UK

12/25/2016 Question: By showing the film to tourists over and over, what do you hope we will understand to the crimes?

Ray Robinson  
California, USA  
I really like this film and the teaching about Khmer history in Pol Pot regime. This made to feel to want to know a lot about this history. It's very helpful.  
All the best  
Vannak

Usually I'm not a fan of audio tours but this one was really well done. It gave detailed information on all the sights and had optional side tracks that included survivor stories and musical compositions. You really need the audio tour in order to get the most out of your visit as there is not a lot of signage/explanations to the marked sights.

### **"Wonderfully presented - use the audio guide"**

Like so many battlefields and burial grounds, the Killing Fields don't look like much until you start to understand its history. The Memorial is beautiful... and the audio guide is excellent. It is now a peaceful and serene place, .... a great way to understand

recent Cambodian history.

### **"Very well done with audio guide commentary. A must visit but very sad also."**

A must visit ... audio headphones very good with explanations and stories from survivors

### **"A heartbreaking must do"**

The narration of the tour was just perfect, bring the staggering reality of this recent genocide into focus.

### **"Very moving"**

Having visiting Choeung Ek in 2009, I was very happy to see that they now provide every visitor with their own personal audio guide, which really gives you a feel of what it must have been like back in the 70's. This place is a must visit.

### **"Just go"**

Incredibly moving - Make sure you do the audio tour

### **"Must See"**

..... the audio tour is extremely moving. It is an incredible insight to something which isn't widely discussed in the West. Excellent.

## Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum Exhibition

The Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum has provided space and support for two DC-Cam exhibitions per year for the past several years. The museum is visited by about 300 people each day. In accordance with an MOU signed with the Ministry of Culture, the team prepared a classroom at Tuol Seng for Khmer Rouge education. Sayana Ser wrote a description of the classroom project, which has been made into a poster in Khmer and English.

<http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/DC-CAM History Classroom at S-21--EN.pdf>

Sayana worked with Yin Nean, Dy Khamboly, Sim Sopheak and Mam Sophat on preparing and organizing the opening event. The team received a donation of ten old wooden tables for students from Preah Sisowat high school. The school director said DC-Cam's director Youk Chhang provided tables, desks and chairs to his school long ago and so he wanted to give the Center the tables for free.

In December, Farina So gave lecture to 30 S-21 visitors from the US, Australia, UK, Vietnam, and Cambodia for one hour and a half. They asked questions related to S-21 prison, the KR movement, Pol Pot, Youth's attitude toward the regime, genocide education, former cadre who are currently working in government, and the ECCC.

The exhibition entitled "From Impunity to Accountability? The Khmer Rouge Tribunal" opened on October 14 with a symposium on October 18 at the Asian Institute, Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto. This follows DC-Cam's assistance to Ms. Carla Rose Shapiro, PhD student at Munk School, who requested DC-Cam and worked with the team on bringing the exhibition of Case 001 and Case 002 to Canada.

This quarter, 572 people expressed their comments in the photo exhibition book.

### Selected comments:

*Cambodia and Cambodians are amazing and I among so many am devastated that Cambodia had to endure such a dark and evil period in its history.*

*-- Daniel, Australia*

*This hopeless side of human nature should be talked about and curbed away. The Cambodians of today are the first ones who should talk about this atrocious crime against humanity that was committed by their elders so the*

## A HISTORY CLASSROOM AT FORMER KHMER ROUGE S-21 PRISON

OPENING DATE: NOVEMBER 21, 2011

After public education from the Khmer Rouge regime, the Tuol Sleng Museum has provided space and support for two DC-Cam exhibitions per year for the past several years. The museum is visited by about 300 people each day. In accordance with an MOU signed with the Ministry of Culture, the team prepared a classroom at Tuol Seng for Khmer Rouge education. Sayana Ser wrote a description of the classroom project, which has been made into a poster in Khmer and English.

The Khmer Rouge government had a high school, located in the Tuol Sleng prison, that was used to educate the children of the regime. The Khmer Rouge government had a high school, located in the Tuol Sleng prison, that was used to educate the children of the regime. The Khmer Rouge government had a high school, located in the Tuol Sleng prison, that was used to educate the children of the regime.

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LECTURERS:  
Farina So, Director of the Center for Documentation and Education of the Khmer Rouge Regime, DC-Cam  
Yin Nean, Deputy Director of the Center for Documentation and Education of the Khmer Rouge Regime, DC-Cam  
Dy Khamboly, Deputy Director of the Center for Documentation and Education of the Khmer Rouge Regime, DC-Cam  
Sim Sopheak, Deputy Director of the Center for Documentation and Education of the Khmer Rouge Regime, DC-Cam  
Mam Sophat, Deputy Director of the Center for Documentation and Education of the Khmer Rouge Regime, DC-Cam

QUESTIONS:  
The Khmer Rouge Regime, DC-Cam  
The Khmer Rouge Regime, DC-Cam

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In collaboration with Ministry of Culture of Cambodia, DC-Cam and the Khmer Rouge Regime, DC-Cam  
Support by the Government of Canada, Canada (Globe) and the Khmer Rouge Regime, DC-Cam  
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Web: www.dccam.org, www.khmerrouge.org, www.khmerrouge.com

*new generation my struggle for peace and love instead of hatred and war.*  
-- A.R, Pakistan

*What is socialism and communism? This is the best comment. Socialism, Communism, Marx, Lenin, Maozedong, Hitler, Pol Pot are the deserter of mankind.* -- China

*It has been over 23 that I have come back to Cambodia. I left Cambodia when I was 7 years old to America. Now, I am 31 years old and I finally get to come back to my motherland. Seeing S-21 first hand is very heart touching and a very emotional time for me. It's very sad to see so many Cambodian died under the Pol Pot and Khmer Rouge regime. I will never forget this experience. I encourage very different people all over the world to learn and not forget about the Cambodian people and its past history.*

-- FST LBC

### ***Promoting Accountability (PA)***

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

### **Field Trips**

In October the PA team had traveled to Sampov Loun district, Battambang province and Malai district Banteay Meanchey province. Over two days, they interviewed two former Khmer Rouge cadres living the areas: a former head of Phnom Troyaung security prison and the former deputy chief of Preah Netr Preah sub-district. Recent interviews are available at

- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/Sum\\_Sal.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Sum_Sal.htm)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/Chhim\\_Phan.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Chhim_Phan.htm)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/Tum\\_Soeun.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Tum_Soeun.htm)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/Svay\\_Chek-Thma\\_Puok-Banteay\\_Meanchey.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Svay_Chek-Thma_Puok-Banteay_Meanchey.htm)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/Preah\\_Netr\\_Preah-Banteay\\_Meanchey.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Preah_Netr_Preah-Banteay_Meanchey.htm)

- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/Malai-Banteay\\_Meanchey.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Malai-Banteay_Meanchey.htm)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/Veal\\_Veng-Pursat.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Veal_Veng-Pursat.htm)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/Kamrieng\\_Phnom\\_Proek\\_Sampov\\_Loun-Battambang.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Kamrieng_Phnom_Proek_Sampov_Loun-Battambang.htm)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/Kirivong\\_Takeo.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Kirivong_Takeo.htm)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/Preh\\_Netr\\_Preah\\_September\\_10\\_2011/Bin\\_Nann.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Preh_Netr_Preah_September_10_2011/Bin_Nann.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/Preh\\_Netr\\_Preah\\_September\\_10\\_2011/Il\\_Pheap.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Preh_Netr_Preah_September_10_2011/Il_Pheap.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/Preh\\_Netr\\_Preah\\_September\\_10\\_2011/Thip\\_Samphatt.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Preh_Netr_Preah_September_10_2011/Thip_Samphatt.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/Preh\\_Netr\\_Preah\\_September\\_10\\_2011/Yuk\\_Neam.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Preh_Netr_Preah_September_10_2011/Yuk_Neam.pdf)

### Tribunal Participation

The team invited and coordinated the visit of ten former Khmer Rouge cadres from various districts within Banteay Meanchey province to observe the Case 002 opening statements from November 21 to 23.

The team organized and coordinated the participation of former Khmer Rouge cadre from Kandal, Takeo, Prey Veng, Kampot, and Banteay Meanchey to watch Case 002 trial proceedings December 3-7 and December 12-15.

### Transcription

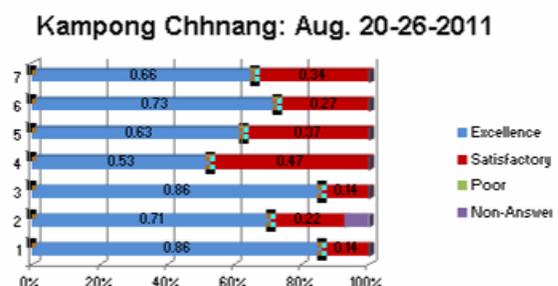
In October the team members typed two interview transcripts equaling 109 pages. In November the team summarized and entered into the PA database both Khmer and English versions of 67 the interview transcripts from Banteay Meanchey, Takeo and Pursat province. In December the team summarized and entered into the PA database 69 interviews in Khmer and translated 21 interviews into English.

The team also wrote five articles related to Phnom Troyaung security prison, Preah Netr Preah district for Searching for the truth DC-Cam monthly magazine. The team also wrote two articles about cadre they interviewed for a local newspaper and Searching for the truth.

### 3. Public Education and Outreach

#### *Genocide Education*

DC-Cam’s Genocide Education Project seeks to disseminate the history of Democratic Kampuchea to Cambodian students. Its first phase involved the



writing of the first textbook about the Khmer Rouge, "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)." Since then, the Center has distributed 500,000 copies of the book around the country and has trained over 3000 history teachers nationwide how to teach the material in an effective and objective manner.

Partnering with DC-Cam, the Cambodian Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport has required that all Cambodian high schools and institutions of higher learning implement and teach Cambodian genocide education curriculum by 2011. The mandate also prescribes that all secondary-level history teachers attend one Teacher Training Seminar on DK History and Methodology in order to receive certification to teach DK history. National and provincial teacher trainings were held in 2009, and commune-level training began in 2010. The team and the Ministry also launched the first training of university lecturers.

### Anti-Genocide Memorial Slogan



*Students witness the inauguration of anti-genocide slogans at Wat Koh high school*

An inauguration was held in the morning of December 23 with Her Excellency Ton Sa-Im, Undersecretary of State of the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports; and Mr. Hout Samrith, deputy director of Phnom Penh Municipal Office of Education as the guests of honor. DC-Cam's KR history researcher Dy Khamboly offered a brief introduction about the KR

history and DC-Cam's deputy director, Vanthan P. Dara provided updated information of the KR Tribunal to the students in Wat Koh High School.

On October 10 and 26, DC-Cam cooperated with the Ministry of Education to unveil anti-genocide slogans at the 10 January 1979 High School in Siem Reap province and Hun Sen Mondulkiri High School in Mondulkiri province. Her Excellency Chumteav Tun Sa-Im, Undersecretary of Ministry of Education, Mr. Ung Sereydy, Head of Siem Reap's Municipal Education office and Mr. Toem Sang Vat, Head of Mondulkiri's Municipal Education office were the guests of honor for this ceremony.

During the inaugurations, DC-Cam distributed 1000 copies of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)," the monthly magazine "*Searching for the Truth*," and anti-genocide posters to between 1600-1700 students and teachers in order to broaden their understanding of Democratic Kampuchea and the process of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. Mr. Keo So, School Director of 10 January 1979 and Mr. Keo Vibol, Vice director of Hun Sen Mondulkiri, welcomed the students, teachers and delegates. Ms. Ten Sok-Sreynith, former student of 10 January 1979 represented DC-Cam. Her Excellency Chumteav Tun Sa-Im spoke about the significance of the

slogans, which have an important role in educating students and survivors about reconciliation, forgiveness and tolerance.

### **Public Education Forums**

The Genocide Education Project conducted four public education forums in October 2011 in remote areas where access to current information and development is limited.

On October 4, 2011, a forum was conducted at a compound of Samrith Leakh Pagoda located in Kraing Svay Commune, Preah Sdach District of Prey Veng Province. There were approximately 115 participants who attended the forum, including sixty villagers, fifty students, and teachers. A trip report is available at [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE\\_EDUCATION\\_IN\\_CAMBO\\_DIA--Public Education Forum in Prey Veng October 4 2011.pdf](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBO_DIA--Public_Education_Forum_in_Prey_Veng_October_4_2011.pdf)

On October 6, 2011, a forum was conducted at a compound of Po-Serei pagoda located in Chrak Skor village, Svay Chek Commune, Rumduol District, Svay Rieng province. There were approximately ninety five participants in the forum. Among these participants, there were about fifty villagers, laymen and women, and forty-five students, teachers, and commune and village chiefs. A trip report is available at [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE\\_EDUCATION\\_IN\\_CAMBO\\_DIA--Public Education Forum in Svay%20Rieng October 6 2011.pdf](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBO_DIA--Public_Education_Forum_in_Svay%20Rieng_October_6_2011.pdf)

On October 9, 2011, the forum was conducted in Phnom Trung Bat Pagoda located in Chambak Hae Village, Kampong Thkov Commune, Kralanh District, Siem Reap Province. There were approximately 150 villagers, 150 students, and twenty teachers and commune council members who participated in the forum. The villagers came from various villages in the Kampong Thkov Commune while all students are twelfth grade students from Kralanh High School. A trip report is available at [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE\\_EDUCATION\\_IN\\_CAMBO\\_DIA--Public Education Forum in Siem Reap October 9 2011.pdf](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBO_DIA--Public_Education_Forum_in_Siem_Reap_October_9_2011.pdf)

On October 25, the forum was conducted in a classroom of Dakk Dam primary school, in Dakk Dam Commune, O Raing District, Mondulkiri Province. The forum was attended by twenty-five villagers, five teachers, and twenty primary students. [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE\\_EDUCATION\\_IN\\_CAMBO\\_DIA--Public Education Forum in Mondul Kiri October 24-26 2011.pdf](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBO_DIA--Public_Education_Forum_in_Mondul_Kiri_October_24-26_2011.pdf)

At each of these forums staff distributed 700-800 copies of the history textbook, 600 *Case 002* booklets, *Searching for the Truth* magazines, and anti-genocide slogan posters, ECCC Trial Observation booklets. The team taught a chapter from the textbook as a model for the forum participants. The DC-Cam staff also interviewed commune chief, villagers, teachers, and students.

No forums were held in November and December due to the completion of the project for 2011. The forum will start again next year with the same number of trips total but to different areas.

### **Police Academy of Cambodia Training**

On 3 November 2011, DC-Cam in collaboration with the Police Academy of Cambodia (PAC) of the Ministry of Interior conducted the first ever training workshop for 300 police officers from around the country. The training was conducted for only one day, with six experts on Cambodian history and law. Deputy Director Dara Vanthan provided opening remarks.

The presenters included Professor Ros Chantrabot, from Royal Academy of Cambodia; Mr. Andrew Cayley, ECCC's International Co-Prosecutor; Dr. Ka Sunbaunat, Cambodian leading psychiatrist; and Mr. Dy Khamboly, author of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*. The training also included two KR S-21 survivors: Norng Chanphal (S-21's Child survivor) and Him Huy (former prison guard at S-21). Professor Siv Tuon from Royal University of Phnom Penh explained the definition of genocide in the context of Khmer literature.

During the training, DC-Cam distributed 350 copies of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)," the monthly magazine "*Searching for the Truth*," and *Case 002* booklets. Four documentary films were screened including: *Vietnamese Delegation to DK in 1975*; *Gunnar Bergstrom's film, Tuol Sleng Prison in 1979*; and *Cambodian Children*.

### **Army Institute**

The team prepared for a one-day lecture on DK history for over 200 military officers at the Army Institute on January 17, 2012. A number of national and international guest speakers will be present and led discussion with the officers.

### *Living Documents Project (LDP)*

<b>ECCC Tours/Hearing Attendees</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Number of Participants</b>
	2011	260
	2010	133
	2009	1300
	2008	308
	2007	1,209
	2006	5,169
<b>Total to Date</b>		<b>8,379</b>

### **December 3-7 and December 12-15**

From December 3-7, the Living Document's Project invited 21 people to attend the Case 002 hearings. A full report is available at [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/pdf/The\\_Cambodian\\_Resilience.pdf](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/The_Cambodian_Resilience.pdf).

From December 12-15, the Living Document's Project invited 17 people to attend the Case 002 hearings. A full report is available at [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/pdf/Justice\\_A\\_Foundation\\_for\\_Reconciliation.pdf](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Justice_A_Foundation_for_Reconciliation.pdf)

### **Case 002 Opening Statements November 21-22**

Among the thirty people invited by DC-Cam to attend the opening statements, were civil parties and former Khmer Rouge Cadre. Mr. Phy Phoun, revolutionary name Chiem, former Ieng Sary's messenger, told DC-Cam's team members that he was very disappointed with the charges against his former boss. Mr. Phoun, an ethnic Jaray, decided not to visit the court hearing again on the second day and instead returned to his home village in Malai District, Banteay Meanchey Province. He informed DC-Cam's team members that he had an urgent task at home.

Mr. Chhim Phan of Malai District confessed during interviews with the press that it was his superior's orders that forced him to kill a couple in front of Preah Net Preah Pagoda. Mr. Chhim Phan stated: "...it was Sam Art who ordered me to kill the couple. In the meeting when the event occurred, thousands of villagers from the entire commune of Preah Neth Preah were invited to attend in order to witness the killing of the couple. The idea (known by the KR as the People's Court) was to warn others not to follow the same mistakes as the couple; otherwise they would meet the same fate. Youk Chhang, who was fourteen at the time and lived just a few hundred meters from the killing site at Trapeang Veng Village, was also called to join the meeting and witnessed the killing with his own eyes. In the meantime, Mr. Chhim stated that after executing the order, he was so scared to recall such a traumatic event. He has lived with a great fear of personal safety after the DK's collapse. He fled along with the defeating KR forces and never returned to the Preah Net Preah District until now. Mr. Hong Huy was quoted by BBC as saying that he "felt no bitterness against people like Mr Phan. It was the top leaders, the people now on trial, who were really to blame.

A full report is available at [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/pdf/Justice\\_within\\_Reach\\_November\\_28\\_2011.pdf](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Justice_within_Reach_November_28_2011.pdf)

### **Case 002 Fitness hearing, October 19-20**

For the October 19-20 Trial Chamber hearing on reparations requests and Ieng Thirith's fitness to stand trial, DC-Cam invited representatives from various communities of three provinces—Kampong Speu, Kandal and Takeo—to participate. Of the thirty who attended, nearly ten were civil parties in Case 002. One day prior to the court hearing DC-Cam staffers helped villagers to prepare for the hearing. All the



own ethnic identity. It also promotes religious and non-religious education and village history in four Cham villages: Svay Khleang, O-Trav, Chan Kiek and Sre Prey in three different provinces. In October the team leader met with the Ambassador of Malaysia to discuss the Cham Identities proposal and seek funding possibilities. In November, Farina contacted Mun Ching Yap, whom she met during the Asia Society's Young Leader's Delhi Summit and is interested in funding the project. Mun Ching Yap visited Cambodia and Svay Khleang in late December.

**THE CHAM TRADITION - ISLAM IN CAMBODIA**

**Cham-Khmer harmony can be an example for the world**

Despite tragic past, good relationships prevail

An independent researcher and author about the Cham-Muslim people says the relationship with the local Buddhist Cambodians are particularly friendly and warm, especially compared with other ethnic groups in the world.

Overseas, he is the author of three books about the Cham: the most recent of which is *Cham-Muslim and Khmer Buddhist Inter-marriage*, which was published in 2010.

"Cham people don't usually have extreme ideas," says Yap.

"The Cham and the Khmer have a common culture. Islam was introduced into the Cham region in the 10th century, but it was not until the 15th century that it became a majority religion. Some Cham people go to the mosque during Khmer New Year, but we have a lot of exchange of culture between Cham and Khmer."

According to Yap's findings, Cham people live in a lot of Buddhist neighborhoods and inter-marriage between Cham and Khmer people is common. The Cham Muslim and Khmer Buddhist Inter-marriage (2010) and *The Cham Muslim and Khmer Buddhist Inter-marriage* (2010) are two books that he has written.

Yap says one special thing about the Cham community was to make a policy that allows young Cham to choose their own dress.

"They can wear anything."

At the beginning of his research about Cham inter-marriage, Yap thought that perhaps Cham men tended to marry Khmer Buddhist women, but when he conducted the research he found the Islam Buddhist inter-marriages to be about 50:50 between Muslim communities living in the Cham region.

"Islam requires the believers to bring their partner to convert to Islam," Yap says.

"Anyone who wants to marry another religion, one problem, but under one condition: your partner will have to convert to Islam."

That interested a lot of Buddhist monks and leaders and they decided that if they had any conditions that prohibit the inter-marriage, they would not do it.

"In some villages, Cham women are the wife and in others they are the same as Khmer girls. Some Cham people go to the mosque during Khmer New Year, but we have a lot of exchange of culture between Cham and Khmer."

Yap also says that he has no prohibition on people's conversion to any religion. He is different in his thinking, language or culture. Every religion has its own practices.

"The problem was that the Cham have to be different because they're Cham. They are not Buddhists, they have different practices."

The Cham were killed because they were different. In his village, people rebelled against the Khmer Rouge because they would not put up and would not stop praying and going to the mosque. The uprising was

not successful and, as a result, the Khmer Rouge set a policy to separate the population by separating everybody from every village.

Neither the Khmer Rouge policy nor the Cham uprising were successful, so the Khmer Rouge had another policy in 1970 to kill every Cham.

"You see, the Khmer Rouge wanted to get their land back. When they brought them all together, they were killed."

Yap's second book, *The Cham Khmer Inter-marriage*, focuses on his own village of Svay Khleang and another village, which he called both Phum and Svay Khleang. It is about 2000 people, but they are not all Cham.

"The inter-marriage in these two villages occurred in 15th century and 16th century, after the Khmer Rouge took over Cambodia."

"At the time, the situation was very difficult. The Khmer Rouge wanted to bring Cham and Khmer together and when they finished that, they started to select the people on the ground who they would have to fight."

Not only was the uprising successful, but the Cham were not killed because of that. The Khmer Rouge was separated from the Cham from their home village to separate them in small groups.

"The Khmer Rouge had a policy that if you were a Cham, you were a Khmer. The Khmer Rouge planned to kill the Cham completely before they were killed."



Cham author Datta Ya.

**Collecting Names**

In October, Farina So traveled to Mondulkiri with the Genocide Education team to collect names of minorities who died under the KR for the Book of Memory project. She also spoke about the experience of ethnic groups under the KR during anti-genocide slogan inauguration at Hun Sen Mondulkiri High School. At the end of the trip, the team collected 80 minority names. She also collected 16 names from interview files. So in total 96 names were found this month. In November Farina collected approximately 100 names from confessions and interviews with minority groups and to a commune chief in Roveang district, Preah Vihear province. In December Farina collected 100 names of ethnic Par, Pnong, Kuoy, and Lao.

**Public Information Room (PIR)**

**Activities in Phnom Penh**

This quarter the Public Information Room received **234** individual visitors as well as groups who read documents, watched films, interviewed staff members, requested books and magazines, filmed staff members, conducted research for school, filled out ECCC complaints, toured the Center, and asked about missing family members. Among other materials, the team provided to visitors **1563** magazines (Khmer and English issue), **339** copies of DK history books (Khmer and English version), **507** DK history teacher guidebooks, **10** copies of DC-Cam's new publication *Hijab of*

**Selected Visitors to the PIR in the Fourth Quarter**

**Schools:** Royal University of Phnom Penh, Royal University of Law and Economics, Limkokwing University, Kent State University, Norton University, PUC, Norton University, SOAS University, NL University, Inland School (Hong Kong), Maashicht University, Chulalongkon University, Utrecht University, Chantrea School (Svay Reing), Texas A&M University

**Media:** The Phnom Penh Post, Sabay Website, The Cambodia Daily, CTN, DW TV, NOS Radio, AI Rockoff, Radio Australia

**Government:** US Embassy, USAID, French Embassy

*Cambodia*, 7 copies of the Case 002 brochure, and 800 KR slogan posters,.

#### Library Services

The PIR received 60 visitors who came to do research, read, and request documents about the KR period.

#### Information Office

PIR received 121 visitors including journalists, students, tourists, and interns who wanted to learn about DC-Cam's work and activities. For example, director Youk Chhang met with a group of University of Mary Washington students in December. Their professor wrote afterward, "Your briefing was informative, moving, and very inspiring, and served as an excellent introduction to the students' visit to Cambodia. After leaving your offices, we went directly to Tuol Sleng and then to Choeung Ek, and the students' experiences at these places was immeasurably enhanced by the background you provided. They also remarked after meeting with you that you had provided them with an invaluable context and background for the rest of their visit to Cambodia."

In November, UBELONG in Washington D.C. brought 10 graduate students and international development professionals from five countries on a program called "Genocide in Perspective." Afterward they wrote:

We wanted to send you a note to thank you again for receiving our team in Phnom Penh. It was an honor for us. It was one of the highlights of a very full trip, and we learned a lot from you. You inspired the whole team. It was a visit none of the trip participants will forget... UBELONG Expeditions are trips with a public mission to bring people together and raise awareness about some of the most pressing development issues around the world. As part of this mission, our team blogged about their experiences throughout the trip and you can see it all here: <http://ubelongexpeditioncambodia.blogspot.com> There are very good op-eds, including some that mention our meeting with you, and also videos. I hope you enjoy it. Given the success of this trip and the amount of public attention it is getting, we are planning to replicate this trip again in July 2012 and we'll be in touch with you.

#### *Film Project*

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

#### **Film Projects**

##### Haing S. Ngor Film Project

In November the US National Endowment for the Humanities awarded the Haing S. Ngor Film project by Deepfocus Productions, Inc. a US\$74,804 grant for research and

development. Youk Chhang wrote the proposal and is an advisor to the project. To receive a *Bridging Cultures* grant for the Ngor project gives hope that its story will be told to as wide an audience as possible.

#### Living Documents: Participation in Local Justice

Fatily Sa re-edited a film on the Living Documents project.

#### ECCC Participant reactions

Fatily Sa made four video clips of victims' reaction to Case 002 hearing, which have been posted on the Cambodia Tribunal Website and YouTube.

- (1) "Some victims' expectation from Case 002" 18mns. with 18 victim interviewees.
- (2) "Ieng Thirith Must Not Be Release" 5 mns. with 5 victim interviewees.
- (3) "Victims Reaction to Case 002 hearing" 8mns. with 11 victim interviewees.
- (4) "Three Meals a Day" 5mn. with 11 victims

#### **Film screenings**

Charbonneav Iv, a French filmmaker, asked to see five Vietnamese documentary films. Sayon Soeun and Sopheap Theam, American filmmakers, asked to see 15 films.

#### **Activities with Victim Participation Project**

In December, the team 46 captured video interviews by the VPA project to facilitate transcription and access for researchers.

#### **DVD requests**

Filmmakers Sayon Soeun and Sopheap Theam were provided footage of Duch's verdict in French and English.

### *Family Tracing*

#### **Tracing Assistance**



*James Black (right) and Mr. Ith Sandap (left)*

Staff member Putheavy Pov unexpectedly found information about her great-uncle among DC-Cam documents nine months after she began working at the office. Her story, "Treasured Documents" was published in *Searching for the Truth*, and is attached as an appendix to this report.

James Black of Georgia, USA, has been looking for his friend, Ith Sareth, whom he met in 1962 at the University of Georgia. After leaving the US in 1965, Ith Sareth studied in Belgium and France until 1972 when he returned to Cambodia and held the positions of director of Agence Khmer

de Presse and professor of law. According to James, the last time he heard from Ith Sareth was in February 1975.

James has previously contacted several well-known persons in order to search for information about Ith Sareth with no result. DC-Cam published information about Ith Sareth in issue 142 (October) of Searching for the Truth. Ith Sareth's niece and brother called after seeing it. They reported that in 1975 Ith Sareth was evacuated out of the city and he and his older sister fled along the National Road 1. Ith Sareth and his sister stayed in Kien Svay for a day before Ith Sareth returned to Phnom Penh because he believed that the Khmer Rouge leaders would not kill education persons like him. Ith Sareth disappeared at that time.

James visited Cambodia on Dec 23, and Soheat Nean of the magazine team took him to meet with Ith Sareth's brother. A local TV station reported on his visit. He wrote the DC-Cam Director,

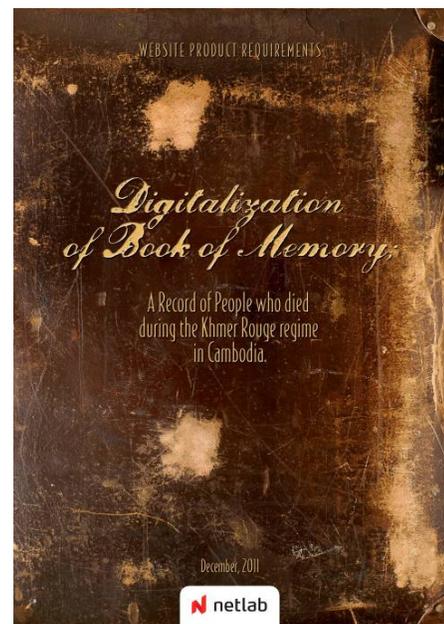
"I leave Cambodia today with a heart full of gratitude for the effort you, Soheat and other members of you staff gave to making it possible for me to find Mr. Ith Sandap. What a miracle! I have already had several emails from his son-in-law and expect to continue that correspondence for a long time. I leave Cambodia hoping to return. Very best wishes for continued success both professionally and personally. I will be in touch."

### **The Book of Memory of Those Who Died under the KR**

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

The book of memory will include basic information on the KR, covering the regime's rise, ideology, security apparatus and decline and fall in 1979. It will also discuss concepts relating to enforced disappearances during the DK period and their impact on the psychological well-being of survivors today. The book will assist Cambodians to search for information related to family members who went missing during the DK period.

The book will be distributed in three phases. First, copies with 100,000 names will be distributed to the public so that we can receive comments from villagers regarding its accuracy, along with family tracing requests. Subsequently, a full list of names will be



released free of charge to all commune offices throughout Cambodia in book form. The Center is also working together with the Norwegian Stiltelsen Arkivet to add the names into an electronic database accessible world-wide. The structure of the database will be adaptable for use by other countries with family tracing needs. In late November, Kok-Thay Eng visited Stiltelsen Arkivet in Kristiansand, Norway to discuss the project. Kok-Thay also met with an IT company in Norway regarding the development of the database.

This quarter the team recruited 30 student volunteers to read biographical documents and record names for the book of memories. These students finished reading 1000 documents and made notes on the same number of worksheet. So far student volunteers have read 6644 documents, mainly confessions, and entered 5838 worksheets. 1100 confessions remain to be read. Many Cambodians provided information about their deceased relatives to the project.

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

DC-Cam continued to work with TENDER Creative, a design company based in New York City, to roll out a new look for the DC-Cam website at [www.dccam.org](http://www.dccam.org).

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

### **Selected New Postings**

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

- [Updated ECCC Chronology](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Chronology.htm)  
<http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Chronology.htm>
- [Report for eighth commune teacher training](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Report_for_Eighth_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Battambang--September_17-23_2011.pdf)  
[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Report\\_for\\_Eighth\\_Commune\\_Teacher\\_Training\\_in\\_Battambang--September\\_17-23\\_2011.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Report_for_Eighth_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Battambang--September_17-23_2011.pdf)
- [Seventh Commune Teacher Training](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Seventh_Commune_Teacher_Training_September_1-7_2011.htm)  
[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Seventh\\_Commune\\_Teacher\\_Training\\_September\\_1-7\\_2011.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Seventh_Commune_Teacher_Training_September_1-7_2011.htm)
- [Sixth Commune Teacher Training](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Sixth_Commune_Teacher_Training_August_20-26_2011.htm)  
[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Sixth\\_Commune\\_Teacher\\_Training\\_August\\_20-26\\_2011.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Sixth_Commune_Teacher_Training_August_20-26_2011.htm)
- [Report for public forum in Kampong Chhnang](#)

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE\\_EDUCATION\\_IN\\_CAMBODIA--Public\\_Education\\_Forum\\_in\\_Kampong\\_Chhnang\\_September\\_21\\_2011.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA--Public_Education_Forum_in_Kampong_Chhnang_September_21_2011.pdf)

- [Trial Observation Project Booklet Issue 3](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/How_with_the_KRT_Supreme_Court_make_Decision_on_Duch's_Case.pdf)  
[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC\\_Trial\\_Observation/pdf/How\\_with\\_the\\_KRT\\_Supreme\\_Court\\_make\\_Decision\\_on\\_Duch's\\_Case.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/How_with_the_KRT_Supreme_Court_make_Decision_on_Duch's_Case.pdf)

- [Magazine Issues 141, 142 and 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2011](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue141.pdf)  
<http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue141.pdf>  
<http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue142.pdf>  
[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Image\\_Eng/pdf/3rd\\_Quarter\\_2011.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Image_Eng/pdf/3rd_Quarter_2011.pdf)

- [Report for Public Education Forum in Svay Rieng, Siem Reap, and Prey Veng](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA--Public_Education_Forum_in_Svay_Rieng_Siem_Reap_and_Prey_Veng)  
[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE\\_EDUCATION\\_IN\\_CAMBODIA--Public\\_Education\\_Forum\\_in\\_Svay%20Rieng\\_October\\_6\\_2011.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA--Public_Education_Forum_in_Svay%20Rieng_October_6_2011.pdf)

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE\\_EDUCATION\\_IN\\_CAMBODIA--Public\\_Education\\_Forum\\_in\\_Siem\\_Reap\\_October\\_9\\_2011.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA--Public_Education_Forum_in_Siem_Reap_October_9_2011.pdf)

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE\\_EDUCATION\\_IN\\_CAMBODIA--Public\\_Education\\_Forum\\_in\\_Prey\\_Veng\\_October\\_4\\_2011.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/GENOCIDE_EDUCATION_IN_CAMBODIA--Public_Education_Forum_in_Prey_Veng_October_4_2011.pdf)

- **Photos**  
[Eighth Commune Teacher Training](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Eighth_Commune_Teacher_Training_September_17-23_2011.htm)  
[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Eighth\\_Commune\\_Teacher\\_Training\\_September\\_17-23\\_2011.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Eighth_Commune_Teacher_Training_September_17-23_2011.htm)

[The Anti-Genocide Memorial Inauguration at 10 Makara High School](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The_Anti-Genocide_Memorial_Inauguration_at_10_Makara_High_School_October_10_2011/index.html)  
[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The\\_Anti-Genocide\\_Memorial\\_Inauguration\\_at\\_10\\_Makara\\_High\\_School\\_October\\_10\\_2011/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The_Anti-Genocide_Memorial_Inauguration_at_10_Makara_High_School_October_10_2011/index.html)

[Public Forum in Siem Reap](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Siem_Reap_October_9_2011/index.html)  
[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Siem\\_Reap\\_October\\_9\\_2011/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Siem_Reap_October_9_2011/index.html)

[The Anti-Genocide Memorial Inauguration at Hun Sen Mondulkiri High School](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The_Anti-Genocide_Memorial_Inauguration_at_Hun_Sen_Mondul_Kiri_High_School_October_26_2011/index.html)  
[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The\\_Anti-Genocide\\_Memorial\\_Inauguration\\_at\\_Hun\\_Sen\\_Mondul\\_Kiri\\_High\\_School\\_October\\_26\\_2011/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The_Anti-Genocide_Memorial_Inauguration_at_Hun_Sen_Mondul_Kiri_High_School_October_26_2011/index.html)

[Public Forum in Mondulkiri](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Mondul_Kiri_October_25_2011/index.html)  
[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Mondul\\_Kiri\\_October\\_25\\_2011/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Mondul_Kiri_October_25_2011/index.html)

## Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (CTM) Website

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

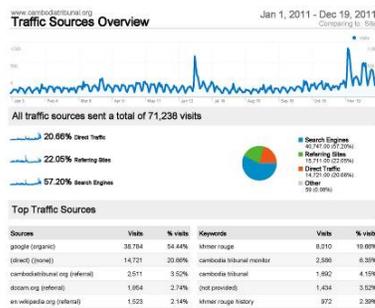
### ECCC Proceedings

#### Trial Blog

Christine Evans from Northwestern University came to Cambodia to attend the opening statements of Case 002 and two weeks of trial testimony. Her trial blogs are available on the website. Journalist James Pringle commented: "Thks for the CTM report, and to Christine Evans. It's changed my life."

#### Hosting Video of ECCC Proceedings

The team prepared trial footage in Khmer, English and French and converted the trial footage in Khmer language from avi to wmv. They completed the video clips in Khmer that were missing before sending it to post on the website.



On 19-20 October 2001, the team captured the footage from the hearing on reparation claims Ieng Thirith's fitness to stand trial. There were 8 files for each language (Khmer, English and French) posted to the website.

On November 21-23, 2011 the team captured the opening statements in Case 002 and people's reactions. There were 10 files in English, 10 files in Khmers, 10 files in French.

On December 5-9 and 13-15 the team captured the start of evidentiary proceedings and people's reactions. There were 35 files in English, 35 in

Khmer, and 35 in French.

#### Translation and Posting of CTM Articles

The team translated 12 articles from English to Khmer and posted them on the CTM blog.

#### Backing Up ECCC Documents

This quarter the team backed up the documents from the ECCC website as hard copies and soft copies into the hard drive and cabinets in Khmer and English. They also checked the list of the printed documents and files backup on the hard drive. Because the ECCC has been changing their website there was a bit problem determining the documents posted.

### **CTM Website Screenings**

On 28 October, the Trial Observation and CTM teams presented the CTM website to 70 students at Phnom Penh International University. The students are from the law school and business department. The presentation was about 2 hours with 30 minutes of questions and answers. The questions most often questions are focus on ECCC sentencing rules. Students said the meeting was helpful for research and to learn more about tribunal proceeding.

On 26 December, the Trial Observation team and CTM team presented the CTM website to more than 200 students at Mondulkiri High school, where the majority are ethnical Phnornng students. Attendees received copies of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)" textbook, *Searching for the Truth* magazine, and Trial Observation team brochures. The CTM film team interviewed students and made a film clip of their reactions.

## **4. Research, Translation, and Publication**

### ***New Publications***

*The Hijab of Cambodia* by Farina So and published last quarter is now available on [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com):

<http://www.amazon.com/Hijab-Cambodia-Memories-Muslim-Women/dp/9995060205>.

This quarter, Son Sok, a member of the commune council of Prey Kabas, Takeo province requested a copy of the book, noting the importance of understanding women's experiences during the regime. Farina finished a three-page text on the book, the Cham Rebellion, and DC-Cam for Mr. Jean-Michel Beurdeley to be posted on his website [www.sacha-Champa.org](http://www.sacha-Champa.org).

### ***Research and Writing***

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

Sok Kheang Ly continued researching the social, political, traditional and religious activities in Cambodia that have contributed to reconciliation for his PhD thesis in peace and reconciliation studies at Coventry University (UK).

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

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

Genocide Education team advisors Christopher Dearing and Phala Chea are drafting a monograph proposing a new type of transitional justice instrument dedicated to education, dialogue, and reconciliation. Drawing from a critical analysis of international law's reliance on formal court systems to achieve transitional justice goals, it will outline a transitional justice model, in the form of an educational program, to be used in post-conflict societies.

Deputy Director Kosal Path and Genocide Education team advisor Christopher Dearing are drafting a guidebook of the history of the Anlong Veng district as it relates to the history of Democratic Kampuchea for four guides and teachers in the district.

### *Translation and Publication of Books*

Meng Khean is currently translating *Brother Number One* by David Chandler from French to Khmer. The translation of *Winds from the West: Region 105 KR Purges in the Highlands of Mondulkiri* by Sara Com and Sorya Sim was completed in August by Soheat Nean and is now being edited by Kok-Thay Eng for publication in the near future.



*Translation of Getting Away With Genocide published on Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper*

### *Print Shop*

This quarter the Print Shop team published *Searching for the Truth* magazine – 21,000 copies of Khmer Edition (issues 141 and 142, 143, and 144) and 700 copies of the 2011 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter English edition. Team members distributed Khmer language copies to 23 provincial halls and Phnom Penh City hall, 1,537 sub-districts, 176 districts, 33 government ministries, 28 embassies, the National Assembly, the Senate, 16 NGOs, 3 political parties, 18 universities and libraries, the ECCC, researchers, and

donors. They distributed the English edition to all **28** embassies in Phnom Penh, **5** foreign embassies in Bangkok, and professors and legal advisors overseas. Widespread distribution of the magazine allows large numbers of people who have few other sources of information and often low levels of education to learn about the KR and the ECCC each month.

## 5. Magazine, Radio, and Television

### *The Magazine Project*

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

Online, the magazine can be found at:

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

Highlights from this quarter include:

Section	Article
Editorials/Letters	The Entire OCIJ Must Be Investigated
Documentation	Dam Building for Agricultural Production
History and Research	A Former Child of “Base People” Speaks Out; Pok Suong: A Soldier from Division 207
Legal	ECCC Trial Chamber Fitness Hearing: Ieng Thirith and Nuon Chea; The Resignation of International Co-Investigative Judge Siegfried Blunk
Public Debate	The Investigating Judges within the ECCC: Beneficial or a Bureaucratic Burden?
Family Tracing	My Experience

### *Radio Broadcasts*

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

The Radio pilot for the program called “Famine Khmer Rouge Victims” aired on Kampot radio in December. Sayana Ser translated ten pages from English to Khmer explaining the proposal and pilot episode. Observation Team legal advisor Randle DeFalco and Sayana Ser worked on proposal applications and Sayana also work on budget for the program. They submitted the proposal to the Swiss Embassy, OSF, the KPK-ODA Fund of the Netherlands, and DRL.

## **6. National and International Cooperation**

### *Selected Research Assistance*

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

In December Farina So assisted a Cham Muslim college freshman researching the economic situation in Cambodia from 1979-1989, providing documents and research guidance.

Deirdre Martin, a Masters student in the Faculty of Law of University of Oslo, Norway, required assistance to conduct interview with survivors of the Khmer Rouge and ECCC officials on their perspectives relating to justice and the Khmer Rouge tribunal.

Professor James Tyner requested documents on Khmer Rouge medicine, victims of S-21 and other documents.

Johanna Herman, from School of Law and Social Sciences, University of East London, requested contact information on ECCC complainants for interviews.

Stephanie Benzaquen, a PhD researcher associated with the Center for Historical Cultural at the Erasmus University Rotterdam (NL), completed her thesis dealing with the relationship between political violence, cultural memory and visual arts, with a focus on Cambodia and the Khmer Rouge regime. She requested assistance for her research.

### *Participation in Conferences/Exhibitions*

#### **Asia Society’s Young Leader’s Summit in Delhi (November 18-21)**

Farina So was selected to attend the Asia Society’s Young Leader’s Summit with approximately 150 other young leaders from 30 countries in Asia Pacific and the US. The theme of the summit was “Worlds Apart Together: Shared Value of the Asia Pacific community.” This is part of a larger initiative designed to help emerging leaders from across the region to develop common approaches to meet its shared challenges, to enable delegate to build networking with each other, and to strengthen their capacity and exhibit their leadership skills.

### *Cross-Organizational/Governmental Support*

The Center is continuing its exchange program with Burmese NGOs both with regard to documentation efforts and to using the Genocide Education Project as a case-study for alternative transitional justice mechanisms. A Burmese partner recently noted that DC-Cam “can offer hope, courage and inspiration to young students in learning History with Human Rights.”

In late December, 26 graduate students from the Stanford School of Business (USA) visited the Center for the fourth year in a row to offer financial projections as part of the school’s ongoing provision of business advice.

## **7. Staff Development**

### *Advanced Degree Training*

Pechet Men finished his Master of Arts program in International Development Studies (MAIDS) at Chulalongkorn University, Thailand.

Chamroeun Ly continued her studies in a Master’s program in Peace and Conflict Studies at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell.

Terith Chy continued his studies at Hull, United Kingdom. Mr. Chy is pursuing his second master’s degree focusing on criminal justice, victims of crimes, crimes and punishment, policing and, *inter alia*, social control.

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

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

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

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

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

Dacil Q. Keo, DC-Cam’s Public Affairs Officer and a PhD candidate of Political Science at UW-Madison (US), finished her year in Cambodia conducting field research with funding provided by a dissertation research fellowship from the United States Institute of Peace.

## *Trainings*

SIDA offered a training to all team leaders on Results Based Management, led by Joalkim Anger from Indevelop consulting company.

Savina Sirik completed her 4-months participation in the 2011-2012 Community Solutions Program of the US Department of State during which she worked with the League of Women Voters in San Francisco. In December she attended the final conference for her program in Washington, D.C., including a networking reception at which she displayed the DC-Cam poster available at [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/12/178628.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/12/178628.htm).



*Savina Sirik*

Sweden. There were 26 participants coming from both government sector and civil society of five countries: Cambodia, Columbia, Timor Leste, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. The training focused on theoretical and practical components within the field of human rights, peace and security. There will be a follow-up seminar in Cambodia from 19 to 30 March 2012.

Legal Advisor Anne Heindel spent the month of October in Arusha, Tanzania as a legal researcher at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

## *Honors*

Farina So was identified as "an Outstanding Alumni of Ohio University and an excellent representative for the Center of International Studies." She will be interviewed for their next funding campaign.

## **8. Media Coverage**

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

*Say Mony, Regime's History Should Not Just Come from Tribunal: Researcher, VOA Khmer, Dec. 22, available at <http://www.voanews.com/khmer-english/news/kr-issues/Regimes-History-Should-Not-Just-Come-From-Tribunal-Researcher-136079853.html>.*

Youk Chhang, Letter: *Live KR Tribunal Broadcast Must Be Accessible to Nation*, Cambodia Daily, Dec. 7, 2011. —As a result of this letter and the subsequent media attention to the issue, CTN, which had decided to stop broadcasting the Case 002 testimony live, resumed their coverage on December 13<sup>th</sup>.

Kuch Naren & Alice Foster, *Guilt Still Haunts Khmer Rouge Killer of Secret Lovers*, Cambodia Daily, Nov. 28, 2011

Men Kimseng , *Plans Under Way for Genocide*, Research Institute, VOA Khmer, Nov. 22, 2011

Stuart Alan Becker, *Heroic Cham Women Used Emotional Power to Help Save Their People*, Phnom Penh Post, Nov. 4, 2011

Phak Seangly, *Police to Study Khmer Rouge*, Phnom Penh Post, Nov. 3, 2011

Irwin Loy, *Survivors Teach Khmer Rouge History to Cambodia's Teachers*, Deutsche Welle, November 2, 2011.

### ***Radio***

Deputy Director Dara Vanthan spoke on a radio program run by the East/West Center on the ECCC proceedings and the Khmer Rouge.

Farina So was interviewed by Voice of Cham about education and leadership for Cham women. The feature story was aired on FM 102.

### ***TV***

Director Youk Chhang was featured in an hour-long CTN report on the start of Case 002.

Cham Muslim Oral History Team Leader Farina So was interviewed live by CTN on forced evacuations and the Cham Muslim experience.

Deputy Director Dara Vanthan was interviewed by Netherlands TV and CTN TV regarding his views on the ECCC proceedings. He also was the first guest speaker for a new program "Challenging Justice," produced by the East/West Center. The show was aired on CTN.

Legal Advisor Anne Heindel was interviewed by Al Jazeera Television regarding the start of testimony in Case 002.

## *Listserv*

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

## *Lift Magazine*

Every week, DC-Cam publishes an article written by its staff in the youth-oriented Lift Magazine supplement to the Phnom Penh Post in both English and Khmer. Topics “look back and look forward” from the KR to information about studying abroad. They are selected by Magazine Team leader Socheat Nhean and drafted by rotating DC-Cam staff.

## 9. Permanent Center: The Sleuk Rith Institute

DC-Cam is preparing to establish a permanent center called the **Sleuk Rith Institute**. The Institute name reflects the Center’s core objectives, as well as its Cambodian heritage. *Sleuk rith* are dried leaves that Cambodian religious leaders and scholars have used for



*Youk Chhang second from left*

centuries to document history, disseminate knowledge, and even preserve culture during periods of harsh rule. They represent both the beauty of knowledge and the power of human perseverance during times of peril. The Sleuk Rith Institute will embody and represent a permanent stand against genocide, in Cambodia and throughout the world. It will include three departments: a research and training institute, library, and museum.

In 2010, the Ministry of Interior authorized DC-Cam to use this name and build a permanent center on land donated by the government, “to further its mission of ‘collecting and researching documents relating to genocide in Cambodia and other countries’ in order to serve memory, justice and reconciliation in the Kingdom of Cambodia.” The Sleuk Rith Institute will include a museum, where locals and visitors can learn about the history of the Khmer Rouge, and find solace in a space designed for contemplation and healing. The Institute will also house a library and research center, promoting continued compilation, analysis, and preservation of information about the KR era, and enabling scholars from around the world to study human rights abuses throughout the region. Additionally, the Institute will include as a school

where exceptional Cambodian and foreign students can take accredited graduate level courses on regional human rights issues. More information about the Institute is available at <http://www.cambodiasri.org/>.

### **Website Launch**

This quarter a new website for Sleuk Rith was launched at <http://www.cambodiasri.org/>.

### **Policy Development**

This quarter the Sleuk Rith policy guidelines were developed and completed with the assistance of foreign volunteers:

- RESEARCH CENTER by Jesse Franzblau & George Stankow, Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy, University of Michigan
- MUSEUM by Jennifer Bombasaro-Brady, Department of Museum Studies, Harvard University
- SCHOOL by Khamboly Dy and Joanna E. Cincheon, Department of Education, Rutgers University

### **Building Design**

The design competition and exhibition was completed and the team is now in the process of working with the Archetype Group on the architectural layout.

## APPENDIX 1

### Treasured Documents

#### *Putheavy Pov*

Nine months after working at the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam), I have learned about what happened during the Democratic Kampuchea (DK) regime (1975-1979) through reading the history textbook, *Searching for the Truth* magazine, other DC-Cam's publications, and family tracing pages. When I read the family tracing page of *Searching for the Truth*, I never forget that my mother told me that she had an uncle named Pol Choeun who disappeared during the DK regime and she believes that her uncle is still alive and will return home one day. As I read the DC-Cam documents, I never thought that I would know the fate of my grandfather Pol Choeun because I thought that he had not been taken to S-21 and subsequently finding information about him would be hard. If he had been taken to S-21, there was some possibility that his name or biography could be found.



*Putheavy's grandfather*

One day, things changed and what I found was contrary to what I had previously thought. When I was reading DC-Cam documents, I spotted my grandfather's photograph, biography, and confession left behind from S-21 Security Prison. S-21 was the central and largest prison of DK where approximately 14,000 prisoners were photographed, tortured, forced to confess, and executed. My grandfather was one of them.

After I read my grandfather's confession and biography and saw his photo, my tears began to drop. It was a very emotional confession. He was my mother's uncle, my grandfather, and I felt much empathy toward him although I had never met him. I began to think about what he had done wrong that caused the end of his life at S-21. Everyone knows that it was the most inhuman prison of the Khmer Rouge. A question arose of whether I should tell this news to my mother who always believed that her uncle is still alive.

My mother's name is Nuon Makara. She has six sisters and one brother. Her father is Pol Meng and her mother is Nhem Lim. She was born in Prey Veng Province.

After the collapse of the Khmer Rouge regime in 1979, my mother, her parents, and her siblings began to search for her uncle everywhere via the state magazines and publications and she had visited S-21, known as Tuol Sleng Museum, in order to search for him. But they could not locate him.

My mother and her parents were helpless and hopeless. Finally she went to a fortuneteller in order to predict whether my grandfather was alive or dead. The fortuneteller said at my grandfather is still alive and that he will return home one day. Upon hearing this, my mother was very happy and she has always believed that she would meet her uncle one day.

In August 2010, my mother met with another fortuneteller who said that my grandfather is still alive and he will return home in December 2011. My mother felt excited again and she began to count down until December 2011.

As December 2011 came, I found the photo, biography, and confession of my grandfather which was contrary to my mother's expectation that his is still alive. Actually my grandfather is dead. I cannot hide this from my mother. I want to reveal the truth to my mother. I brought a photo and a confession of my grandfather to show my mom and other family members. They were shocked to get those documents and it was clear to them that my grandfather, whom they had been waiting for more than three decades, had died.

My mother did not know much about the fate of my grandfather. She knew that my grandfather had joined the Khmer Rouge revolution in April, 1970, a month after Lon Nol disposed Prince Sihanouk, when he was twenty-five. In late 1976, he visited home once and then he never came home again. According to my mother, my grandfather was kind, helpful, and friendly.

Pol Uong, a younger brother of my grandfather Pol Choeun, felt depressed and sad when he read his brother's confession. Pol Uong said with a shocked voice, "Why did my brother's life end at this notorious and inhuman place?" I could not apologize to the Khmer Rouge leaders. I do not believe that my brother betrayed the [Khmer Rouge] revolution because we were farmers and we never had any intention to overthrow the Khmer Rouge government."

"The Khmer Rouge leaders made their own assumption in order to arrest and kill someone who was against their political lines," echoed Pol Uong.

According to the record from S-21, my grandfather was killed on March 13, 1978. My mother and her siblings will conduct a traditional ceremony for my grandfather on March 13, 2012 to bring his soul to a peaceful world.

Currently the prosecution of the Khmer Rouge leaders is in progress at the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. I hope that the Khmer Rouge Tribunal will speed up its process and will reveal the truth of what happened to my grandfather and other people who died during the Khmer Rouge regime. I hope that my grandfather's soul will receive justice.

## APPENDIX 2

### Report for Annual Staff Meeting and Retreat

Mondul Kiri, 25-27 December 2011



#### Introduction

DC-Cam's 2011 annual staff meeting and retreat was conducted with forty-four staff members over three days from December 25 to 27, 2011 in Mondul Kiri. The staff members spent the whole day on December 25 traveling since Mondul Kiri is about 500 kilometers from Phnom Penh. We traveled in our own cars and the drivers drove slowly and carefully for the safety of the staff members. We arrived at around 3:00 p.m. and took the opportunity of the remaining time of the day to visit Bou Sra Water Fall. On the morning of December 26, we held an annual staff meeting to review and reflect back on the past achievements and challenges and to develop our strategic planning for the future. We spent the last day to travel back to the office.

The purpose of the meeting was to review the overall work and performance of projects conducted by staff members, share lessons learned among other staff, and prepare staff to be ready to work for the year to come.

#### Overall Work of DC-Cam

To mark the meeting, Mr. Vanthan Peou Dara opened the speech by thanking all the staff members for their hard work and achievement that they have made over the past years. He said that there have been seventeen years since the inception of DC-Cam. Within this period, the ECCC has been established and strategic planning for the Sleuk Rith Institute has also been finalized for future work beyond the tribunal. After that, Mr. Vanthan introduced the agenda of the meeting, including the Center's regulation, research on the *Book of Memory*, financial issues, and endowment.

**Mr. Vanthan Peou Dara:** With regards to internal regulations, Mr. Vanthan said that all



DC-Cam staff members have read the internal rules many times and that the rules will be reinforced through weekly staff meetings. Moreover, the rules will be reinforced through the meeting of each project in which each team leader is required to explain to the team members about the internal rules. Moreover, each project's implementation plan, objectives, outcomes, and impacts have to be emphasized repeatedly in weekly meeting to ensure that the center's overall goals are achieved in the end. Mr. Vanthan stressed that the outcomes and impacts cannot be seen immediately after the implementation. These outcomes and impacts happen afterward, and staff members, especially team leaders, need to maintain concrete observations, follow-up and monitoring/evaluation to manage the outcomes and impacts.

With regards to staff attendance, Mr. Vanthan said that he has reviewed the national law as well as looking into some international legal practices in order to ensure that the center's internal rule related to staff attendance is in accordance with the laws. As for health insurance, the center may suspend it for a certain period of time since the budget for general operation from Sweden has finished. Therefore, staff will not be paid for health insurance or medical check-ups starting from 2012. However, staff will still receive benefits from security insurance during working hours when they go to the fields.

To encourage and motivate staff members, Mr. Vanthan said that staff needs to understand fully the work of the center. He said that the center's activities and achievements have been welcomed and appreciated by outsiders, including national and international individuals and institutions. However, if we do not know ourselves clearly, we may lose interest and motivation in continuing the current work. The center will conduct ongoing weekly education for staff members in two areas. First, staff members need to know clearly how to write their names in Latin properly. DC-Cam has a standard transliteration which could help them write their names correctly. To solve this problem, there will be training on this issue every week. Second, staff members are also required to attend training on genocide education, which will be conducted every Friday. The training will be for one semester; it is like an elective course in graduate studies. Since genocide education is the biggest activity correlated with the tribunal, staff members are required to understand the concept of genocide

education and all of its content. Staff members also need to understand the legal issues as many of them work directly with the KR tribunal. They brought the villagers to observe the court hearing, which involves a number of legal issues. Therefore, staff should know some basic legal issues so that they can lead the villagers to observe the court effectively. With this knowledge, staff can also transfer and explain some legal issues to the villagers so that they can share this knowledge with their neighbors.

**Mr. Kok-Thay Eng:** Mr. Eng explained two main issues: research and book of memory.



He also presented the future plan for 2012. For research, there are two main types of research: One done by DC-Cam's staff and the other one done by scholars who come to do research at the center. Mr. Eng said that DC-Cam's staff has done a lot of research so far including interviews and writing papers for publication in the magazine and trial observation. For himself, he is doing research on Cham identity which is going to conclude in late 2012 and will be published as a DC-Cam publication. In addition, there are two more PhD research papers by Khamboly Dy and Sok-Kheang Ly. Mr. Dy works on genocide education in Cambodia while Mr. Ly works on the reconciliation at the grassroots level. On the other hand, many outsiders, including both students and scholars, have come to DC-Cam to seek documents and other related sources for their research. Some researchers look into memorialization and KR photography. Researchers have wanted to know the concepts from the photos as well as the behaviors of the photographers. This group of researchers is mostly from abroad. The biggest research topic is related to the KRT and transitional justice. Mostly, legal interns from the United States conduct research on this topic, which has been done since the early 2000s. Mr. Eng said that DC-Cam often receives these research papers back for publication in its magazine *Searching for the Truth*.

Next, Mr. Eng talked about the *Book of Memory*, related to documenting the names of those who died during the KR. Mr. Eng leads this activity with Mr. Pon, Mony, Leakhena Ry. Several student volunteers have been recruited to help with this research. The students are asked to read the biographies of prisoners and their confessions to identify the names of other prisoners. These names will be studied and published in the book. Minority names are also included in the book and there will be a section on these ethnic minority groups. So far, we have collected about 200 names of ethnic minority victims, mainly from northeastern part of Cambodia. Next year, Mr. Eng will continue to recruit more student volunteers to continue working on this research. For victims of the Khmer Rouge who do not have names or biographies at DC-Cam, their surviving relatives will be orally interviewed for stories. Some stories are published in the center's magazine. Some people send letters to DC-Cam, requesting that the stories of their lost family members are published in the magazine for tracing. All the names will be put into the database for future research. The names could possibly be up to two million. Mr. Eng said that staff members have to be careful in typing the names into the database so that the names can be electronically searched easily. Mr. Eng has discussed about the database program with staff at

Stiftelsen Arkivet in Norway. He wanted the group to study different types of databases and select the best one appropriate for the *Book of Memory*. The names, photos and brief stories are put into the database. In the future, DC-Cam will shift from exclusively collecting documents to collecting names as part of the *Book of Memory*.

Mr. Eng also updated some information about the donors. USAID approved funding for the next three years until 2015. We have USD 4.35 million in the endowment, which is a big source of income to sustain the future work of the center.

Unfortunately, Sida has asserted that the funding for DC-Cam ends in 2011. We have produced a major report for Sida on the development in the last four years since 2008. The report will be submitted to Sida and hopefully Sida will continue to support the center's core operations. Actually, Sida has withdrawn support not only from DC-Cam but also from NGOs in Cambodia as a whole. To cope with this shortage of funding, each project needs to have a good proposal which can be used to generate funding for their respective operation. Another source of income is translation work. DC-Cam has staff members who have good English. We can contract with the Embassies for translation services. We have experience in translation and can pursue this opportunity. Genocide education tourism is another potential source of income. Foreign students frequently visit Cambodia and ask DC-Cam to assist them in touring the genocide sites. We will charge for this service. DC-Cam may also consider creating our own book store. We can also seek funding from private and public donors both inside and outside the country.

In the future, possibly 2012, research on minority groups in Cambodia such as Phnong, Kreung, Tampuan, etc. will be continued and finished. In addition, the center will go on to conduct research on natural resources. Mr. Eng raised a question of why the center will shift to conduct research on natural resources while its expertise is on the KR. He explained that in the future the center will expand its expertise beyond the KR issues. The center will focus on both the KR and other related topics. Another big research activity is developing the Anlong Veng District as a national historical tourist site. Kosal Path and Chris Dearing are the co-principal researchers on this guidebook for tourists. Mr. Eng and Mr. Vanthan will assist the latter two to complete this research successfully.

Another research is conducted in collaboration with CTN. The title is "Resilience," in which we will do research on lost family members and publicize the research on TV. However, the story is about hope and moving forward to the future. The story is not about dramatization, grief, or depression.



**Ms. Sophorn Huy:** Ms. Huy summarized the financial activities and some loopholes that auditors have found and where we need to improve in the future. Donors who continue to support DC-Cam include USAID (core operation), CIHR(CTM), Norway g (VPA, Digitization, PA), the

McCathur Foundation (film and trial observation), OSI (Quality Control, Cham Muslim), The Asia Foundation (Public Education Forum) and Sweden (supporting us for ten years).

Each year, we spend about USD one million covering both core operations and projects. However, we currently have only about USD 800,000. The expenses exceed our income. To ensure transparency, we have both internal and external audits. PWC has been selected to audit our transparent spending. The overall audit for 2011 will be conducted in early 2012. USAID has a separate financial review, especially car logbook and quotations. Ms. Huy asks all staff to fill in the logbook properly in order to avoid being fined by the donors. All purchases of supplies and equipment require three quotations at a minimum. Any purchases with inappropriate quotations will be fined by DC-Cam having to pay the money back to the donors. A solution for this issue is to check the use of cars every week. Anyone who needs a car for work has to fill-out a request form so that we can control who takes what car and for what purpose. USAID has found twenty-two loopholes. For example, the meeting in Preah Vihear did not have staff signatures, report, and meeting agenda although we did have a meeting there. All purchases need to be requested and receive approval before the transaction can be undertaken. Moreover, the request should be done one week in advance.

We received an endowment from USAID in 2006. We have invested this money in bonds, treasury bills, and securities. Ms. Huy explained in detail the technical issues of each investment type. As Mr. Eng had said earlier, this is one of the sources of future income. Eighty percent of the investment is on bonds since bonds offer the lowest risk. If we invest more in stocks, we could lose the principal amount in case of world financial crisis. For this fiscal year 2011, the strategy of investment was changed to invest fifty percent in bonds and the other fifty percent in stocks. In the future, the accounting team will draft a business plan in order to generate more income from the endowment. Beginning in 2012, a small part of the endowment will be withdrawn for core operations since Sida's funding has ended.

### **Project Activities, Outcomes, Impacts, and Challenges**

After a brief summary of the overall center's issues, each project's team leader began to talk about their respective project's activities, objectives, and outcomes.

#### ***Sok-Kheang Ly and Khamboly Dy: Genocide Education Project***



Mr. Ly started his presentation by stressing the twin objectives of DC-Cam: memory and justice. He said that all projects have to serve these two main objectives. Mr. Ly stressed that the Genocide Education Project serves mostly the memory objective. The project has trained thirty-nine national teachers and thousands other history teachers nationwide on the KR history and teaching methodology. The overall objectives of the project are to contribute to national reconciliation, peace building, and genocide

prevention. The project has expanded its work to institutes of higher education. The project has trained over 100 university lecturers from both private and public universities nationwide. One of the impacts from this project is that the police and military academies have requested the center to train police and soldiers. Technically, the KR used soldiers and police to exercise state violence. But we use genocide education to train them to serve the state and to protect the people. In the future, the project will expand to train doctors.

To monitor the effectiveness of the university lecturer training, Mr. Ly and Mr. Khamboly Dy will conduct a pilot internal project by creating a classroom on genocide, conflict, and human rights studies at DC-Cam. Mr. Ly and Mr. Dy will be the lecturers of this class.

In the future, the project will extend to train pedagogical students at the National Institute of Education (NIE) and the six regional pedagogical schools. The project will become one of the mechanisms to deal with the past atrocities. The project will seek to establish a Truth, History, and Education Commission, which will do the work beyond the tribunal. The commission will work on crimes at the lower levels in which the tribunal does not cover. Members of the commission will write stories in the villages and publish them for use in schools and other educational institutions. The stories will also become research tools for the future generations.



*Mr. Khamboly Dy* added that the main objectives of the project are genocide prevention, national reconciliation, and peace building. These objectives serve the twin objectives of the center: memory and justice. To achieve the three main objectives of the project, a number of activities have been conducted since the inception of the project in 2004. These

activities include the publication of the DK history textbook, distribution of the textbook, publication of the teacher's guide book, teacher training workshops (national, provincial and commune levels), university lecturer training, public education forums, anti-genocide memorials, history from the village, quality control, and annual teacher workshops.

#### *Living Document: Savina Sirik*



Ms. Sirik began her presentation by asking the question: Why do we have a living document project? She said that the project is established to support the tribunal. Many villagers do not have the means and ability to observe the tribunal in Phnom Penh and yet the people's participation is important. For the people to be ready to observe the court

process, the project invites key villagers who have influenced voice within the community to observe the court hearings. These key people will go back and share information with their neighbors. The main objective of the project is to encourage

people's participation in the process of finding justice. The people are encouraged to have a voice at the grassroots levels.

In 2012 the project will reduce the number of participants by selecting only a certain number of influential people and also represent the minority groups and former KR cadres to sit in and observe the court hearings. As for the past experiences, the representatives who had participated in the court have continued to work with the center to educate and share information about the court in their respective communities. These representatives will also be asked to hold meetings in their communities so that the information dissemination is wider and covers more audiences. The project allows survivors and former cadres to converse and promotes reconciliation. The project also promotes accountability at the lower levels. It is hard to get the cadres talk about the past mistakes. By inviting them to observe the court hearings, this will encourage them to talk and to share their stories. This process can serve the bottom-up approach to strengthen democracy.

The project aims to conduct the villager tour once per month. The project also has plans to follow-up with those who had participated to see how many have conducted community meetings to teach the members what they learned from the tour. Villagers in the other villages that do not have representatives can participate in any nearby communities. The project helps to produce a nationwide network. For example, Mr. San Sok from Takeo has participated in the tour several times. When he returned back, he convened meetings to share with his community. In sum, the living document project encourages people's participation from the grassroots levels, including both the victims and former cadres.

### ***Dany Long: Promoting Accountability (PA)***



Mr. Long said that PA has two main objectives: supporting justice and filling in the missing parts of KR history. The project has conducted thousands of interviews for the tribunal and the information from the interviews can serve the history purposes. The project also serves the truth-telling concept. The tribunal prosecutes only senior leaders but not the low-ranking cadres. The project encourages the lower cadres to talk and share their experiences during the KR.

The project has been implemented since 2000. Initially the interviews were conducted through biographies housed at DC-Cam. Since 2008 we have no longer depended on the biographies. Instead we have gone directly to former KR strongholds and conducted interviews exclusively with former KR cadres. The project has conducted research on over ten thousand cases and over 4,000 interviews.

Recently the project assists in ensuring the effectiveness of the tribunal. The project does not conduct legal investigations but does research through biographies and related people. Accidentally, information obtained from the project shows the

loopholes of the co-investigating judge's office, which has not conducted serious research on Cases 003 and 004.

There are six main activities planned for 2012: PA database; summary, review and analysis of the transcripts; more field interviews; research on neighboring countries such as Vietnam; and technical issues related to the summary of transcripts. The PA database will be a major research engine for both legal and historical research. The database shows the number of people participating in the revolution for the sake of restoring Prince Sihanouk to power or because of American bombing, for example.

### *Farina So: Cham Identities Project*



After the break, Farina So started her presentation on a new project called "The Cham Identities." The Cham Oral History project is concluded with the publication of the book "The Hijab of Cambodia: Memories of Cham Muslim Women after the Khmer Rouge." Ms. So said that the new project contributes more to the memory objective. The project is a long-term one beyond the work of the tribunal. Ms. So has submitted funding to a number of sources in Malaysia and Brunei as well as private foundations. She will also submit the proposal to the United States Embassy and the National Geography Foundation.

The purposes of the project are to promote memory and culture in the Cham communities. The project also provides knowledge to the communities through education, exhibition, and preserving the heritage of the communities. The project provides more opportunity to women so that they are able to actively participate in society. The identity of the minority groups is important in the contemporary world. Knowing the identity is urgent to preserve the Cham identity. The project has selected four locations to implement this project: Svay Khleang, O Trav, Chan Kiek, and Sre Prey. All of these communities have the potential to be model villages for other Cham villages in Cambodia. The project involves several stakeholders including Mufti, local authority, Cham religious leaders, and the villagers.

The project will hold exhibitions and lectures for the communities. Toward this purpose of restoration, the project will set up a committee and foresee possible risks. The committee members will meet to discuss the plan for restoration of village heritage sites, for example Seun (the old religious tower) and the old traditional house in Svay Khleang Village. Another activity of the project is to establish English classes to educate the young in the communities so that they have the opportunity to grow and reach out to the other parts of the society.

In order to sustain the project, women will be empowered through their local products such as scarves or other kinds of textile products. In Chan Kiek and Svay Prey, the villagers can publish and sell books about their culture. The local community members will be trained to run the project on their own with our assistance and

guidance. Up to now, the project has identified the key local authorities to do this work and documents have been collected for research and exhibition.

### ***Sayana Ser: Tuol Sleng Classroom/Radio Program***



As the Public Education Forum has been pointed out earlier, Ms. Ser focuses on the Tuol Sleng Classroom and Radio Program. The content of the radio program will focus on starvation. Almost all people experienced starvation during the KR period. It is a big issue to be highlighted. For example, some young children believe that the KR was good because they see the Rumlich dam every day. It is a beautiful dam that still exists today. However, the children do not know that the dam was constructed at the expense of many Cambodian lives. Therefore, if we pick up this kind of issue for radio broadcast, both older people and the younger generation will understand more about the reality.

Starting from 2012, the radio program will start operation if funding is approved. Ms. Ser has submitted grant proposals to a number of donors. Experts such as historians and legal personnel from the ECCC will be invited to join the radio discussions.

With regards to Tuol Sleng Classroom, DC-Cam has signed an MOU with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Art. In the MOU, DC-Cam will help develop and preserve Tuol Sleng through eight big activities. To date we have completed two activities including a classroom and exhibition on KR senior leaders. The classroom attracts a number of visitors. Experts will be invited to give speeches to the audience. A short film is screened. DC-Cam has about ten qualified teachers for this classroom. These teachers take turns to teach the two sessions per week, one on Wednesday and the other one on Friday.

### ***Pichet Men: Victim Participation Project (VPP)***



Mr. Men discussed the achievements in 2011 and the future plan for 2012. Mr. Men said that the project started in 2008 with the objectives of reactivating the truth commission conducted in the early 1980s and assisting the civil parties, petitioners, and complainants to file complaints to the court. So far, the project has received 1,750 complaints from the people. These complaints are typed into the database for future research. The project will produce stories of certain civil parties for publication. The project has conducted over 400 interviews and has invited sixty civil parties in four different trips to observe the court hearing. The outcomes are that civil parties and complainants are more open and have more confidence. They share more information with the media and their colleagues. Through this participation, they have produced nationwide networks and feel released through sharing their stories with each other. The project has contributed to justice-seeking through observing the court and filing complaints

with the tribunal. They also share their stories and information about the court with their neighbors and communities.

In the future, the project will invite civil parties and petitioners who have not participated in the court to observe the court. The team members will conduct six field trips and do more interviews with the petitioners. The project also works on non-judicial measures and reparation for the victims, which are legacies of Case 002.

### ***Socheat Nhean: Searching for the Truth and the Preah Vihear Times***



Next, Mr. Nhean Socheat, team leader of the magazine, started his presentation by expressing his thanks to all of his team members for their hard work during the year. He stressed that the magazine has made a huge impact on the Cambodian people. To give a few examples, he said most local authorities in Kampong Speu province read the magazine and a recent development on Ith Sareth's case increased public attention.

He also stressed that media plays a crucial role in spreading the message about the KR regime to the public and it is convenient for people in the grassroots to understand because writers for the documentation and history sections do not do analysis on their articles published in the magazine.

Mr. Nhean also updated the staff about the *Preah Vihear Times*, which is expected to be released in 2013. Terry McCoy, student from Columbia University, will help with the newspaper. Mr. Nhean has been invited to join the Mekong Journalism Workshop in Bangkok in mid-January. The workshop is co-organized and supported by Public Broadcasting Service of Thailand, International Press Service, and Probe Media Foundation, and will bring journalists from across the Mekong countries as well as China to improve the network and quality of reporting throughout the region. Through this workshop, he expects to build connections with other journalists which will be useful for the future *Preah Vihear Times*.



### **Conclusion**

Mr. Vanthan Peou Dara concluded the meeting by expressing his deep appreciation to all the team leaders and DC-Cam staff for contributing to the success of the Center. He also thanked the two staff members who resigned from DC-Cam as they will take on other jobs outside DC-Cam. However, he emphasized that DC-Cam will not recruit more staff because of our limited funding. Nevertheless, the Center will work to maximize results next year.

Before updating all the staff about the Sleuk Rith Institute, Mr. Vanthan reminded the staff that DC-Cam started its work as an investigative body in order to establish the ECCC; however, this mission did not work well within the context of Cambodia at that time. Thus, it has aimed at the two main objectives: memory and justice, and a strong foundation for reconciliation. These are the three main pillars of DC-Cam's mission.

### The Sleuk Rith Institute

In order to promote justice, DC-Cam has collected documents and launched the PA, VPP, LD, and other projects to support the ECCC. On the memory side, DC-Cam created several projects, mainly genocide education, to support this objective. Given that reconciliation is a process, the institute will contribute to this process.

Sleuk Rith is our permanent institution consisting of three main components: Research, Museum, and School. But it will not be constructed soon because we want to do more fundraising and make the leadership and management team more mature. We are developing strategic planning and policies as well as a business plan for each component. We are also looking for other locations rather than a parcel of land donated by the government in Phnom Penh.



In transition, DC-Cam believes that two methods to reach out to regional and international communities include films and the *Preah Vihear Times*. The *Preah Vihear Times* will concentrate on current regional conflicts and will enable DC-Cam to bring ASEAN to our work, and the film, focused on natural resources, will reach out to a wider audience.

This year's staff meeting held in Mondul Kiri concluded smoothly because the team leaders updated the staff about their respective projects. 2012 will be a busy year for the Center because small trials on the four senior leaders will take place throughout the year; the *Book of Memory* project will intensify its work; and genocide education will provide a number of training to teachers at NIE, regional teacher trainings, and at military and medical schools. We have learned a lot from our lessons in the past years, and we believe that next year we will be able to maximize our results.

On the way back to Phnom Penh, we had an opportunity to visit Dak Dam District, home to the majority ethnic group of Phnornngs. There, staff members learned about culture, environment, and life of the ethnic people.

Kamboly Dy, author of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* textbook talked to Phnornng lady who took her children to the commune health center and learned that the literacy of the people is very low, which leads to a problem of a very short memory, leaving them behind the country's development. For example she could not remember how to take a pill after medical staff explained the process to her. In helping her,



Mr. Dy tried to explain to her exactly what the medical staff did, but she still could not catch up with the concept. This fact reminds me about how hard it is to improve life in such locations with ethnic populations and how the population can be easily cheated in taking their land, forests, and waterfall, which are their significant resources to make a living.

### Materials Distributed

The team dropped off 150 copies of *Searching for the Truth*, 100 trial observation newsletters, and 20 copies of the DK textbook at Chhneng Village, Sre Khtom Commune, Keo Seima District, Mondul Kiri Province. We asked the hakem and elders in the community to distribute these materials to their community members and students.



### Staff Impressions

**Khamboly Dy:** Mondul Kiri is a mountainous province with varied aspects of nature, ranging from landscape, forest, waterfall, and animals to forest products and food. My most memorable impression of the province during DC-Cam’s annual retreat and meeting on December 25-27, 2011 is the windy sound at night. The wind blew fiercely through the tree leaves in the far distance and reached my bedroom in a few seconds. As it was approaching, the sound became clearer, creating what I may call “one of the most beautiful natural songs on earth.” Before falling into a deep sleep, I spent at least thirty minutes listening to the wind, which lulled me to a really comfortable sleep although I slept in the same room with snoring friends who later kept me awake to listen to the most beautiful natural song almost the whole night for two days in a row.



**Sopheak Sim:** I have a big impression of the range of mountains, waterfall and natural beauty of Mondul Kiri Province. However, I observed that the natural resources are gradually lost to the fact that people cut trees to expand their plantation. On the trip, I had an opportunity to stay at a real natural resort where the guest houses are equipped with no air conditioning and are located 100 meters away from each other.



**Sothida Sin:** Mondul Kiri is one of Cambodia’s provinces providing the beauty of nature including the range of mountains with big trees growing along the road. I had the impression of seeing a water-flow-path at the back of the mountain so that it can prevent water from flowing across the road.

**Chhunly Chhay:** I felt very excited to be in Mondul Kiri as I wished. My expectation to enjoy the weather and landscape were met. I found the trip was very productive, fruitful, informative, safe, and enjoyable. We not only brought information to our staff but we also provide and updated knowledge related to history and the proceedings of the KRT to the students in school. It was very important that this useful information has been reached out to such a rural area as Mondul Kiri. I wish to go there again with my family one day.



**Leakhena Tat:** During the annual meeting and workshop on outreach of CTM at Mondul Kiri High School I noted that the meeting and workshop went smoothly and successfully. I observed that CTM drew great attention from students as well as teachers because Mondul Kiri is a remote province with limited access to the internet. The CTM outreach provided useful information to them in the field of research and the ECCC's developments. Moreover, through this workshop, students learned how to use the internet in a useful way and about DC-Cam's work which serves its twin goals of memory and justice.



**Socheat Nhean:** Mondul Kiri is a nice place for everyone and is well-known for its waterfall—Bousra. It looks calm and peaceful, but if we look back to half a century ago, it was full of history. In the early 1960s, then-head of state Prince Sihanouk set up a "Khmerization" campaign by dubbing those minority groups as *Khmer Leu* (upper Khmer) to reunify highlanders and lowland people. In the late 1960s, Mondul Kiri became the early base of the Khmer Rouge's struggle and a few years later, the area was heavily bombed by the United States air force. Not until the past few years did this mountainous town connect to lowland people after the main road was paved, allowing this town not to be isolated anymore. Now, within a six-hour drive, one can reach this town to smell the odor of history and fresh air.

**Socheata Dy:** It was my first time to Mondul Kiri Province. On the first day, I found that Mondul Kiri is a very beautiful place as it has many mountains, forests, waterfalls, and especially the view through the road. It was very exciting with the weather there and felt so fresh during the visit to the waterfall. The second day, I noticed that the meeting was well organized, such as the duration of an annual meeting, the presentation from the management team and team leaders, and the question and answer from the practitioners. I was surprised during the presentation at Mondul Kiri High School, as students were interested in the ECCC even though they live in a remote area. I appreciated the nice food and the last-night party which was very happy. The trip was very well organized and unforgettable for me.



My biggest impression from this trip is the weather. It is the first time for me to be in that cold weather. I felt more excited and so fresh to stand in front of the waterfall to take a breath during the cold weather. It was so great to see the natural view that I had never seen before, like the people planting coffee trees on the mountainous area.

**Savina Sirik:** After the cold and windy morning of the staff's retreat at Angkor Forest Resort and Guesthouse, I had a chance to talk to a young, energetic, and warm welcoming female student at DC-Cam's CTM website presentation event that took place at Hun Sen Mondul Kiri High School, located in the center of Mondul Kiri provincial town. I am impressed by her impression of DC-Cam's work and how she viewed the history. Before this exciting presentation on CTM website began, Ngim Narum, sitting in the back row of the crowd with a few of her other classmates, asked me to confirm if we were the same group who organized two previous events that took place in the local pagoda and her school in the past months. Mixed with new excitement for the third event, Narom told me that she was initially impressed by the public forum and slogan inauguration because those events had helped her understand children's life under the Khmer Rouge among other things. Narom had been wondering why the KR did not allow children to go to school and why relationships could become a crime. She now told me she understood that the KR leaders were so paranoid so they set up a policy to protect themselves. Allowing children to go to school and receive education was one of them. The leaders clearly understood that school was a place to create intellectuals. They also understood that the more educated people there were in the country, the more danger they risked to maintain their power. Narom was not hesitant to respond when asked for her view of the KR regime and how it was different from the other part of the history. She said, "I think leadership is very important. Leaders of the KR regime led the country and its people to this devastation. Leaders can drag the country into hell and they can also raise it up into heaven."

Besides enjoying the beautiful landscape, cool waterfall, and nice breath of the cold Cambodia's winter air, the Mondul Kiri trip has provided me with greater excitement and impression of young people, especially those who live in such a remote province. They have great potential to help shape the future of the country by learning from and understanding the past. In such a great moment, why don't we keep this excitement going!



**Sotheany Hin:** During the annual meeting, I learned of the many steps and results of DC-Cam projects done to preserve the DC-Cam's objective of memory and justice. It will combine in the Sleuk Rith Institute for DC-Cam's future. Outside the meeting, I was interested in the great view of the mountains and weather. But I felt so much sympathy when I saw mountains without trees. I think it will be a problem in the future in Mondul Kiri Province, especially for the younger generation. Last but not least, I would

like to thank so much to DC-Cam's management team and director for their arrangement of this meeting that builds up more friendship for all DC-Cam's staff.

**Dany Long:** It was great to have DC-Cam's annual meeting for 2011 at Mondul Kiri Province. I liked the cool weather and nice view of the mountains. It makes me impressed and feeling relaxed at the end of the year. I observed that there are a few things that have changed for Mondul Kiri Province when compared to a few years ago. There is now a paved road to reach the province, and there are more places for eating and relaxing. However, I have hesitated to think that it has been good for the province and its local people as the province has changed with investors who came to buy land and chop down trees to do their farms. The local people will lose their identity and would become slaves on their own land and forests soon if the government does not have a long-term visible development plan to preserve their local traditions.

**Cheytoath LIM:** Mondul Kiri is the most beautiful and incredible province. Just



reaching the territory of the province, it feels to me that I was likely driving in the long forest surrounded by mountains—the world of nature. Along the road heading to the town, I noticed that the province was like the so-called *Red Gold* that fulfilled the red mountains. The residents were very friendly; everyone always smiles at the tourists such as our colleagues of DC-Cam. I guessed everyone would feel like me for that. Nice views, pure wind, forest, waterfalls, resorts, smoothing roads of the mountainous area attracted my feelings the most. Even the temperature at night was very cool like I am living in Alaska. I would like to say it was a very nice and fruitful trip

**Pechet Men:** I can feel the differences every time I go to Mondul Kiri. It was a hardly reachable mountainous area that took days to reach, but now is accessible in just a five or six hour drive. It is developing from day to day, fulfilling the needs of visitors, from dusty and bumpy to paved road, from small wooden cottages to concrete buildings. And still, Mondul Kiri has its own unique charms: culture, tradition, language, food, waterfalls, forest, woods, and mountains. During sunset the entire area is painted with golden color. Take a deep breath; we can feel the odor of the woods. What a nice place to relax and enjoy nature!

**Bunthorn Som:** During a three-day trip to Mondul Kiri I felt that I would find it hard to cope with such cool weather there. In so far as Mondul Kiri in general is covered by forests and natural mountains which is home to ethnic population living there naturally; and it used to take a few days to arrive there. I now observe that Mondul Kiri is no longer covered by nature any more, but modern buildings, hotels, local and foreign investors. They turned Mondul Kiri into a big plantation of potato, rubber, and cashew nuts. A few mountains have been exploited for rocks and mines. People from Phnom



Penh and other provinces came to live here more and more. The hill tribes people changed to modernization from their traditional way of living, such as product to product exchange.

**Ky Lim:** Mondul Kiri has cool weather and a good environment. One can enjoy the landscape of the range of hills with green forests, and plantations of pepper and rubber trees. Some hills were covered by dry grasses without trees. The view along the road is very impressive by its developed and paved road up and down. The cool weather there looks like one in Europe. I enjoyed such weather and landscape.



**Sanas Min:** Driving through National Road Number 6A and 7 and passing through three provinces, including Kandal, Kampong Cham and Kratie, we arrived at beautiful Mondul Kiri Province covered by the beauty of nature, range of mountains, waterfall, historical hill of Doh Kramom, forests, sea, and resorts. I observed that easy roads were built which connect one resort to another. The rare cool weather over there forced people to cover themselves with thick cloth.



**Serey Kith:** Mondul Kiri is one of the provinces in the northeast that is 500 kilometers from Phnom Penh and is arrived at after passing by three provinces, including Kandal, Kampong Cham and Kratie. The road to Mondul Kiri is smooth running across a few valleys. Along the road one can see big plantations of rubber trees, peppers, potatoes, pine trees and grass fields. You can feel a cool air.



**Sokkheang Ly:** The annual meeting that the management team has coordinated brings both achievements and joys for all the staff members. Everyone made a good presentation, which were followed by many thoughtful questions. In other words, the long distant traveling helped inspire staff members to come up with new ideas.

For me, during the trip, I've also noted that Mondul Kiri Province has three potential realms to develop itself and the entire country. First, this relatively far-flung province is one of the best choices among tourists, both local and international, who wish to see the uniqueness of hill tribes people, wild animals, ranges of mountains, different species of trees, and other landscapes. Second, it is most suitable to attract investors in the field of agro-industry. Third, it is best known to have different types of valuable natural resources. Mining there almost has become the most attractive spot among foreign miners.

Without doubt, the province will be developed into a lucrative economic zone. However, it needs a very transparent and responsible management of all those

resources in order to serve the interest of our motherland. When it comes to this, every Cambodian remembers a phrase: "Cambodia is the land which is rich in natural resources."

In all, the annual meeting brings all the staff members to know of the constructive work of what DC-Cam has done during the 2011 plan of action and the general knowledge of the valuable resources of our nation.

**Lakana Ry:** It was my first time to be in Mondul Kiri. I am impressed by Bousra waterfall with its cool air and the sound of the waterfall surrounded by forest. My tiredness of the long travel was replaced by the feeling of the beautiful scenery of Mondul Kiri.



**Sovann Mam:** Mondul Kiri is a province among Kratie, Stueng Treng and Preah Vihear situated in the Northeastern part of Cambodia at a distance of 520 km from Phnom Penh. Mondul Kiri is a natural beautiful province including mountains, forests, waterfall with hill landscape, and pleasant atmosphere. A part of the coastline area, the province is in the highland area consisting of ten different ethnic minorities, the majority of whom are from the Pnong minority. The other minorities are Khmer, Chinese, and Cham. When we talk about Mondul Kiri, it makes us memorialize a natural waterfall Bousra distanced 30 Km from the provincial town. Especially, the natural beauty of Mondul Kiri inspired the creation of a song named Tik Chruoh Bousra (Waterfall Bousra) by Mr. Toch Teng and Ms. Mao Saret during the 1960's. Presently, the Bousra waterfall is still popular for Cambodian people and international tourists although the road to Bousra waterfall is a little difficult as it is under construction.

In addition we always imagine that if we want to relax on a smooth beach, have a bath in the sea, or sunbathe, then Preah Sihanouk is perfect. On the other hand, some people find it hard to imagine that the sea forest in Mondul Kiri is perfect, too. The sea forest is different from the sea in Preah Sihanouk. It is forest and mountains with real natural beautiful forests when we look on the hill. Besides the attractive waterfall Bousra and the sea forest, the weather is also a feature of interest because the temperature always remains cool in the morning and night time but it is warm in the afternoon until twilight.

To date, Mondul Kiri has changed from a remote area to a developing target of the Royal Government of Cambodia, who has encouraged the local authority to pay attention to education, health, security, transportation, and keeping natural resources. On the other hand, the private sector also plays an important role for development. For example, when we traveled to Mondul Kiri, we took three to five days to do so in 2000 because the situation of the road was difficult and it also depended on the

weather. Presently, we just take six to seven hours in a personal vehicle. As a result, the province will be developed more to eliminate poverty and uneducated the people.

**Pon Uch:** First, I feel happy even though it was a long travel to arrive in Mondul Kiri because my expectations were met. It means that I can see big trees growing at the flank of the mountains, indigenous houses, indigenous people with their traditional cloth and small cottages for indigenous brides. Second, with the annual meeting brief by Dara Vanthan, Kok-Thay Eng and Huy Sophorn and other team leaders, I felt that this meeting provided me and other staff members the understanding of each project clearly and inspired me to work harder toward more achievement. The CTM outreach in the afternoon conducted at Hun Sen Mondul Kiri High School was viewed as useful to the students and teachers in terms of knowing how to use the internet in useful ways, such as study, research, and following the ECCC's progress of delivering justice. Third, I observed that even though I did not reach some tribal villages, I saw a change including tribal way of life and dress.



**Fatily Sa:** Mondul Kiri is one of provinces located in Northeastern part of the country, partly covered by forest, mountains, and beautiful scenery. When I arrived I felt different because of deforesting. I like the cool weather in this season. Buildings have been erected and the roads are paved so that people travel on the road so conveniently.

**Sarakmonin Teav:** It was my first time to travel to Mondul Kiri Province. I am impressed the most by Bousra waterfall and the sea forest. Bousra has water for all seasons and is surrounded by forests. I felt like I am living in another world when I reached the sea forest where a range of mountains and trees surrounded the area, and there was a very low cloud on the top. I feel that these two places are the most charming ones for Mondul Kiri.



**Thorongkearan Nith:** It was impressive to see people's lives, enjoy cool air, see forests, and visit some tourist sites, such as Bousra waterfall. What me felt strange was the cool weather and strong, cool, and fresh wind at night that sounded like real music with a great inspiration to relax ... The meeting was so important for staff members like me to understand the importance of the work and role that DC-Cam plays in society.

**Suyheang Kry:** I have always longed to visit [this region] and finally the time came, and more importantly it fell upon our 2011 annual meeting, adding up to the most

meaningful trip ever. I never visited the province before and I only heard from others of its natural beauty, specifically Bousra waterfall and the dense forests. Prior to my visit, I imagined the place to be mountainous and windy to fit its name of Mondul Kiri (the Center of Mountains). However, its beauty and attractiveness was far beyond what I imagined it to be and thus it took my breath away. Reaching its territory along the asphalt road, the province gave passengers a sense of nature, of its beautiful mountainous view and of its quietness due to being a sparsely populated area. Going up and down the hills, I could see how amazing the province is. There were strawberry farms, pine tree plantations, and so on and so forth. Plus with the uniqueness of houses being built on the hilltop and inhabited by many different kinds of people, ranging from the indigenous people of Phnornng, Kuoy, Kring, etc. to Cham and Khmer, it made the province even a better place to feel the nature. Despite traveling more than five hundred kilometers on the first day, we were not tired and instead we were energized by the beauty of Bousra Waterfall and the nature along the road. The trip was such a memorable experience. Even our stay at Angkar Forest, which owned a mountain as its compound, I experienced the feeling of living with nature, of staying in a wooden bungalow with no hot water in such cold weather and of eating the best roasted beef and local food as well as of the many joyful activities we had together. For the two nights staying there, I could hear and feel the fresh and cool air and wind blowing fiercely against the trees making me feel like I was living in a jungle. I was feeling extremely great having to attend the annual meeting in such cold weather surrounded by beautiful nature.



For the school that we visited for our CTM website outreach activity, it was really clean and well organized. There was a big resource building, bigger than any of that in Phnom Penh. There was a room for computer class, meeting hall, etc. The students are very confident, courageous, and clever given the fact that they bravely asked and answered the questions. In spite of the fact that they lived far away from the city with limited knowledge of internet technology, their understanding and eagerness to learn more from the KR history was not lower than those in the city who can easily access more resources. I was surprised to see how those pupils showed their condolences and empathy after watching the documentary film *Cambodian Children*. They secretly shed their tears although at the beginning they had laughed.

There is a lot more to learn about Mondul Kiri, such as her indigenous people, culture, and many other aspects. I am afraid I have fallen in love with her unique beauty. I wish to re-visit the place in the future.



**Kimsroy Sokvisal:** Serving as a volunteer for Student Outreach project in 2007, I had an opportunity to work and visit Mondul Kiri, a province which really touched my heart with its mountains, forest, waterfall, and its natural beauty. It was really nice looking at the mountains with many trees

there.

However, during this field trip, I was disappointed to see that lots of mountains have become literally bald. I learned the term bald, which local people there use to describe mountains with no trees on them. In 2007, one villager told me that some mountains outside the provincial town had become bald. But now, lots of mountains in the provincial towns have become bald.

People who go to visit mountainous areas always expect to see the green landscape, not mountains with no trees. I hope people, local authorities, and especially the government will take serious action to stop illegal logging and will grow crops and most importantly trees on every mountain. Having no trees does not affect our positive thoughts of Mondul Kiri, but it does affect the animals and ecosystem.



**Aun Long:** Mondul Kiri is a province in the northeastern part of the country. The road to this province goes through Kampong Cham Province toward National Road Number 7. On the way, I was impressed by the beautiful forestry scenery that made me feel very happy. When arriving in the province I noticed the sparse cottages of people on the edge of mountains with an ethnic lifestyle.

**Veng Chheng:** I feel that Mondul Kiri is a province in the most remote part of the country with a natural beauty of forest and mountains. Its weather is colder than that of others. There is less visitors to come down to the province. The road to the tourist site of Bousra is less improved. The loss of forestry resources is increasing. The wildlife is lesser and lesser because I didn't see one animal while traveling along the way.



**Pratha Chan:** For the annual staff meeting in Mondul Kiri, first, I would like to say that it is my first time that I knew clearly about DC-CAM's objectives (memory and justice) and what DC-CAM has accomplished, what DC-CAM is doing now, and what DC-CAM is going to do for memory and justice and also the Sleuk Rith Institute. The management team and team leaders presented clearly about DC-CAM's work. Second, it is my first time that I went to Mondul Kiri Province. I found that Mondul Kiri is a very beautiful place as it has many mountains, forests, waterfalls, and cold weather, and I was very happy and peaceful with them and together with DC-CAM's staff. Last but not least, I would like to say thank you so much for this good trip.





**Sovannandy Kim:** I would like to thank the management team that tried to find a way for this annual meeting in Mondul Kiri. It is my second time to visit this province. The people there have changed a lot from five years ago (my first visit), even the ethnic people. They could sell their products better than before and some products are import for Vietnam so it was hard for me to buy a souvenir to take back home. The hotels and guest houses are also growing up very fast so it will be soon as crowded as Siem Reap. In the end, I would like to say that this is still a beautiful and mountainous province. But there were also some lost forests and big trees along the road from Kratie to Mondul Kiri.



**Nean Yin:** Mondul Kiri is a mountainous province with a very beautiful natural scenery for visitors to come. When arriving in Keo Seima District (of Mondul Kiri) I felt like I could fly through the valley and run like a snake toward the provincial town. I would see big trees standing around the mountains, green scenery of nature, and the green pine tree plantation. Moreover, I felt great when seeing Bousra waterfall, the sea forest, red high lands, and breathing fresh air, particularly at night with cold wind. Everyone looked so joyful on this trip.

**Ratanak Leng:** I felt about replacement, which is from the thick forest and difficult road I had experienced five to six years ago to the deforestation for farming and better road development. The natural scenery of the provincial town is being replaced by modern buildings and hotels for tourists. This movement as such inspires us to a comparison of the development and the balance of environmental issues that makes the province known for its gloriousness as the center of forestry and natural resource endowment in the country. However, coffee and tribal wine remain the province's attractions, particularly tribal wine keeps its original taste with a jaw stained with Vietnamese scripts on it. At the end I wished I could buy a souvenir originally made in Mondul Kiri, because the souvenirs I found were made in Vietnam.



**Sayana Ser:** Each Province is unique

The first thing we see when we reach the provincial town of Mondul Kiri is the statue of two animals with horns at the roundabout. Since it looks familiar to other kinds of animals, like buffalo and Tunsoang, some of us start assuming instead of reading the information sign or short note about it. Then we started to have a little argument about it among ourselves. Most of us decided that this is the statue of Tunsoang and others said that it is a wild ox (Ko Prey in Khmer). However, the sign there reads as Ko Prey and we can talk to people about it for confirmation and the truth. So, Kou Prey is the identity of Mondul Kiri Province.

We visited the sea forest (Samot Chheu), but to me it should be called sea mountain (Samot Phnom) because it looks like a sea with many waves. There were a few hill tribes women selling bananas and pumpkins in their Sac or Kapha (a type of basket with two strings for carrying behind the back). We have not known much about this site before besides the sea-liked view. But it is home the many rare wildlife that remain in Cambodia after the civil war in nineteenth century. The most unique and rarest is the Ko Prey which is found in this area. It is also the most unique and the world's rarest wildlife reservation project as the heritage of the world because they are nearly extinct from our planet. In this forest there are also many other rare animals such as tigers and elephants.

In appearance, Mondul Kiri is a breathtakingly beautiful province memorialized in a popular 1960's song by Mr. Toch Teng and Ms. Mao Saret about a couple who visited the province and were so fascinatingly attracted by its natural beauty and environment that they did not want to leave. The region is covered with the splendid nature of mountainous areas, making one reflect on its name as the concentric mountains. Stretching across the Northeastern part of Cambodia, the province is the largest inland home to indigenous highlanders consisting of ten tribal groups, the majority of which are Pnornng or Bunong, that sparsely reside in the area. Besides the marvelous waterfall Bousra, the weather is also another feature that attracts outsiders and that they adore once they reach the territory: cool pleasant breezes in the morning aurora are followed in the afternoon twilight, which blow in the golden sunrays as the eyes take in the charming scenery of the forested mountain ranges, meandering valleys, and the grass on the hillsides, which move in a wave-like motion. All of this beauty elicits a freshly natural touch of harmony within the viewer's feelings. Here we can enjoy the pleasant atmosphere of springtime for a six-month period from October to March.

But what lied behind this tranquil captivated beauty is hard to believe, a big ugly scar of the dark past from the Khmer Rouge (KR) is stained on the place itself and tattooed in the memories of its residents who were so pure, mild, and honest. It is difficult to imagine that such damage and pollution of the KR's destruction was stamped within the midst of such beauty and tranquility.

### Tik Chruoh Bousra (Bousra Waterfall)

By Toch Teng and Mao Saret



Teng: Hold my hand, dear girl. Listen to the cicadas singing and the bees sipping flowers.

Saret: Was (this) a dream or luck, knowing the water of Bousra, the mountain ranges.

Teng: Follow (me), with me, crossing the limpid water. Play by dipping the water with your hands, listen to the pleasant music.

Saret: (It) is the music of the waterfall from the chain of mountains, flowing playfully to dissuade our journey.

Duet: Oh...oh...oh...oh...breeze of Mondul Kiri. Flourishing flowers spread their fragrant smell everywhere, attaching us to passionately remember.

Teng: Don't want to leave, go back at all.

Saret: Nostalgically missing only Bousra waterfall. Being the water to accompany lovers.

Duet: Sip the natural taste of our love. Sip the natural taste of our love.



**Sophat Mam:** It takes a seven-hour drive to reach Mondul Kiri Province from Phnom Penh. I did not feel tired to travel such a long distance because I have enjoyed with the beautiful scenery along the way, which I have never experienced before. In Mondul Kiri I found many things interesting such as forests, waterfall, grass fields, and cold weather at night. I have learned a lot there about the food and the life of the people.

**Darapidor Rath:** Along the way to Mondul Kiri I saw many valleys the road runs through but with less fenders for preventing a car to fall off the road. The development in the province seems to be growing so fast as the fewere number of tribal houses demonstrate. For example, when I arrived in Dak Dam District [home to Phnorngs] I felt that it was the home for general people, not a tribal home any more. The beauty of nature, resorts, mountains, and big trees are the treasure of the province that is its great attraction.



**Farina So:** It was a wise idea to have organized this year's annual staff meeting in Mondul Kiri because it not only made our meeting smooth, but also enriched our knowledge of the living conditions of the indigenous people and local migrants today. I have a strong interest in two issues: natural resources and in-country migration. This province is rich in fertile land, rain forests, and mines (gem stones), but the last one is almost gone now due to depletion in the 1980s and 1990s.

However, this advantage does not benefit local people, especially the indigenous people much because they do not have the power and means to manage the resources. They can generate only a meager income from selling vegetables, exotic animal parts, and tree roots to support their families and as such, they still live in poor conditions.

Local migration is another issue in which I am impressed. The movement of people within the country is dynamic right now. This took place significantly after the 1998 integration. The road from the capital city to many parts of Cambodia became accessible and national security was safe in some places. People from various parts of Cambodia started to look for vacant arable land in the northeast part of Cambodia, especially in Mondul Kiri, to undertake agricultural work and accommodate their living. These migrants also include Cham Muslims, mostly from Kampong Cham, who settled in towns and some other parts of the province. They started to plant rubber, yam, and coffee. This cash crop improves their living standard. While more migrants keep coming, the indigenous people were pushed further to far remote areas. As observed, at Hun Sen Mondul Kiri High School the majority of students are children of the migrants. These students, however, were born in the province. The minority now are the indigenous.



**Vannak Sok:** I can see traveling to Mondul Kiri by car is more easier than before because the road is good now. On the way, travelers can see the scenery of trees and deforestation for potato and rubber plantations. On that day, I went to Bousra waterfall in Pechchreada District. I saw our friends enjoyed the beauty of the waterfall and taking pictures. I also went to see the sea forest and small hill where a small cottage was built for *Neak Ta* so that people come to pray and bode for good luck. The next day, I attended DC-Cam's annual staff meeting with great interest because through this meeting I could learn more about how to work toward a better achievement and DC-Cam's vision for its future.

**Penhsamnang Kan:** It was my first time to travel to a province in the northeastern part of the country, Mondul Kiri. It is a beautiful place to come to relax with a sense of beauty of nature. On the way to the province you would see a scenery of rubber plantations which inspired me to imagine how an artist could draw this kind of beautiful scenery, including the forests, to deeply draw tourist attention to come to visit. I envisioned how the mountainous scenery, that looks like people standing up and holding hands, attracts thousands of visitors a year. I hope that the treasury of nature can serve all walks of life of people of the country. They deserve to benefit from this treasury of nature and culture so that their condition of life can be improved, particularly benefiting tribal people who are seen as innocent and honest. Last but not least, I think of an issue of how development today can provide advantages and disadvantages to these innocent and honest people.



**Kok-Thay ENG:** Mondul Kiri is unique among other provinces in Cambodia. At 1000 meters it is very dry and cool. The provincial town is almost entirely covered in red,

volcanic soil. But many of the hills are barren indicating its lack of fertility. Mondul Kiri was a place of retreat among Cambodian revolutionaries in the conflicts in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, gathering supports from disenfranchised indigenous peoples. Because of its environmental uniqueness, it will be a top vacation destination for many Cambodians. Many environmental experimentations can be conducted there. Over the years DC-Cam made numerous trips to the province to meet and interview the locals' experience under communist controls. This year DC-Cam certainly took the advantage of unusually cool Cambodian 'winter' to conduct a fruitful annual meeting and book distribution at the end of the year.

**Sophorn Huy:** During annual meeting in Mondul Kiri, I feel that this province is colder than other provinces and it has the beautiful landscape, mountain, forest and Bou Sra waterfall, especially the ethnic groups. I really loved this weather. The taste of ethnic food is also good. Moreover the locals are living peacefully.

The meeting was well organized. All team leaders shared lots of information during the meeting. We can see many activities, inputs and outcomes that have done during the year and planning for next coming year.

It was a long travel, but it was so meaningful for me. I have learned that the view of our country is so beautiful to visit.



**Pongrasy Pheng:** After two times travelling to Mondul Kiri province in 2011, I have chance to attend two most important events. First, I was able to open the public education forum to discuss, share, and learn the history of Democratic Kampuchea with students, teachers, local authority, and people. Second, I was given a golden opportunity to attend the annual staff meeting with all staff to listen, share idea, and learn from each project's achievement in 2011 and strategic plans for the next coming academic year 2012 presented by each team leader. The two events happened in different times, places, logistics, and human resources. But the two events have same objective and vision – memory, justice, and long-time reconciliation.

Through my observation of the two events, Public Education Forum and Annual Staff Meeting, I can see that a very short period of meeting between the two activities give a very long term hope for bright future of DC-Cam staff as well as all people in Cambodia. Our meetings were held as an informal way in public open space but our voices and measure of our works are spread out to everywhere in Cambodia and in the world.

Mondul Kiri is a quiet place with most beautiful landscape in Cambodia since long time ago. The population lives off the land, planting rice, fruit trees and a variety of vegetables. Others grow strawberries, coffee, rubber and cashew nuts. Although more and more houses are built in Khmer style. In the houses we will find big jars, which are

said to be more than a thousand years old, and traditional gongs. There are various sorts of gongs used at different occasions. Jars and gongs are among the most valuable possessions of indigenous communities both in traditional and spiritual as well as material terms. During the times of Pol Pot those objects were buried in the jungle and in many cases they still wait in the ground.

Recently, many people in Cambodia target this place as a place where they can find peace in mind through observing and looking at some Khmer traditional culture, ethnic groups of people (80 percent of the Mondul Kiri's population is made up of ten tribal minorities).

Anyways, our annual staff meeting in Mondul Kiri at this time pushed me to reach our hope in the future and attract me of trying hard to develop my professional development to work at DC-Cam in the long-term future of DC-Cam. A two-day trip to Mondul Kiri, I can find myself peacefully and impressively.

**Dara Vanthan:** Comparing to my first trip in 1998, Mondul Kiri now is completely different in terms of roads, buildings and people's life. Now, I can no longer recognize the place I had stayed before. Now, Mondul Kiri turns to a new look. With beautiful mountainous scenery and wonderful road and the beauty of nature and wild lives, Mondul Kiri will be the human paradise for tourists to come to visit and relax. What concerns me the most and can be a huge problem in developing Mondul Kiri into the human paradise is that of the fences people have built at almost every hills, dividing them into a small and big parcel of land and belonging to someone we hardly know.



## Agenda

### 25 December 2011

7:00 a.m.:	Departure
3:00 p.m.:	MKR Arrival
4:00 p.m.:	City Sightseeing
7:30 p.m.:	Dinner

### 26 December 2011

7:30-8:00 a.m.	Staff arrival at Meeting Hall
8:00-8:15 a.m.	Welcome and General Issues by Dara Vanthan
8:15-8:30 a.m.	Book of Memory and Research by Kok-Thay Eng
8:30-8:45 a.m.	Financial Issues and Accounting by Sophorn Huy
8:45-9:05 a.m.	Genocide Education in Cambodia by Khamboly Dy
9:05-9:25 a.m.	Living Documents by Savina Sirik
9:25-9:45 a.m.	Promoting Accountability by Dany Long
9:45-10:00 a.m.	BREAK
10:00-10:20 a.m.	Gender and Minority Identity by Farina So
10:20-10:40 a.m.	Tuol Sleng/Public Education/Radio by Sayana Ser
10:40-11:00 a.m.	Victim Participation Project by Pechet Men
11:00-11:20 a.m.	Magazine/ Radio/Newspaper by Socheat Nhean
11:20-11:40 a.m.	University Training by Sokkeang Ly
11:40-12:00 a.m.	Conclusion by Dara Vanthan
12:00-13:00 p.m.	LUNCH
13:00-13:30 p.m.	Cambodian Tribunal Monitor Preparation
13:30-14:15 p.m.	Documentary Film by Ratanak Leng
14:15-14:45 p.m.	CTM Launch by Sovann dany Kim
14:45-15:15 p.m.	Trial Observation by Socheata Dy, Chhunly Chhay, Chaytoath Lim, Prathna Chan
15:15-16:00 p.m.	Q & A
16:00-17:00 p.m.	Interviews

### 27 December 2011

7:30-12:00 a.m.	Visit Ethnic Villages
12:00-12:30 p.m.	Departure to Phnom Pehn

### Assignments:

Meeting note taking:	Khamboly Dy and Farina So
Meeting final report:	Kok-Thay Eng
CTM report:	Sokkheang Ly
General management and budget:	Penhsamnang Kan

